Perpendicularity of an axis

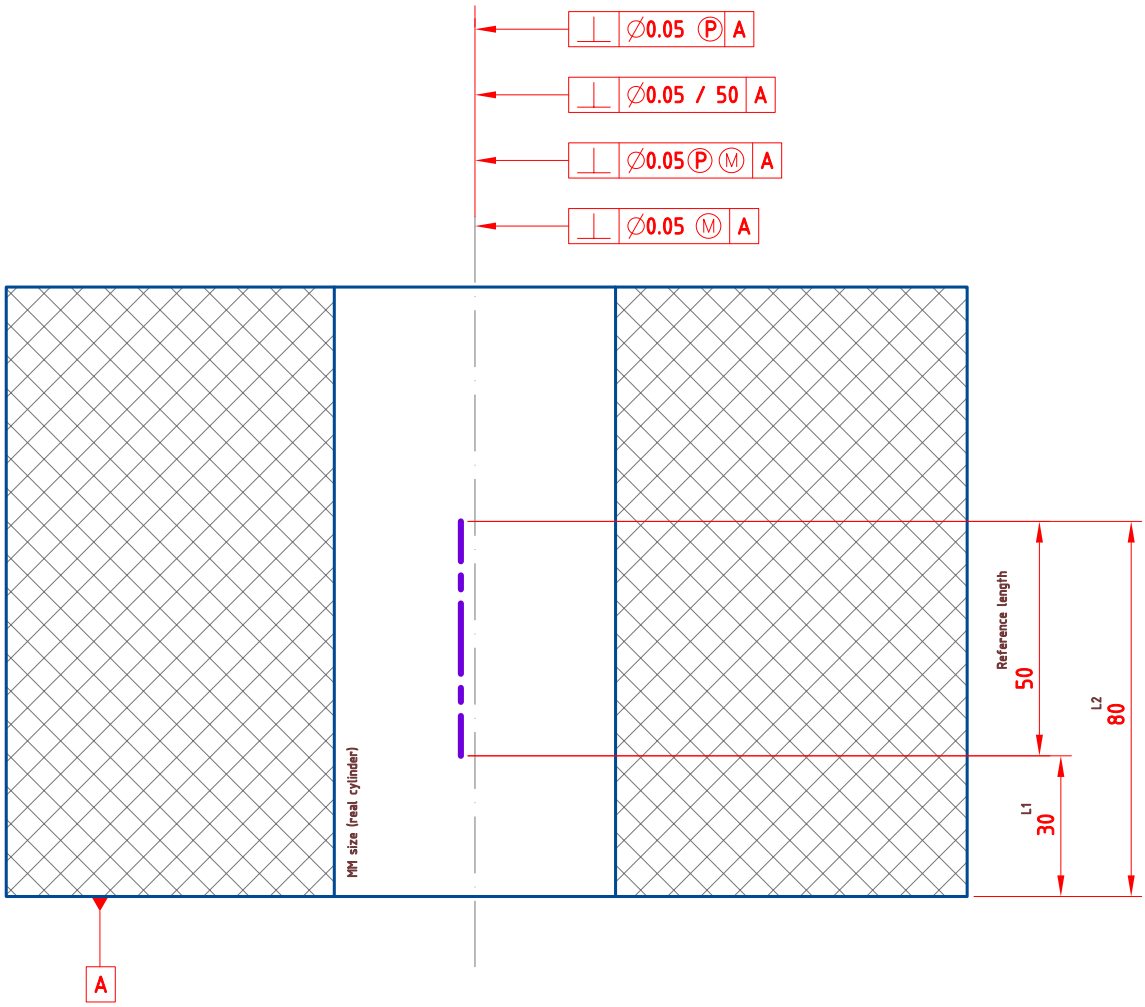
Pic. #1

Using (P) as projected zone. ⊥ ∅0.05 Ⓟ A

Using slash ... as reference length. ⊥ ∅0.05 / 50 A

Using (P) and (M) is not always legal. ⊥ ∅0.05 Ⓟ Ⓜ A

