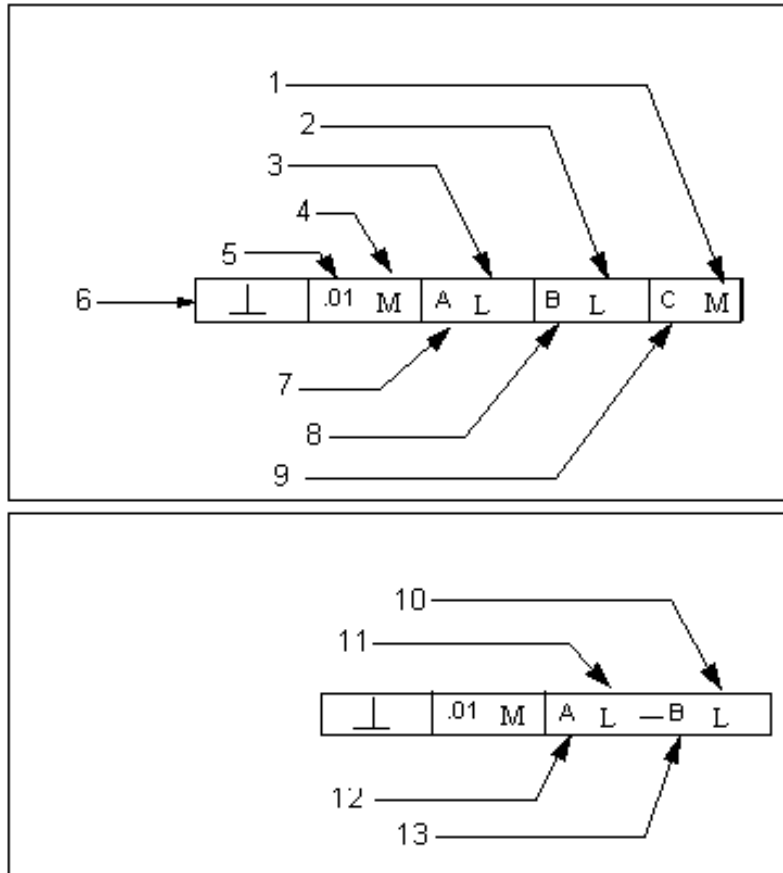


Example: Geometric Tolerance Layout

Pro/ENGINEER specifies a GTOL for an individual feature by means of a feature control frame (a rectangle) divided into compartments containing the GTOL symbol followed by the tolerance value. Where applicable, it also follows the tolerance with a material condition symbol.

If a GTOL is related to a datum, it places the reference datum name in a compartment following the tolerance value. Where applicable, it follows the datum reference letter with a material condition symbol.



- 1 Matl Cond, Tertiary
- 2 Matl Cond, Secondary
- 3 Matl Cond, Primary
- 4 Matl Cond, Tolerance
- 5 Value
- 6 Type
- 7 Datum Ref, Primary
- 8 Datum Ref, Secondary
- 9 Datum Ref, Tertiary
- 10 Matl Cond, Primary, Compound
- 11 Matl Cond, Primary, Basic
- 12 Datum Ref, Primary, Basic
- 13 Datum Ref, Primary, Compound

Geometrical Tolerancing

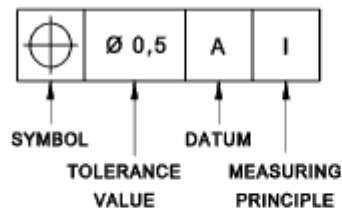
Geometric tolerances specify the maximum variation that is allowed in form or position from true geometry. The geometric tolerance is, in essence, the width or diameter of tolerance zone within which a surface or axis of hole or cylinder can lie which results in resulting feature being acceptable for proper function and interchangeability.

If a tolerance of form is not specified on a drawing for a feature, then the feature as made will be acceptable regardless of form variation. The tolerances of form control straightness, flatness, parallelism, angular displacement etc. etc.

The tolerance zone will be one of the following:

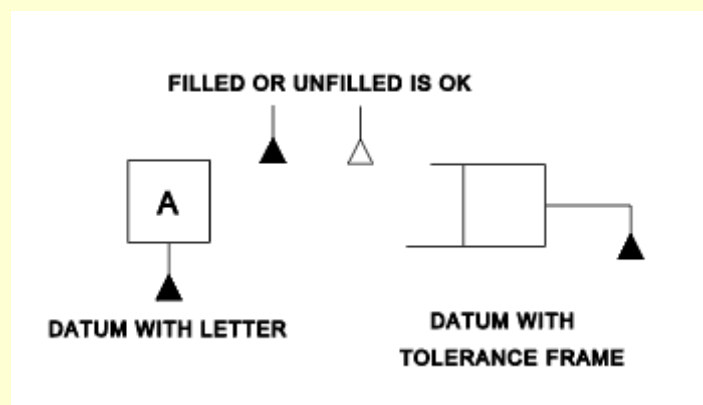
- The area within a circle
- The area between two circles
- The area between two equidistant lines or between two parallel straight lines
- The space within a cylinder
- The space between two coaxial cylinders
- The space between two equidistant surfaces or two parallel planes
- The space within a bent pipe

Tolerance Frame with Symbol identifications



	STRAIGHTNESS		POSITION
	FLATNESS		SYMMETRY
	CIRCULARITY		PARALLELISM
	CYLINDRICITY		PERPENDICITY
	PROFILE OF LINE		ANGULARITY
	PROFILE OF SURFACE		RUN-OUT
	COAXIALITY		TOTAL RUN-OUT

Indication of datum



Supplimentary Symbols

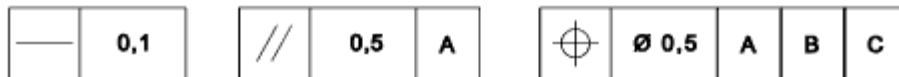


Tolerance Frame Variations

The tolerance frame can be divided into two or more compartments.
These compartments include from left to right

- The symbol for the feature to be tolerated
- The tolerance value..If the tolerance zone is circular or cylindrical it is preceded with a \varnothing
- Letters for datums when the tolerated feature is specified in relation to one, or more datums.

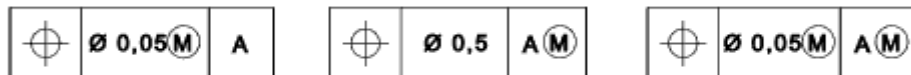
If more than one datum is specified then additional partitions are provided



Maximum Material Indication in Tolerance Frame

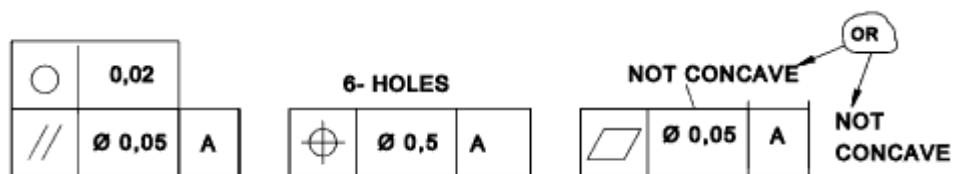
The maximum material condition, when used, is indicated by a symbol placed after the tolerance value, after the datum letter, or both.

See the figures below:



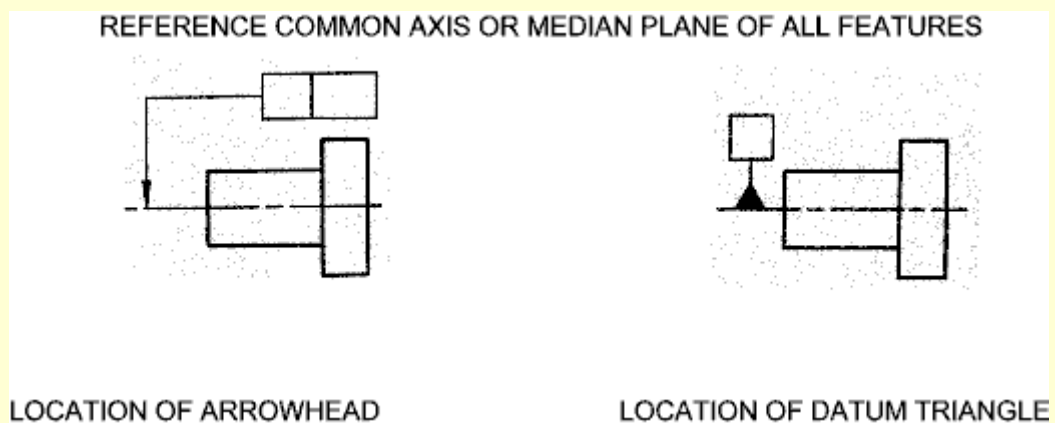
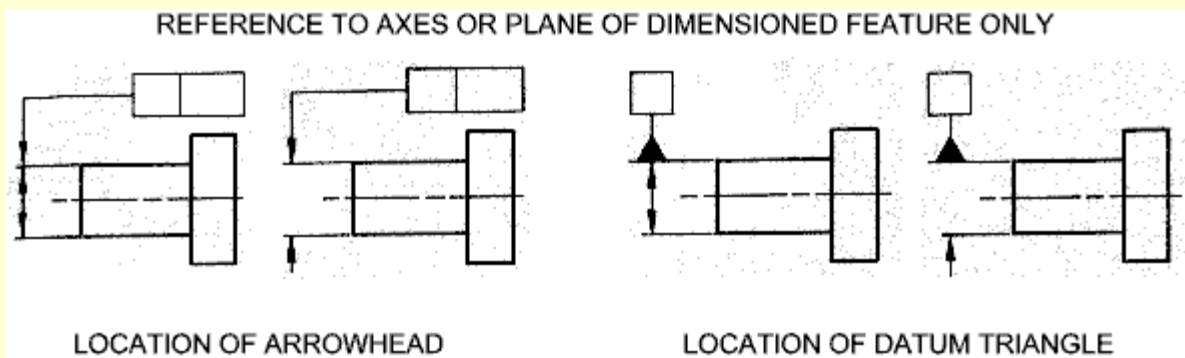
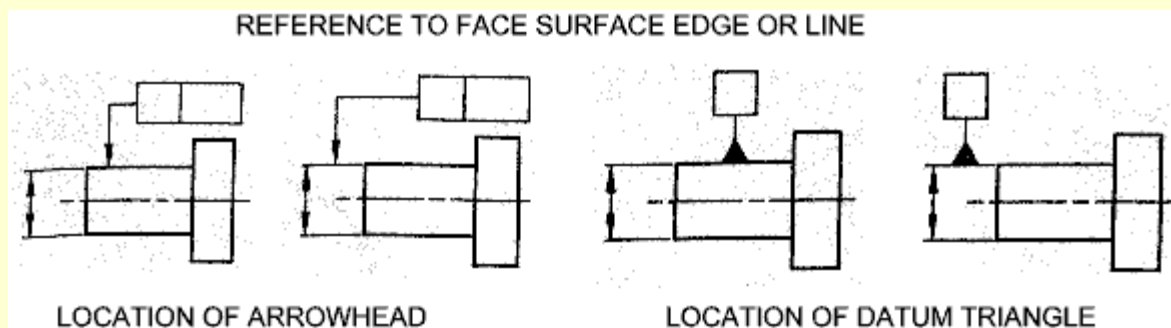
Additional Frames- Notes

If a single frame cannot convey sufficient information it is acceptable to stack additional frames and/or provide additional notes..



