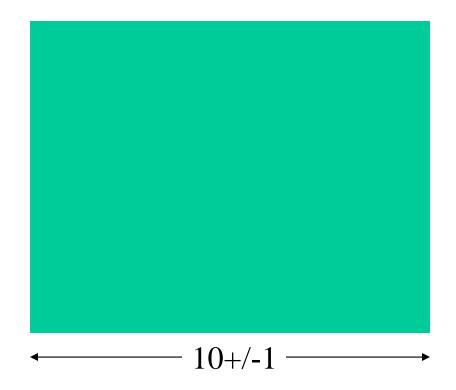


#### **Checking distance**

with regard to Rule #1



#### The print.... A Simple Block. Measure the thickness.





How do YOU do it now?

- Align on the left, report the X of the right?
- Distance between left and right?



Ready: Make selection or take probin	and the second	
right's X Value	Point3	
	Z BetrithA ×Point5	Point8
	Point4	xPoint10
	Z Y Y	





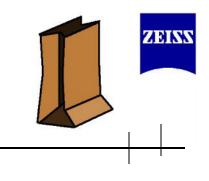
#### To do this right, we need to understand



#### Sounds important, doesn't it????







"Where on limits of size extent to whi size, are allowed cross section shall t feature is controlled t A) The surface or surface B) Where the actual local si the amount of such departu C) There is no requirement fc vary from the true for to the may



ecified, the cribe the orm, as well feature at each rm of an individual lowing three factors: f perfect form at MMC. f form is allowed equal to

AC limit of size is permitted to



# HEY!!!

# WAKE UP!

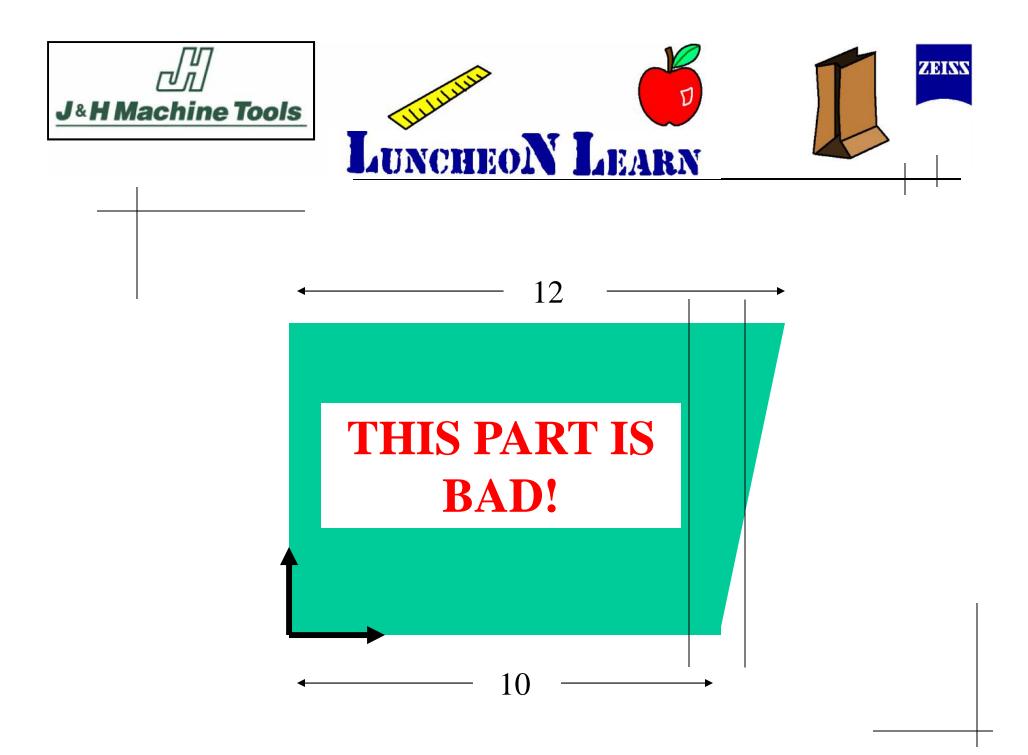


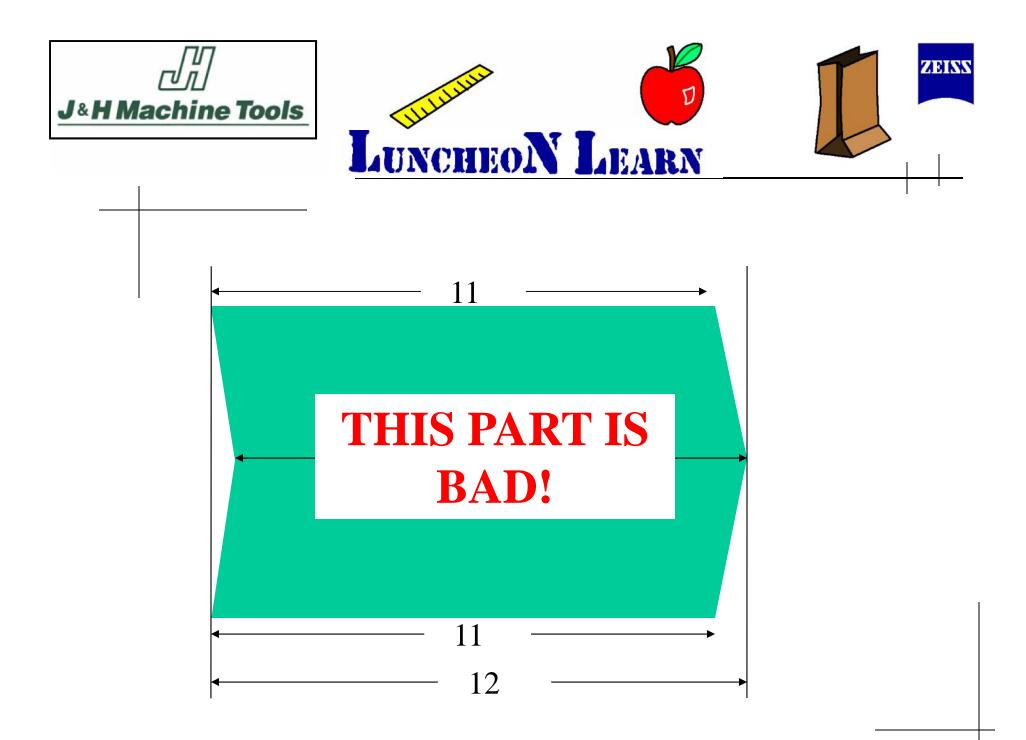
# What does it mean?

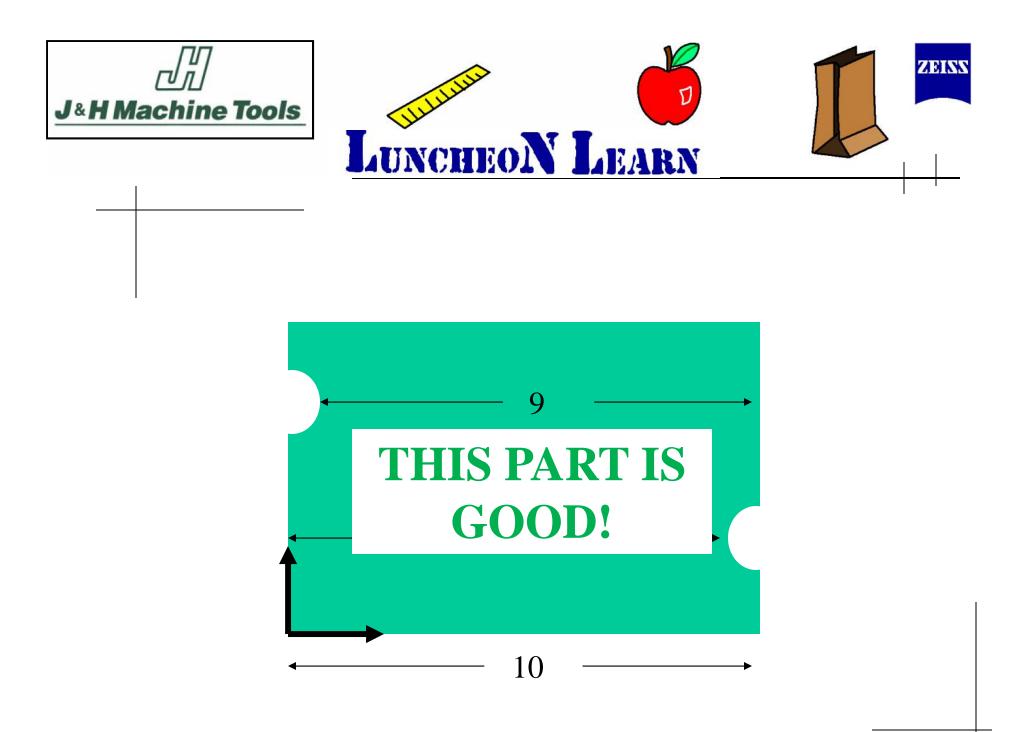


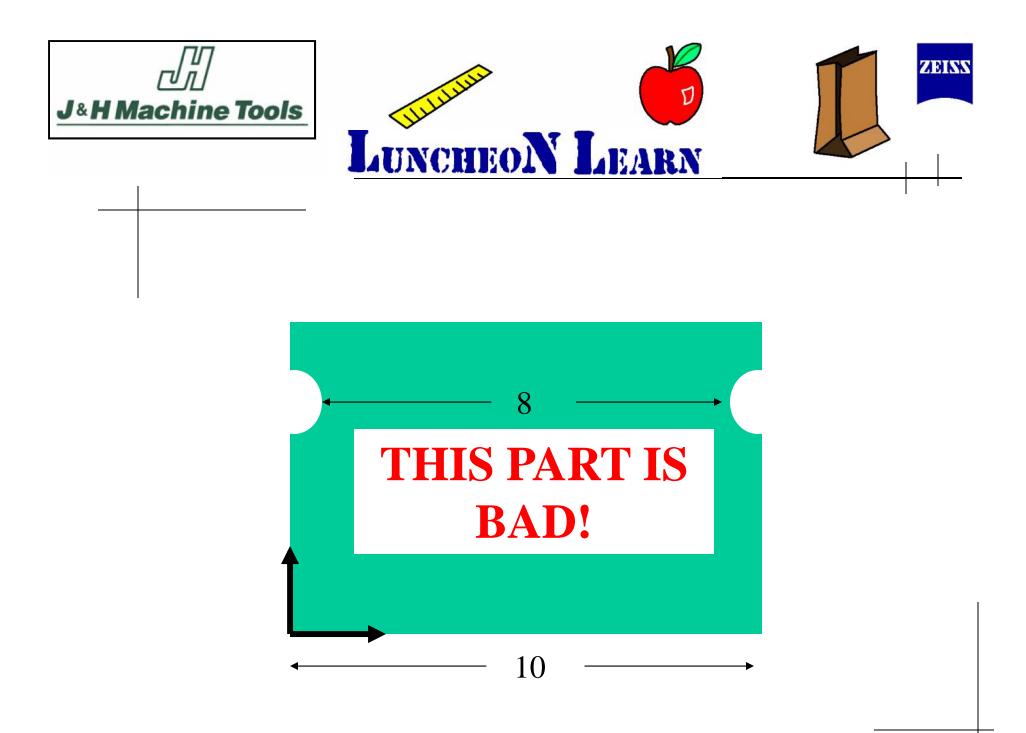
For checking distance between two parallel opposing planes, two things must happen in order for the part to be good:

- The part must be able to pass between two parallel planes at the maximum allowable distance apart.
- The "actual local size" of any cross-section on the part must be larger than the minimum allowable distance apart.











Unfortunately, there is no "EASY BUTTON" way to report distance between planes correctly to "Rule #1".

"Rule #1" establishes a functional "go-no go" method of evaluating distance, not a solid numeric result, which CMMs are good at generating.



Let's evaluate a few methods of checking distance and rate them on a scale of 1 to 5 for ease of use (practicality) and "correctness" considering "Rule #1".

