



כנס ריתור 2023 לשכת המהנדסים והאדריכלים



رونן קומריין,

עובד בקמ"ג בתחום הפיתוח, תיכון הנדסי, ובעבר גם בעיבוד שברי, משנת 1998 .
מלמד את נושא ה – GD&T במכיליה להנדסה SCE, קמ"ג, לשכת המהנדסים

השכלה:

תואר ראשון בהנדסת מכונות, מהמכיליה להנדסה SCE באර שבע.
תואר ראשון בניהול, האוניברסיטה הפתוחה.
תואר שני בהנדסת אנרגיה, אוניברסיטת בן גוריון.

050-6244850

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הסמכות:

1. **GDTP - Geometric Dimensioning & Tolerancing Professional – Senior Level - 3355**
2. **GDTP - Geometric Dimensioning & Tolerancing Professional - Technologist Level – 0843**

What is GD&T

GD&T - precise language

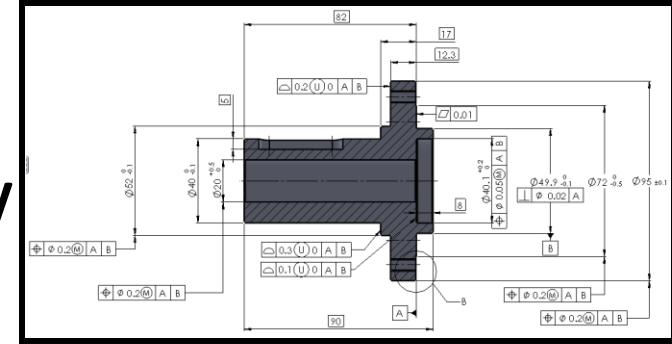
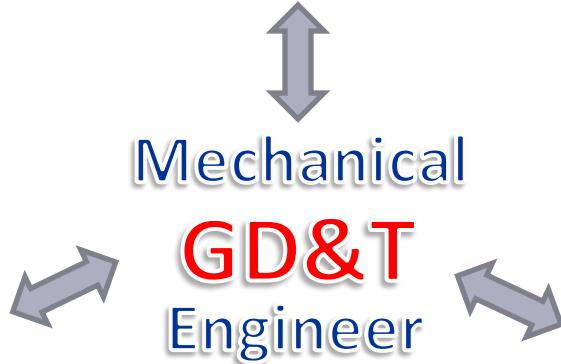
Geometry dimensions and tolerances is a precise language.