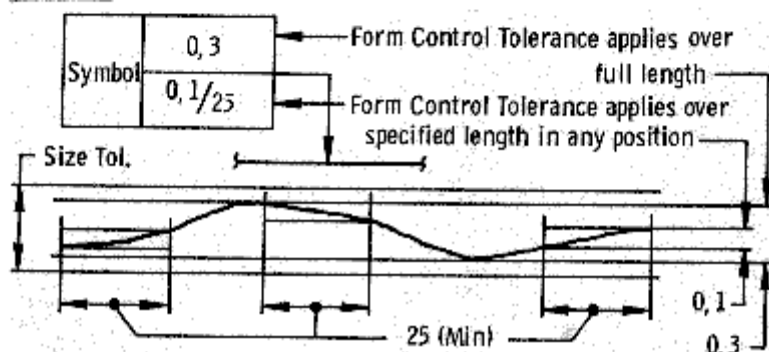
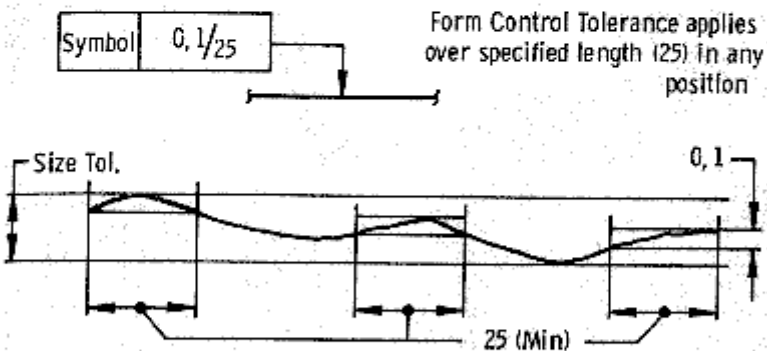
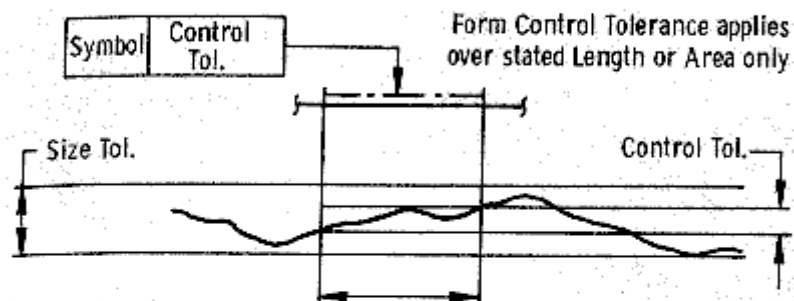
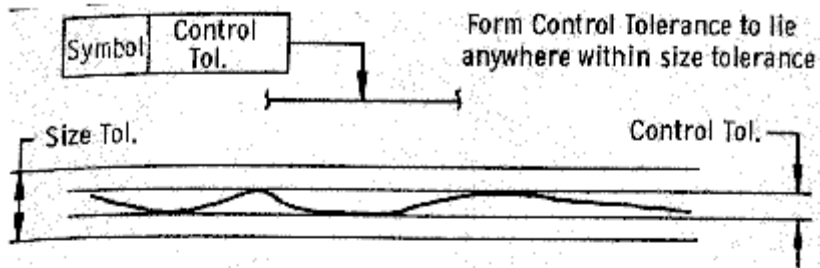
Positioning of Frames /Datum triangles

The features selected for the tolerancing frame or datums triangles are identified as shown below

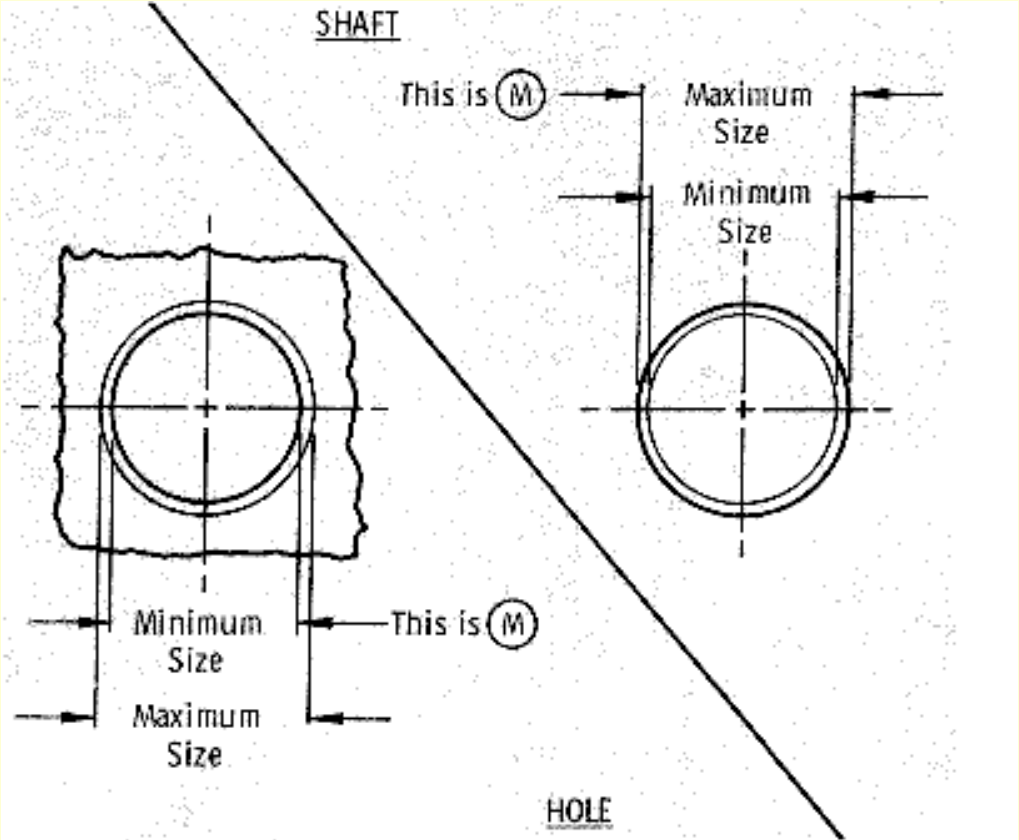


Geometrical Tolerancing Examples

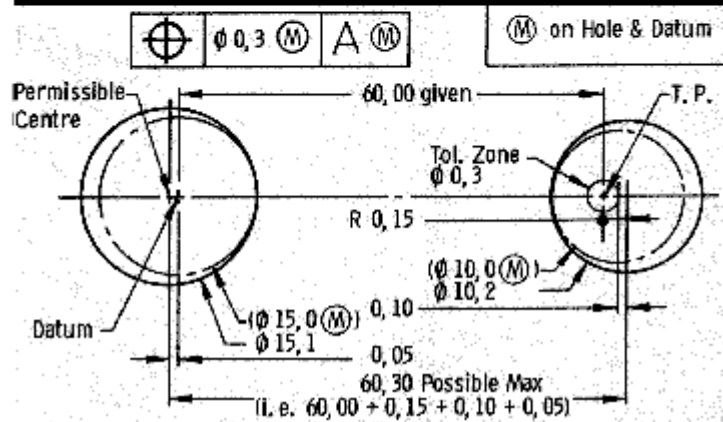
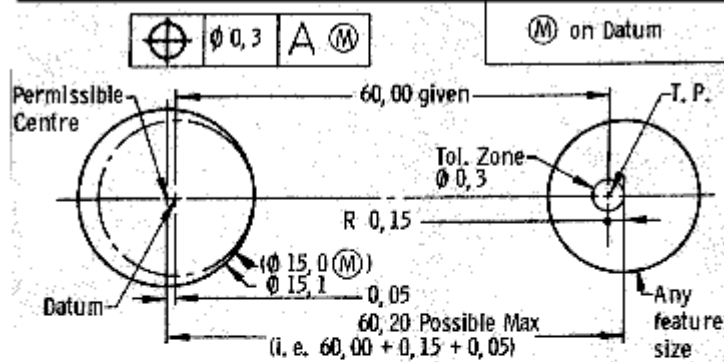
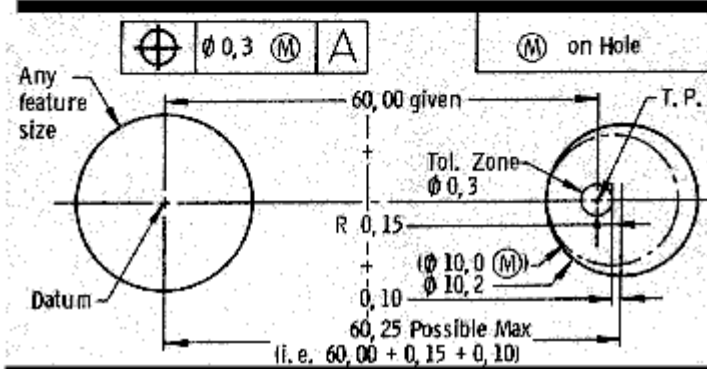
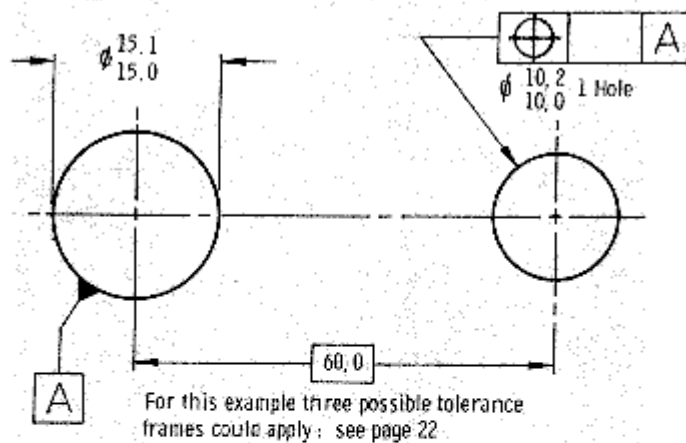
Examples of Form Control