5 is easiest and most "correct"

1 is hardest and least "correct"

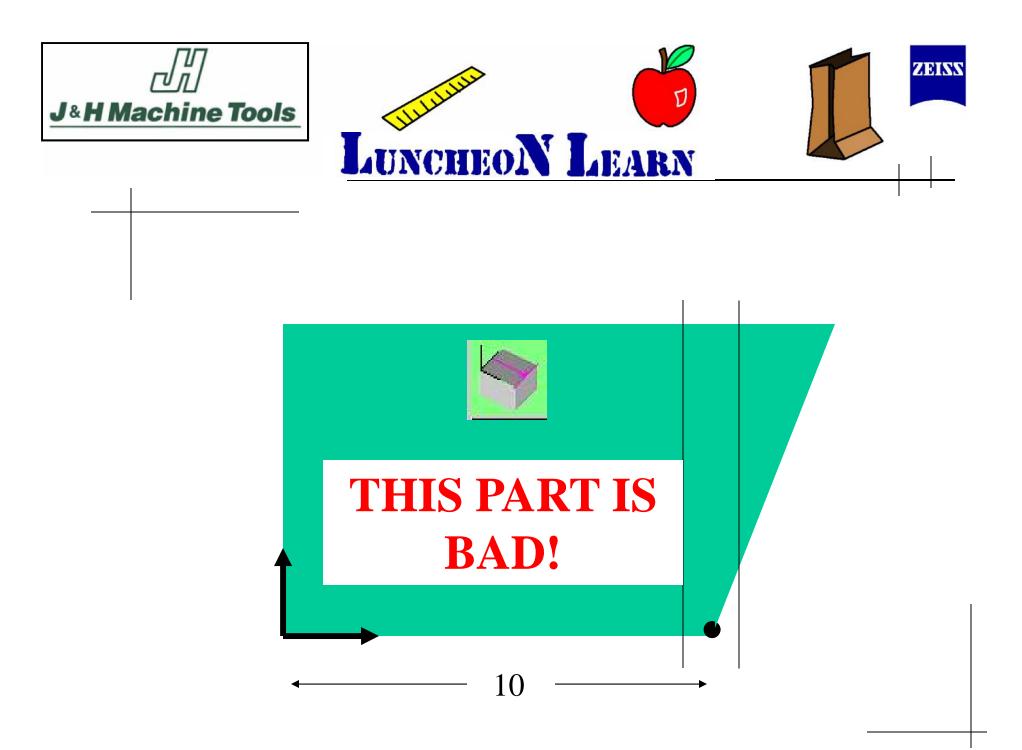


# Method 1: Checking the "X" value.

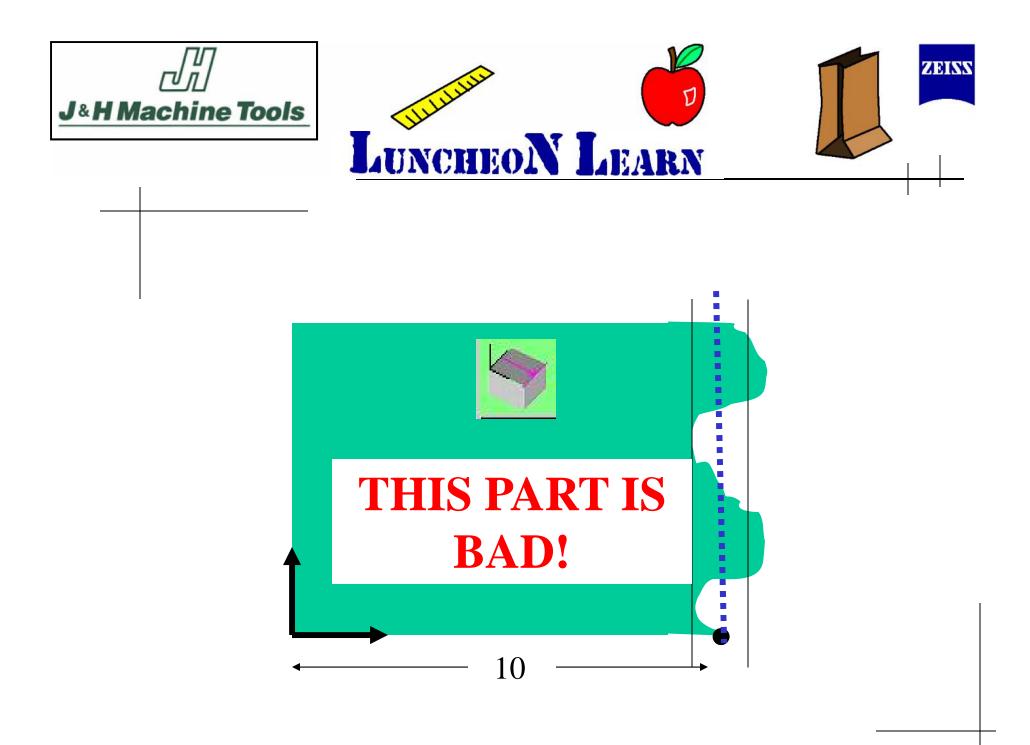


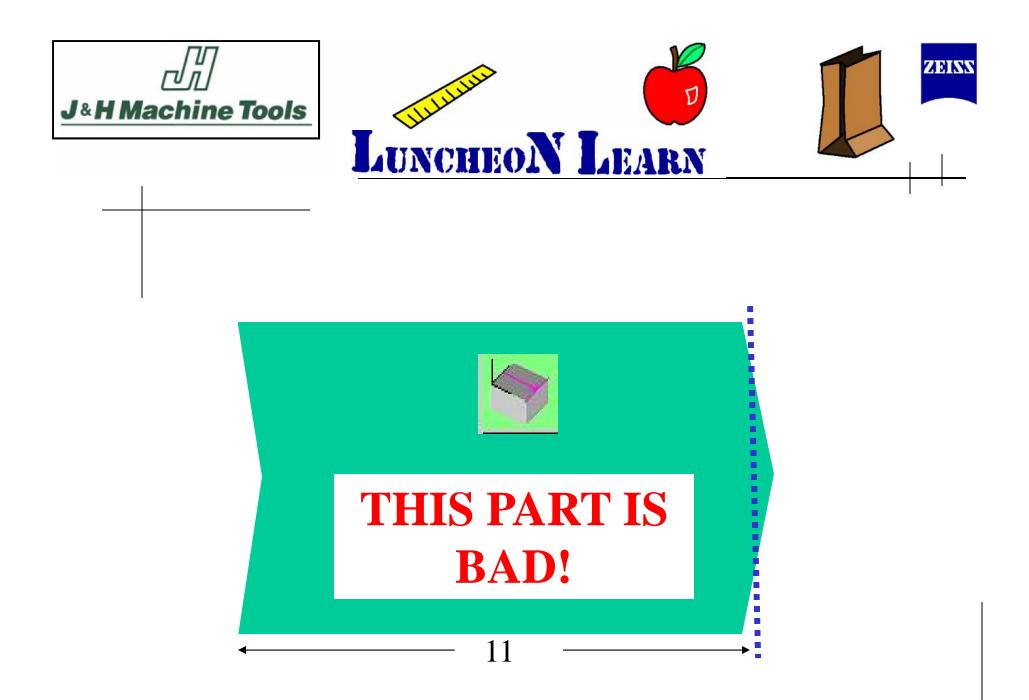
File Edit Yiew Resource		And a second				
Define Nominal Geom	etry (Probe, Enter,	or Read)				
		X= 10.	000			
🖵 Features		Y = 0.1	1000			
right		Z = -5.0	100			
	<b>0</b>					
Comment	Strate					
	Evaluat					
Clearance Group Nomina	Feature F	1				
Tolerance For: Nomin				/		
- OS		0000		counte		
ΠY	0.0000 -0.	0000				
Z	-5.0000 -5.	0000				
🗆 A1 Y/X 🛛 🕅	0.0000 -8.	5308				
□ A2 Z/X	0.0000 -0.	0000				
Space Axis 🛨 X						
Length 1	10.0000 10.	1119			Points	
Length 2	5.0000				2 dine	
Start Angle	0.0000 0.	0000				
Sigma Form	Points					
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	o Point no Max					
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			X	X		
OK Reset				eoint6 Co	ad <b>y</b>	0.7 r













## Method 1:

# Checking the "X" value.

#### **Ease/Practicality: 5**

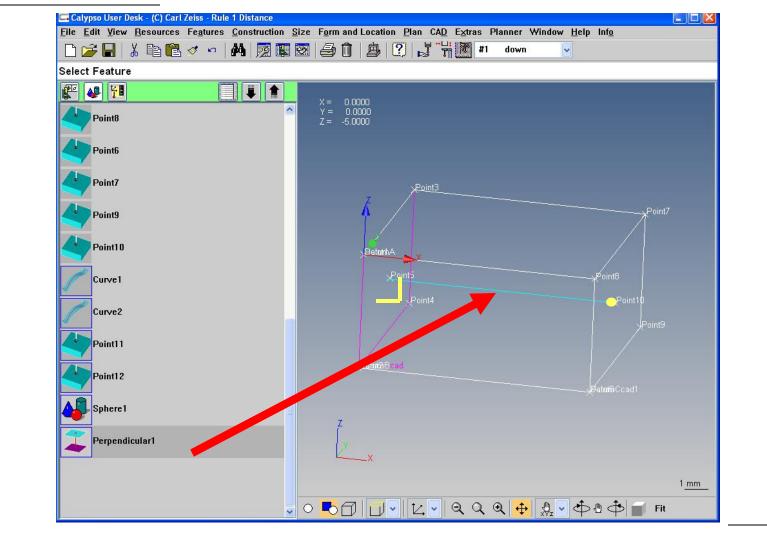
**"Correctness":** 1



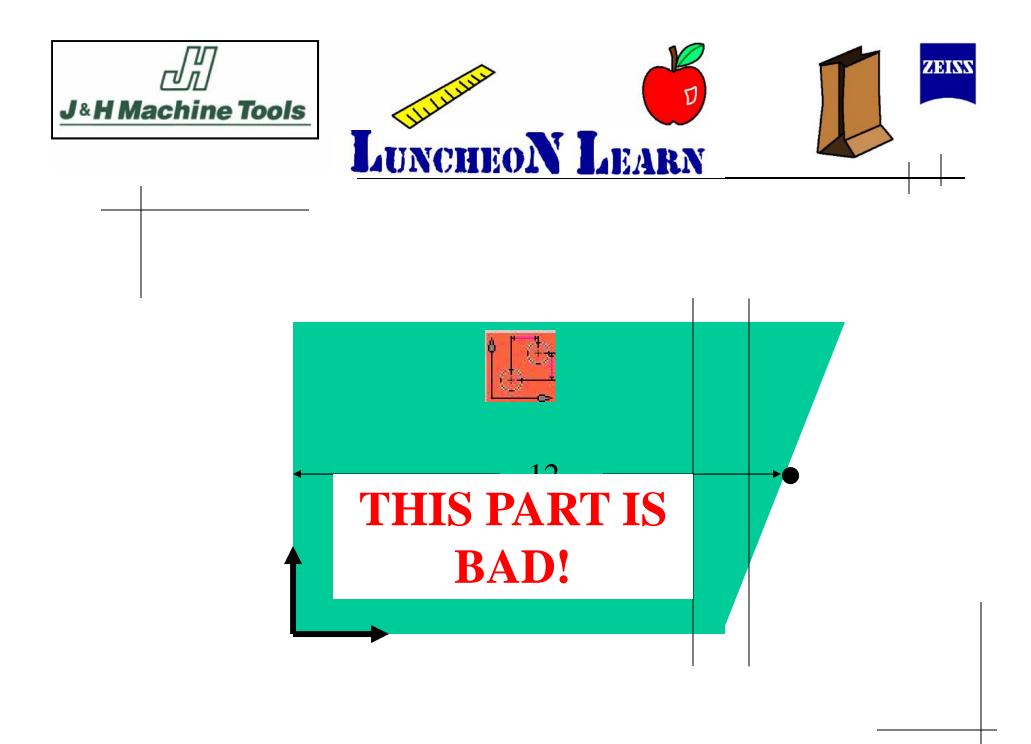
#### Method 2:

