

# SVENSK STANDARD

## SS-ISO 129-1:2018

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### **Teknisk produktdokumentation (TPD) – Angivelse av mått och toleranser –**

#### **Del 1: Allmänna principer (ISO 129-1:2018, IDT)**

### **Technical product documentation (TPD) – Indication of dimensions and tolerances –**

#### **Part 1: General principles (ISO 129-1:2018, IDT)**

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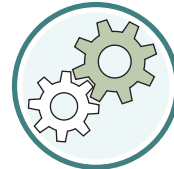
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Den internationella standarden ISO 129-1 gäller som svensk standard. Detta dokument innehåller den officiella engelska versionen av ISO 129-1.

Denna standard ersätter SS-ISO 129-1:2004, utgåva 1 och SS-ISO 129-1:2004, utgåva 1.

The International Standard ISO 129-1 has the status of a Swedish Standard. This document contains the official version of ISO 129-1.

This standard supersedes the SS-ISO 129-1:2004, edition 1 and SS-ISO 129-1:2004, edition 1.

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Denna standard är framtagen av kommittén för Teknisk dokumentation, SIS/TK 507/AG 01.

Har du synpunkter på innehållet i den här standarden, vill du delta i ett kommande revideringsarbete eller vara med och ta fram andra standarder inom området? Gå in på [www.sis.se](https://www.sis.se) - där hittar du mer information.



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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.

The procedures used to develop this document and those intended for its further maintenance are described in the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 1. In particular, the different approval criteria needed for the different types of ISO documents should be noted. This document was drafted in accordance with the editorial rules of the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 2 (see [www.iso.org/directives](http://www.iso.org/directives)).

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. Details of any patent rights identified during the development of the document will be in the Introduction and/or on the ISO list of patent declarations received (see [www.iso.org/patents](http://www.iso.org/patents)).

Any trade name used in this document is information given for the convenience of users and does not constitute an endorsement.

For an explanation on the voluntary nature of standards, the meaning of ISO specific terms and expressions related to conformity assessment, as well as information about ISO's adherence to the World Trade Organization (WTO) principles in the Technical Barriers to Trade (TBT), see the following URL: [www.iso.org/iso/foreword.html](http://www.iso.org/iso/foreword.html).

This document was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 10, *Technical product documentation*.

This second edition cancels and replaces the first edition (ISO 129-1:2004), which has been technically revised.

The main changes compared to the previous edition are as follows:

- that this document does not cover the application of dimensioning tolerances has been clarified;
- property indicator, surface indicator, developed length and between symbols have been discussed;
- flag notes and textual instructions have been discussed;
- dimensioning repeated features and restricted areas have been clarified.

A list of all parts in the ISO 129 series can be found on the ISO website.

## **SS-ISO 129-1:2018 (E)**

### **Introduction**

This document is intended for all fields of application. See other parts of ISO 129 for information pertaining to specific application areas.

The principles of tolerancing and the interpretation of tolerance presentations are given in the ISO 14405 series.

Figures in this document illustrate the rules and are not intended to show complete representations. It should be understood that third-angle projection could equally well have been used without prejudice to the principles established.



# Technical product documentation (TPD) — Presentation of dimensions and tolerances —

## Part 1: General principles

### 1 Scope

This document establishes the general principles for presentation of dimensions and associated tolerances that apply to 2D technical drawings in all disciplines and trades but which can also be applied to 3D applications.

This document does not cover the application of dimensional tolerances and their meaning. See ISO 14405-1 for tolerancing principles. This document can only be used to describe the nominal model of a drawing, not the non-ideal surface model (skin model) used for tolerancing purposes (for more information on tolerancing specifications, see the list of GPS standards listed as normative reference or as bibliography)

Considering the ISO 14405 series, the presentation of tolerance indication is unambiguous when it is applied to a dimension which is a size and ambiguous when the dimension is not a size.

All rules presented in this document are available for any type of drawing (see ISO 29845).

In addition, this document introduces the concept of property indicators, developed length, between, surface indicators, flag notes and textual instructions.

NOTE 1 All figures are shown in 2D views only.

NOTE 2 Additional information and details for construction engineering are given in ISO 6284.

### 2 Normative references

The following documents are referred to in the text in such a way that some or all of their content constitutes requirements 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 128-20, *Technical drawings — General principles of presentation — Part 20: Basic conventions for lines*

ISO 128-22, *Technical drawings — General principles of presentation — Part 22: Basic conventions and applications for leader lines and reference lines*

ISO 128-24:2014, *Technical drawings — General principles of presentation — Part 24: Lines on mechanical engineering drawings*

ISO 3098 (all parts), *Technical product documentation — Lettering*

ISO 10209, *Technical product documentation — Vocabulary — Terms relating to technical drawings, product definition and related documentation*

ISO 14405 (all parts), *Geometrical product specifications (GPS) — Dimensional tolerancing*

ISO 81714-1, *Design of graphical symbols for use in the technical documentation of products — Part 1: Basic rules*

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### 3 Terms and definitions

For the purposes of this document, the terms and definitions given in ISO 10209 and the following apply.

