





تلرانس گذاری هندسی (ادامه)



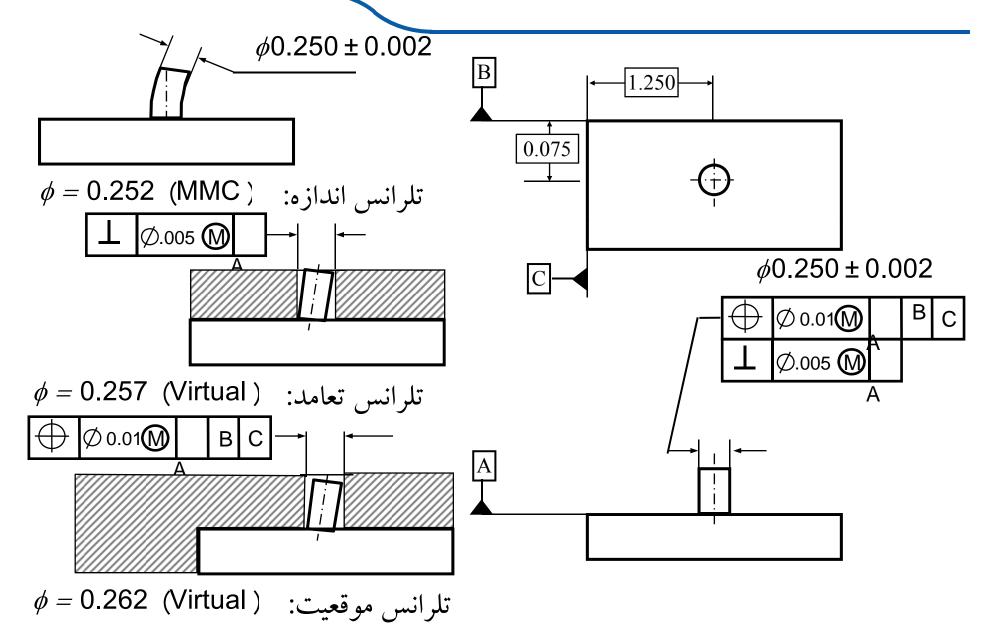


(Virtual) شرایط مجازی

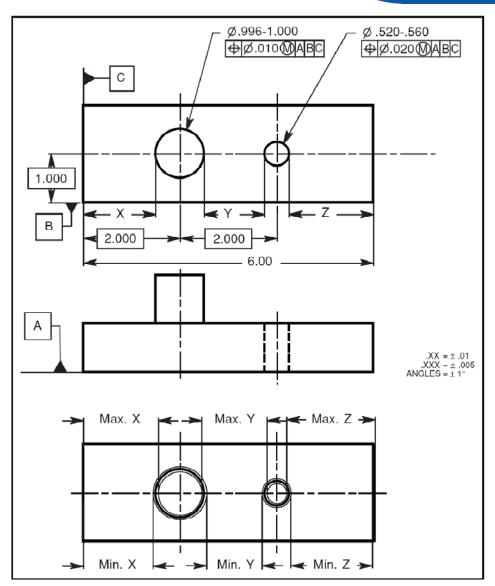
یک جزء - شکل با توجه به وظیفه آن ممکن است توسط تلرانسهای اندازه، فرم، جهت و موقعیت کنترل شود. مجموع اثرات این فاکتورها در اندازه ابزار کنترلی مربوطه باید در نظر گرفته شود. به اثر کلی این فاکتورها شرایط مجازی (Virtual) گفته می شود.

شرایط مجازی (Virtual) مرز ثابت ایجاد شده به وسیله اثرات تجمعی اندازه مشخص شده در شرایط MMC یا LMC و تلرانس هندسی برای آن شرایط است.









The Virtual Condition of the PIN:

$$V.C._p = MMC + Geo. Tol.$$

$$V.C._p = 1.000 + .010$$

$$V.C._p = 1.010$$
 $V.C._p/2 = .505$

Resultant Condition of the PIN:

$$R.C._p = LMC - Geo. Tol. - Bonus$$

$$R.C._p = .996 - .010 - .004$$

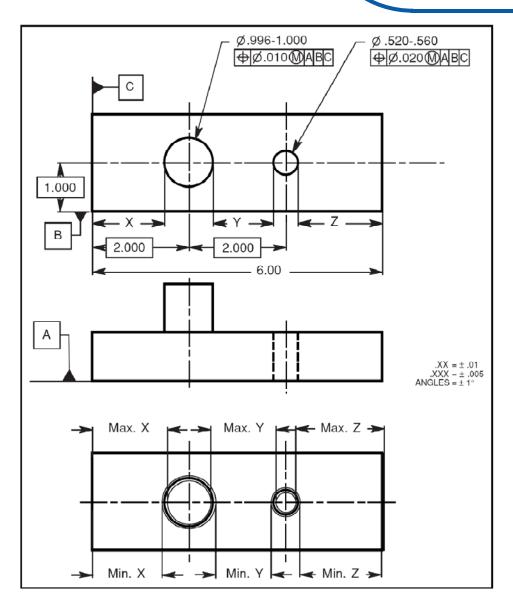
$$R.C._p = .982$$
 $R.C._p/2 = .491$

The maximum and minimum for X:

$$X_{max} = Location - R.C.p/2 =$$
= 2.000 - .491 = 1.509

$$X_{min} = Location - V.C.p/2 =$$
= 2.000 - .505 = 1.495





The Virtual Condition of the HOLE:

$$V.C._{H} = MMC - Geo. Tol.$$

$$V.C._{H} = .520 - .020$$

$$V.C._{H} = .500$$
 $V.C._{H}/2 = .250$

Resultant Condition of the HOLE:

$$R.C._H = LMC + Geo. Tol. + Bonus$$

$$R.C._{H} = .560 + .020 + .040$$

$$R.C._{H} = .620$$
 $R.C._{H}/2 = .310$

The maximum and minimum for Y:

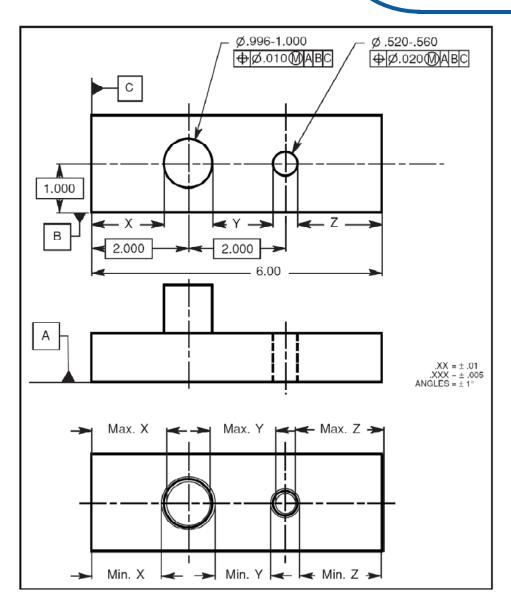
$$Y_{\text{max}} = \text{Location} - \text{R.C.}_{p}/2 - \text{V.C.}_{H}/2 =$$

= 2.000 - .491 - .250 = 1.259

$$Y_{min} = Location - V.C._p/2 - R.C._H/2 =$$

= 2.000 - .505 - .310 = 1.185





The maximum and minimum distances for dimension Z:

$$Z_{\text{max}} = \text{Length}_{\text{MMC}} - \text{Loc.} - \text{V.C.}_{\text{H}}/2$$

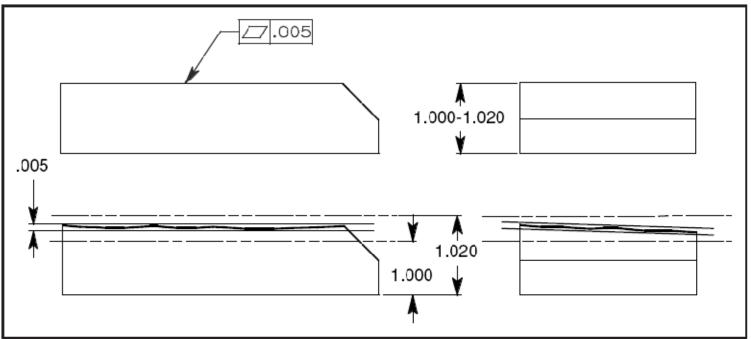
= 6.010 - 4.000 - .250= 1.760

$$Z_{min} = Length_{LMC} - Loc. - R.C._{H}/2$$

= 5.990 - 4.000 - .310 = 1.680

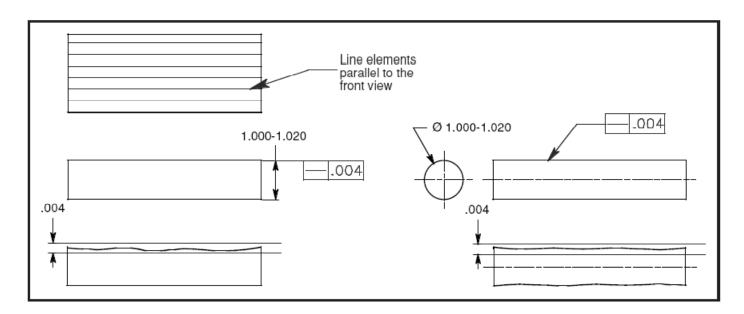


تلرانس تختى:



Actual part size	Flatness tolerance	Controlled by
1.020	.000	
1.018	.002	Rule #1
1.016	.004	
1.014	.005	
1.010	.005	Flatness Tolerance
1.005	.005	
1.000	.005	

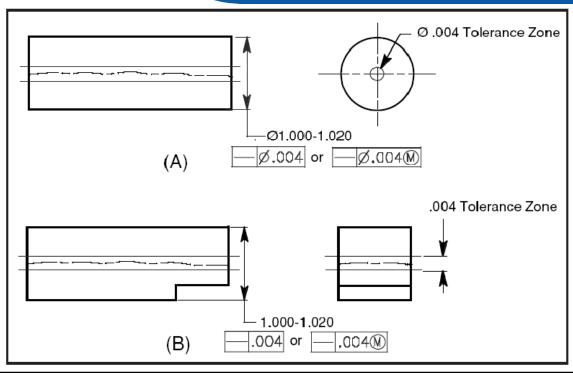




تلرانس راستى:

Actual part size	Straightness tolerance	Controlled by
$1.020~\mathrm{MMC}$.000	
1.018	.002	Rule #1
1.016	.004	
1.014	.004	
1.010	.004	Straightness Tolerance
1.005	.004	
1.000 LMC	.004	



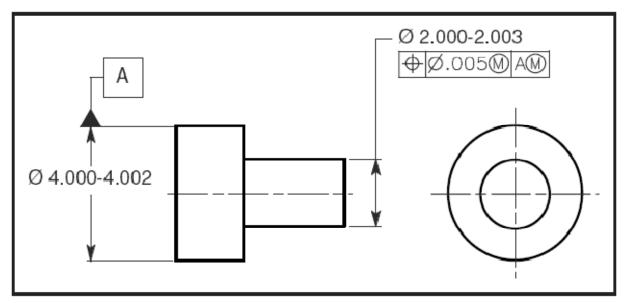


تلرانس راستی:

	Straightness tolerances				
	Cylindrical feature (Straightness of a median line)		· ·		1
Feature size	<u>Ø</u> .004	— Ø.004 M	.004	004 M	
1.020 MMC 1.015 1.010 1.005 1.000 LMC	Ø .004 Ø .004 Ø .004 Ø .004 Ø .004	Ø .004 Ø .009 Ø .014 Ø .019 Ø .024	.004 .004 .004 .004	.004 .009 .014 .019 .024	

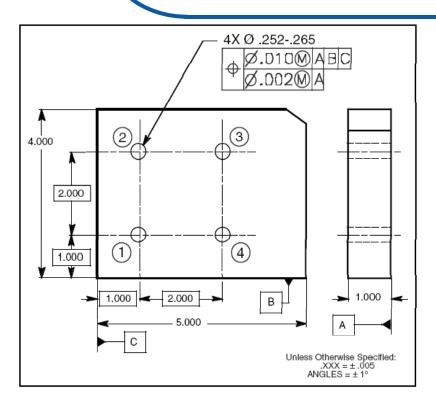


تلرانس موقعیت:



		Size of feature			
Size of datum	2.003	2.002	2.001	2.000	
4.002	.005	.006	.007	.008	
4.001	.006	.007	.008	.009	
4.000	.007	.008	.009	.010	