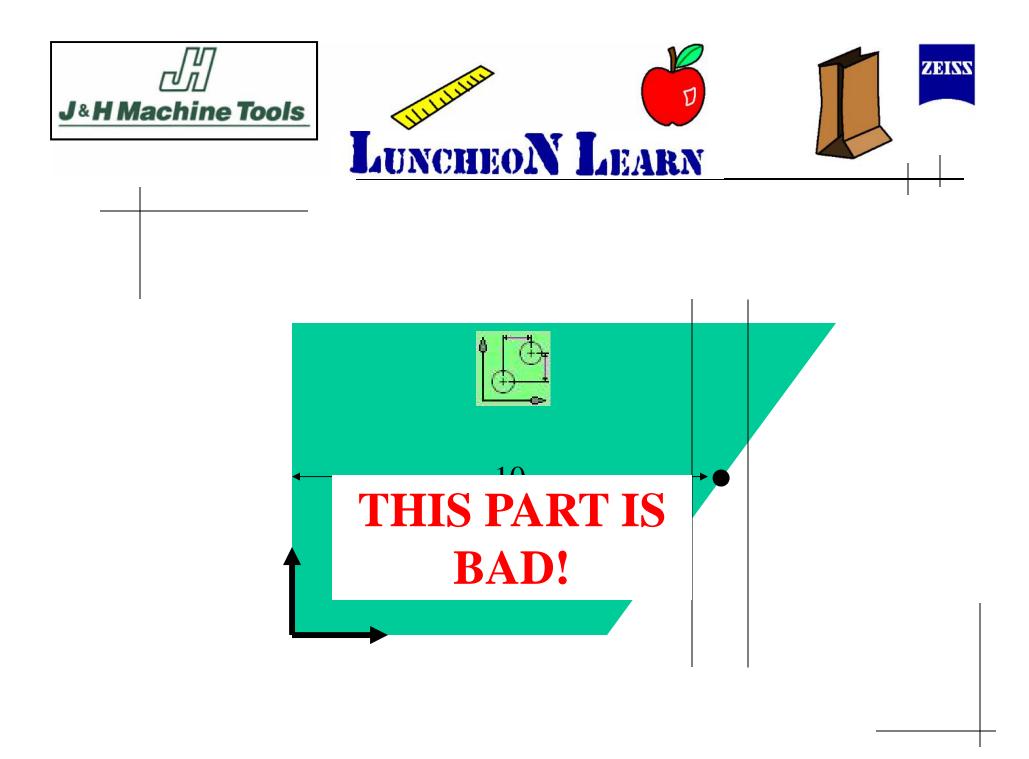
### **Cartesian Distance**

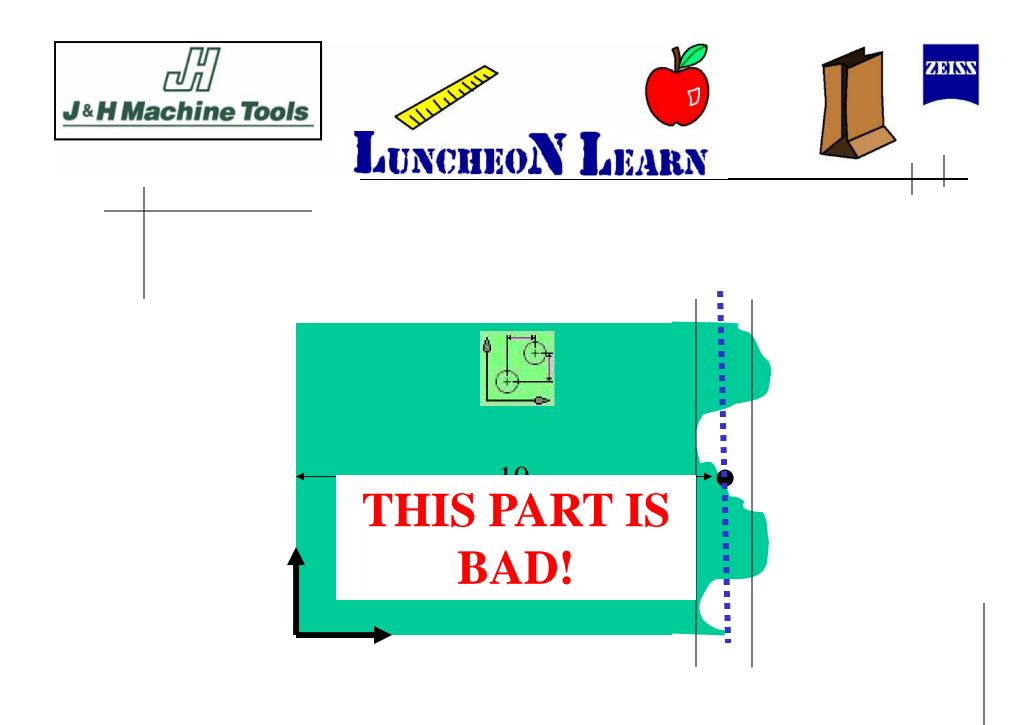


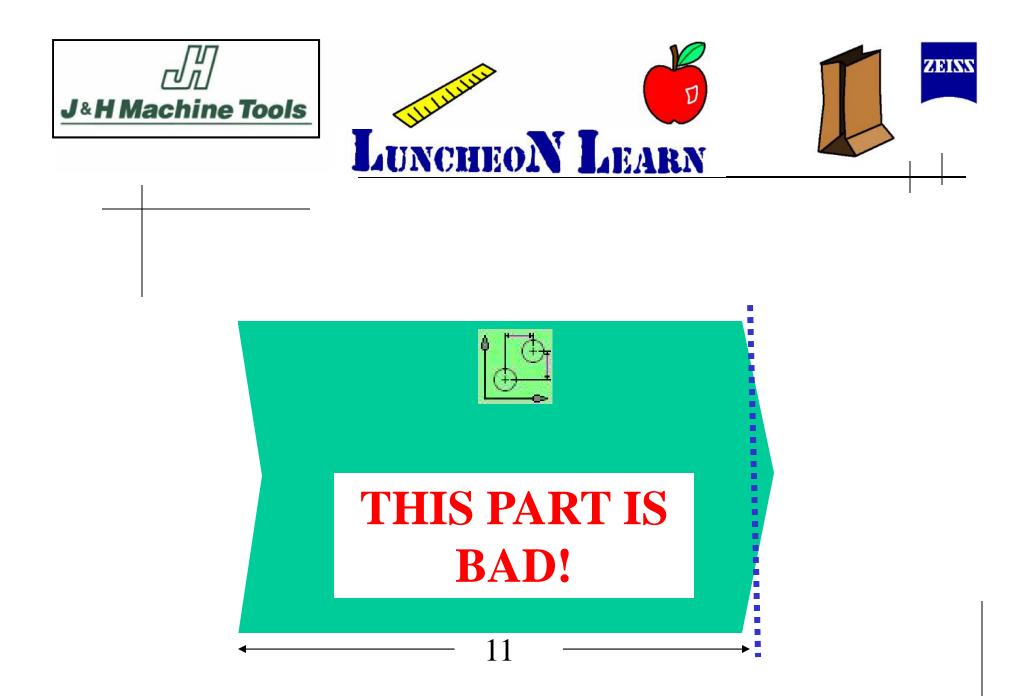














## Method 2:

# **Cartesian Distance**

#### **Ease/Practicality: 4**

**"Correctness": 2** 



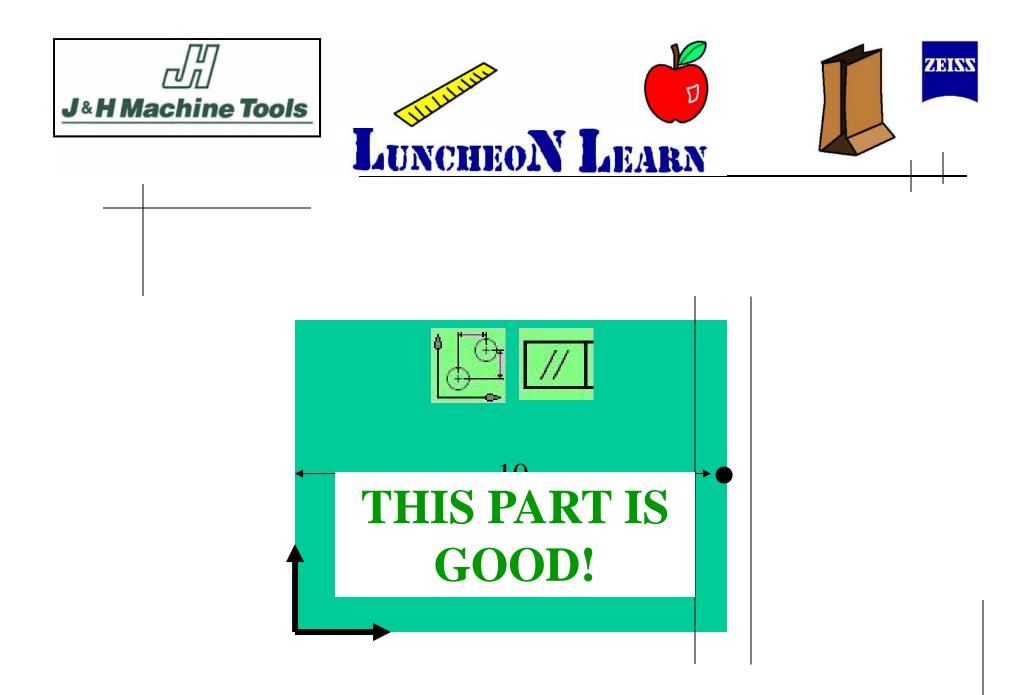
#### Method 3:

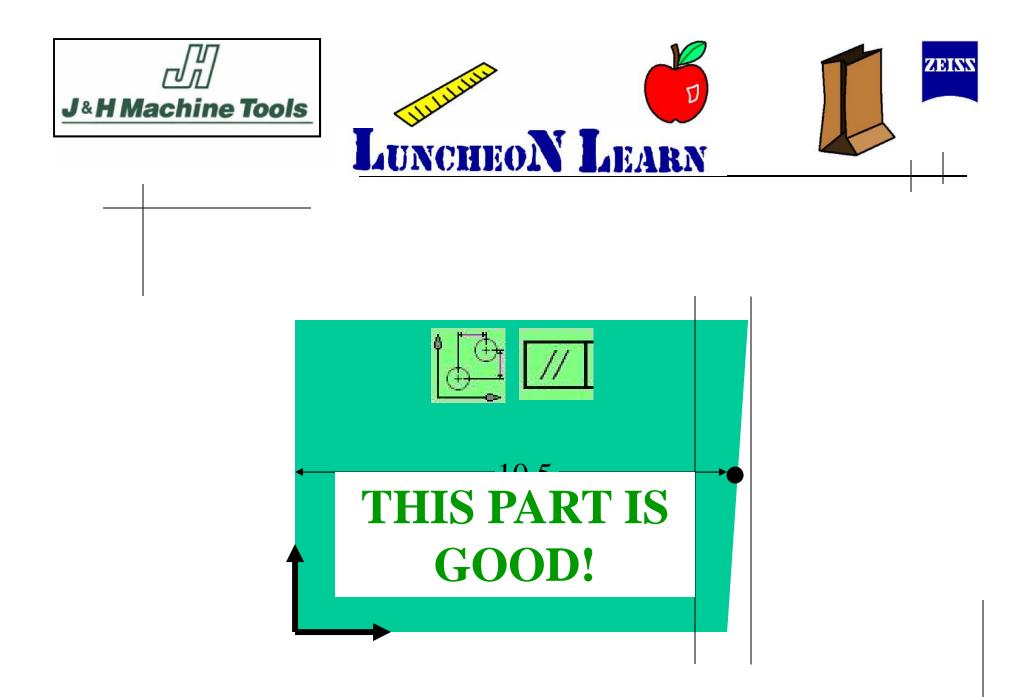
# **Report Cartesian Distance and Parallelism**