ISO and IEC maintain terminological databases for use in standardization at the following addresses:

- ISO Online browsing platform: available at <https://www.iso.org/obp>
- IEC Electropedia: available at <http://www.electropedia.org/>

#### 3.1 Elements of dimensioning

##### 3.1.1

##### **centre line**

line or set of two perpendicular lines used to represent a median feature, e.g. an axis or a centre plane

##### 3.1.2

##### **dimension line**

straight or curved line with terminators at each end or origin and terminator at each end, indicating the size of a feature or the extent of a feature or between two features, or between a feature and an *extension line* (3.1.3), or between two extension lines

##### 3.1.3

##### **extension line**

line which is an extension of a feature outline or of a *centre line* (3.1.1)

##### 3.1.4

##### **origin symbol**

circle indicating the start of running dimensioning or coordinate dimensioning

#### 3.2 Dimensions

##### 3.2.1

##### **angular dimension**

angle of an angular feature of size or angle between two features

Note 1 to entry: In mechanical engineering drawings, angular dimensions are classified as angular sizes or angular distances; see ISO 14405-2.

##### 3.2.2

##### **dimensional value**

nominal numerical value expressed in a specific unit relevant to a *linear* or *angular dimension* (3.2.4, 3.2.1)

Note 1 to entry: The tolerance limits and/or permissible deviations are applied to the dimensional value.

##### 3.2.3

##### **developed length**

initial length of material prior to forming, e.g. by bending

##### 3.2.4

##### **linear dimension**

linear size of a feature of size or a linear distance between two features

Note 1 to entry: In mechanical engineering drawings, linear dimensions are classified as linear sizes or linear distances; see ISO 14405-2.

##### 3.2.5

##### **property indicator**

symbol used to define the shape of a feature or property of an entity composed by several features

## 4 Presentation of dimensions

### 4.1 Presentation rules

#### 4.1.1 Dimensions

Only the dimensions necessary to unambiguously define the nominal geometry (nominal model) shall be presented. Each dimension shall be presented only once by using a dimension line, a dimension value preceded, and if necessary, by a property indicator. When there is a need to repeat the presentation of a dimension, auxiliary dimensions may be used.

Dimensional values indicated in decimal notation, shall use a comma as the decimal marker.

Unless otherwise specified, dimensions shall be indicated for the finished state of the dimensioned feature.

The text of all dimensions, graphical symbols and annotations shall be indicated above the dimension line and read from the bottom. When the text of a dimension, symbol or annotation is presented vertically, it shall read from the right. The determination of orientation is based on the centre of the dimension, symbol or annotation.

Dimensions alone are not sufficient to define the requirements of a product. Dimensions shall be used with other specification techniques as applicable, e.g. general tolerances, geometrical tolerancing or surface texture requirements.

#### 4.1.2 Repeated dimensions

When a feature is repeated on the drawing, it is possible to simplify the indication of its dimension on the drawing by indicating:

- on one instance of the feature, the nominal dimension (with a property indicator symbol if appropriate), preceded by the associated number of repetition, followed by a multiplication symbol ( $\times$ ) and a space (e.g.  $2 \times \varnothing 18$ ) (see [Figure 10](#)). To avoid confusion, it is possible to identify each member of the repetition using a reference identifier (e.g. letter or symbol) (see [Figure 64](#));
- a nominal dimension (with a property indicator symbol if appropriate) above a reference line, which is attached to each member of the repetition (see [Figures 49](#) and [50](#)).

#### 4.1.3 Out of scale dimensions

By default, a dimension line is drawn to the scale of the drawing. In exceptional cases, in 2D drawing only, when the dimension value does not correspond to its dimension scale value (out-of-scale features), the dimension value shall be marked by underlining the dimensional value (see [7.11](#) and [Figure 70](#)).

#### 4.1.4 Auxiliary dimensions

A dimension value can be defined as a dimension for information purposes only. In this case, the dimension value shall be placed into parenthesis, ( ). This kind of dimension is called an auxiliary dimension (see [7.12](#) and [Figures 65](#) and [66](#)).

#### 4.1.5 Theoretically exact dimensions

When a dimension value shall be considered as a theoretical exact dimension and not associated with general  $\pm$  tolerancing or not an auxiliary dimension, it shall be placed in a rectangular frame (in accordance with ISO 1101, [7.13](#) and [Figure 71](#)).