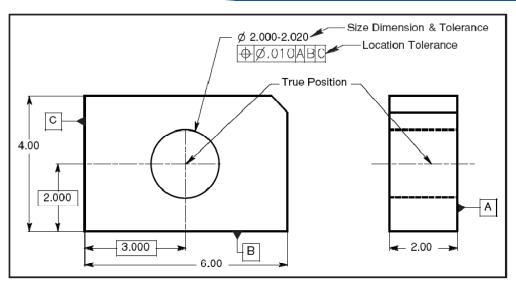


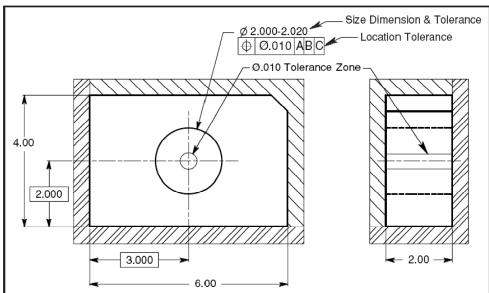


تلرانس موقعیت:

Feature number	Feature location from datum C X-axis	Feature location from datum B Y-axis	Feature size	Departure from MMC (bonus)	Datum-to-pattern tolerance zone size	Feature-to- feature tolerance zone size
1	.997	1.003	Ø.256	.004	Ø.014	Ø.006
2	1.004	3.004	Ø.258	.006	Ø.016	Ø.008
3	3.006	2.998	Ø.260	.008	Ø.018	Ø.010
4	3.002	.998	Ø.254	.002	Ø.012	Ø.004

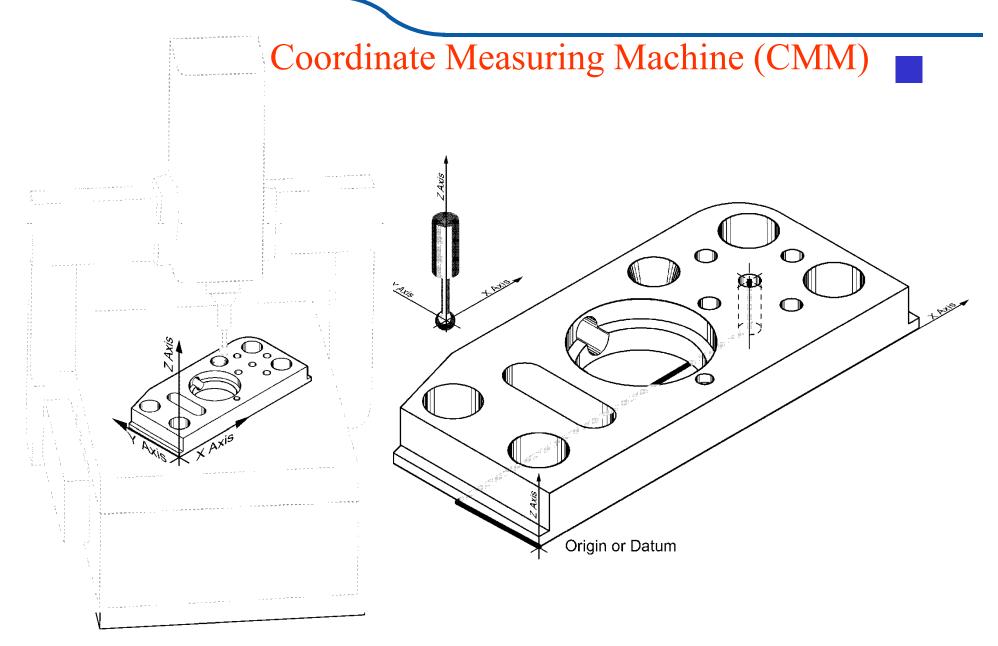






تلرانس موقعیت:





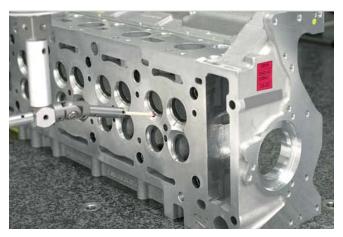


Coordinate Measuring Machine (CMM)











Flatness :کنترل تختی

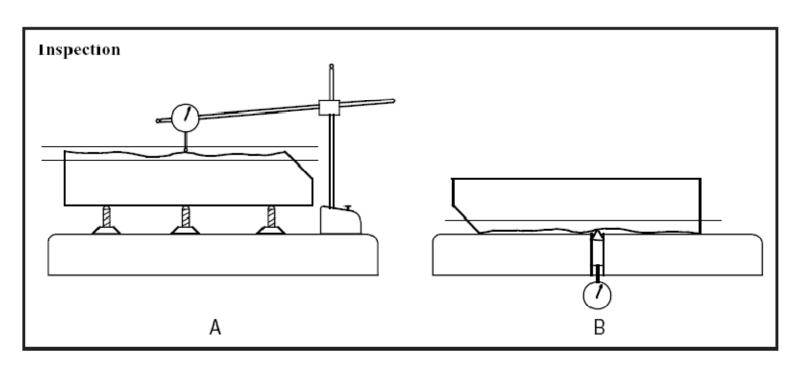


Figure 5-2 Two flatness verification techniques.



Straightness : کنترل راستی

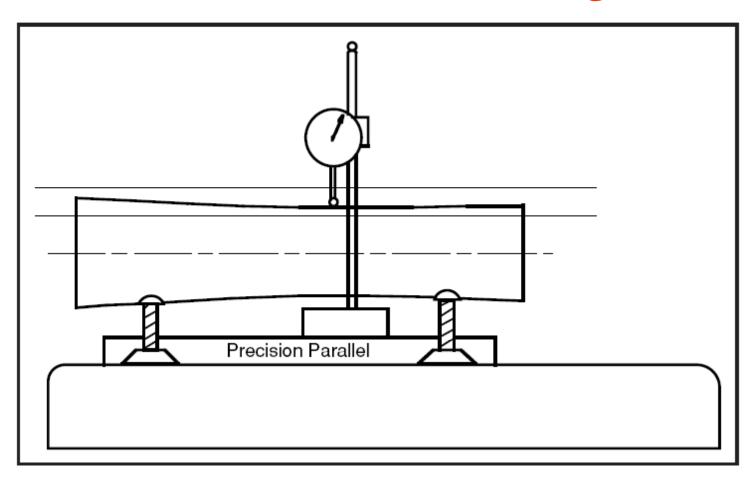


Figure 5-5 Inspection of straightness of a surface.