Using (M) is legal. ⊥ ∅0.05 Ⓜ A



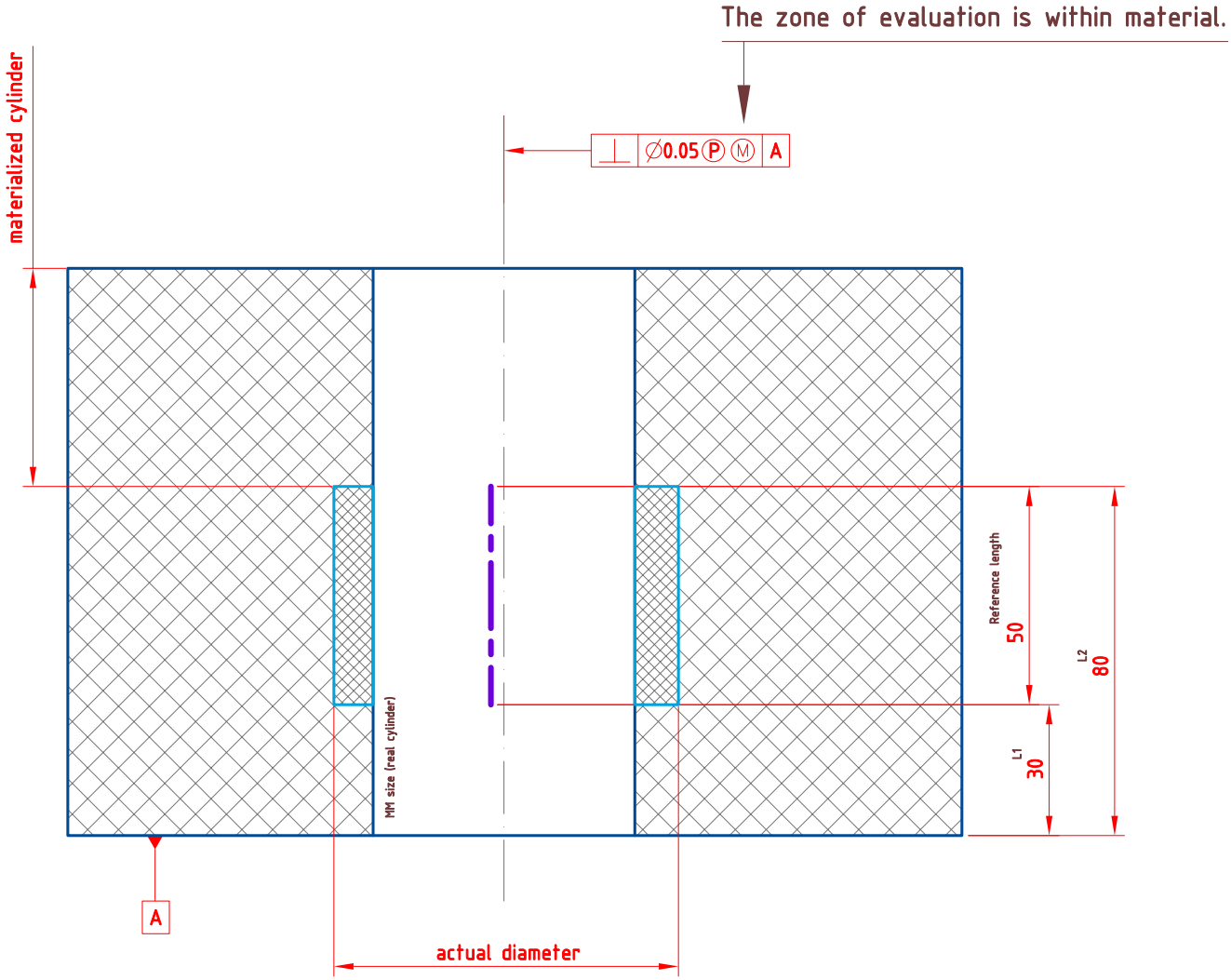
Perpendicularity of an axis

Pic. #2

Length L1 = 30
Length L2 = 80
Within material

The length L1 and L2 define a physical existent cylinder that is shorter than the real cylinder.