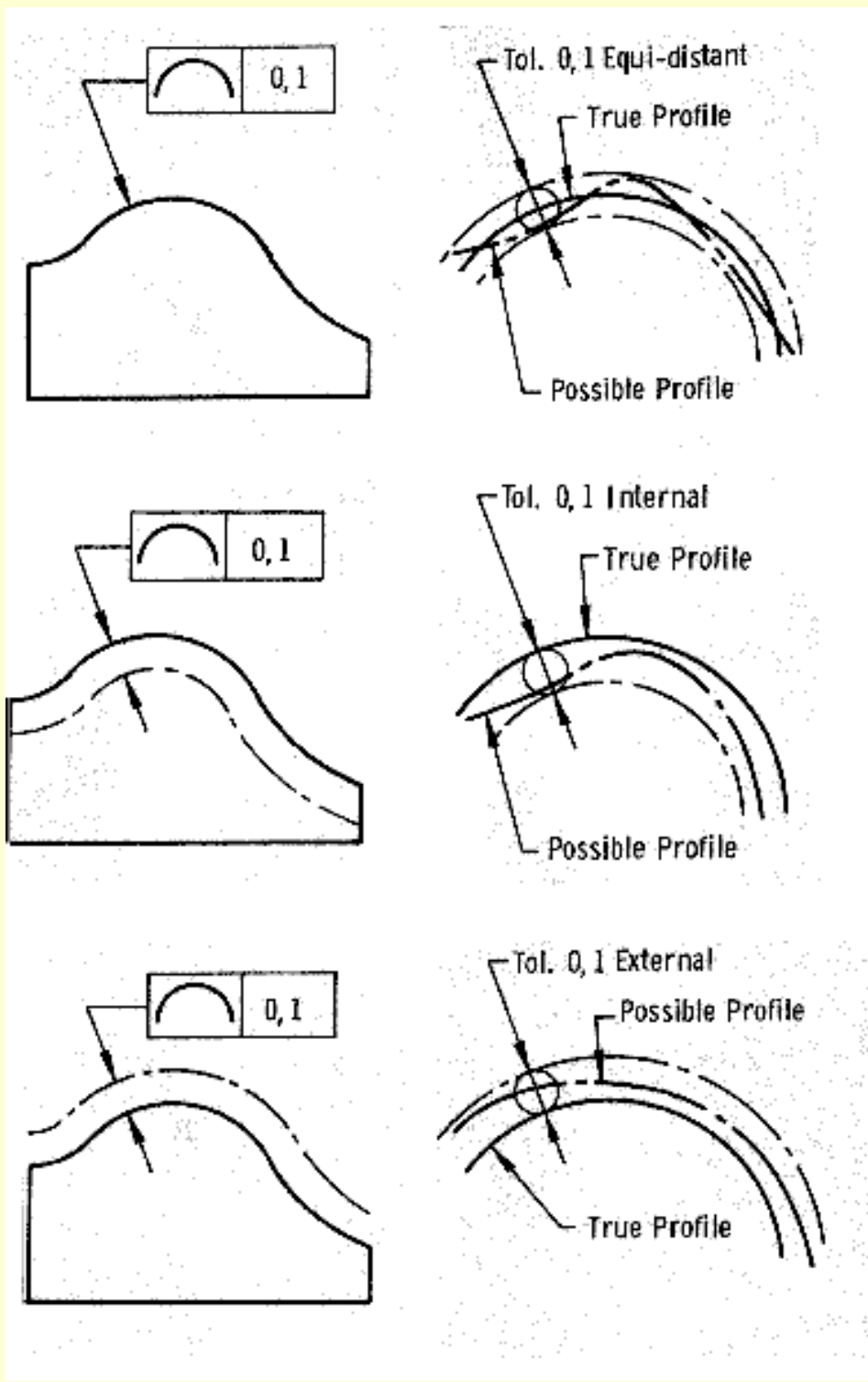
Examples of Maximum Material Condition



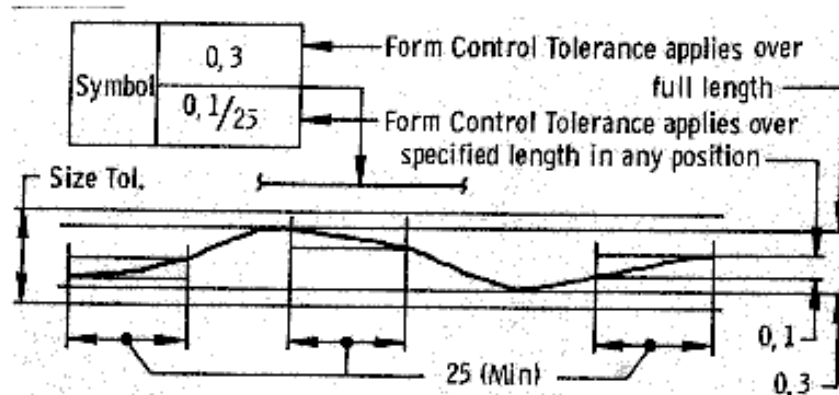
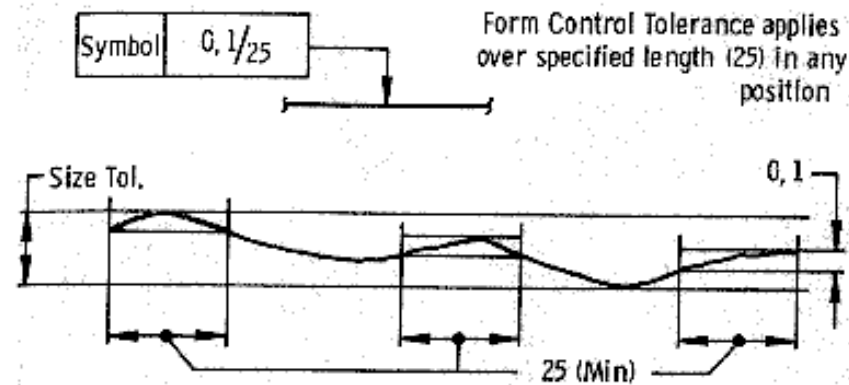
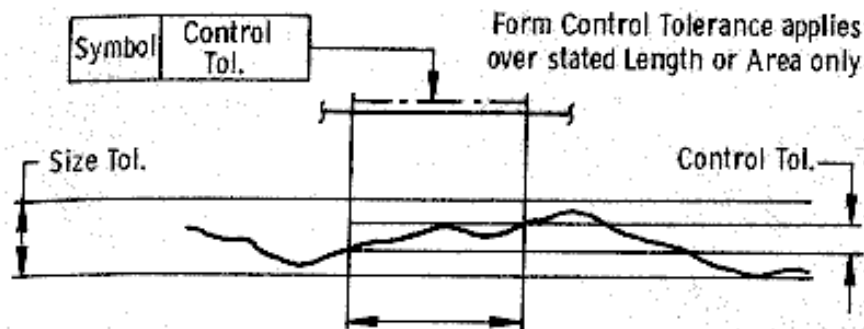
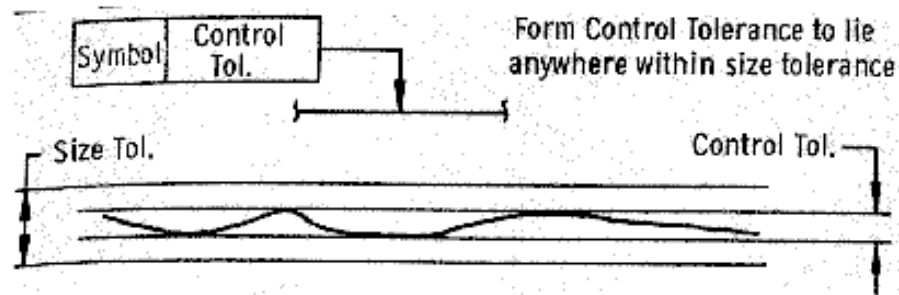
EXAMPLE - CENTRE DISTANCE OF TWO HOLES



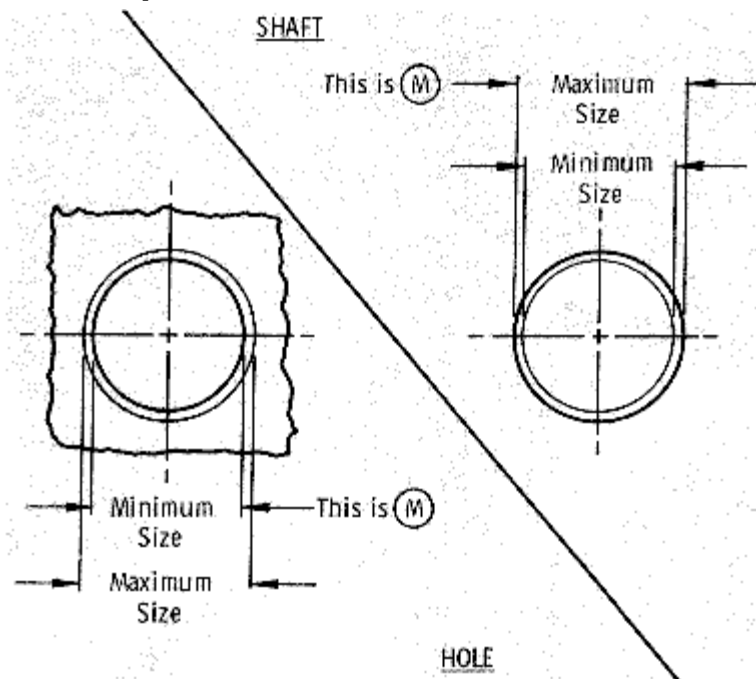
Examples of Profile Tolerancing



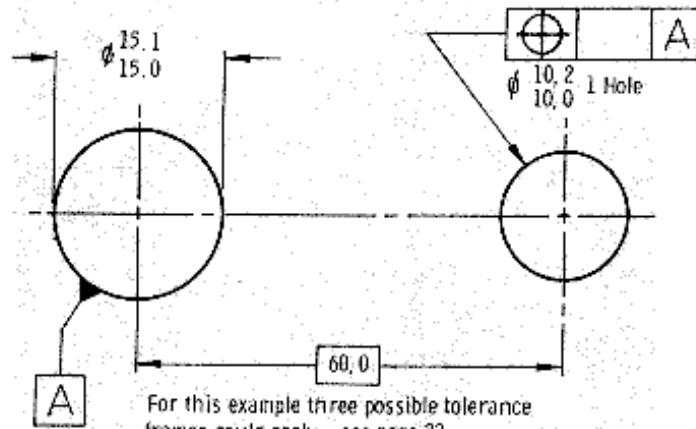
Examples of Form Control



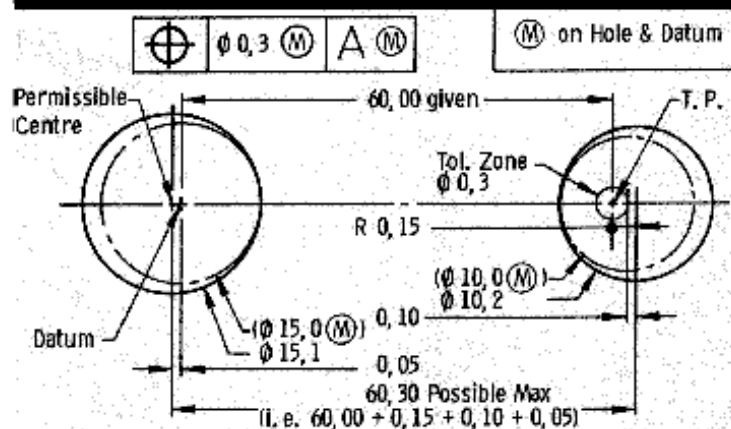
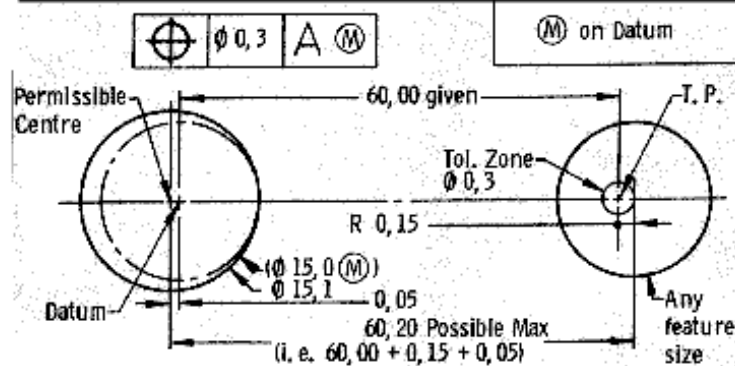
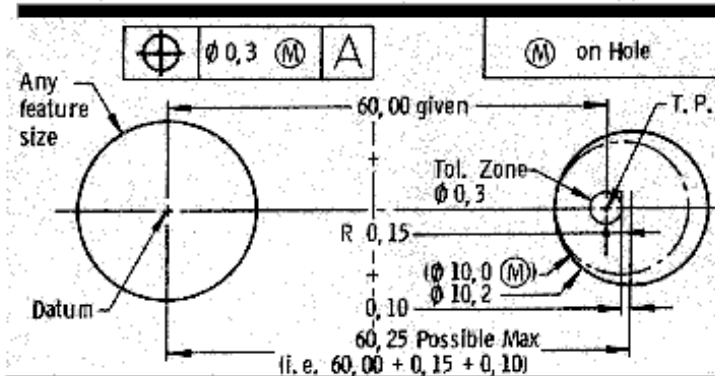
Examples of Maximum Material Condition