Circularity کنترل گردی؛

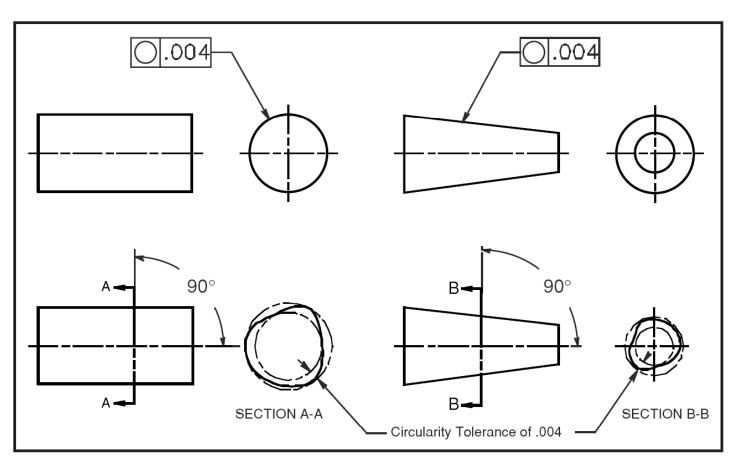


Figure 5-8 Circularity tolerance applied to a cylinder and a taper.



Circularity کنترل گردی؛

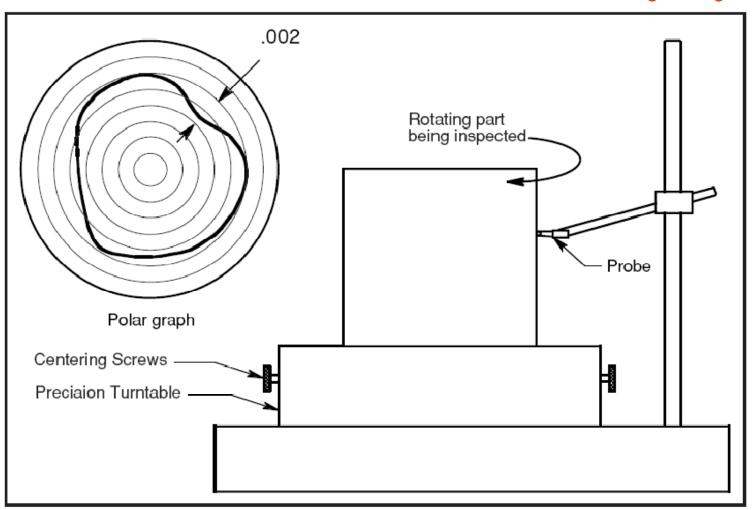
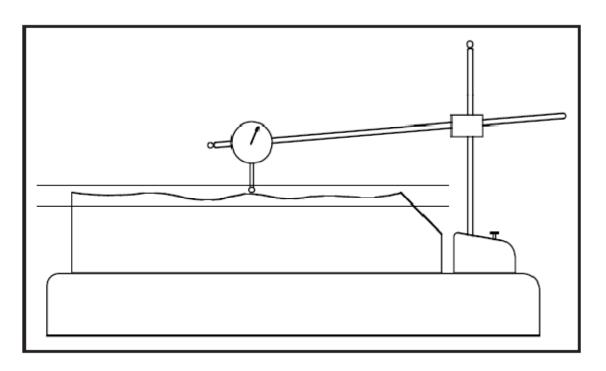


Figure 5-9 Verification of circularity with a circularity inspection machine.



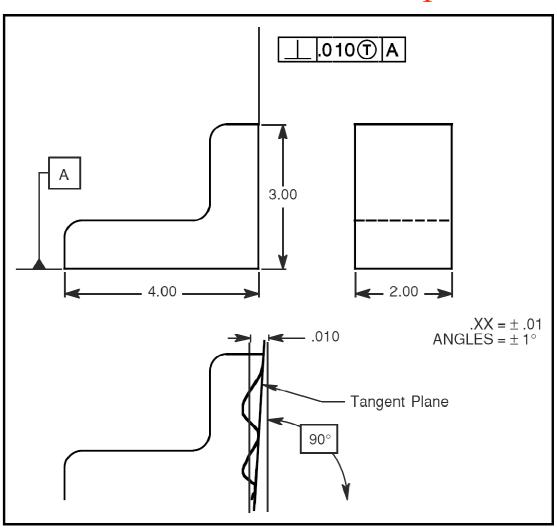
Parallelism کنترل توازی؛



 $\textbf{Figure 6-2} \quad \text{Verifying parallelism of a flat surface}.$



Perpendicularity : کنترل تعامد





Perpendicularity : کنترل تعامد

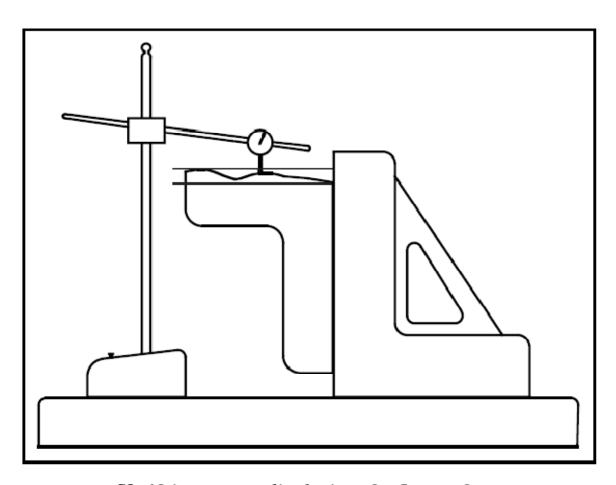
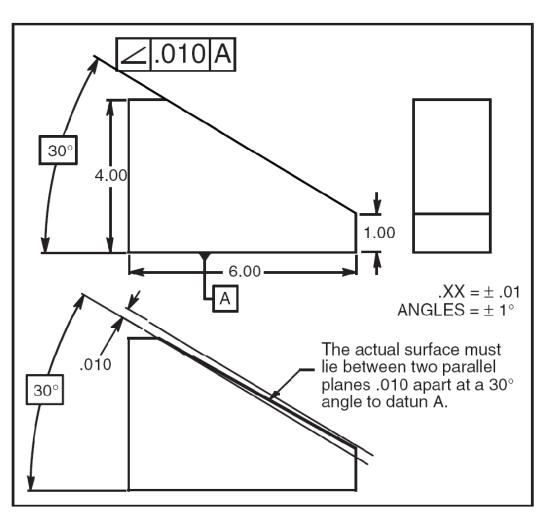


Figure 6-6 Verifying perpendicularity of a flat surface.



