# Geometrical product specifications (GPS) - Roundness -Part 2: Specification operators (ISO 12181-2:2011)



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## petrical product specifications (GPS) - Roundness - Part 2: Specification operators (ISO 12181-2:2011)

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Geometrische Produktspezifikation (GPS) - Rundheit - Teil 2: Spezifikationsoperatoren (ISO 12181-2:2011)

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Management Centre: Avenue Marnix 17, B-1000 Brussels

### Foreword

This document (EN ISO 12181-2:2011) has been prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 213 "Dimensional and geometrical product specifications and verification" in collaboration with 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of an identical text or by endorsement, at the latest by October 2011, and conflicting national standards shall be withdrawn at the latest by October 2011.

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The text of ISO 12181-2:2011 has been approved by CEN as a EN ISO 12181-2:2011 without any modification.

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#### Introduction

This part of ISO 12181 is a geometrical product specification (GPS) standard and is to be regarded as a general GPS standard (see ISO/TR 14638). It influences chain link 3 of the chain of standards on form of line independent of datum.

The ISO/GPS Masterplan given in ISO/TR 14638 gives an overview of the ISO/GPS system of which this document is a part. The fundamental rules of ISO/GPS given in ISO 8015 apply to this document and the default decision rules given in ISO 14253-1 apply to specifications made in accordance with this document, unless otherwise indicated.

For more detailed information on the relationship of this part of ISO 12181 to other standards and the GPS matrix model, see Annex B

This part of ISO 12181 specifies the specification operators according to ISO 17450-2 for roundness of integral features.

This part of ISO 12181 does not specify defaults for filter UPR, probe tip radius and method of association (reference circle). This means that it is necessary for a roundness specification to explicitly state which values are to be used for these specification operations in order for it to be unique.

Consequently, if a specification does not explicitly state which values are to be used for one or more of these operators, the specification is ambiguous (see ISO 17450-2) and a supplier can use any value for the operator(s) not specified when proving conformance.

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Extracting data always involves applying a certain finering process. An additional filtering of the extracted data might or might not be applied. This additional filter can be a mean line filter (Gaussian, spline, wavelet, etc.) or a non-linear filter (e.g. morphological filter). The type of filtering influences the definition of roundness and the specification operators and, therefore, needs to be stated anambiguously.

NOTE 1 Stylus filtering is not sufficient on its own to smooth a profile. In certain circumstances, it can create spurious high-frequency content, thus giving incorrect values. To correct this, a rongwave pass filter is employed. A Gaussian filter is used, since this is the state-of-the-art. This filter has some shortcomings, e.g. it can distort, rather than eliminate some roughness features and it can distort, rather than transmit correctly some waviness features. It is envisioned that new filters under development within ISO provide better solutions for several of these issues.

NOTE 2 If a smaller tip radius than the one specified is used for a given cut of length, the resulting measured value is generally higher. This effect is usually insignificant. If a larger tip radius is used, the esulting measured value is generally lower. The amount of change is heavily dependent on the surface measured.

NOTE 3 The measuring force of zero N is chosen to eliminate effects of elastic deformation of the workpiece from the specification operator. On metal surfaces with adequate thickness, the effect of normally occurring measuring forces is negligible.

NOTE 4 Aliasing and other problems during extraction (see Annex A) due to the higher harmonic content of the skin model, in the roundness directions, can cause specification uncertainty.

This part of ISO 12181 is not intended to disallow any means of measuring roundness.

## Geometrical product specifications (GPS) — Roundness —

# Part 2: Specification operators

#### 1 Scope

This part of ISO 12181 specifies the complete specification operator for roundness of integral features only and covers complete roundness profiles only, i.e. geometrical characteristics of features of the type circle.

#### 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 11562:1996, Geometrical Product Specifications (GPS) — Surface texture: Profile method — Metrological characteristics of phase correct filters

ISO 12181-1:2011, Geometrical product specifications (GPS) — Roundness — Part 1: Vocabulary and parameters of roundness

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 17450-2:2011<sup>1</sup>), Geometrical product specifications (GPS) General concepts — Part 2: Basic tenets, specifications, operators and uncertainties

#### 3 Terms and definitions

For the purposes of this document, the terms and definitions given in ISO 12181-1 and ISO 17450-2 apply.

#### 4 Complete specification operator

#### 4.1 General

The complete specification operator (see ISO 17450-2) is a full ordered set of unambiguous specification operations in a well-defined order. The complete specification operator defines the transmission band for the roundness profile, together with an appropriate stylus tip geometry.

<sup>1)</sup> To be published. (Revision of ISO/TS 17450-2:2002)