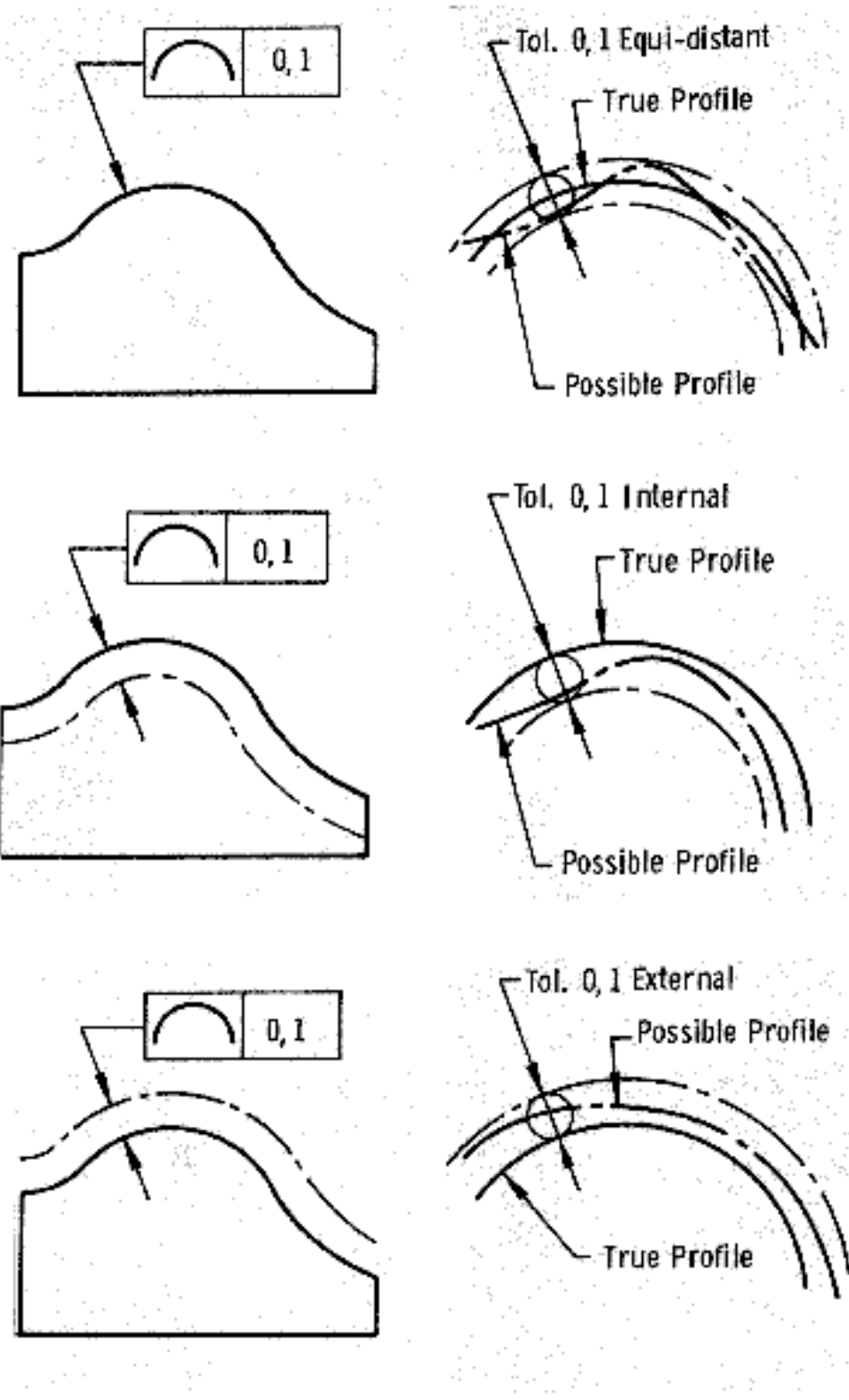
EXAMPLE - CENTRE DISTANCE OF TWO HOLES



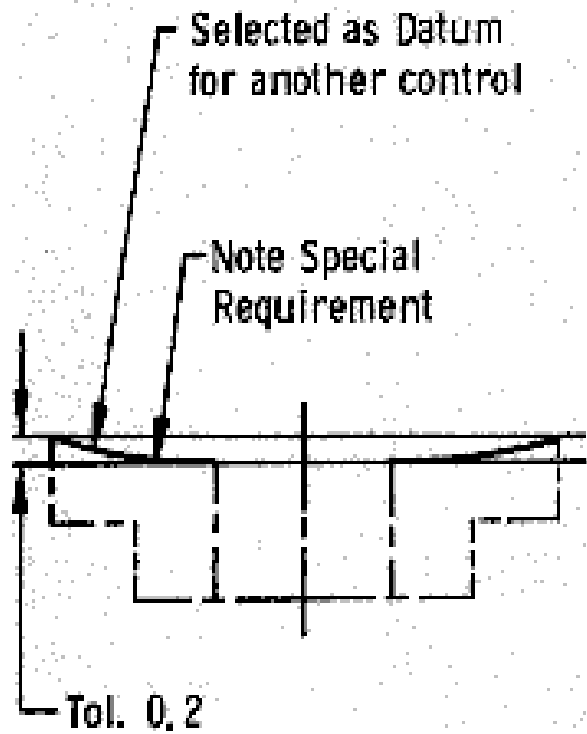
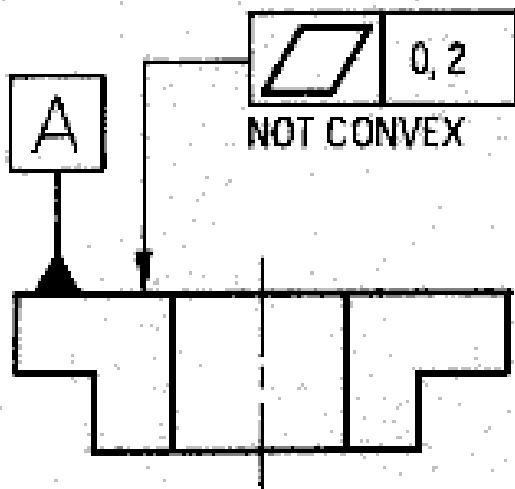
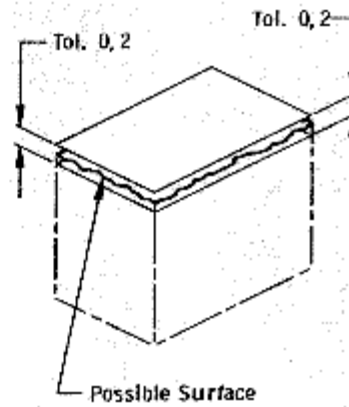
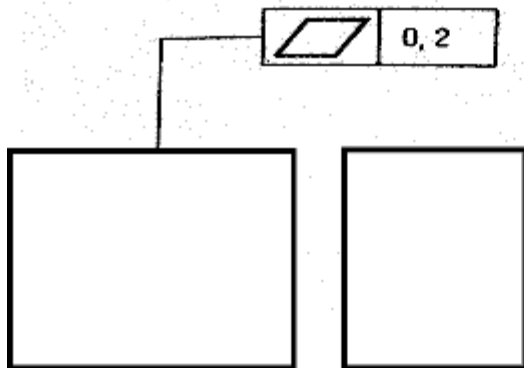
For this example three possible tolerance frames could apply : see page 22



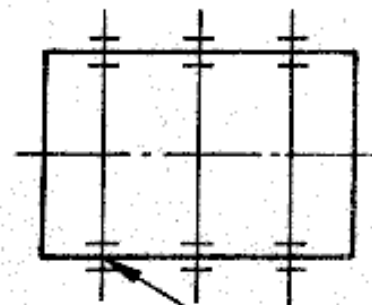
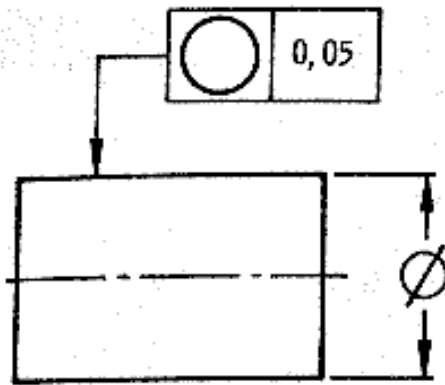
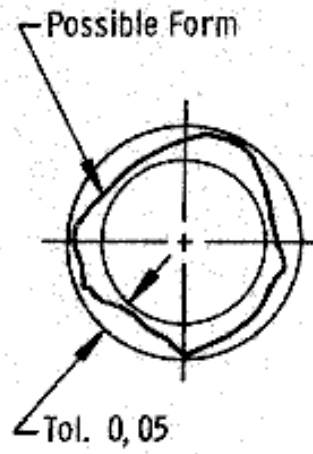
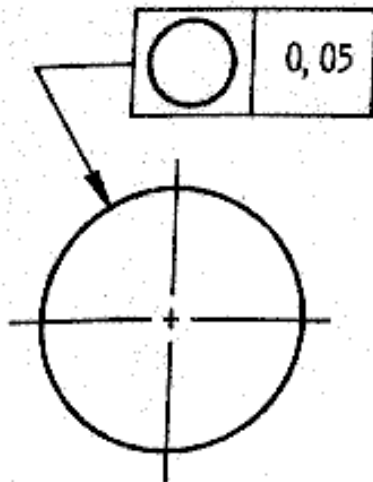
Examples of Profile Tolerancing



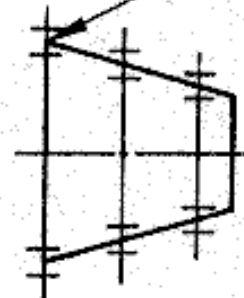
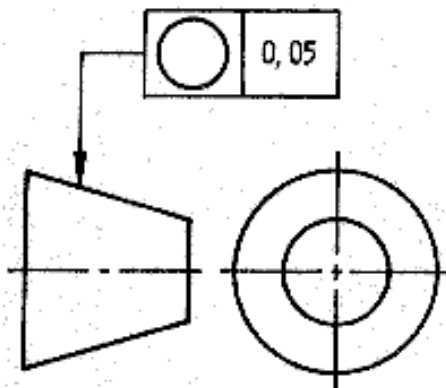
Flatness