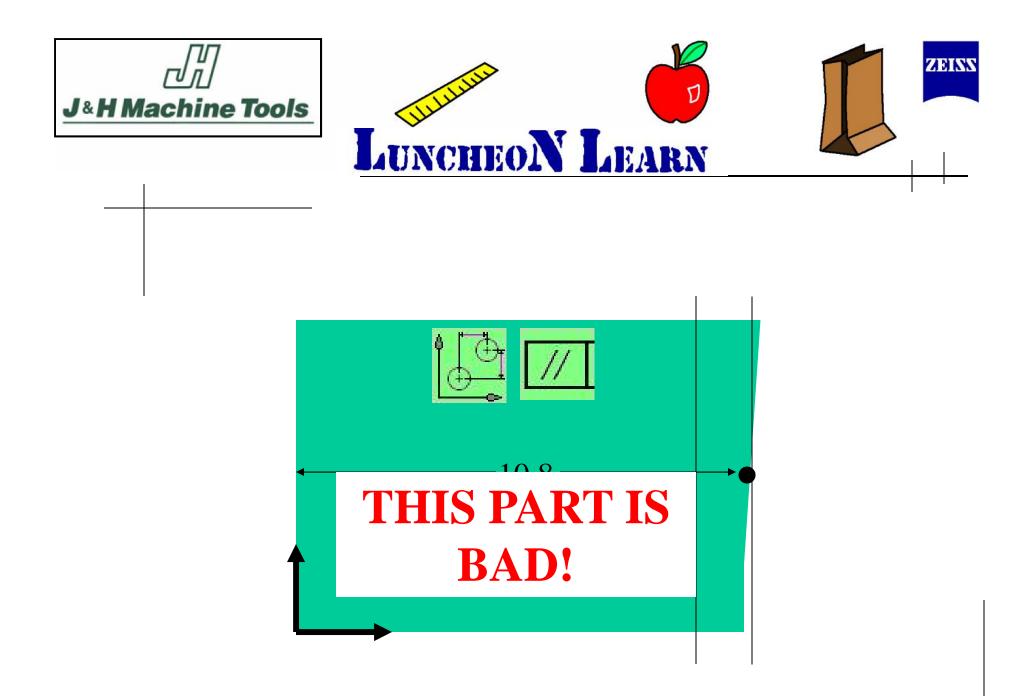
Remember...

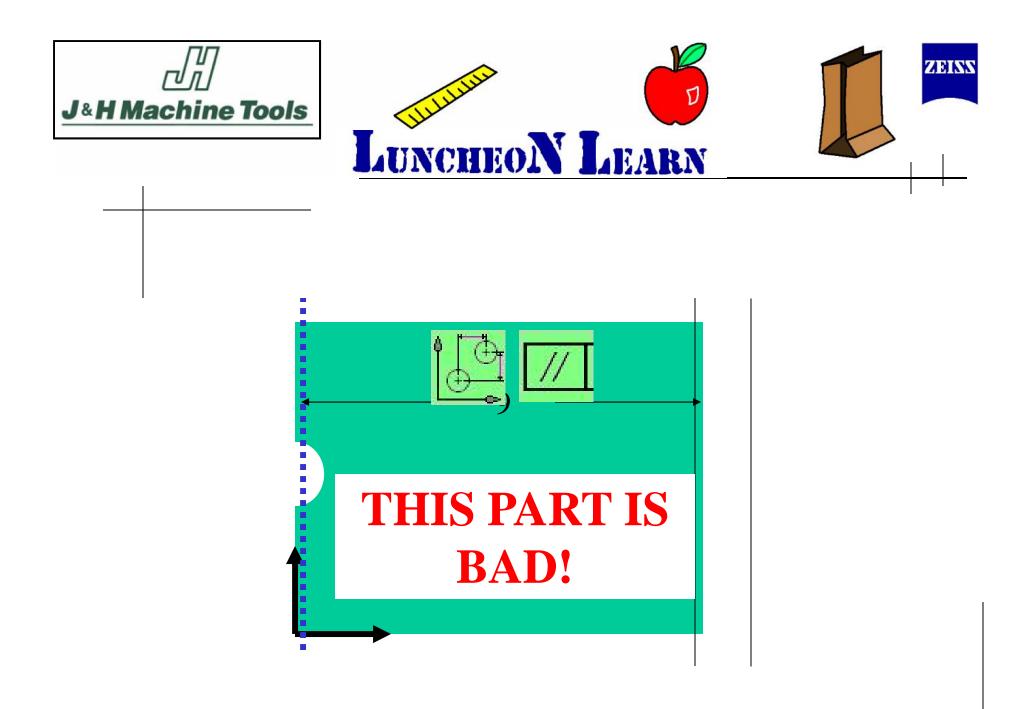
**Parallelism** = Distance between two planes, parallel to the datum, that contain all points of the evaluated plane.