Angularity ؛ کنترل زاویه ای





Angularity ? کنترل زاویهای

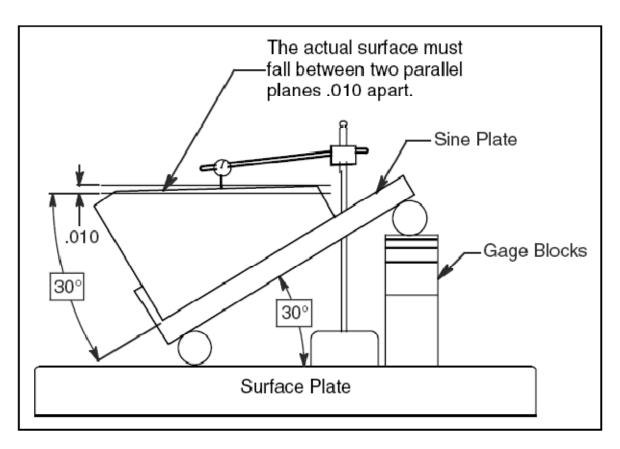


Figure 6-11 Verification of a surface at a 30° angle to a flat datum surface.



Position ? كنترل موقعيت

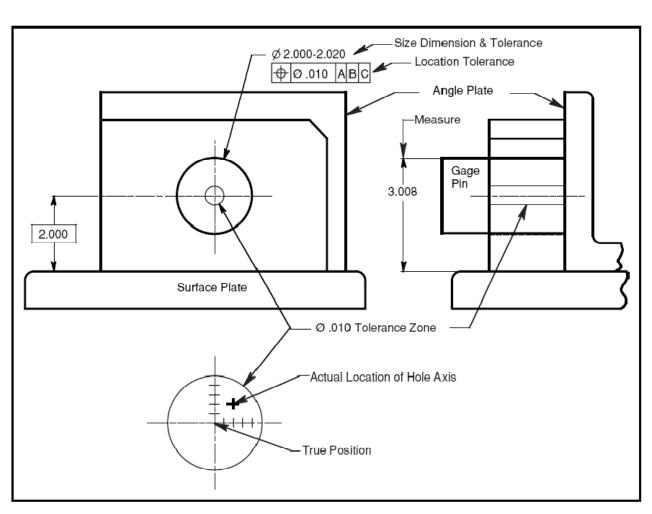


Figure 7-3 Inspecting the hole location by using the theoretical tolerance zone.



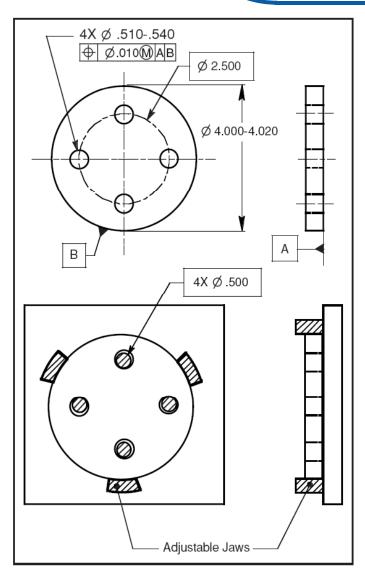
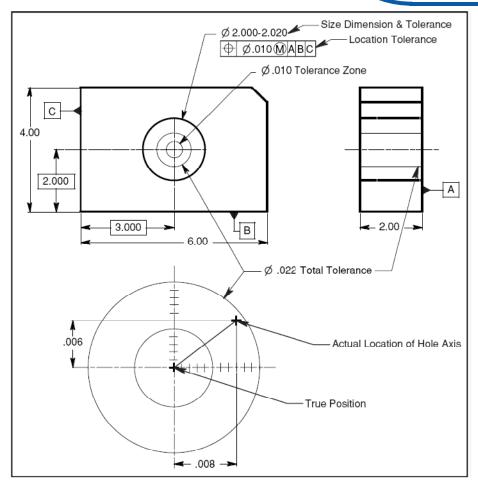


Figure 7-4 $\,$ Inspecting the hole pattern controlled to a datum feature of size at RFS.

Position ? كنترل موقعيت ؟





كنترل موقعيت ؛ Position

Figure 7-5 Location of a size feature with a position tolerance at MMC.

Actual feature size	– MMC	= Bonus	Geometric + tolerance	Total positional = tolerance
2.012	2.000	.012	.010	.022



Position ? كنترل موقعيت ؟

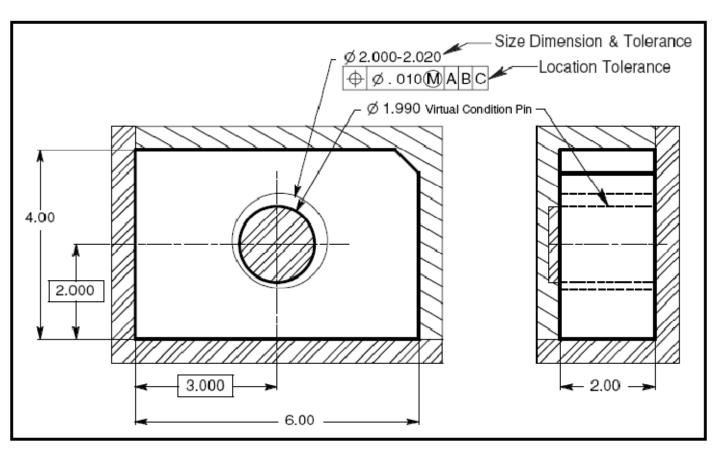


Figure 7-6 Inspecting a size feature with a position tolerance at MMC using a functional gage.