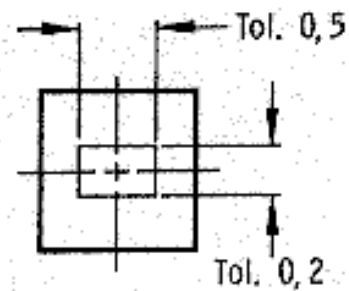
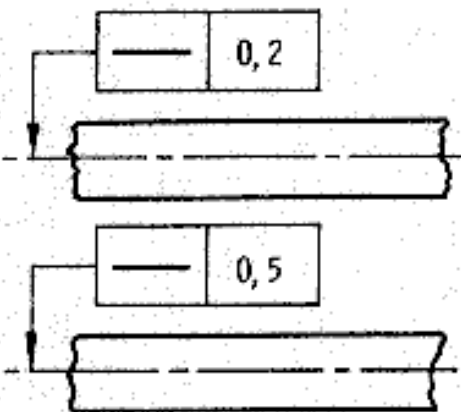
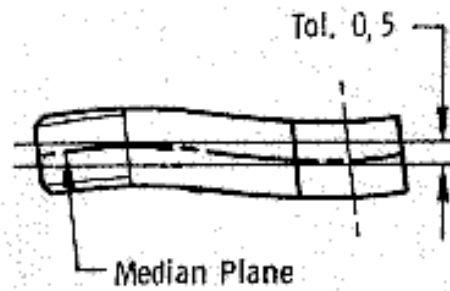
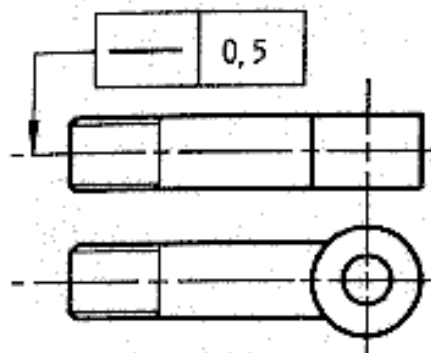
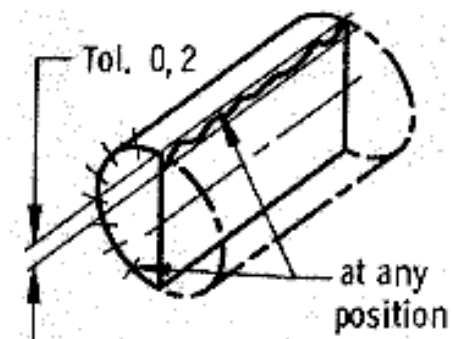
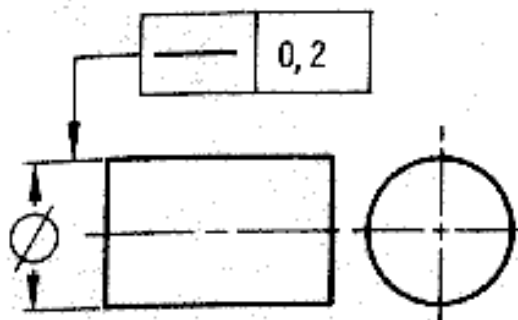
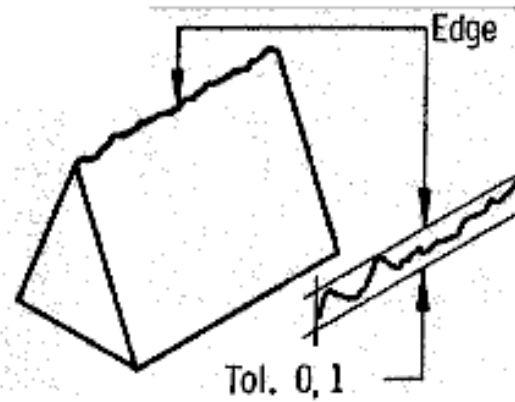
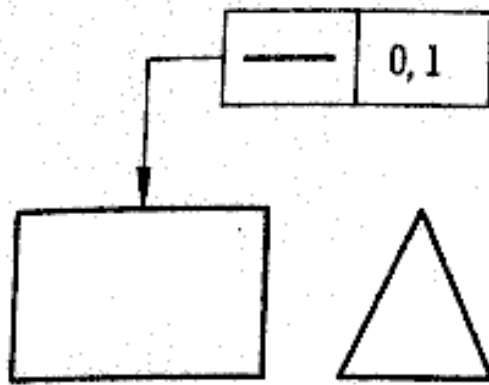
Roundness

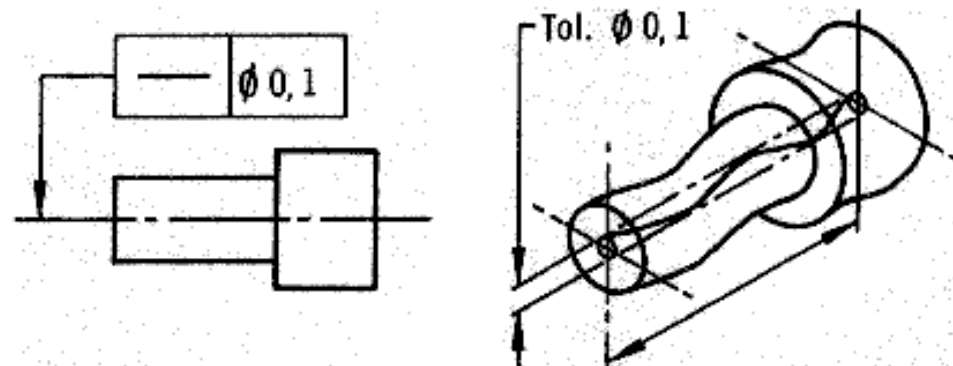
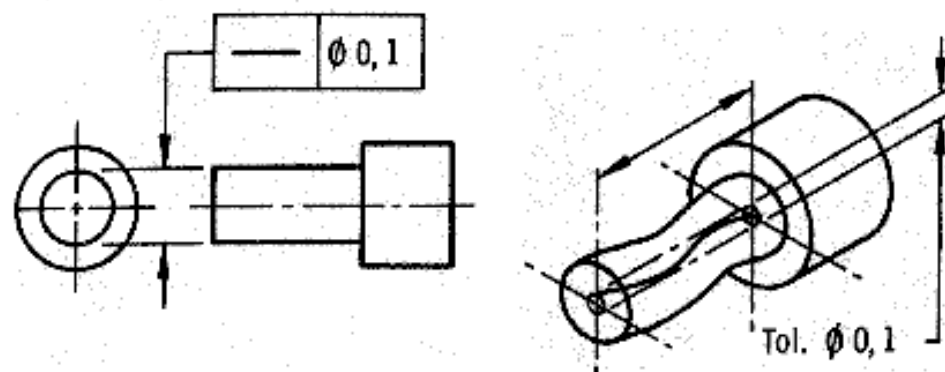
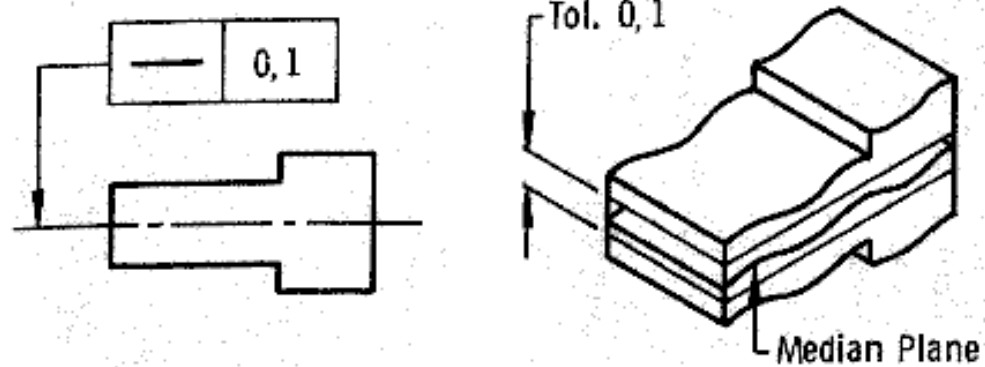
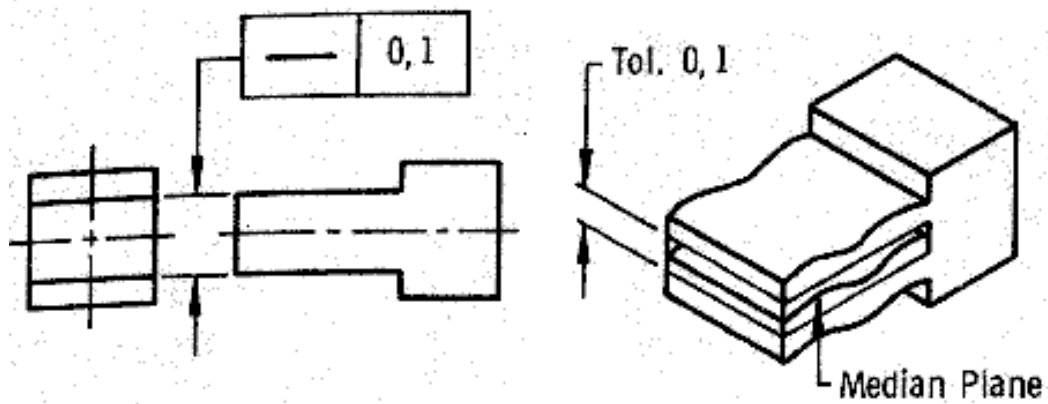


Surface at any
cross section
square to axis

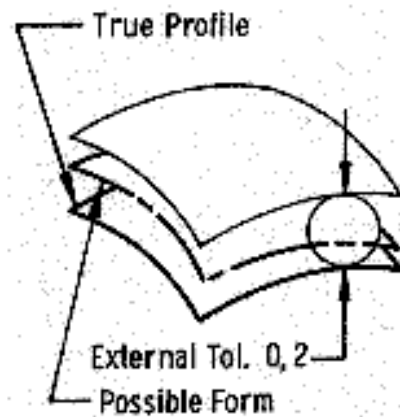
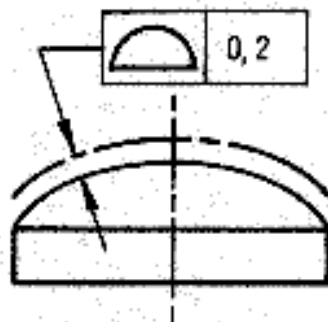
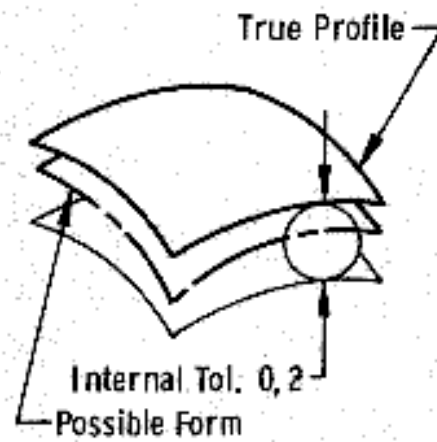
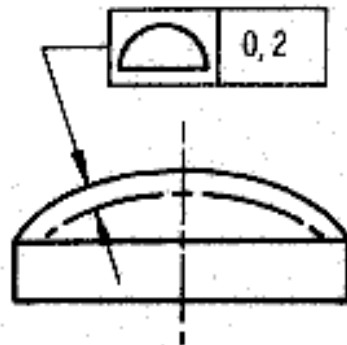
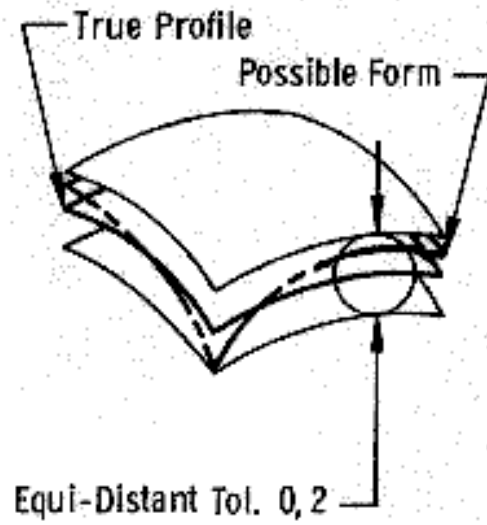
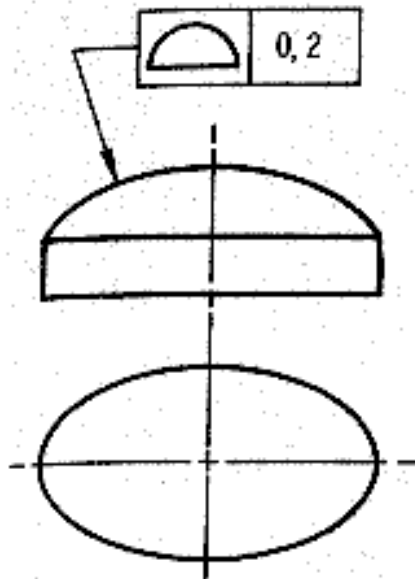