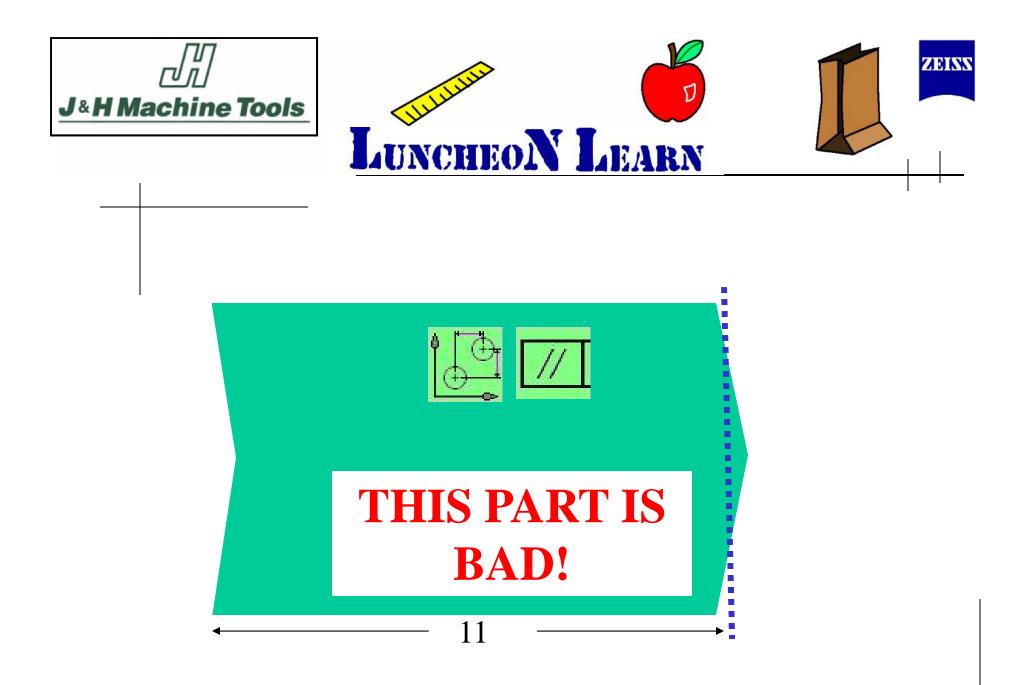














## Method 3:

## **Report Cartesian Distance and Parallelism**

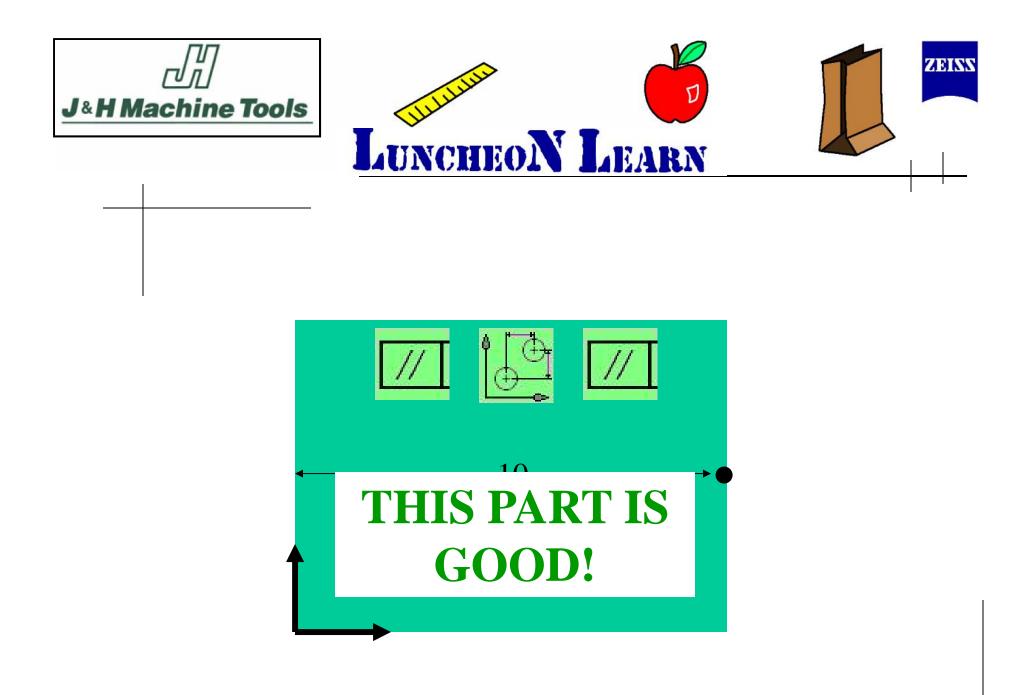
**Ease/Practicality: 3** 

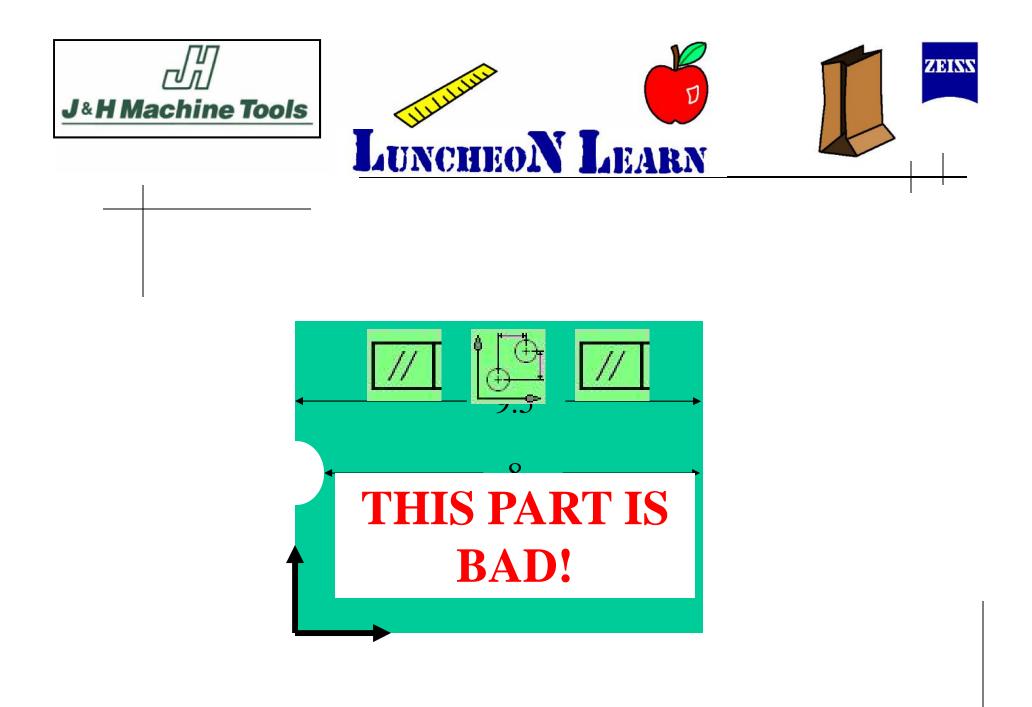
**"Correctness": 3** 

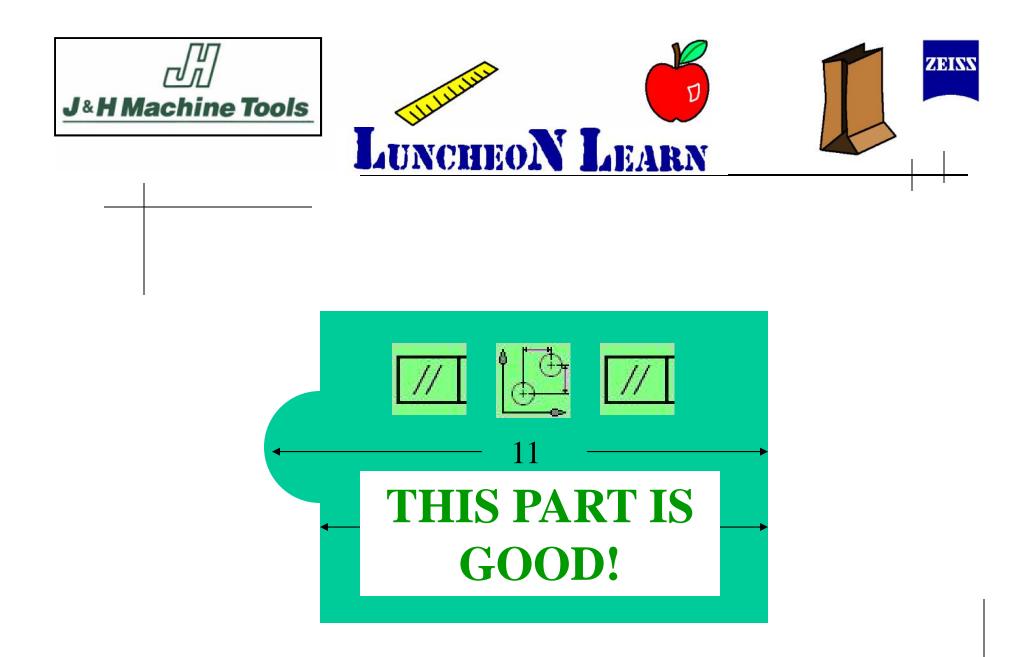


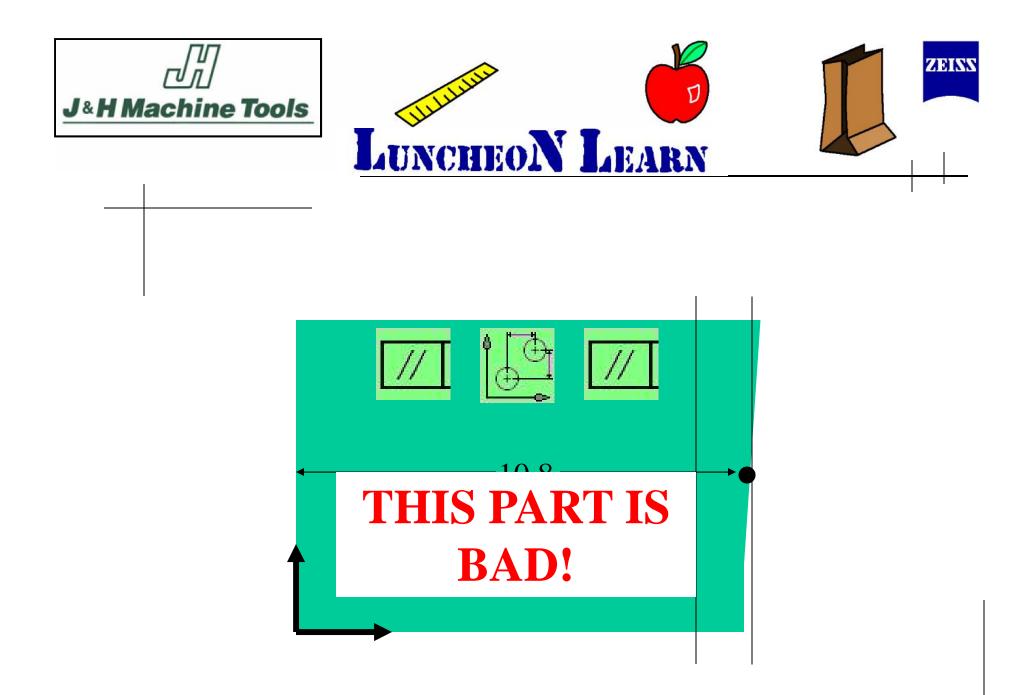
## Method 4:

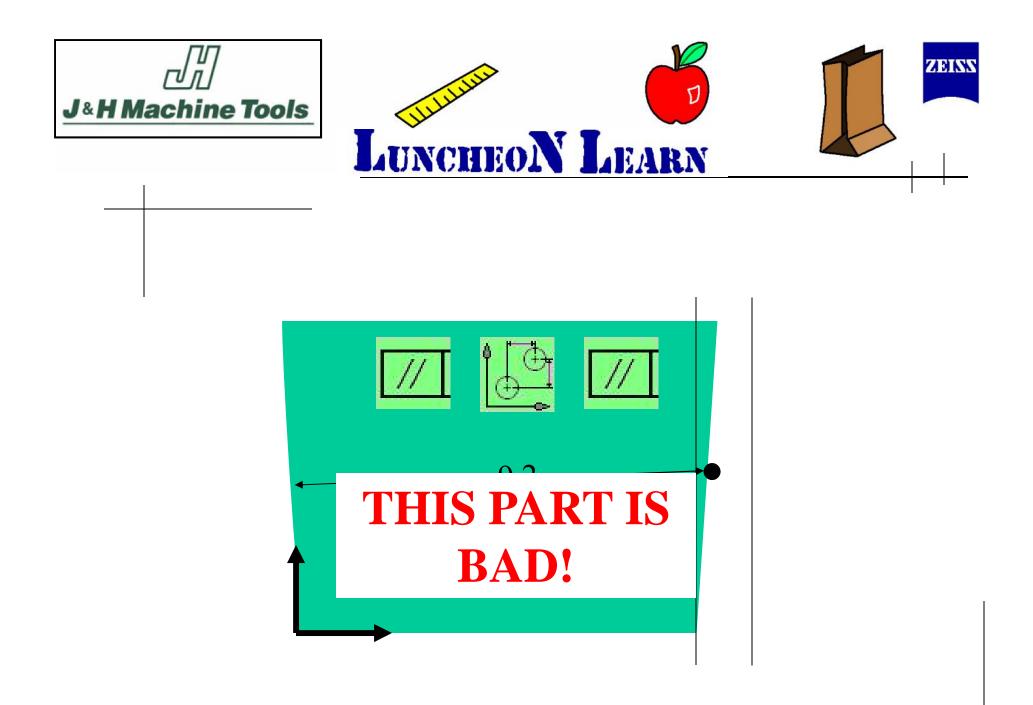
## **Cartesian Distance and TWO Parallelisms**

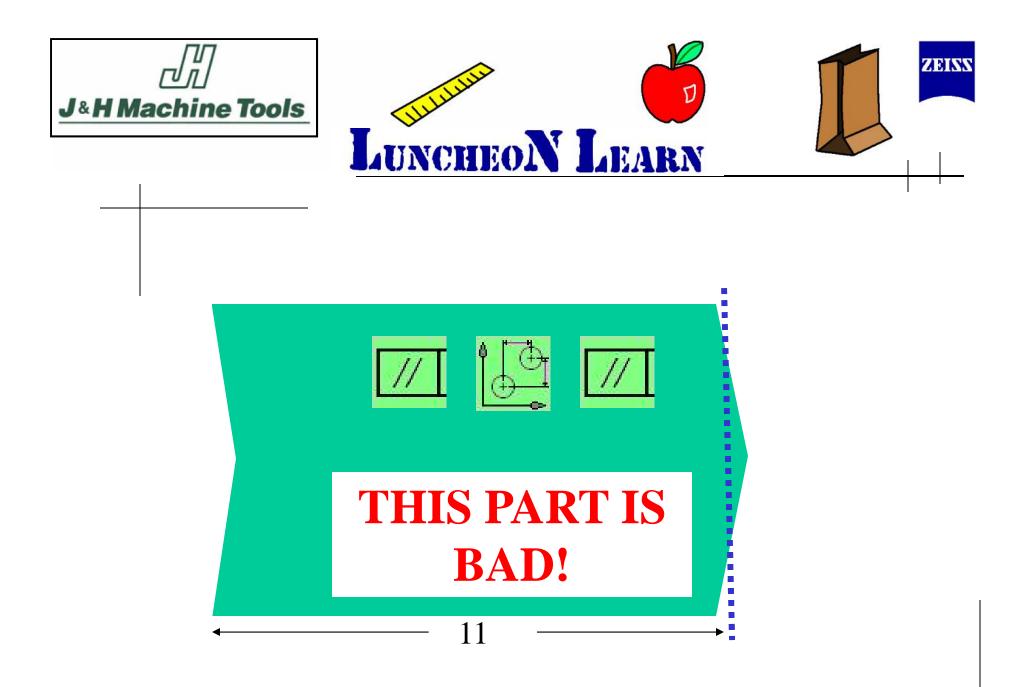














## Method 4:

## **Cartesian Distance and TWO Parallelisms**

- **Ease/Practicality: 2**
- **"Correctness": 4**



# Method 5: Following the Standard



#### Remember how to check distance, following Rule #1:

- The part must be able to pass between two parallel planes at the maximum allowable distance apart.
- The "actual local size" of any cross-section on the part must be larger than the minimum allowable distance apart.