The "Projected Zone" (P) is applicable
The "Maximum Material Condition" (M) is applicable



Perpendicularity of an axis

Pic. #3

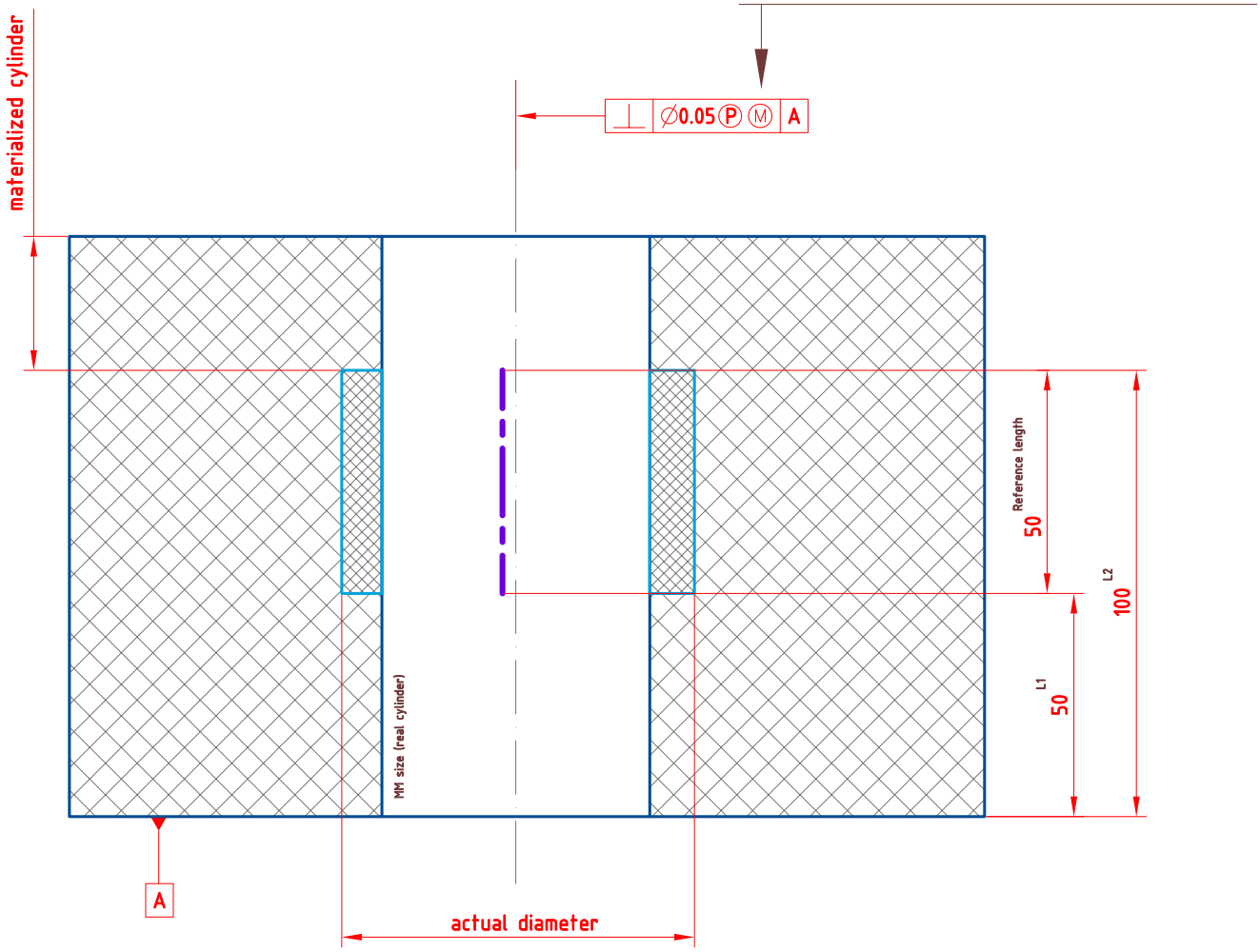
Length L1 = 50
Length L2 = 100
Within material

Projected zone

The length L1 and L2 define a physical existent cylinder that is shorter than the real cylinder.

The "Projected Zone" (P) is applicable
The "Maximum Material Condition" (M) is applicable

The zone of evaluation is within material.