Straightness

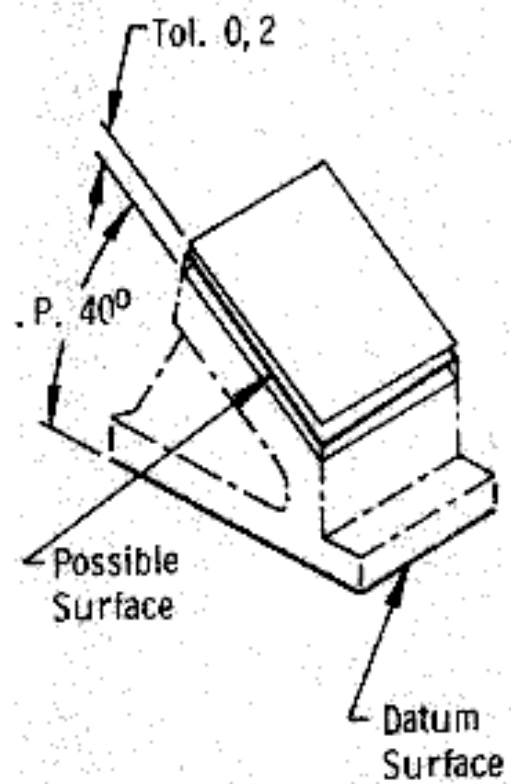
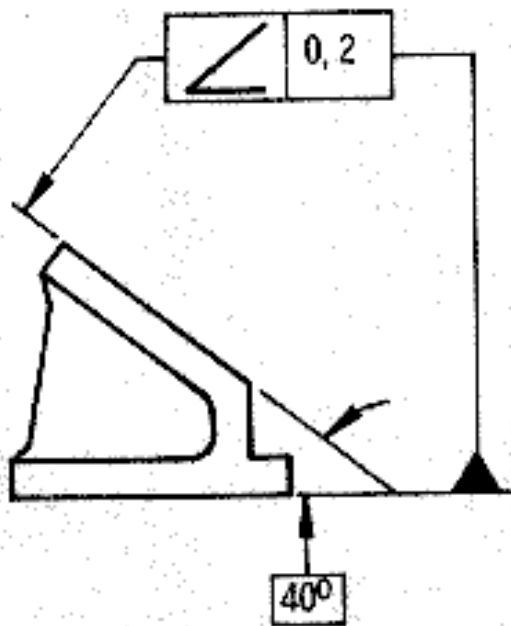
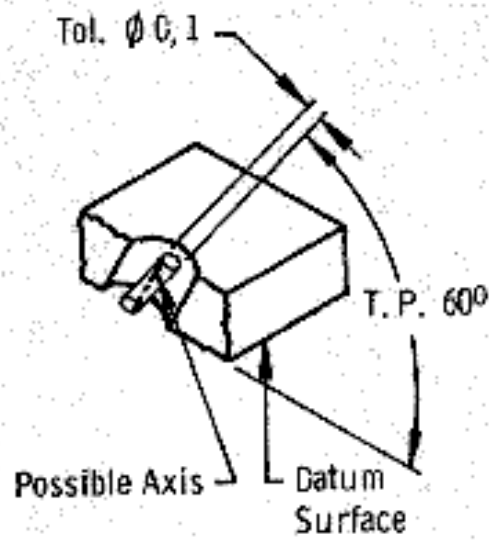
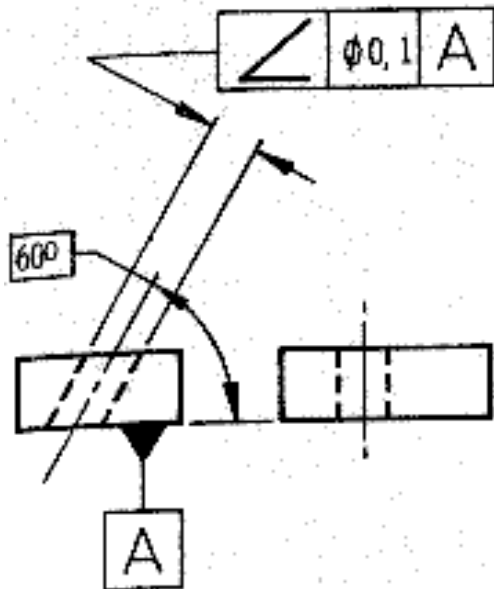




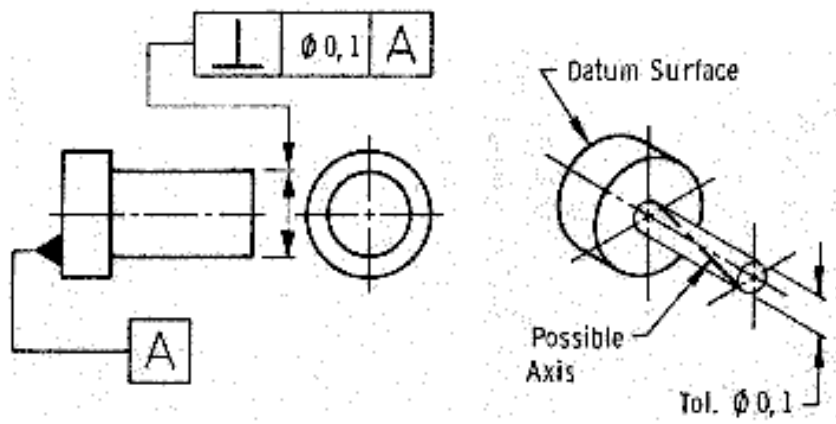
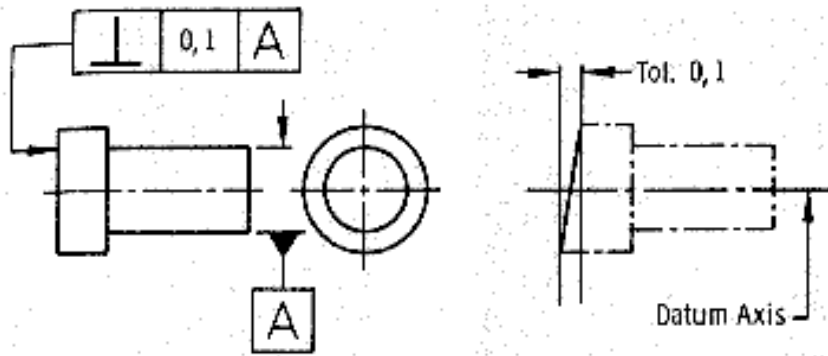
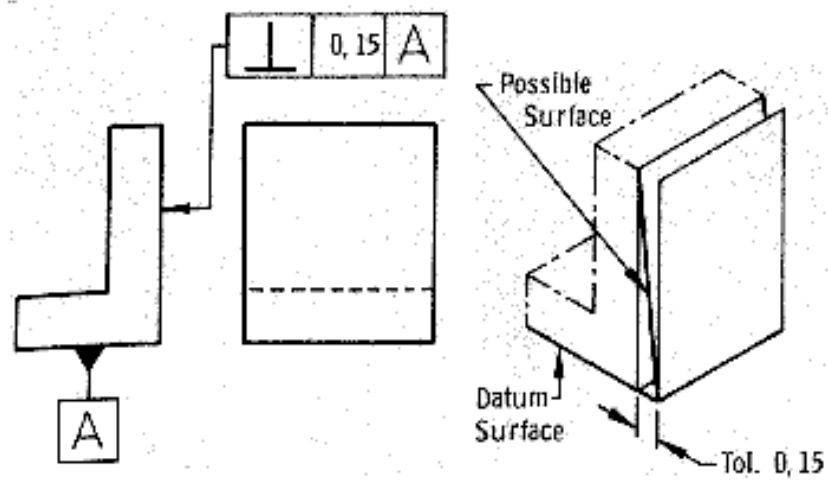
Form

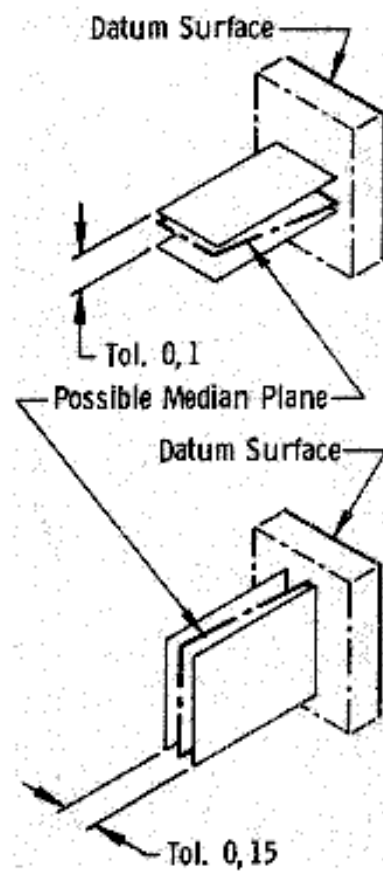
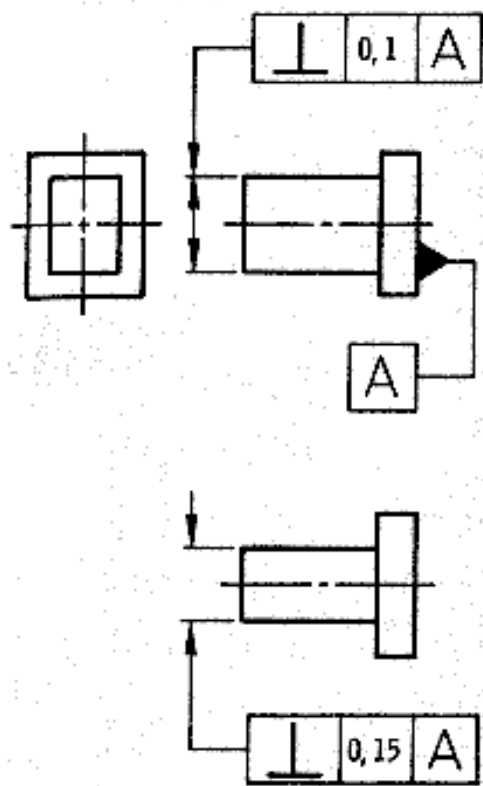
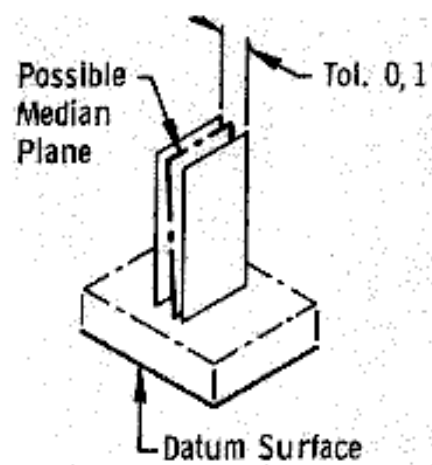
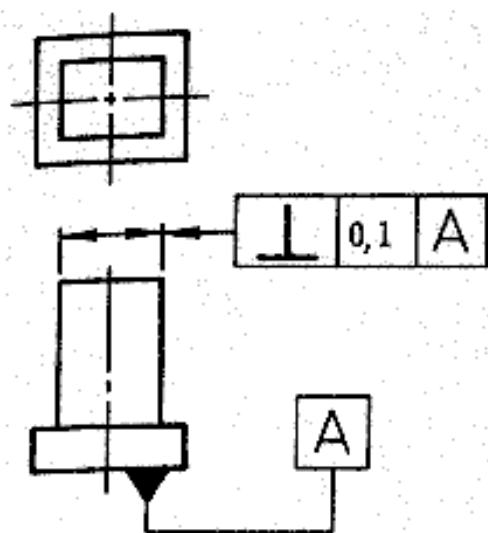


