International Standard



1708

INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION FOR STANDARDIZATION®MEЖДУНАРОДНАЯ ОРГАНИЗАЦИЯ ПО СТАНДАРТИЗАЦИИ®ORGANISATION INTERNATIONALE DE NORMALISATION

Acceptance conditions for general purpose parallel lathes — Testing of the accuracy

Conditions de réception des tours parallèles d'usage général — Contrôle de la précision

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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 developing International Standards is carried out through ISO technical committees. Every member body interested in a subject for which a technical committee has been authorized 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.

International Standard ISO 1708 was developed by Technical Committee ISO/TC 39,

This third edition was submitted directly to the ISO Council, in accordance with clause 6.11.2 of part 1 of the Directives for the technical work of ISO. It cancels and replaces the second edition (i.e. ISO 1708-1979), which had been approved by the member bodies of the following countries:

Australia Austria Belgium Brazil Chile

France

Czechoslovakia

Israel Italy Japan Korea, Rep. of Netherlands

India

New Zealand Poland

Switzerland Thailand Turkey

United Kingdom USA

Spain

Sweden

South Africa, Rep. of

Germany, F.R. Portugal Greece Romania Hungary

No member body had expressed disapproval of the document.

Acceptance conditions for general purpose parallel lathes — Testing of the accuracy

1 Scope and field of application

This International Standard describes, with reference to ISO/R 230, both geometrical and practical tests on general purpose parallel lathes, and gives the corresponding permissible deviations which apply.

It deals only with the verification of accuracy of the machine. It does not apply to the testing of the running of the machine (vibrations, abnormal noises, stick-slip motion of components, etc.), or to characteristics (speeds, feeds, etc.,) which should generally be checked before testing accuracy.

2 Reference

ISO/R 230, Machine tool test code.

3 Preliminary remarks

- **3.1** In this International Standard, all the dimensions are expressed in millimetres and in inches.
- **3.2** To apply this International Standard, reference shall be made to ISO/R 230, especially for installation of the machine before testing, warming up of spindles and other moving parts, description of measuring methods and recommended accuracy of testing equipment.

- **3.3** The sequence in which the geometrical tests are given is related to the sub-assemblies of the machine, and this in no way defines the practical order of testing. In order to make the mounting of instruments or gauging easier, tests may be applied in any order.
- 3.4 When inspecting a machine, it is not always necessary to carry our all the tests given in this International Standard. It is up to the user to choose, in agreement with the manufacturer, those relating to the properties which are of interest to him, but the agreed tests shall be clearly stated when ordering a machine.
- **3.5** Practical tests should be made with finishing cuts for instance, depth = 0.1 mm (0.004 in); feed = 0.1 mm (0.004 in) per revolution and not with roughing cuts, which are liable to generate appreciable cutting forces.
- **3.6** When establishing the tolerance for a measuring range different from that indicated in this International Standard (see clause 2.311 in ISO/R 230) it should be taken into consideration that the minimum value of tolerance is 0,005 mm (0.0002 in) for precision lathes and 0,010 mm (0.0004 in) for other lathes.