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Tolerances for building —

Part 3:

Procedures for selecting target size and predicting fit

Tolérances pour le bâtiment —

Partie 3: Procédés pour choisir la dimension recherchée et prévoir l'ajustement

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Foreword

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Draft International Standards adopted by the technical committees are circulated to the member bodies for approval before their acceptance as International Standards by the ISO Council. They are approved in accordance with ISO procedures requiring at least 75 % approval by the member bodies voting.

International Standard ISO 3443-3 was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 59, *Building construction*.

Users should note that all International Standards undergo revision from time to time and that any reference made herein to any other International Standard implies its latest edition, unless otherwise stated.

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Tolerances for building —

Part 3:

Procedures for selecting target size and predicting fit

0 Introduction

This part of ISO 3443 forms one of a series concerning tolerances for building and building components.

It should be read in conjunction with parts 1 and 2 of ISO 3443, ISO 1803-1 and ISO 1803-2.

Parts 3 and 4 of ISO 3443 have been produced to meet the needs for internationally agreed methods of relating accuracy, tolerances and fit in the determination of sizes for components and construction (and, in part 4, joints). Two distinct needs are identified, though both share common ground.

There is thus a need to provide generally applicable expressions relating accuracy, tolerances and fit, that can be drawn upon either

- a) to identify optimum target sizes for standard components where each type of component has a variety of applications, or
- b) to identify appropriate limits of size for components, whether standard or not, for application in a specific building.

Both needs can be met by expression of substantially the same relationships between the factors affecting fit, and in principle either part might be pressed into service to meet either aim. In practice, however, each is structured to serve its particular purpose.

Joints in more than one dimension are however only considered in part 4 of ISO 3443.

This part of ISO 3443 is structured primarily to meet the aims in a) above. It provides procedures for selecting target sizes (formerly "work sizes") for components or *in situ* parts, such that joint clearances will be within their required limits with a known probability of success.¹⁾ The procedures deal with the relationship between the following factors:

- 1) accuracy of components and *in situ* work;
- 2) sizes of components and *in situ* work;

- 3) joint clearances;
- 4) probability of fit;

and they can be used whether 2), 3) or 4) above is the unknown to be calculated. The procedures assume that values for 1) above have been established by measurement surveys and relate target sizes to coordinating sizes using the concepts of "extension" and "deduction". See 4.4 and 4.5.

The procedures also enable a target size to be calculated for any standard component, such that the component will have an optimal probability of fit in all its applications.

Worked examples are given in annex B.

Part 4 of ISO 3443 is structured primarily to meet the needs in b) above. It is therefore concerned primarily with the design of buildings in which components (including standard components) are used, and is aimed primarily at building designers who, as engineers, can be expected to be mathematically and statistically competent. It is to meet these aims that part 4 of ISO 3443 deals with

- methods for predicting deviations and specifying tolerances to obtain a particular desired total accuracy in an assembly;
- the effect of specified tolerances on expected size variability;
- the basis for optimization of tolerances for each particular assembly and its elements.

Part 4 of ISO 3443 presupposes calculations only for assemblies with elements of one dimension, such as beams and columns, for the sake of simplicity. However, tables for common cases with elements of two and three dimensions (panels, etc.) are given in the annex to part 4.

1 Scope

This part of ISO 3443 provides a basis for relating joint clearances and target sizes and for the prediction of fit within the context of dimensional coordination, including modular coordination.

1) This part deals with accuracy in terms of target size and limits of size (e.g. upper and lower limits of component size). Alternatively, accuracy can be defined in terms of permitted deviations in relation to a reference size — usually identical with the target size. See ISO 1803-1.

2 Field of application

This part of ISO 3443 is for use by component manufacturers when determining target sizes for standard components; it is also for use by building designers when determining target sizes for construction on site, assessing the applicability of standard components or determining target sizes for non-standard components. The applicability of the procedures is further described in 6.1 and 6.2.

3 References

ISO 1791, *Modular co-ordination — Vocabulary*.

ISO 1803-1, *Tolerances for building — Vocabulary — Part 1: General terms*.

ISO 1803-2, *Tolerances for building — Vocabulary — Part 2: Derived terms*.

ISO 3443-1, *Tolerances for building — Part 1: Basic principles for evaluation and specification*.

ISO 3443-2, *Tolerances for building — Part 2: Statistical basis for predicting fit between components having a normal distribution of sizes*.

ISO 3443-4, *Tolerances for building — Part 4: Methods for predicting deviations of assemblies and the allocation of tolerances*.

4 Definitions

For the purposes of this part of ISO 3443, the definitions given in ISO 1791 and ISO 1803, and as follows, are applicable.

4.1 systematic deviation: Mean deviation of the type of space or component¹⁾ considered (to be found by measurement of a representative sample of constructed spaces, or of components¹⁾, of the type considered).

See ISO 3443-2.