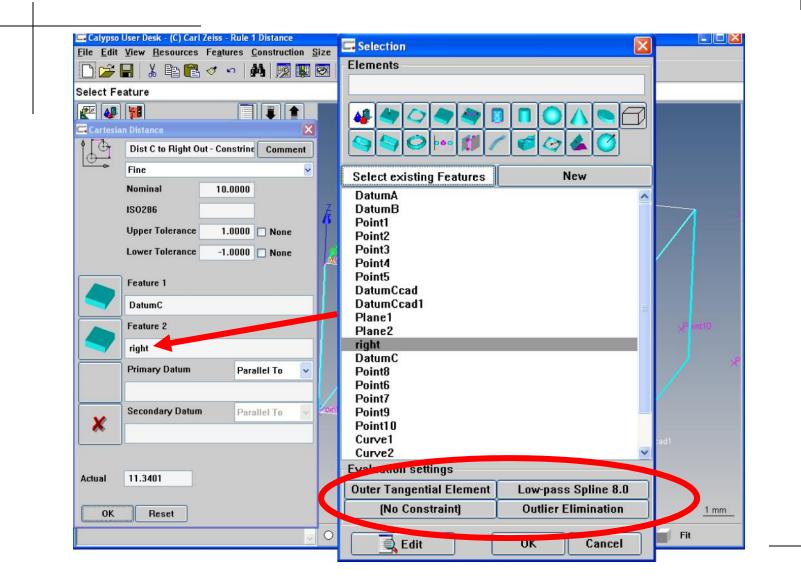


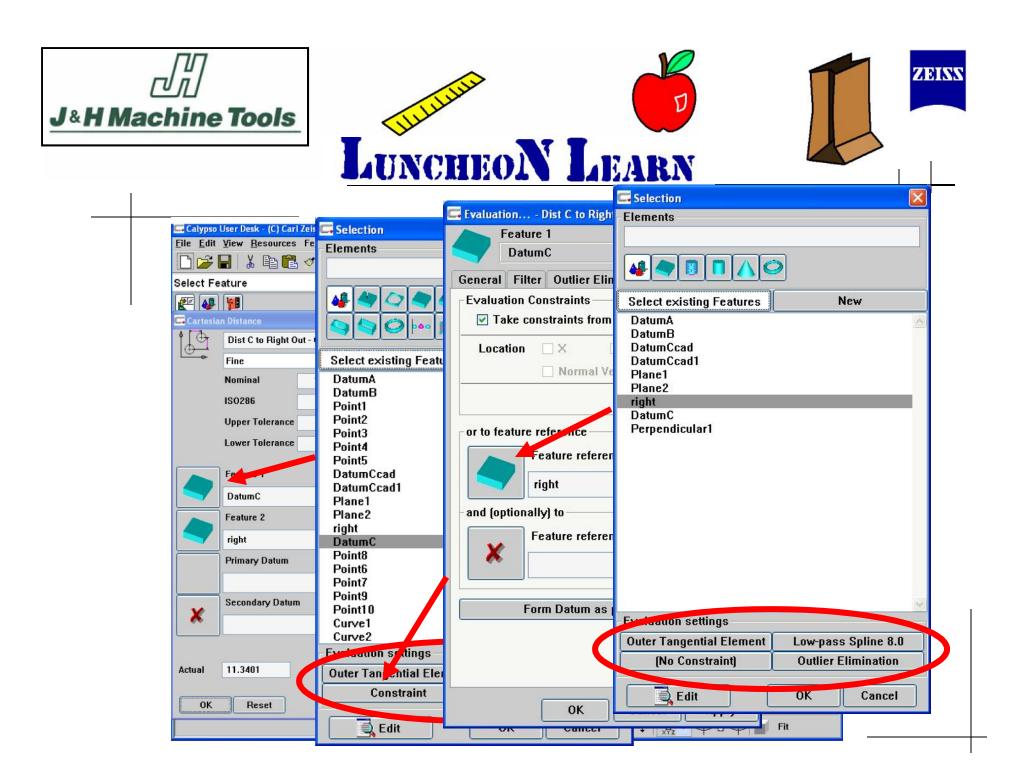
#### **First Part:**

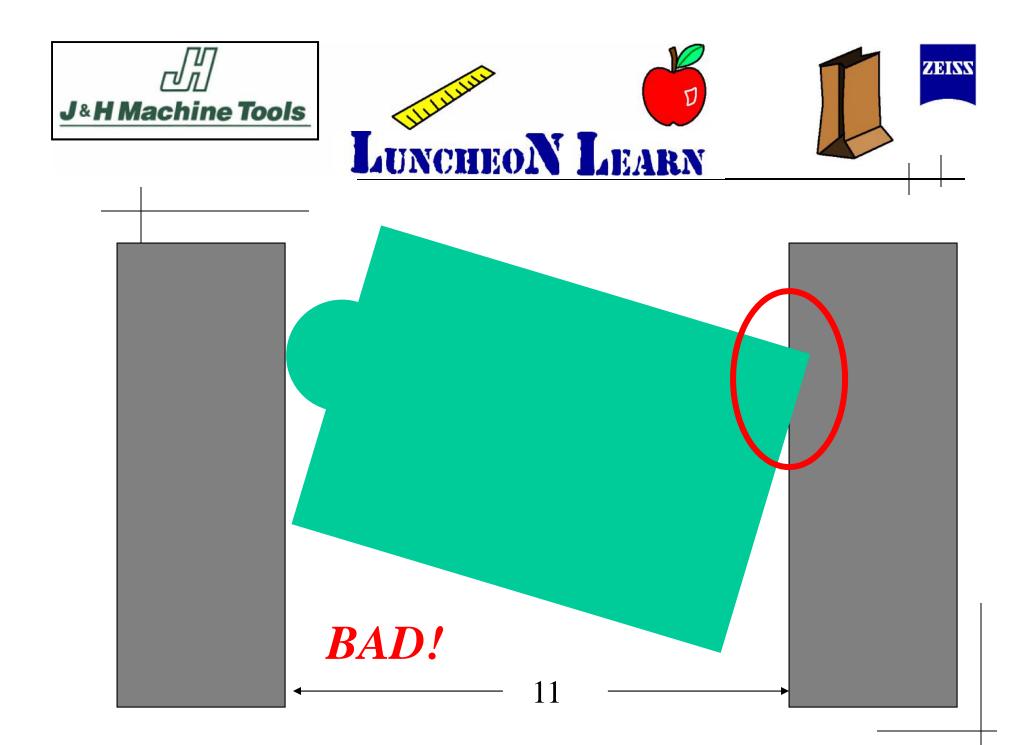
#### The part must be able to pass between two parallel planes at the maximum allowable distance apart.

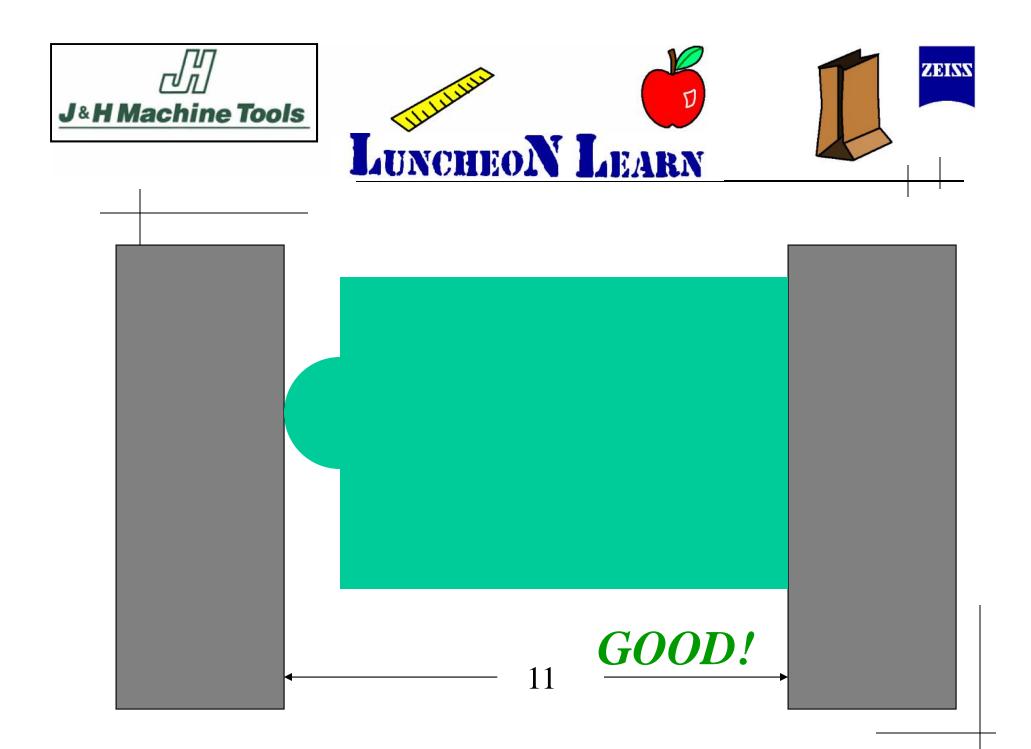














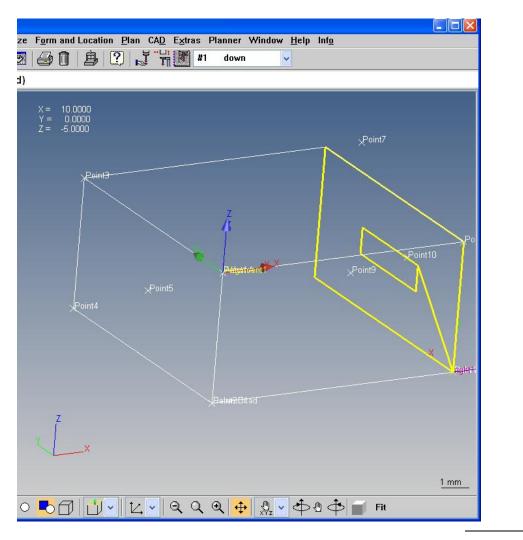


#### **Second Part:**

#### The "actual local size" of any crosssection on the part must be larger than the minimum allowable distance apart.

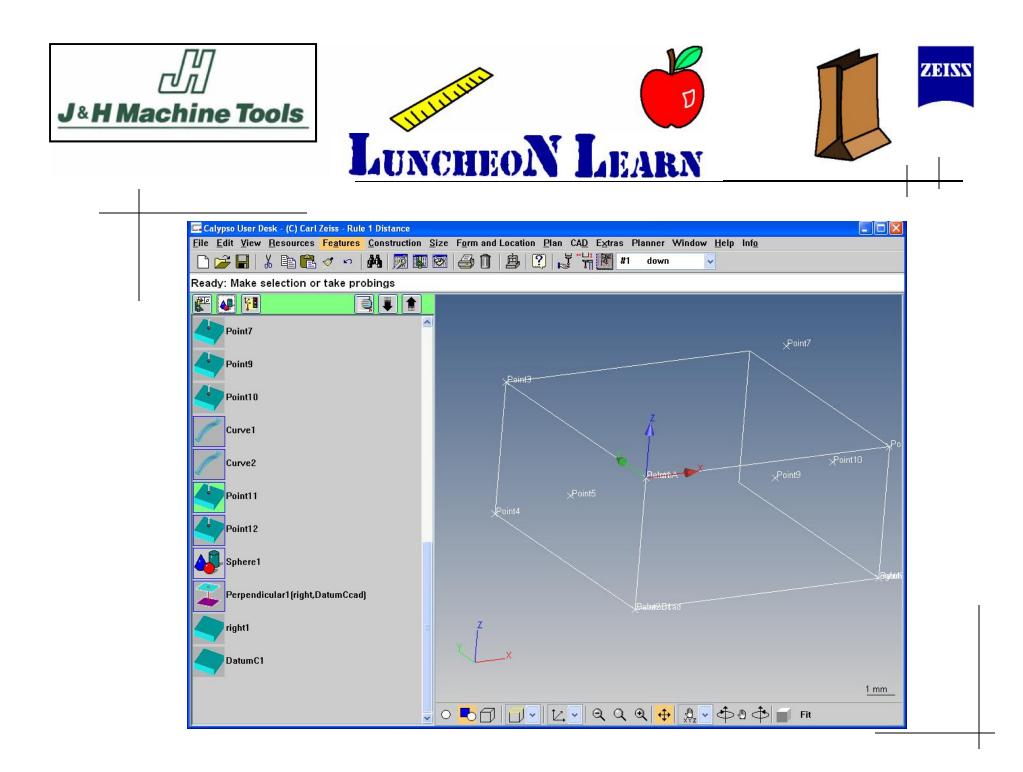


Measure the two planes with identical opposing measurement strategies.





Now, we need to individually test the distance between all the points of a plane to the opposing point on the other plane. Report the smallest case.



⊡ H Mach	ПП Л <b>ine Too</b>	ols	UNCRES Features Point1 3	V LEARN		ZEISS
Formula. Text LOOP1 Function Characteris Alignment1 Right Plane Distance R Parallelism Parallelism Dist C to Ri	Name/Comn Name Comment	1ent Point13 þ		OK Canc	el Help	Compute
	o C Out - Const	rained	Point5 DatumCcad DatumCcad1 Plane1 Plane2		OK Cancel	Help

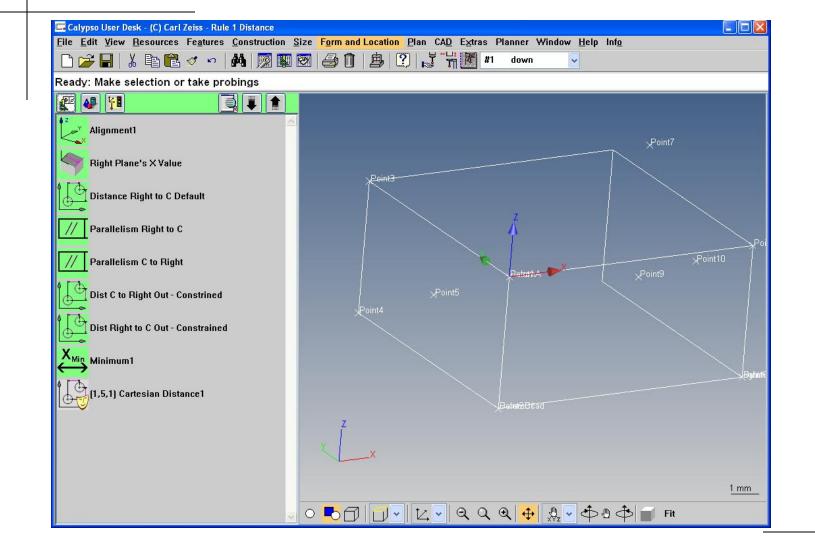
H Machine Tools	LUNCHEON LEARN	ZEINN
	E Recall Feature Points	
🗖 Formula	🗔 Feature Point Recall DatumC 🛛 🔀	
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LOOP1 Function Loop	Nominal Actual	Compute
Characteristics Alignment1 Right Plane's X Va Distance Right to ( Parallelism Right t Parallelism C to Ri Dist C to Right Out	OK, OK, OK, OK	
<b>DI : DI I D D</b>	Fo close out of point	
	V Plane2 OK Canc	el Help
	OK Cancel	