Angularity

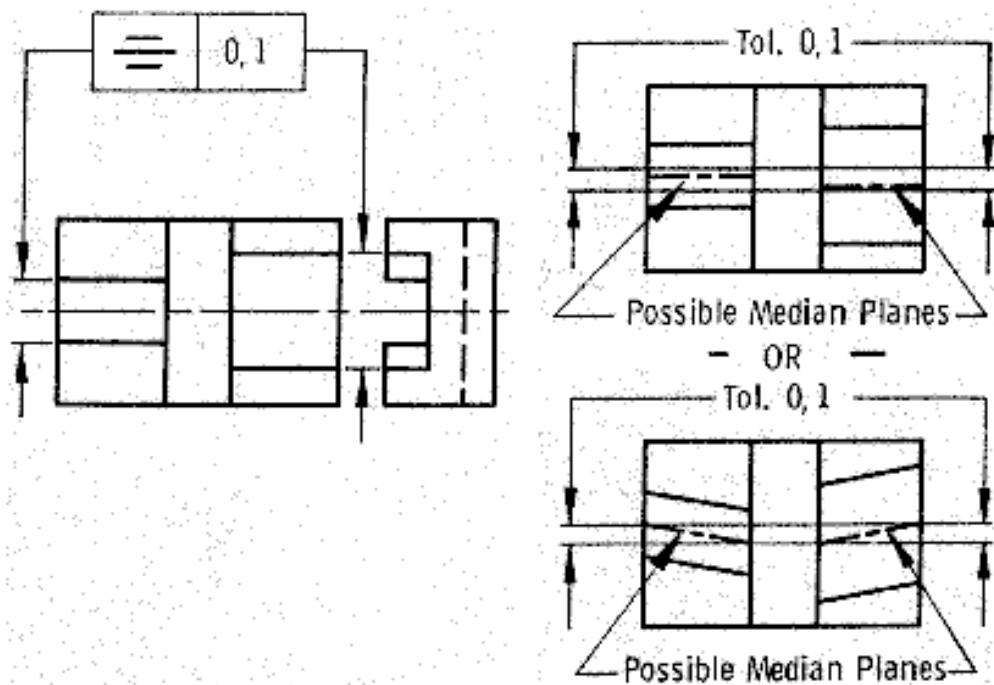
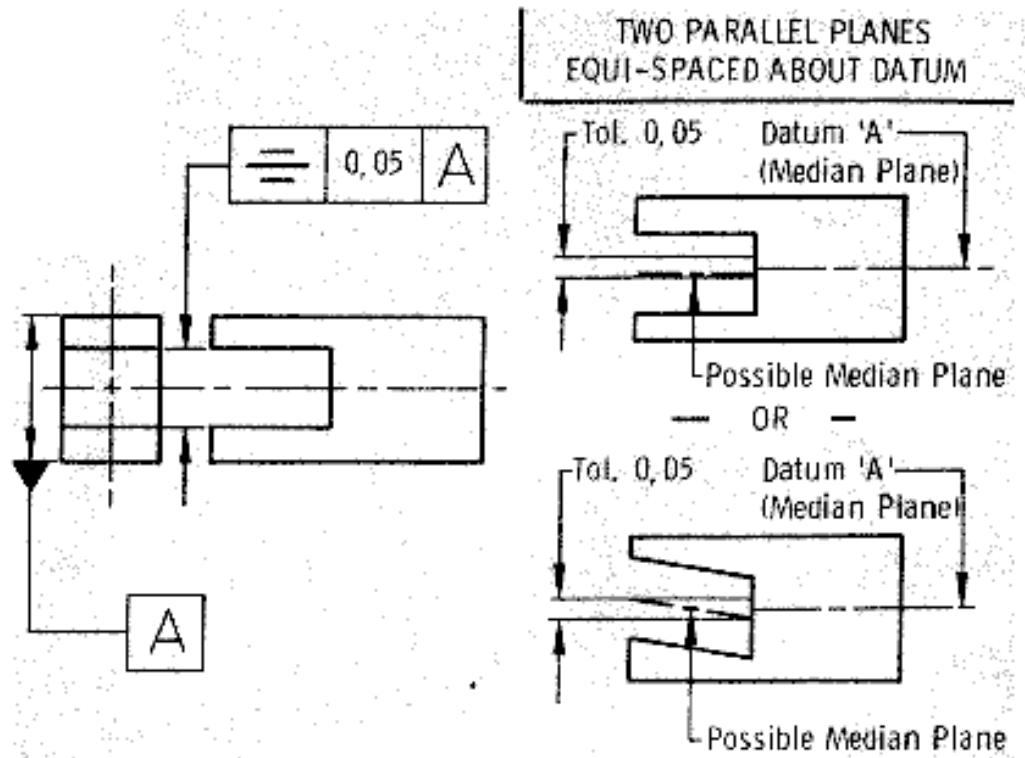


Squareness

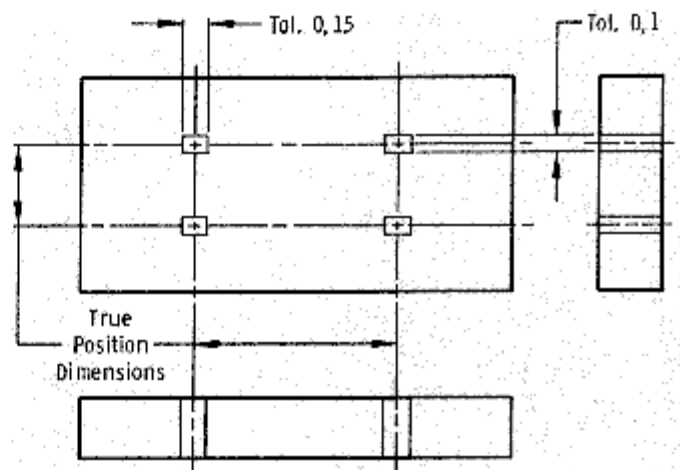
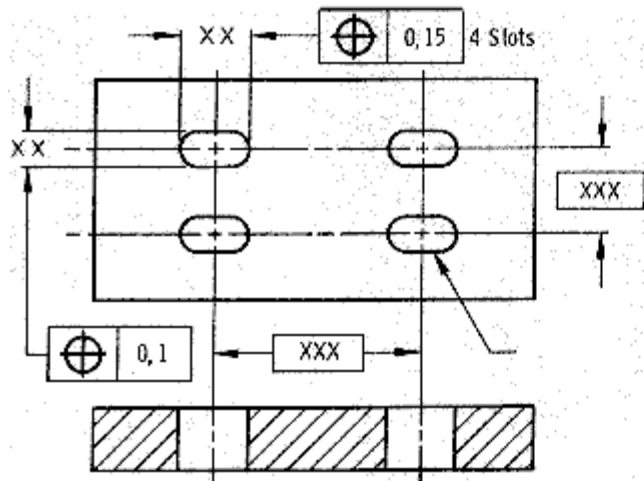
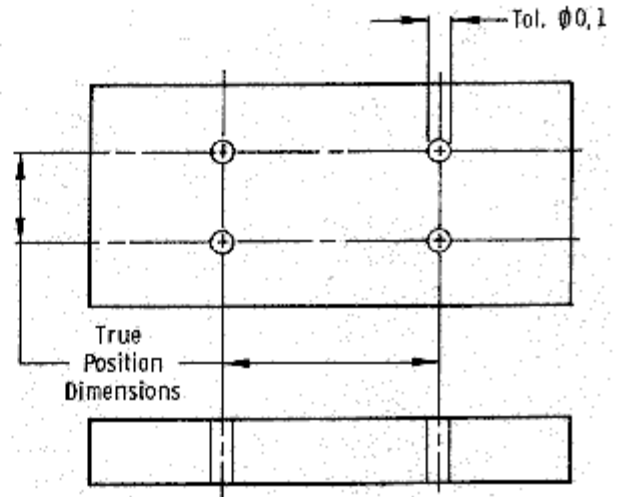
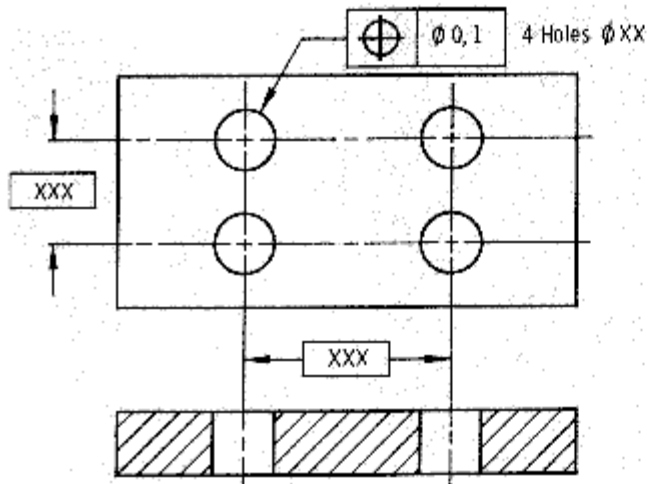


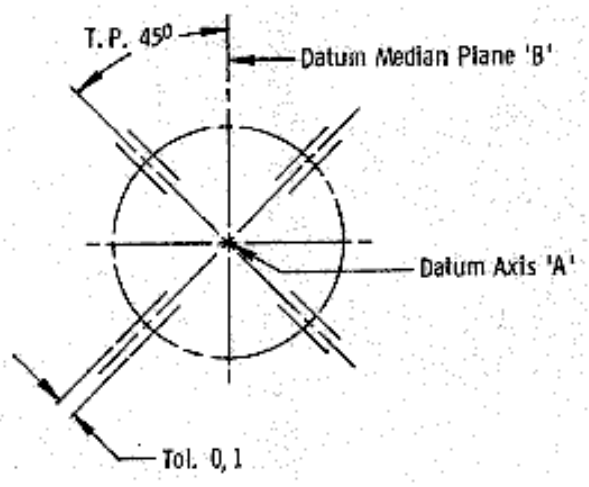
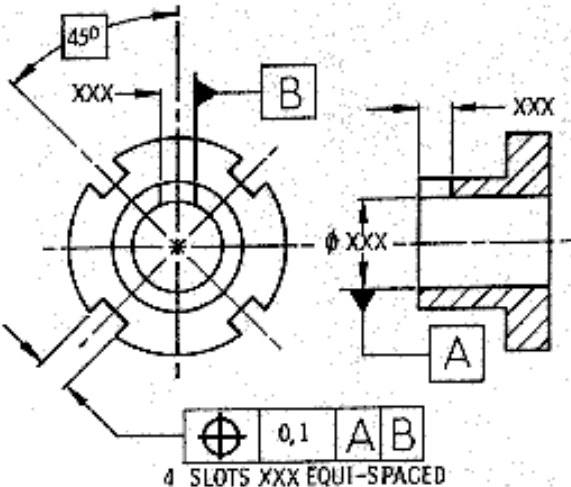
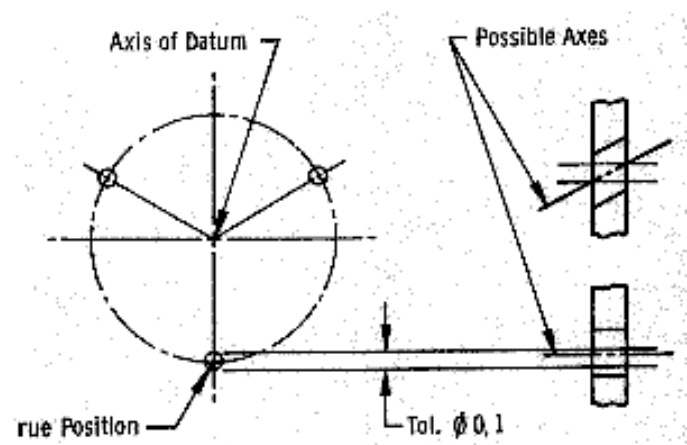
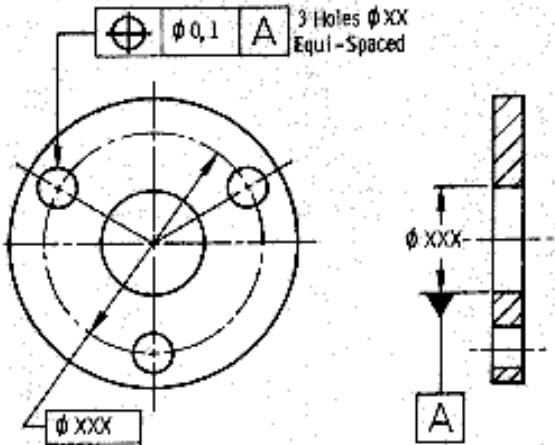