Position ? کنترل موقعیت

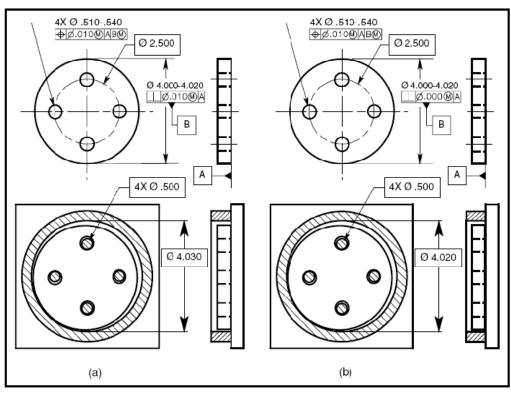


Figure 7-7 The four-hole pattern, as a group, can shift an amount equal to the difference between the sizes of the outside diameter of the part and the inside diameter of the gage.

	A	В
MMC	4.020	4.020
Plus geometric tolerance (Perpendicularity)	+.010	+.000
Virtual condition (Orientation)	4.030	4.020



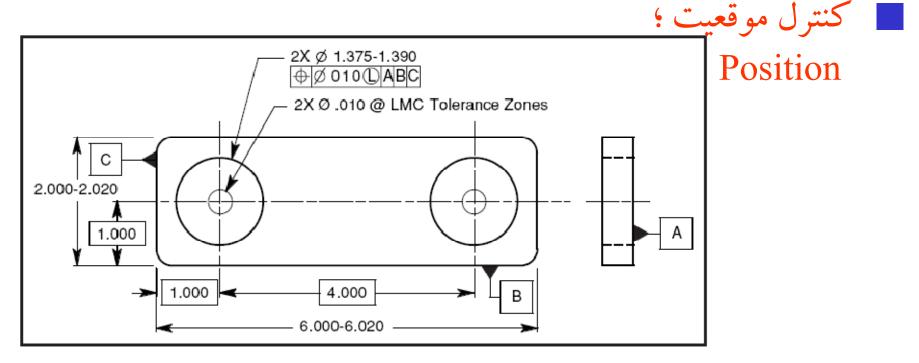


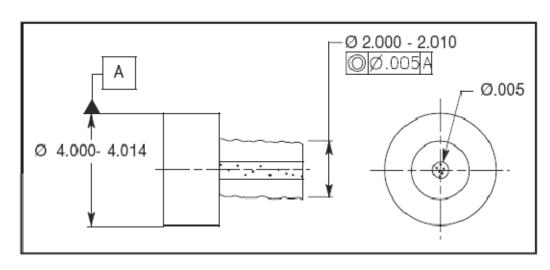
Figure 7-8 Size features toleranced with the LMC modifier.

Calculation of Wall Thickness

What is the minimum distance between the holes and the ends of the part in Fig.7-8?

The distance from datum C to the first hole axis	1.000	The length of the part $@$ LMC	6.000
Half the diameter of the hole @ LMC	695	The distance from datum C to the second hole axis	-5.000
		Half the diameter of the hole @ LMC	695
Half the tolerance of the hole @ LMC	<u>005</u>	Half the tolerance of the hole @ LMC	005
The minimum wall thickness	.300	The minimum wall thickness	. 300
		The minimum wan unckness	. 500





کنترل هم مرکزی؛Concentricity

Figure 10-2 A concentricity tolerance locating a coaxial feature.

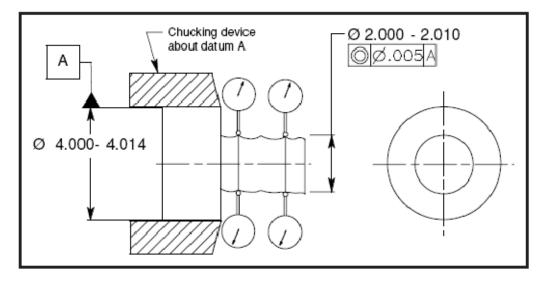


Figure 10-3 Inspecting a part with a concentricity tolerance.



Symmetry

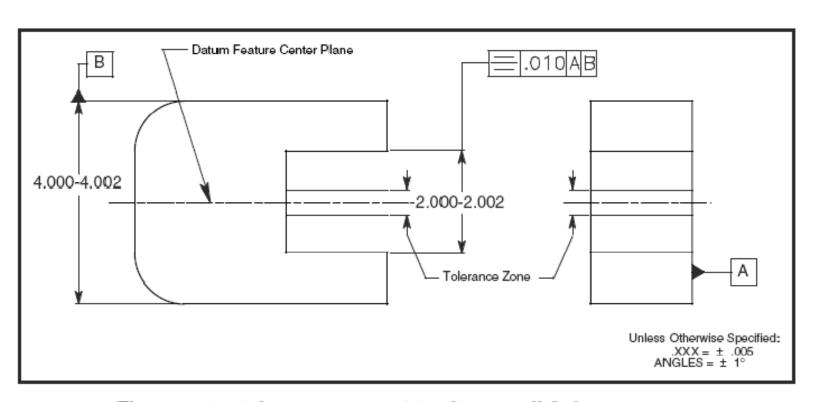


Figure 10-4 The symmetry tolerance zone consists of two parallel planes.



Symmetry

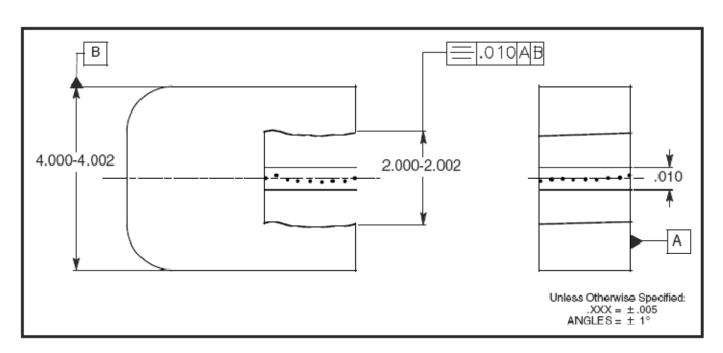
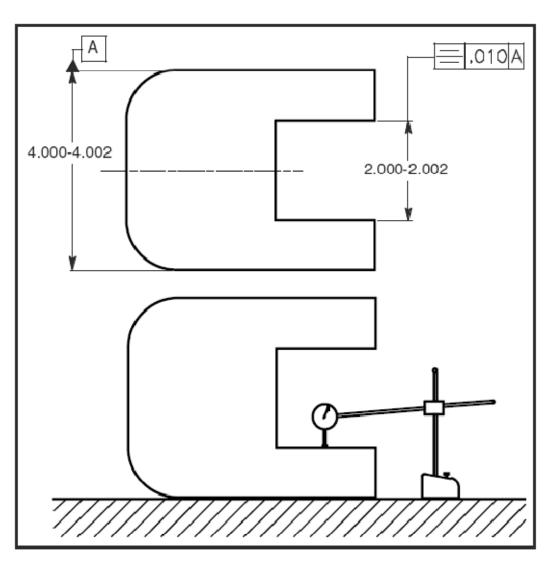


Figure 10-5 A symmetry tolerance locating a symmetrical feature.





