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Geometrical product specifications (GPS) — General concepts and requirements for GPS measuring equipment

Spécification géométrique des produits (GPS) — Concepts et exigences généraux pour les équipements de mesure GPS

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ISO copyright office
Case postale 56 • CH-1211 Geneva 20
Tel. + 41 22 749 01 11
Fax + 41 22 749 09 47
E-mail copyright@iso.org
Web www.iso.org

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Contents

Page

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 14978 was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 213, *Dimensional and geometrical product specifications and verification*.

Introduction

This International Standard is a geometrical product specification (GPS) standard and is to be regarded as a global GPS standard (see ISO/TR 14638). It influences chain links 5 and 6 of all chains of standards in the general GPS matrix.

For more detailed information of the relation of this International Standard to other standards and the GPS matrix model, see Annex C.

This International Standard contains guidance for writing the standards for specific measuring equipment.

This International Standard is intended to give the user a basic understanding of the use of ISO standards for GPS measuring equipment. This International Standard presents and defines general concepts to be used in connection with GPS measuring equipment to avoid multiple repetitions in the ISO standards for specific GPS measuring equipment. This International Standard is also intended as guidance for the manufacturer to evaluate and present specifications for characteristics for GPS measurement equipment.

This International Standard should be close at hand when reading and using ISO standards for a specific GPS measuring equipment.

Geometrical product specifications (GPS) — General concepts and requirements for GPS measuring equipment

1 Scope

This International Standard specifies the general requirements, terms and definitions of characteristics of simple GPS measuring equipment, e.g. micrometers, dial gauges, callipers, surface plates, height gauges, gauge blocks, but not necessarily excluding more complicated equipment. It forms the basis for standards defining and describing the design characteristics and metrological characteristics for measuring equipment. It also gives guidance for the development and content of standards for GPS measuring equipment.

This International Standard is intended to ease the communication between manufacturer/supplier and customer/user and to make the specification phase of GPS measuring equipment more accurate. This International Standard is also intended as a tool to be used in companies in the process of defining and selecting relevant characteristics for measuring equipment to be used in the quality assurance of measuring processes, i.e. in calibration and in workpiece measurements.

This International Standard also includes terms which are frequently used in connection with the characterization of specific measuring equipment.

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 1:2002, *Geometrical Product Specifications (GPS) — Standard reference temperature for geometrical product specification and verification*

ISO 1101:2004, *Geometrical Product Specifications (GPS — Geometrical tolerancing — Tolerances of form, orientation, location and run-out*

ISO 5459:—[1)], *Geometrical Product Specifications (GPS) — Geometrical tolerancing — Datums and datum systems*

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/TS 14253-2:1999, *Geometrical Product Specifications (GPS) — Inspection by measurement of workpieces and measuring equipment — Part 2: Guide to the estimation of uncertainty in GPS measurement, in calibration of measuring equipment and product verification*

ISO/TS 17450-2, *Geometrical product specifications (GPS) — General concepts — Part 2: Basic tenets, specifications, operators and uncertainties*

International vocabulary of basic and general terms in metrology (VIM), BIPM, IEC, IFCC, ISO, IUPAC, IUPAP, 1987

1) To be published. (Revision of ISO 5459:1981.)

International vocabulary of basic and general terms in metrology (VIM), BIPM, IEC, IFCC, ISO, IUPAC, IUPAP, 1993

Guide to the expression of uncertainty in measurement (GUM), BIPM, IEC, IFCC, ISO, IUPAC, IUPAP, OIML, 1993[2)]

3 Terms and definitions

For the purposes of this document, the terms and definitions given in ISO 14253-1, ISO/TS 14253-2, ISO/TS 17450-2, VIM and GUM and the following apply.

3.1
measuring equipment
ME
any instrument, measurement standard, reference material and/or auxiliary apparatus or any combination thereof necessary to implement a measurement process for carrying out a specified and defined measurement

NOTE 1 This definition is necessarily wider than that of a measuring instrument [VIM:1993, 4.1] since it includes all the means necessary for producing a measurement result.

NOTE 2 The concept measuring equipment includes, for example, **indicating measuring instruments** (3.2) and **material measures** (3.3).

3.2
indicating measuring instrument
measuring equipment that displays an indication

NOTE 1 The display can be analog (continuous or discontinuous) or digital.

NOTE 2 Values of more than one quantity can be displayed simultaneously.

NOTE 3 A displaying measuring instrument can also provide a record.

[VIM:1993, 4.6]

EXAMPLES

a) Analog mechanical dial gauge,

b) digital calliper,

c) micrometer.

NOTE 4 The examples given in VIM are changed here to examples in length units.

3.3
material measure
device intended to reproduce or supply, in a permanent manner during its use, one or more known values of a given quantity

NOTE 1 The quantity concerned can be called the supplied quantity.

[VIM:1993, 4.2]

2) Corrected and reprinted in 1995.

