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Geometrical product specifications (GPS) - Acceptance and reverification tests for coordinate measuring machines (CMM) - Part 2: CMMs used for measuring linear dimensions (ISO 10360-2:2009)

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**Geometrical product specifications (GPS) - Acceptance and
reverification tests for coordinate measuring machines (CMM) -
Part 2: CMMs used for measuring linear dimensions (ISO
10360-2:2009)**

Spécification géométrique des produits (GPS) - Essais de
réception et de vérification périodique des machines à
mesurer tridimensionnelles (MMT) - Partie 2: MMT utilisées
pour les mesures de dimensions linéaires (ISO 10360-
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Geometrische Produktspezifikation (GPS) -
Annahmeprüfung und Bestätigungsprüfung für
Koordinatenmessgeräte (KMG) - Teil 2: KMG angewendet
für Längenmessungen (ISO 10360-2:2009)

This European Standard was approved by CEN on 26 December 2008.

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Foreword

This document (EN ISO 10360-2:2009) has been prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 213 "Dimensional and geometrical product specifications and verification" in collaboration Technical Committee CEN/TC 290 "Dimensional and geometrical product specification and verification" the secretariat of which is held by AFNOR.

This European Standard shall be given the status of a national standard, either by publication of an identical text or by endorsement, at the latest by June 2010, and conflicting national standards shall be withdrawn at the latest by June 2010.

Attention is drawn to the possibility that some of the elements of this document may be the subject of patent rights. CEN [and/or CENELEC] shall not be held responsible for identifying any or all such patent rights.

This document supersedes EN ISO 10360-2:2001.

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**INTERNATIONAL
STANDARD**

**ISO
10360-2**

Third edition
2009-12-01

**Geometrical product specifications
(GPS) — Acceptance and reverification
tests for coordinate measuring machines
(CMM) —**

**Part 2:
CMMs used for measuring linear
dimensions**

*Spécification géométrique des produits (GPS) — Essais de réception et
de vérification périodique des machines à mesurer tridimensionnelles
(MMT) —*

Partie 2: MMT utilisées pour les mesures de dimensions linéaires



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Foreword

ISO (the International Organization for Standardization) is a worldwide federation of national standards bodies (ISO member bodies). The work of preparing International Standards is normally carried out through ISO technical committees. Each member body interested in a subject for which a technical committee has been established has the right to be represented on that committee. International organizations, governmental and non-governmental, in liaison with ISO, also take part in the work. ISO collaborates closely with the International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC) on all matters of electrotechnical standardization.

International Standards are drafted in accordance with the rules given in the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 2.

The main task of technical committees is to prepare International Standards. Draft International Standards adopted by the technical committees are circulated to the member bodies for voting. Publication as an International Standard requires approval by at least 75 % of the member bodies casting a vote.

Attention is drawn to the possibility that some of the elements of this document may be the subject of patent rights. ISO shall not be held responsible for identifying any or all such patent rights.

ISO 10360-2 was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 213, *Dimensional and geometrical product specifications and verification*.

This third edition cancels and replaces the second edition (ISO 10360-2:2001), which has been technically revised.

ISO 10360 consists of the following parts, under the general title *Geometrical product specifications (GPS) — Acceptance and reverification tests for coordinate measuring machines (CMM)*:

- *Part 1: Vocabulary*
- *Part 2: CMMs used for measuring linear dimensions*
- *Part 3: CMMs with the axis of a rotary table as the fourth axis*
- *Part 4: CMMs used in scanning measuring mode*
- *Part 5: CMMs using single and multiple stylus contacting probing systems*
- *Part 6: Estimation of errors in computing Gaussian associated features*
- *Part 7: CMMs equipped with imaging probing systems*

Introduction

This part of ISO 10360 is a geometrical product specification (GPS) standard and is to be regarded as a general GPS standard (see ISO/TR 14638). It influences link 5 of the chains of standards on size, distance, radius, angle, form, orientation, location, run-out and datums. For more detailed information of the relation of this part of ISO 10360 to other standards and the GPS matrix model, see Annex F.

The tests of this part of ISO 10360 have three technical objectives:

- 1) to test the error of indication of a calibrated test length using a probing system without any ram axis stylus tip offset;
- 2) to test the error of indication of a calibrated test length using a probing system with a specified ram axis stylus tip offset; and
- 3) to test the repeatability of measuring a calibrated test length.

The benefits of these tests are that the measured result has a direct traceability to the unit length, the metre, and that it gives information on how the CMM will perform on similar length measurements.

Clause 3 of this part of ISO 10360 contains definitions that supersede similar definitions in ISO 10360-1:2000.

The revised definitions are required to avoid an ambiguity that would otherwise have been introduced with this issue of ISO 10360-2. Also, definition 3.6 supersedes effectively an identical definition in ISO 10360-1:2000 because the symbols used have been revised and expanded for clarification.

Geometrical product specifications (GPS) — Acceptance and reverification tests for coordinate measuring machines (CMM) —

Part 2: CMMs used for measuring linear dimensions

1 Scope

This part of ISO 10360 specifies the acceptance tests for verifying the performance of a coordinate measuring machine (CMM) used for measuring linear dimensions as stated by the manufacturer. It also specifies the reverification tests that enable the user to periodically reverify the performance of the CMM.

The acceptance and reverification tests given in this part of ISO 10360 are applicable only to Cartesian CMMs using contacting probing systems of any type operating in the discrete-point probing mode.

This part of ISO 10360 does not explicitly apply to:

- non-Cartesian CMMs; however, parties may apply this part of ISO 10360 to non-Cartesian CMMs by mutual agreement;
- CMMs using optical probing; however, parties may apply this approach to optical CMMs by mutual agreement.

This part of ISO 10360 specifies performance requirements that can be assigned by the manufacturer or the user of a CMM, the manner of execution of the acceptance and reverification tests to demonstrate the stated requirements, rules for proving conformance, and applications for which the acceptance and reverification tests can be used.

2 Normative references

The following referenced documents are indispensable for the application of this document. For dated references, only the edition cited applies. For undated references, the latest edition of the referenced document (including any amendments) applies.

ISO 10360-1:2000, *Geometrical Product Specifications (GPS) — Acceptance and reverification tests for coordinate measuring machines (CMM) — Part 1: Vocabulary*

ISO 14253-1:1998, *Geometrical Product Specifications (GPS) — Inspection by measurement of workpieces and measuring equipment — Part 1: Decision rules for proving conformance or non-conformance with specifications*

ISO 14660-1:1999, *Geometrical Product Specifications (GPS) — Geometrical features — Part 1: General terms and definitions*

ISO/TS 23165:2006, *Geometrical product specifications (GPS) — Guidelines for the evaluation of coordinate measuring machine (CMM) test uncertainty*

ISO/IEC Guide 99, *International vocabulary of metrology — Basic and general concepts and associated terms (VIM)*

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