Symmetry

Figure 10-6 Inspecting a part with a symmetry tolerance.



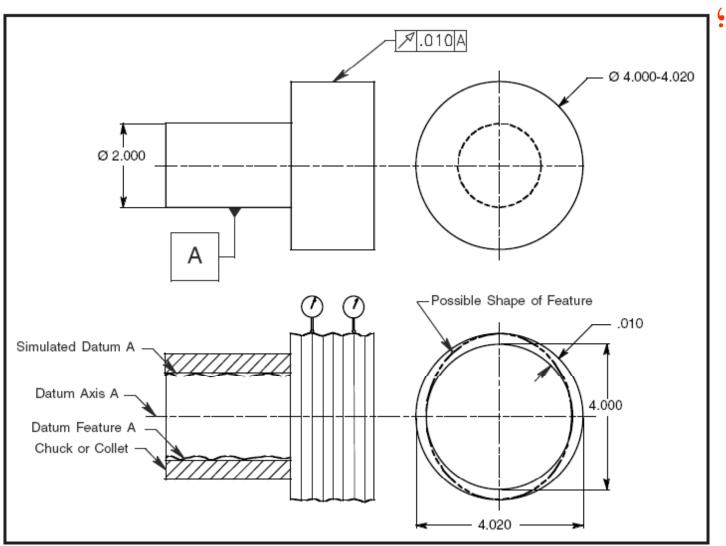


Figure 11-7 Inspecting circular runout relative to a datum axis.

کنترل لنگی Runout



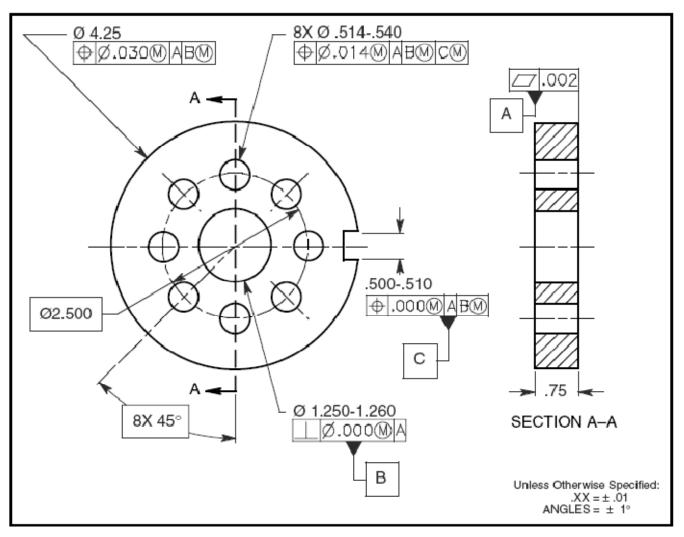


Figure 14-12 A pattern of holes located to a datum feature of size and clocked to a keyseat.

■ کنترل موقعیت؛
Position



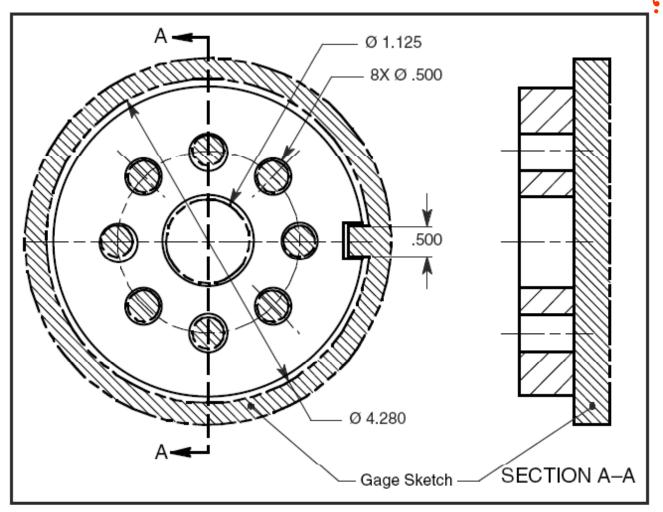


Figure 14-13 A gage sketched about the part in Fig. 14-12 illustrates a shift tolerance.

کنترل موقعیت؛ Position



Position :کنترل موقعیت

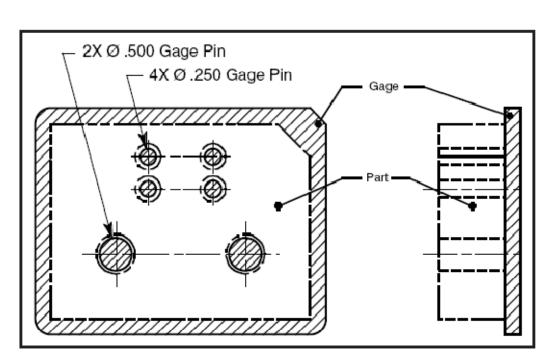


Figure 14-17 A gage locating the four-hole pattern to the two-hole pattern, datum D.