# Repeat the same procedure to create a new point for the opposing plane.

- •New point
- •Comment Formula LOOP1
- •Recall Feature Points PLANE
- •Add Limits Formula LOOP1





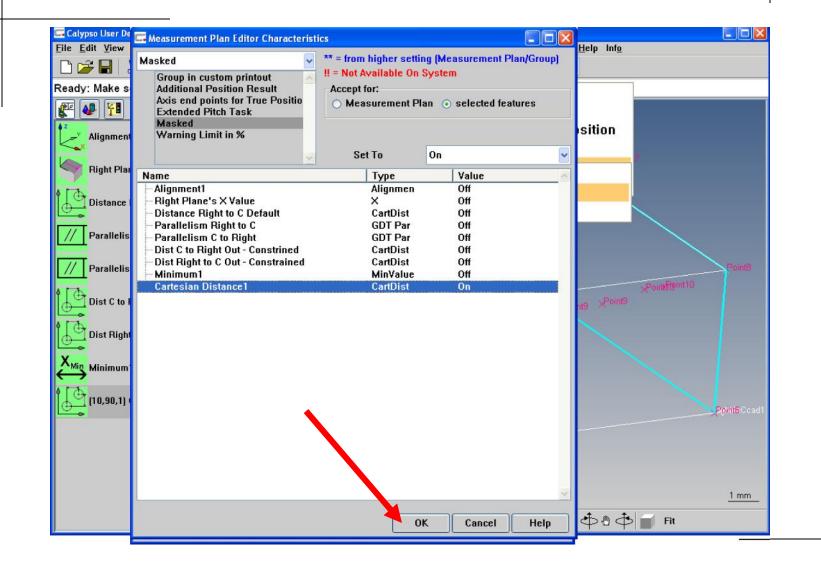


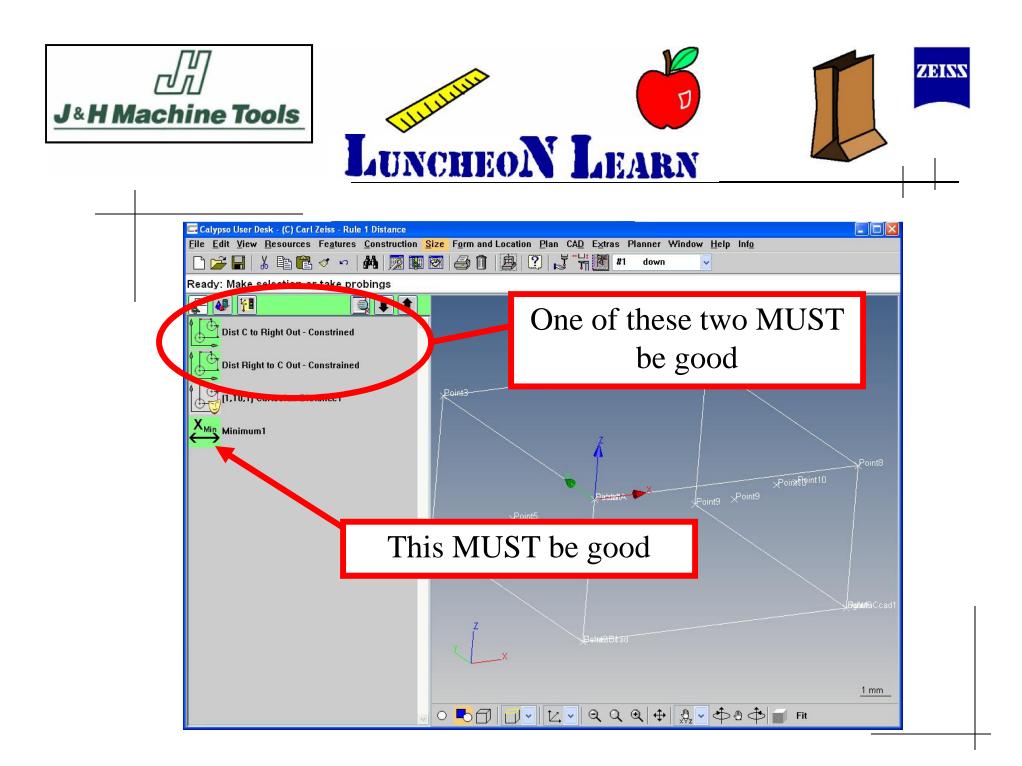


	Cartesian Distance2 Comme					
e	Fine 🛛					
	Nominal	10.0000				
	ISO286					
	Upper Tolerance	0.1000	None			
	Lower Tolerance	-0.1000	None			
	Feature 1					
	Point11					
	Feature 2					
5	Point12					
	Primary Datum	Per	Perpendicular 🗸			
	DatumC					
x	Secondary Datum	Para	allel To			
Actual	10.0000					







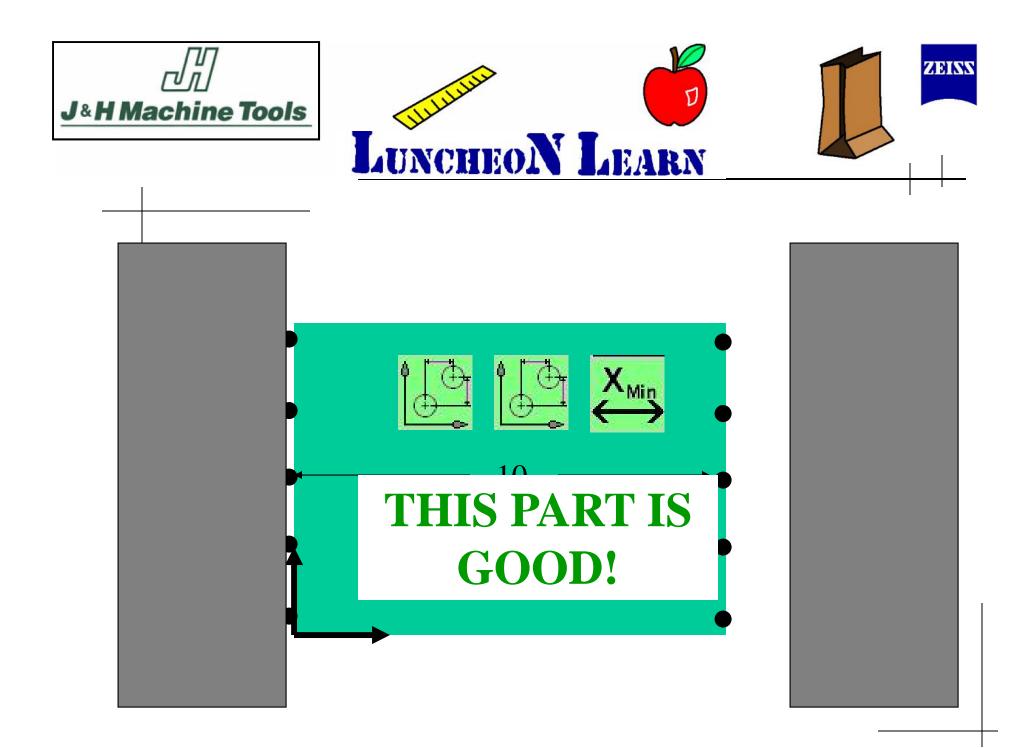


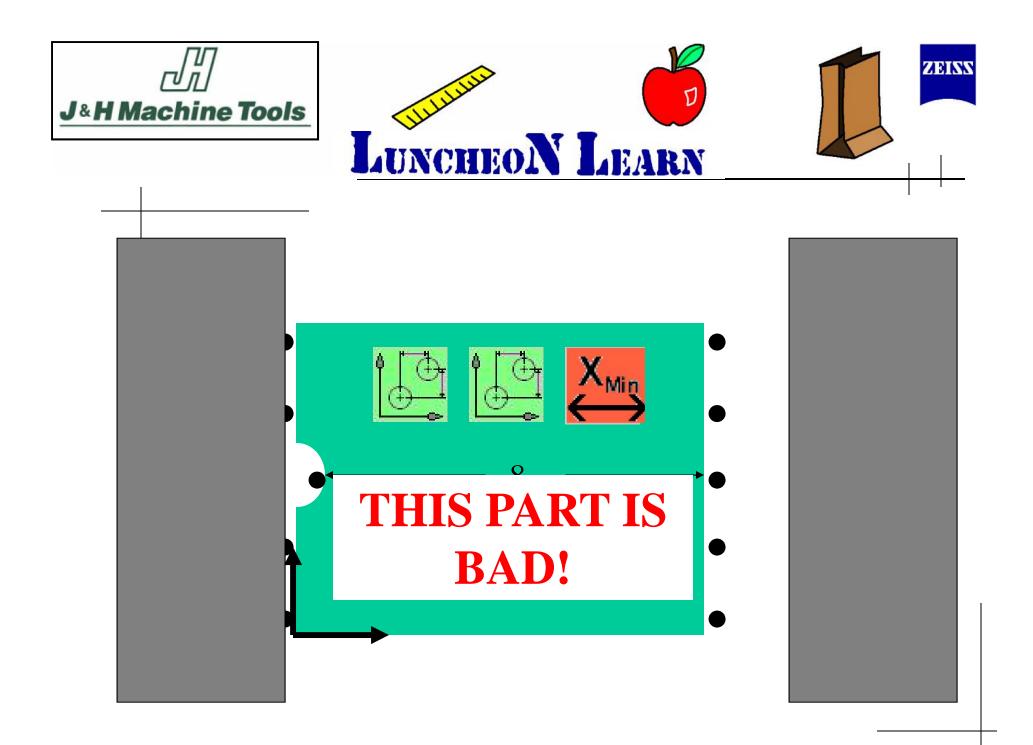


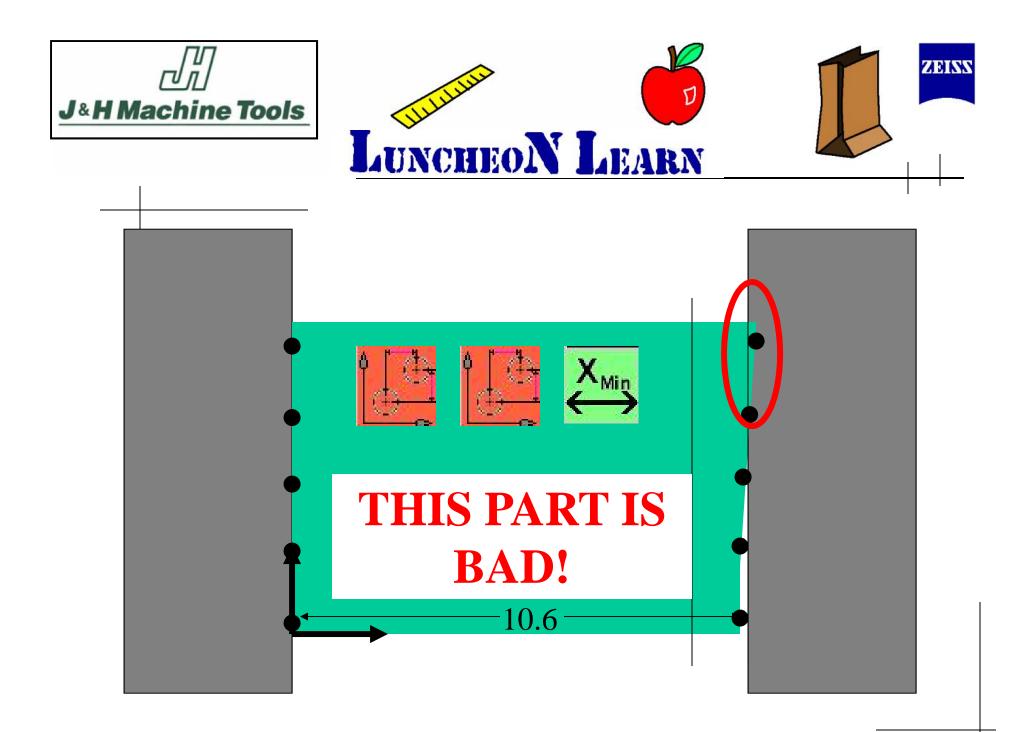
## That's it.