Symmetry

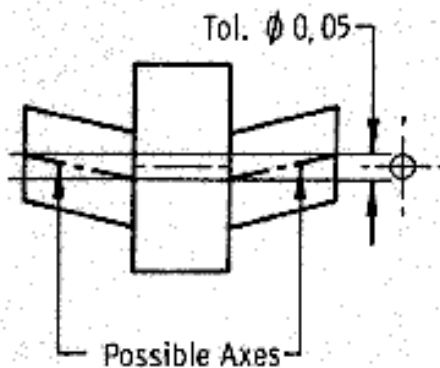
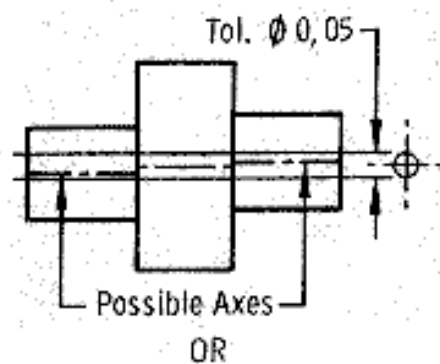
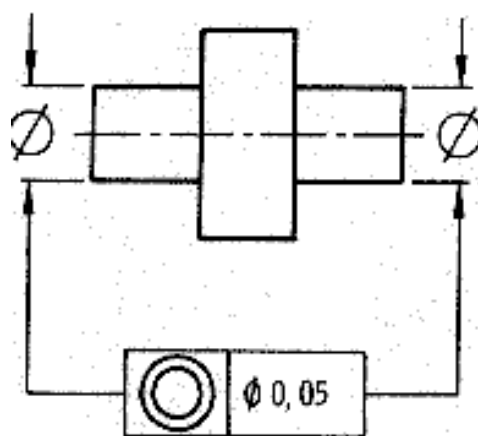
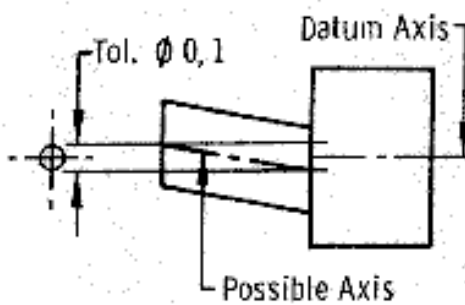
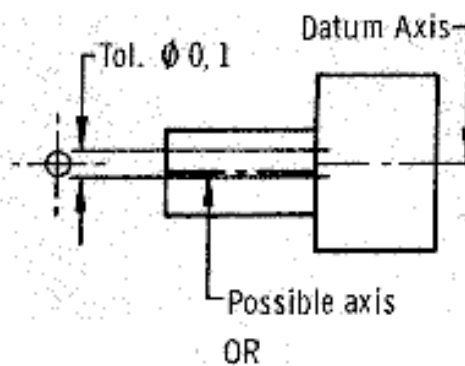
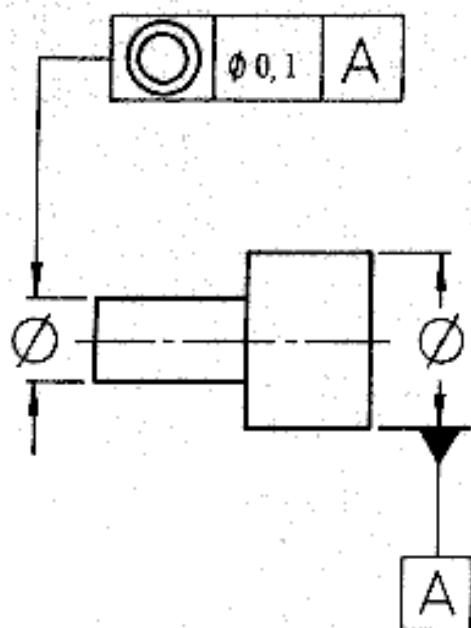


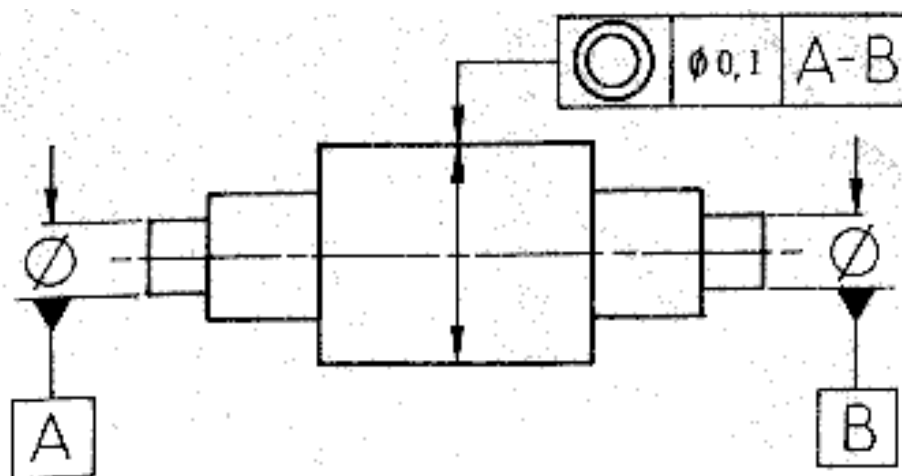
Examples of position



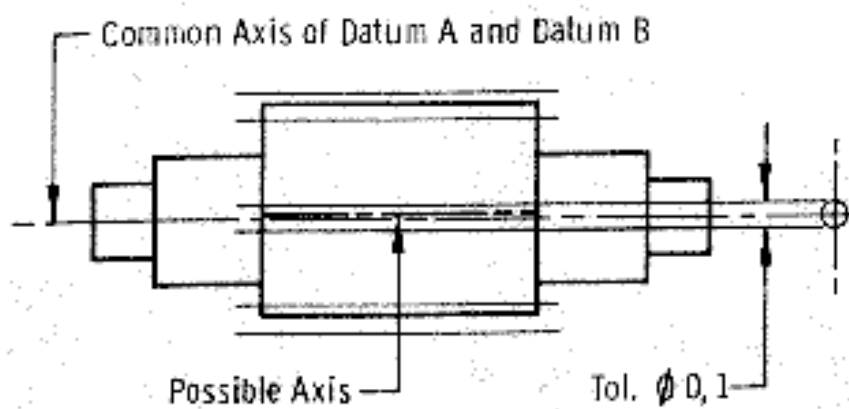


Examples of Concentricity

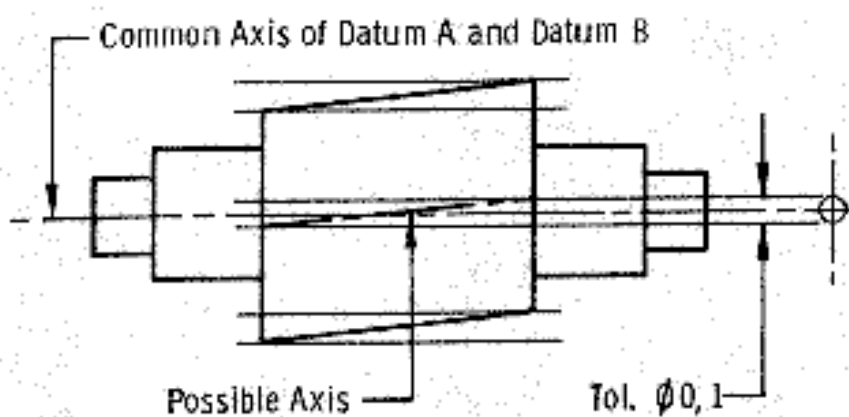




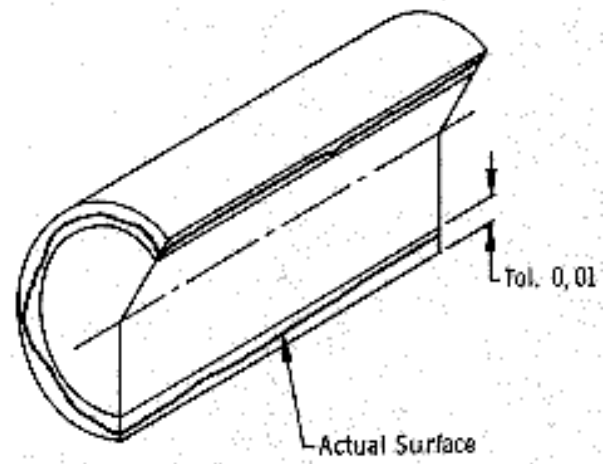
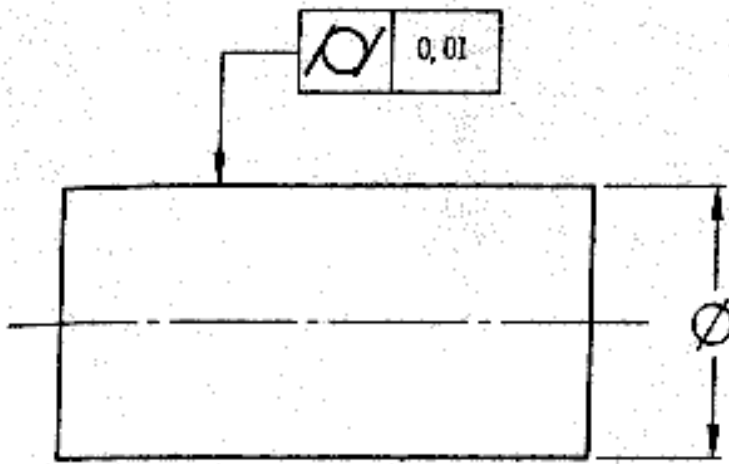
INTERPRETATION
CYLINDER ON DATUM AXIS



OR



Examples of Cylindricity



Examples of Runout