Position ? كنترل موقعيت

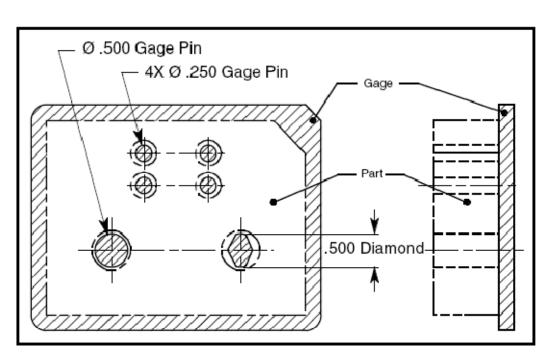
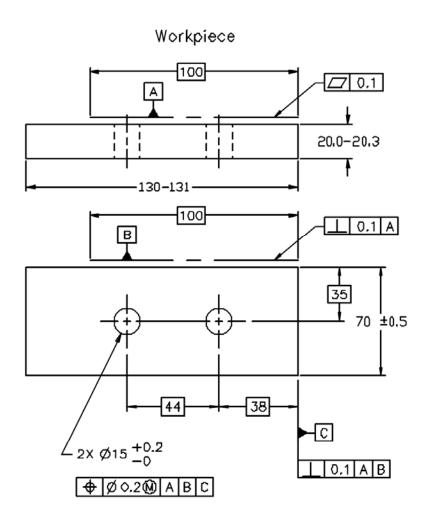


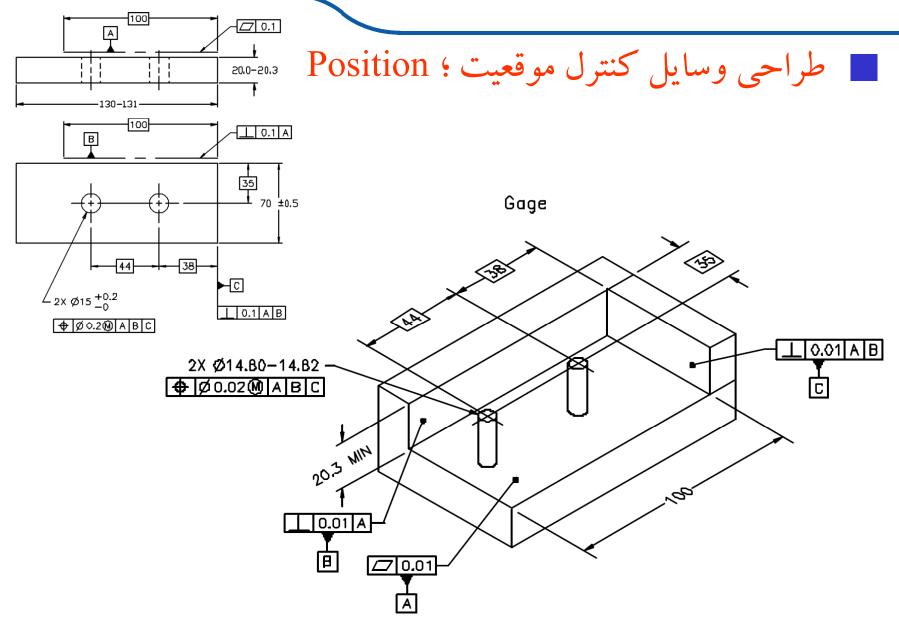
Figure 14-20 A gage locating the four-hole pattern to datum ${\bf E}$ at MMC and clocking to datum ${\bf F}$ at MMC.



Position : طراحی وسایل کنترل موقعیت



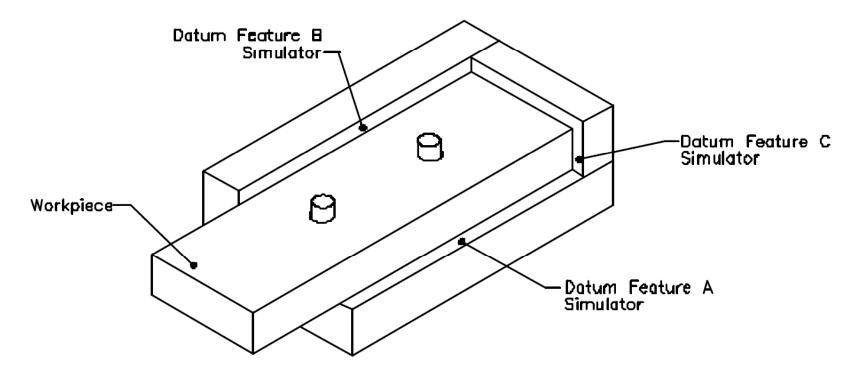






Position : طراحی وسایل کنترل موقعیت

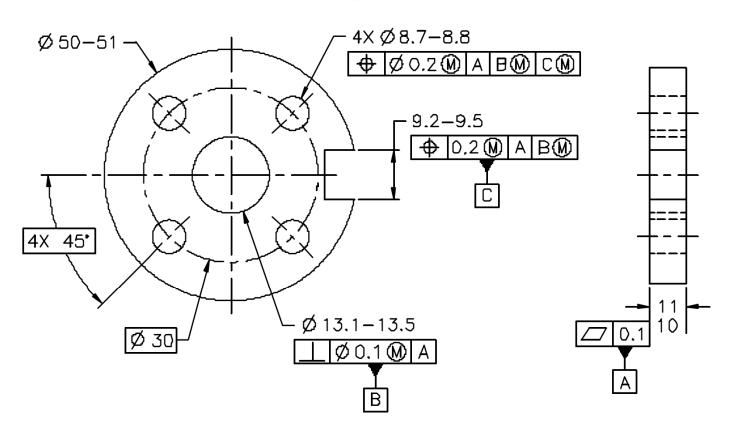
Workpiece Applied to Gage





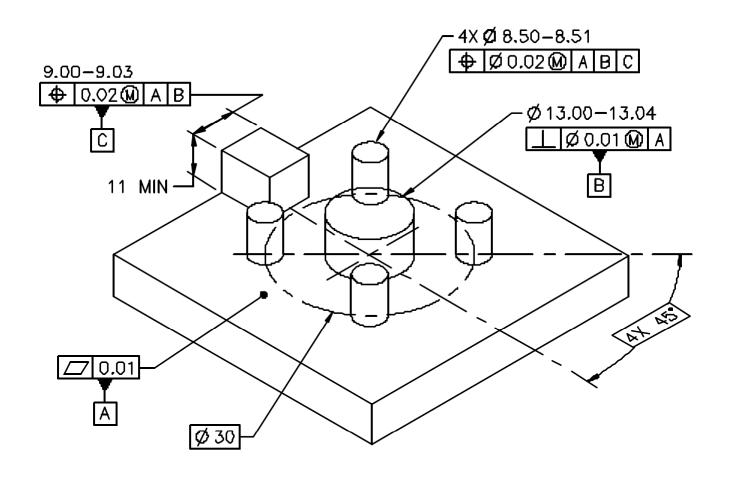
Position : طراحی وسایل کنترل موقعیت

Workpiece





Position : طراحی وسایل کنترل موقعیت





Position : طراحی وسایل کنترل موقعیت

Workpiece Applied to Gage

