

INTERNATIONAL STANDARD

**ISO
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INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION FOR STANDARDIZATION
ORGANISATION INTERNATIONALE DE NORMALISATION
МЕЖДУНАРОДНАЯ ОРГАНИЗАЦИЯ ПО СТАНДАРТИЗАЦИИ

Technical drawings — Dimensioning and tolerancing of profiles

Dessins techniques — Cotation et tolérancement des profils

Reference number
ISO 1660:1987 (E)

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.

Draft International Standards adopted by the technical committees are circulated to the member bodies for approval before their acceptance as International Standards by the ISO Council. They are approved in accordance with ISO procedures requiring at least 75 % approval by the member bodies voting.

International Standard ISO 1660 was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 10, *Technical drawings*.

This second edition cancels and replaces the first edition (ISO 1660:1982), of which it constitutes a technical revision.

Users should note that all International Standards undergo revision from time to time and that any reference made herein to any other International Standard implies its latest edition, unless otherwise stated.

[illegible]

This International Standard describes the dimensioning and the geometrical tolerancing of profiled outlines and of profiled surfaces. The methods described are related to the sub-clauses in ISO 1101 dealing with the “profile tolerance of any line” and “profile tolerance of any surface”.

ISO 1101, Technical drawings — Geometrical tolerancing —
Tolerancing of form, orientation, location and run-out —
Generalities, definitions, symbols, indications on drawings.

Profiles may be dimensioned by either of the methods described in 3.1 and 3.2.

A diagram illustrating a parabolic trajectory, likely representing a projectile's path. The trajectory is a downward-opening parabola starting from a horizontal line on the left and ending at a lower horizontal line on the right. Key features include:

- A vertical dashed line representing the axis of symmetry.
- Horizontal dimension lines at the top indicating range or distance.
- Vertical dimension lines on the left indicating height.
- Arrows pointing to various points on the curve, possibly indicating velocity vectors or specific time points.
- A wavy horizontal line segment on the right side, below the main trajectory.

Figure 1