Perpendicularity of an axis

Pic. #4

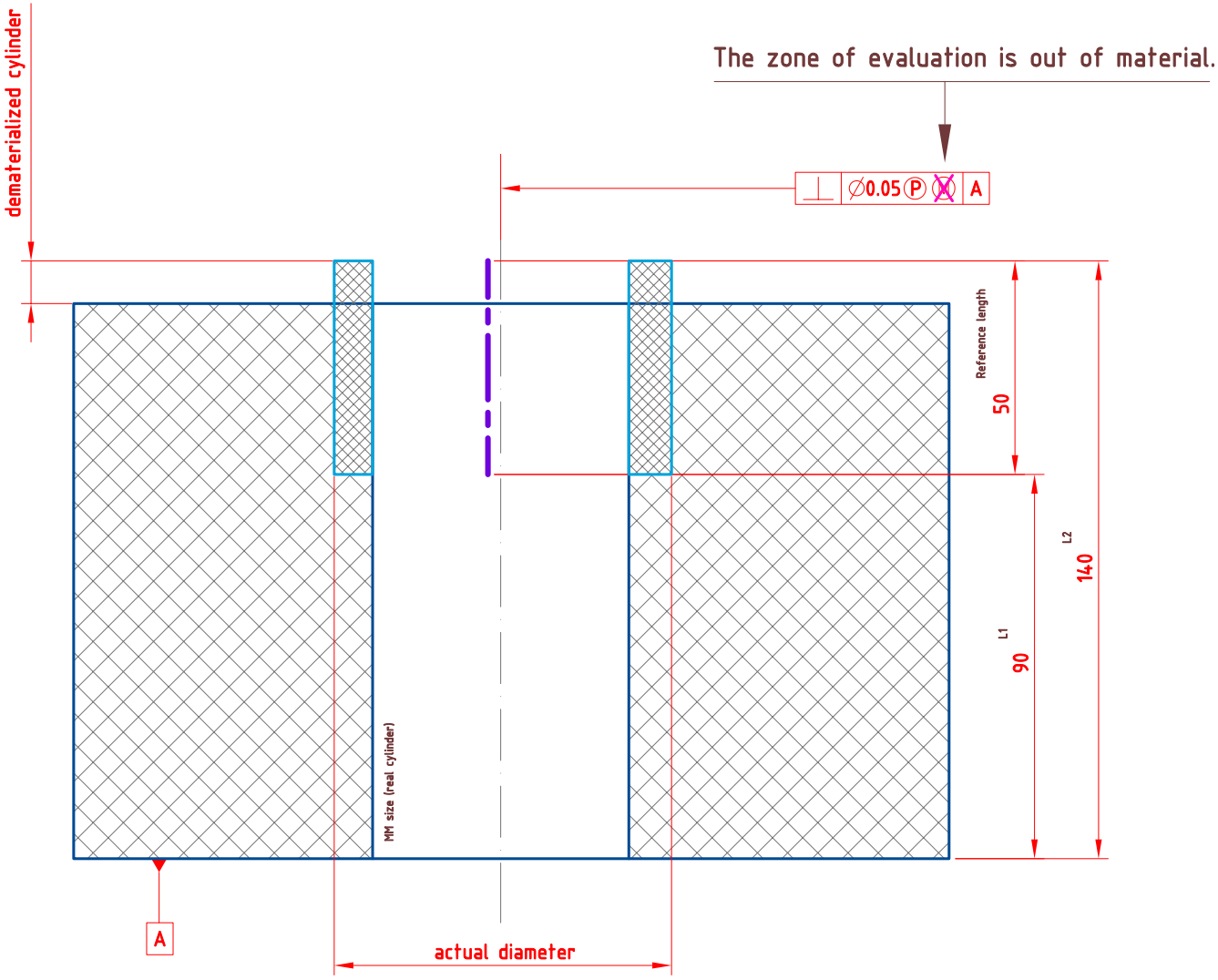
Length L1 = 90
Length L2 = 140
Out of material

⊥	∅0.05 /50	A

Reference length

The length L1 and L2 define a physical not existent cylinder that is shorter or longer than the real cylinder.

The "Projected Zone" (P) is not applicable
The "Maximum Material Condition" (M) is not applicable X
The "Reference Length" is applicable



Perpendicularity of an axis

Pic. #5

Length L1 = 145
Length L2 = 195
Out of material

⊥	∅0.05 /50	A

Reference length

The length L1 and L2 define a physical not existent cylinder that is shorter or longer than the real cylinder.

The "Projected Zone" (P) is not applicable
The "Maximum Material Condition" (M) is not applicable X
The "Reference Length" is applicable

The zone of evaluation is out of material.