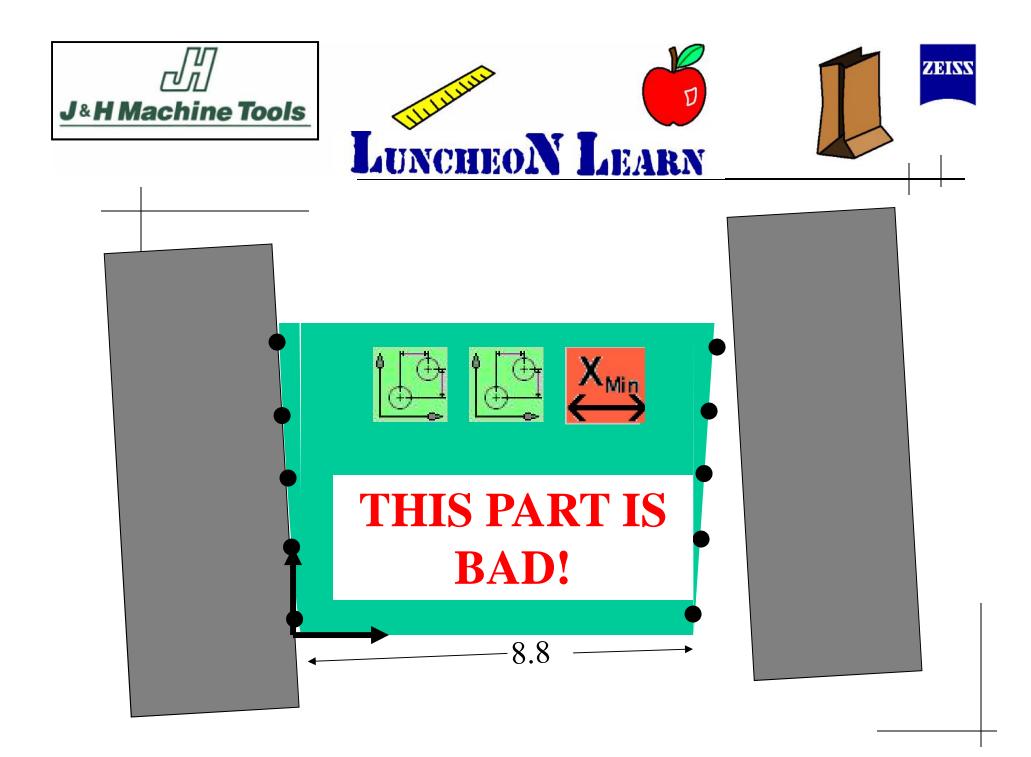
Easy, huh?

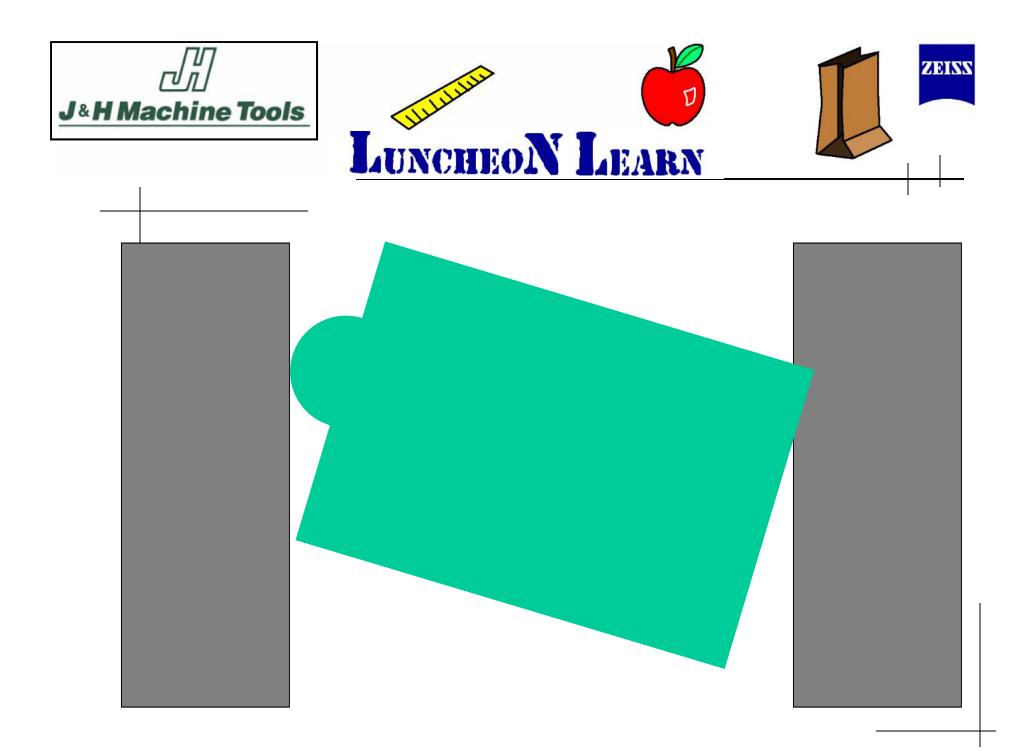
It's really not all that bad.

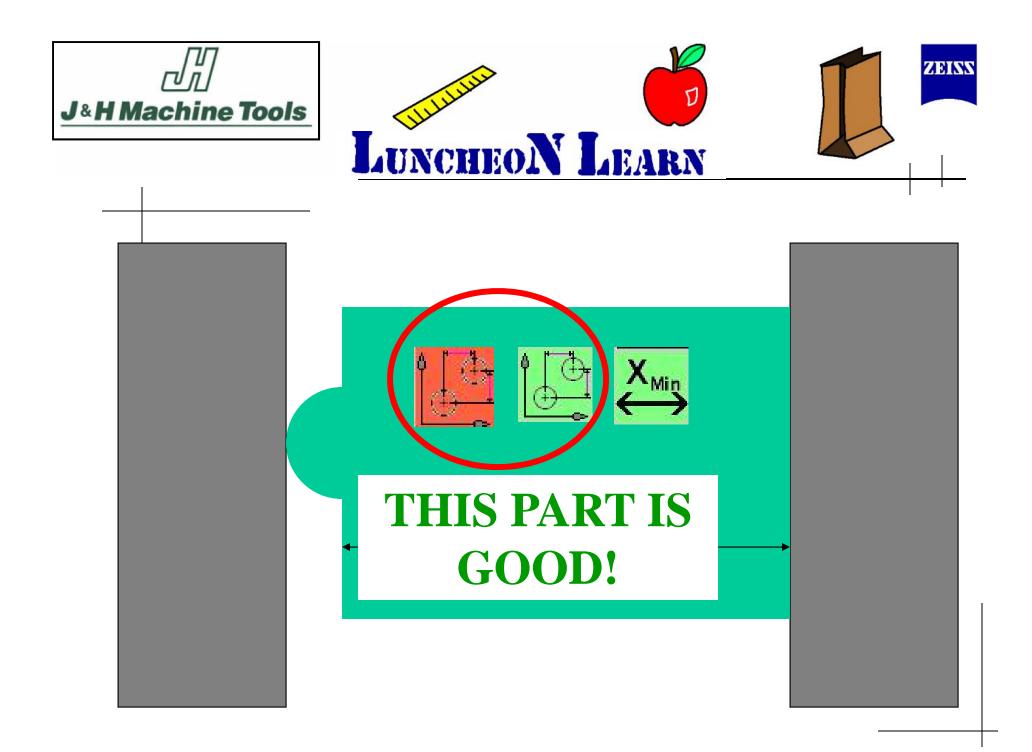


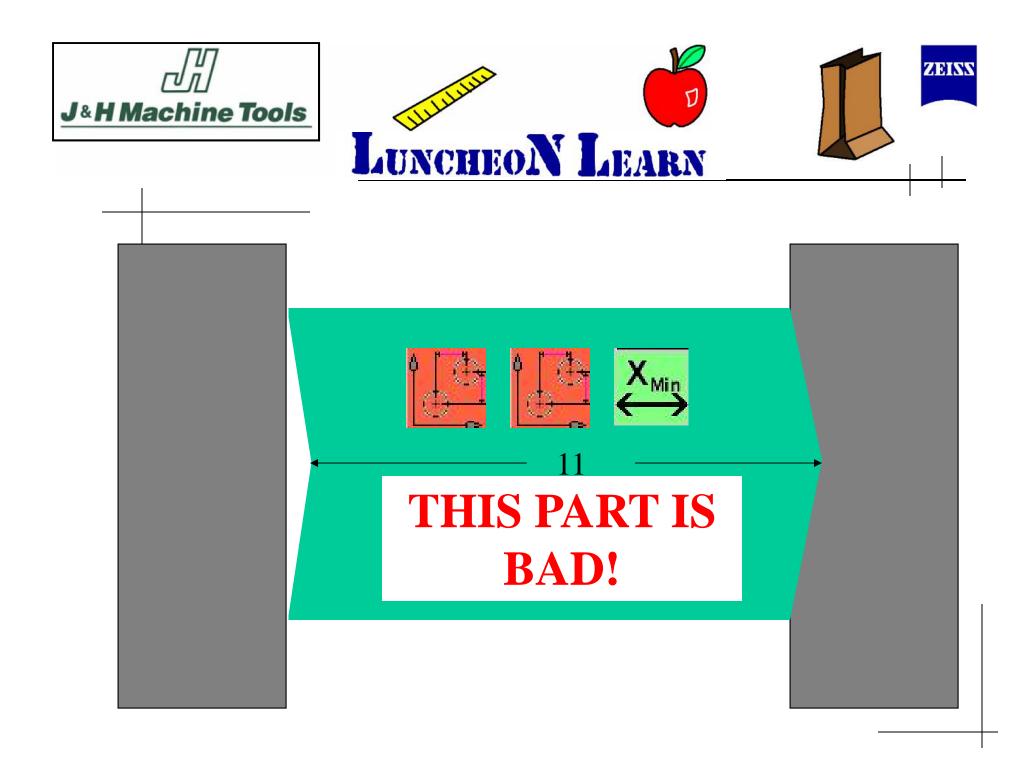












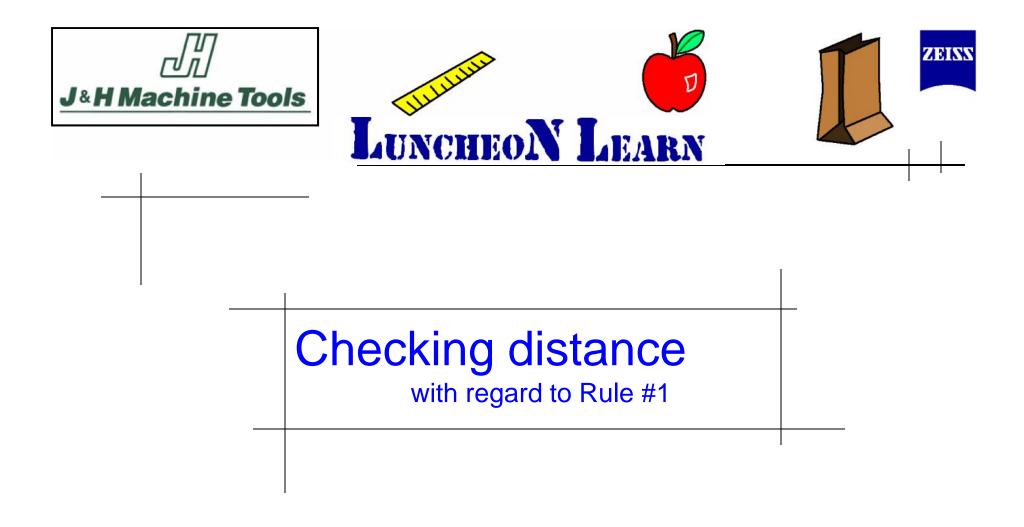


## Method 5:

## **Following the Standard**

# Ease/Practicality: 1 "Correctness": 4.9





## **Questions?**