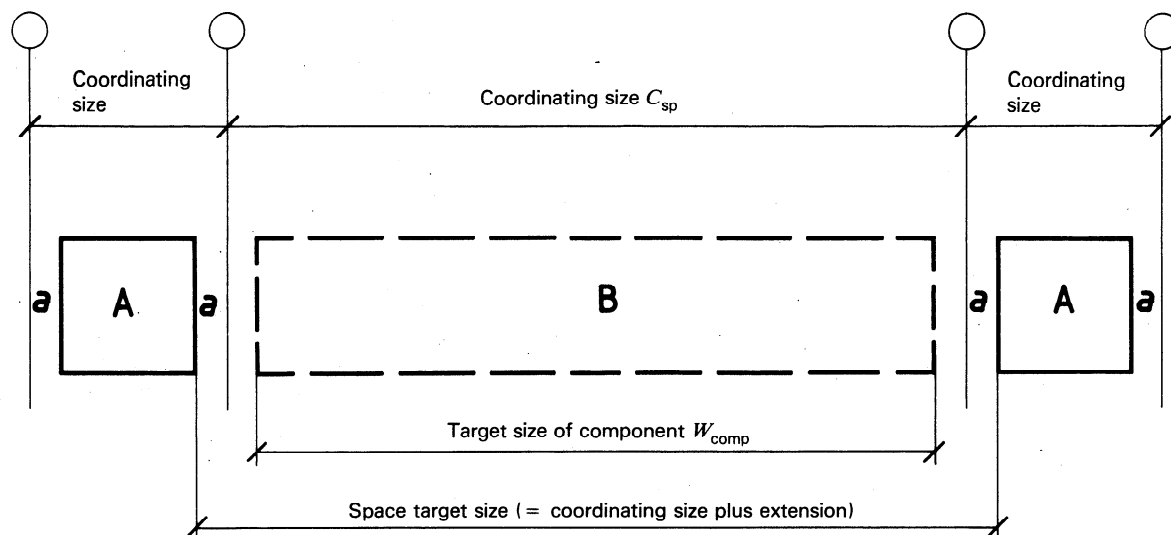
4.2 standard deviation: Positive square root of the mean of the squares of the deviations.

4.3 space target size: Intended size of an opening formed between two erected components¹⁾.

NOTE — The size is equal to the sum of the coordinating size of the space and its extension.

4.4 extension: Amount by which the target size of a space exceeds its coordinating size (see figure 1).

4.5 deduction: Amount by which the target size of a component¹⁾ is less than its coordinating size (see figure 1).



$$\text{Extension} = a + a = \text{Deduction for components "A"}$$

The deduction, for the components "A" forming the space, provides the extension in the space and so produces a target size, for that space, that components "B" are to occupy.

Figure 1 — Illustration of extension and deduction

1) In certain cases, *in situ* work may be considered as if it were a component.

5 Symbols

C_{sp}	Space coordinating size
D	Deduction
E	Extension
E_{max}	Maximum extension
E_{min}	Minimum extension
J	Joint clearance (required by a chosen jointing technique)
J_{max}	Maximum joint clearance (required by a chosen jointing technique)
J_{min}	Minimum joint clearance (required by a chosen jointing technique)
j	Predicted joint clearance
j_{max}	Maximum predicted joint clearance
j_{min}	Minimum predicted joint clearance
μ	Systematic deviation
μ_{comp}	Systematic deviation of component ¹⁾
μ_{sp}	Systematic deviation of space
n	The number of components occupying a constructed space
Q	Multiplier of the standard deviation corresponding to a selected probability of joint clearances being too large
q	Multiplier of the standard deviation corresponding to a selected probability of joint clearances being too small
r	The mean of correlation coefficients between the sizes of all possible pairs of components
σ_{comp}	The standard deviation of the total ²⁾ dimensional variability, induced in manufacture of a component, along the axis considered
σ_{sp}	The standard deviation of the total ²⁾ dimensional variability that is characteristic of the type of space, along the axis considered
W_{comp}	Target size of component ¹⁾
W_{max}	Component size — upper target size limit ¹⁾
W_{min}	Component size — lower target size limit ¹⁾

6 Basis of procedures

Induced and inherent deviations³⁾ (see ISO 3443-1) potentially prevent the achievement, on site, of joint clearances that are within the working limits of a jointing technique.

The procedures recommended in this part of ISO 3443 enable selection of suitable target sizes for components and construction so that joints that are within their required clearance limits can be achieved. The procedures also enable selection of jointing techniques that have suitable clearance limits when some or all of the target sizes are predetermined (as when standard components are used).

In either application the procedures enable prediction of the probability that joints on site will be within their clearance limits. The procedures are designed to predict the chance of misfitting either the minimum or maximum joint clearance of which the chosen jointing technique is capable.

6.1 Assumptions

6.1.1 Deviations

Dimensional variability data are for the general case of each form of construction or component; that is, it is assumed that tolerances have not yet been applied and that deviations for both components and *in situ* work therefore follow normal distributions about a mean the value of which is influenced by systematic deviation. The values of mean and standard deviation which are required as a description of dimensional variability may be estimated from measurement surveys; alternatively, standard deviation may be estimated from tolerance specifications combined with acceptance criteria, it being then assumed that systematic deviation is zero.

6.1.2 Criteria for fit

Two factors, acting in conjunction, determine whether or not fit will be achieved. These factors are as follows:

- the specified upper and lower limits of joint clearance;
- the capability of the selected jointing technique to function satisfactorily within those limits.

In order to predict fit, this part of ISO 3443 requires that target sizes are to be derived from coordinating or modular sizes. The calculations make use of extension and deduction as a means of maintaining the relationship.

6.1.3 Assembly

It is assumed that those components that are erected first form spaces within which the remainder must fit with satisfactory joint clearances. It is recognized that not all building construction follows this sequence in practice but the assumption nonetheless provides a valid basis for calculation purposes.

When measurement surveys provide the accuracy data for the sizes of such constructed spaces, these data will automatically include the contributions of setting out and erection to the total variability of constructed spaces.

1) In certain cases, *in situ* work may be considered as if it were a component.

2) i.e., embracing all constituent variables such as bow, twist, etc.

3) Inherent deviations are dealt with in annex A.