

SVENSK STANDARD

SS-EN ISO 10360-5:2020

Geometrisk produktspecifikation (GPS) – Leveranskontroll och periodisk kalibrering av koordinatmätmaskiner (CMM) – Del 5: Koordinatmätmaskiner använda med mätpetskonfiguration (ISO 10360-5:2020)

Geometrical product specifications (GPS) – Acceptance and reverification tests for coordinate measuring systems (CMS) – Part 5: Coordinate measuring machines (CMMs) using single



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Europastandarden EN ISO 10360-5:2020 gäller som svensk standard. Detta dokument innehåller den officiella engelska versionen av EN ISO 10360-5:2020.

Denna standard ersätter SS-EN ISO 10360-4, utgåva 1 och SS-EN ISO 10360-5:2010, utgåva 2 och SS-EN ISO 10360-4/AC:2016, utgåva 1

The European Standard EN ISO 10360-5:2020 has the status of a Swedish Standard. This document contains the official version of EN ISO 10360-5:2020.

This standard supersedes the SS-EN ISO 10360-4, edition 1 and SS-EN ISO 10360-5:2010, edition 2 and SS-EN ISO 10360-4/AC:2016, edition 1

EUROPEAN STANDARD

EN ISO 10360-5

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English Version

Geometrical product specifications (GPS) - Acceptance
and reverification tests for coordinate measuring
systems (CMS) - Part 5: Coordinate measuring machines
(CMMs) using single and multiple stylus contacting
probing systems using discrete point and/or scanning
measuring mode (ISO 10360-5:2020)

Spécification géométrique des produits (GPS) -
Essais de réception et de vérification périodique
des systèmes à mesurer tridimensionnels
(SMT) - Partie 5: MMT utilisant des systèmes
de palpage à stylet simple ou à stylets multiples
utilisant un mode de mesurage par point
discret et/ou par scan (ISO 10360-5:2020)

Geometrische Produktspezifikation (GPS) -
Annahmeprüfung und Bestätigungsprüfung
für Koordinatenmesssysteme (KMS) - Teil
5: Prüfung der Antastabweichungen von
Koordinatenmessgeräten (KMG) mit berührendem
Messkopfsystem im Einzelpunkt- und/oder
Scanningbetrieb (ISO 10360-5:2020)

This European Standard was approved by CEN on 22 March 2020.

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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).

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).

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For an explanation of 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 www.iso.org/iso/foreword.html.

This document was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 213, *Dimensional and geometrical product specifications and verification* in collaboration with the European Committee for Standardization (CEN) Technical Committee CEN/TC 290, *Dimensional and geometrical product specification and verification*, in accordance with the Agreement on technical cooperation between ISO and CEN (Vienna Agreement).

This third edition cancels and replaces the second edition (ISO 10360-5:2010), which has been technically revised.

It also incorporates with a technical revision the tests contained within ISO 10360-4:2000 and, as such, it cancels and replaces ISO 10360-4:2000.

The main changes to the previous edition are as follows:

- the adoption of new symbology;
- the addition of an optional ring gauge test;
- changes to acceptable test parameters e.g. test sphere diameter;
- changes to Location results evaluation including an “opposing styli” evaluation.

A list of all parts in the ISO 10360 series can be found on the ISO website.

Any feedback or questions on this document should be directed to the user's national standards body. A complete listing of these bodies can be found at www.iso.org/members.html.

European foreword

This document (EN ISO 10360-5:2020) 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 2020, and conflicting national standards shall be withdrawn at the latest by October 2020.

Attention is drawn to the possibility that some of the elements of this document may be the subject of patent rights. CEN shall not be held responsible for identifying any or all such patent rights.

This document supersedes EN ISO 10360-4:2000 and EN ISO 10360-5:2010.

According to the CEN-CENELEC Internal Regulations, the national standards organizations of the following countries are bound to implement this European Standard: Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Republic of North Macedonia, Romania, Serbia, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey and the United Kingdom.

Endorsement notice

The text of ISO 10360-5:2020 has been approved by CEN as EN ISO 10360-5:2020 without any modification.

Introduction

This document is a geometrical product specification (GPS) standard and is to be regarded as a general GPS standard (see ISO 14638). It influences chain link F of the chains of standards on size, distance, form, orientation, location and run-out.

The ISO GPS matrix model given in ISO 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 about the relation of this document to other standards and the GPS matrix model see [Annex G](#).

The acceptance and reverification tests described in this document are applicable to coordinate measuring machines (CMMs) that use contacting probes, with or without multiple styli or multiple articulated-probe positions, when measuring using discrete point and/or scanning mode.

Experience has shown that the multi-stylus errors calculated using this document are significant and, at times, represent the dominant errors in the CMM. Owing to the virtually infinite variety of modern CMM probing system configurations, the description of the tests specified by this document provides a testing protocol for specification, but the actual test coverage has been limited to provide a practical subset of tests which are intended to reveal typical errors associated with probing configurations in a limited amount of time. The tests are intended to provide information on the ability of a CMM to measure a feature or features using a contacting probe and, when relevant, using multiple styli, multiple probes or multiple articulated-probe positions.

The situations to which they are applicable include:

- single-stylus probing systems;
- multiple styli connected to the CMM probe (e.g. a star);
- installations using an articulating probing system (motorized or manual) that can be prequalified;
- installations using a repeatable probe-changing system;
- installations using a repeatable stylus-changing system;
- installations including a scanning probe, capable of being used in a scanning mode;
- multi-probe installations.

It is believed that the procedures given in this document will be helpful in identifying CMM system uncertainty components for specific measurement tasks, and that the user will be able to reduce errors by removing contributing elements such as long probe extensions and styli, and then by retesting the new configuration set.

The tests in this document are sensitive to many errors, attributable to both the CMM and the probing system, and are intended to be performed in addition to the length-measuring tests given in ISO 10360-2.

The primary objective is to determine the practical performance of the complete CMM and probing system. Therefore, the tests are designed to reveal measuring errors which are likely to occur when such a combined system is used on real workpieces, for example errors generated by the interaction between large probe-tip-offset lengths and uncorrected CMM rotation errors. The errors found here differ from those found in the EL tests in ISO 10360-2, because with multiple styli the net CMM travel may be very different from the measured length. See [Annex C](#) for more information.

This document complements ISO 10360-7 (CMMs equipped with imaging probing systems), ISO 10360-8 (CMMs with optical distance sensors), ISO 10360-9 (CMMs with multiple probing systems) and ISO 10360-2 (CMMs used for measuring linear dimensions).