QUALITY

The Inspector measure
the part as defined by
the designer

DESIGN
The information is
define more clearly by
the designer



MANUFACTURING
The part is better
understood by the
manufacturer



What is GD&T

GD&T - language that provides uniformity

Uniform language

Engineering

Manufacturing

Inspection

Development

Customer

Assembly

Materials

Gage Planning

Marketing

same drawings interpretation

The immediate effect is

reduce disputes, guesswork
and assumptions

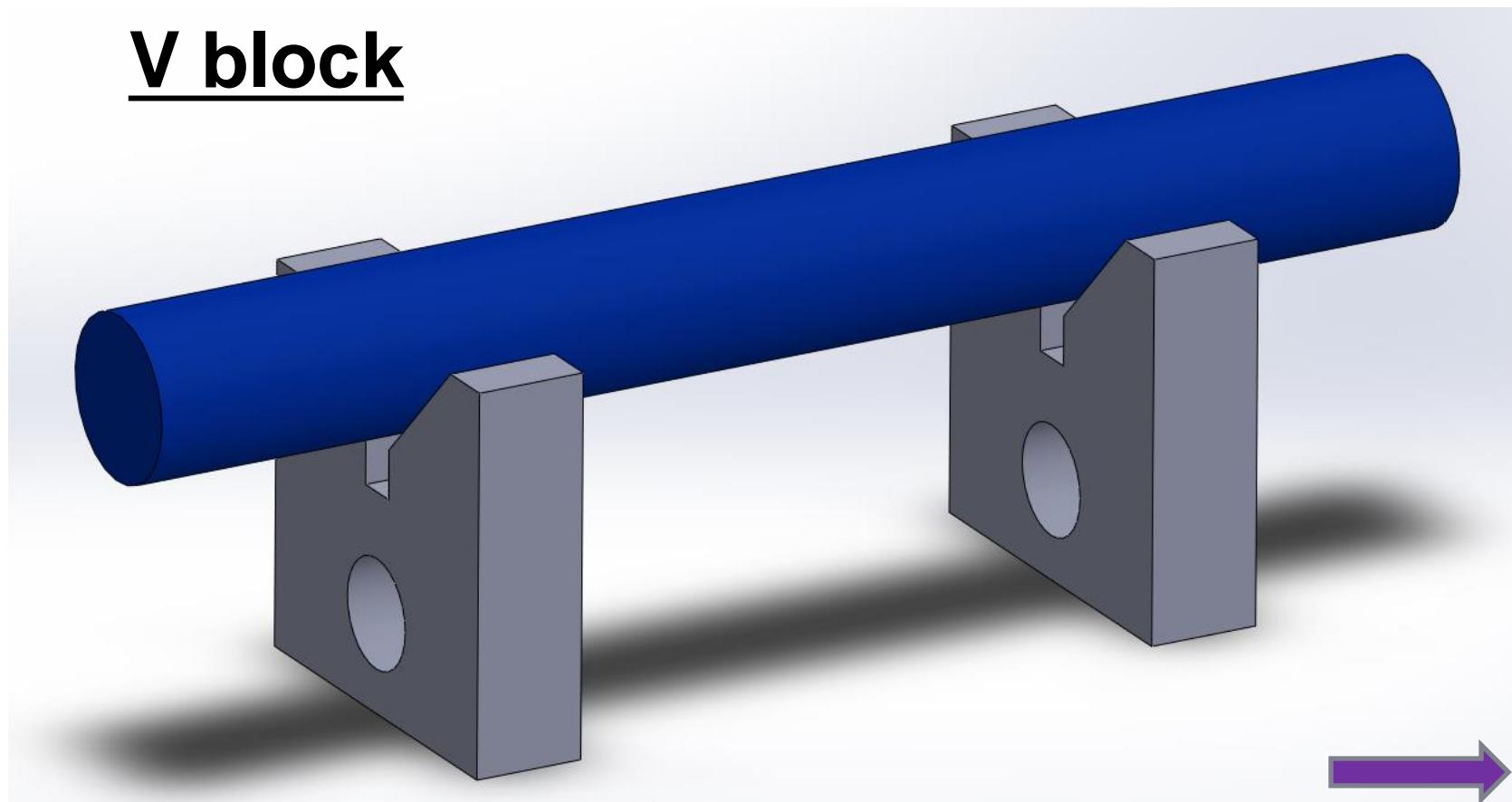
drawing clarity

follow the manufacturing process

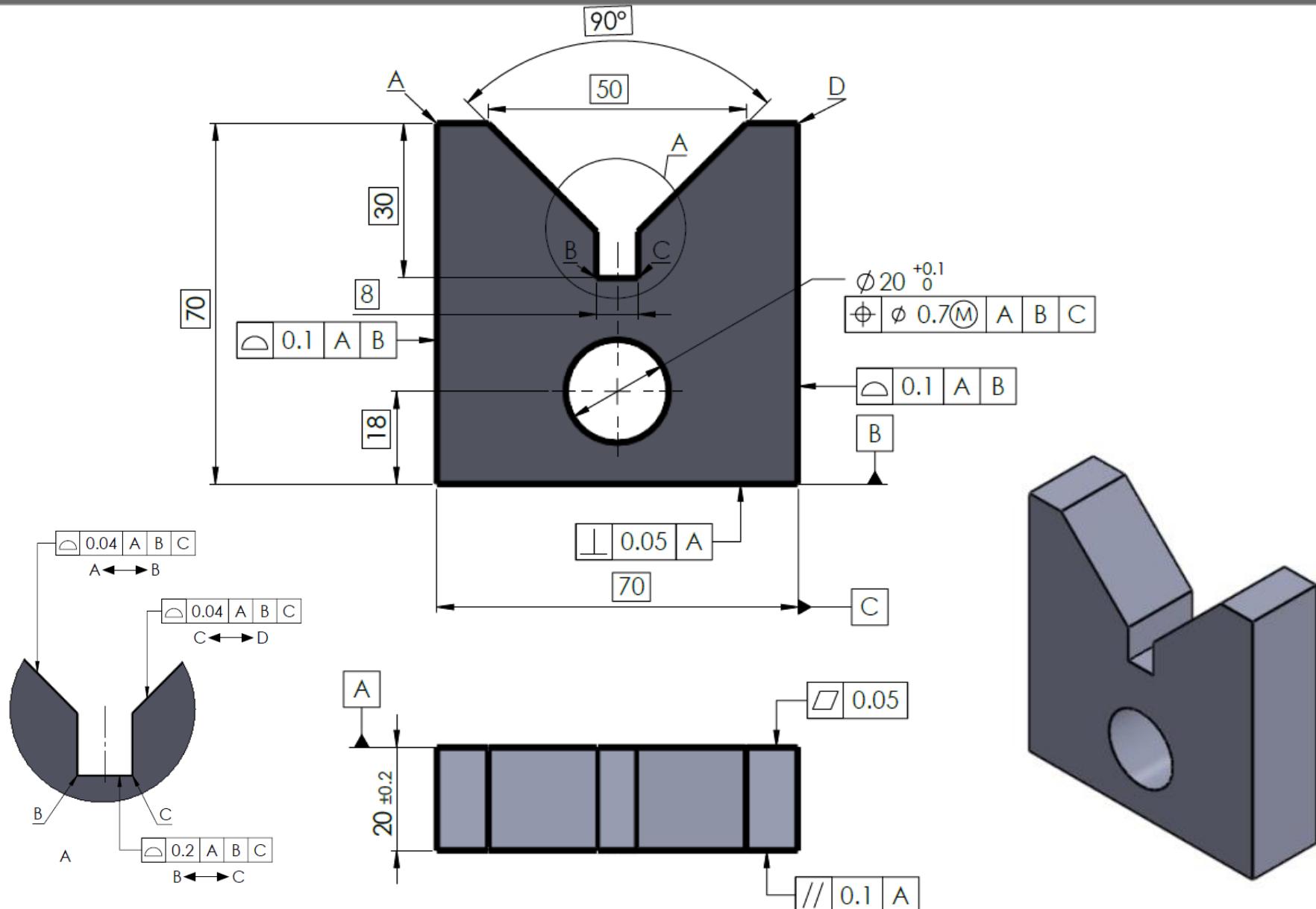
So what is it GD&T

Application

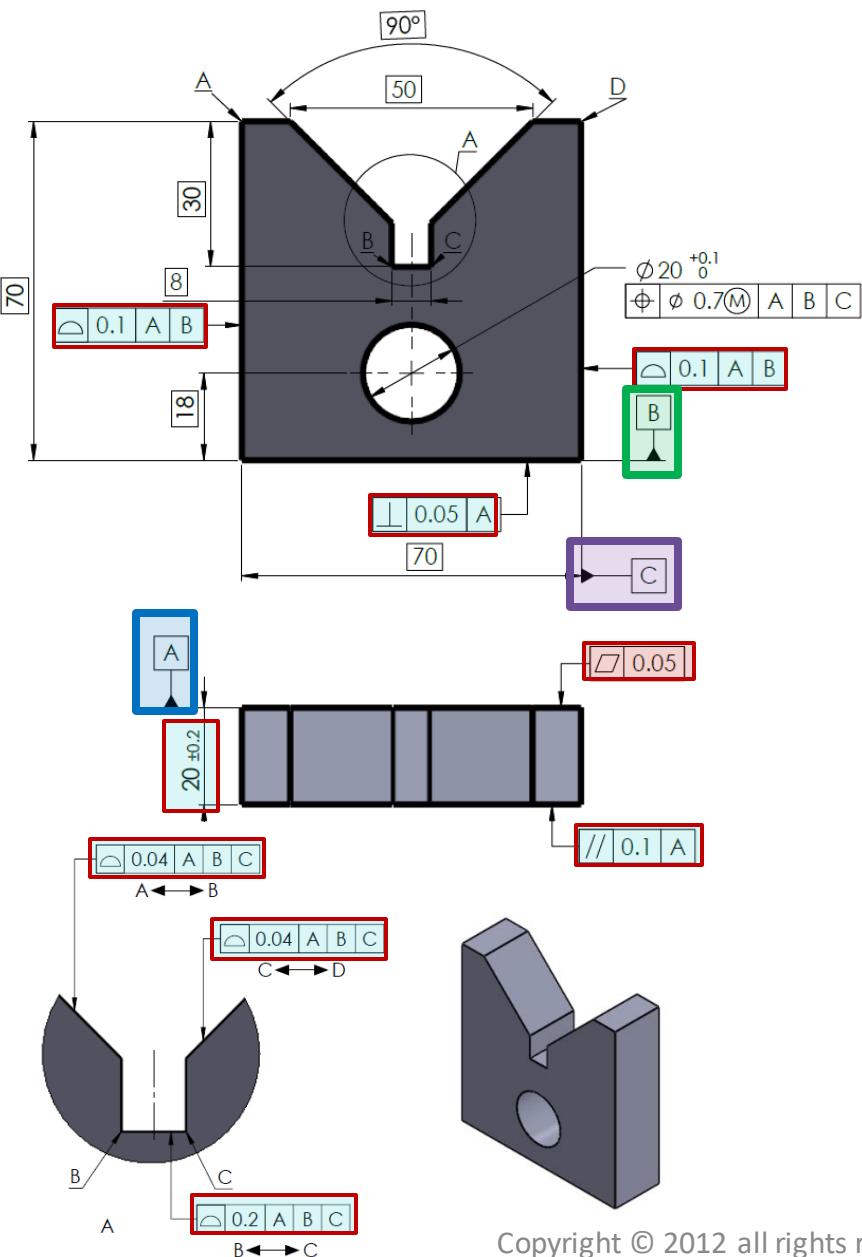
V block



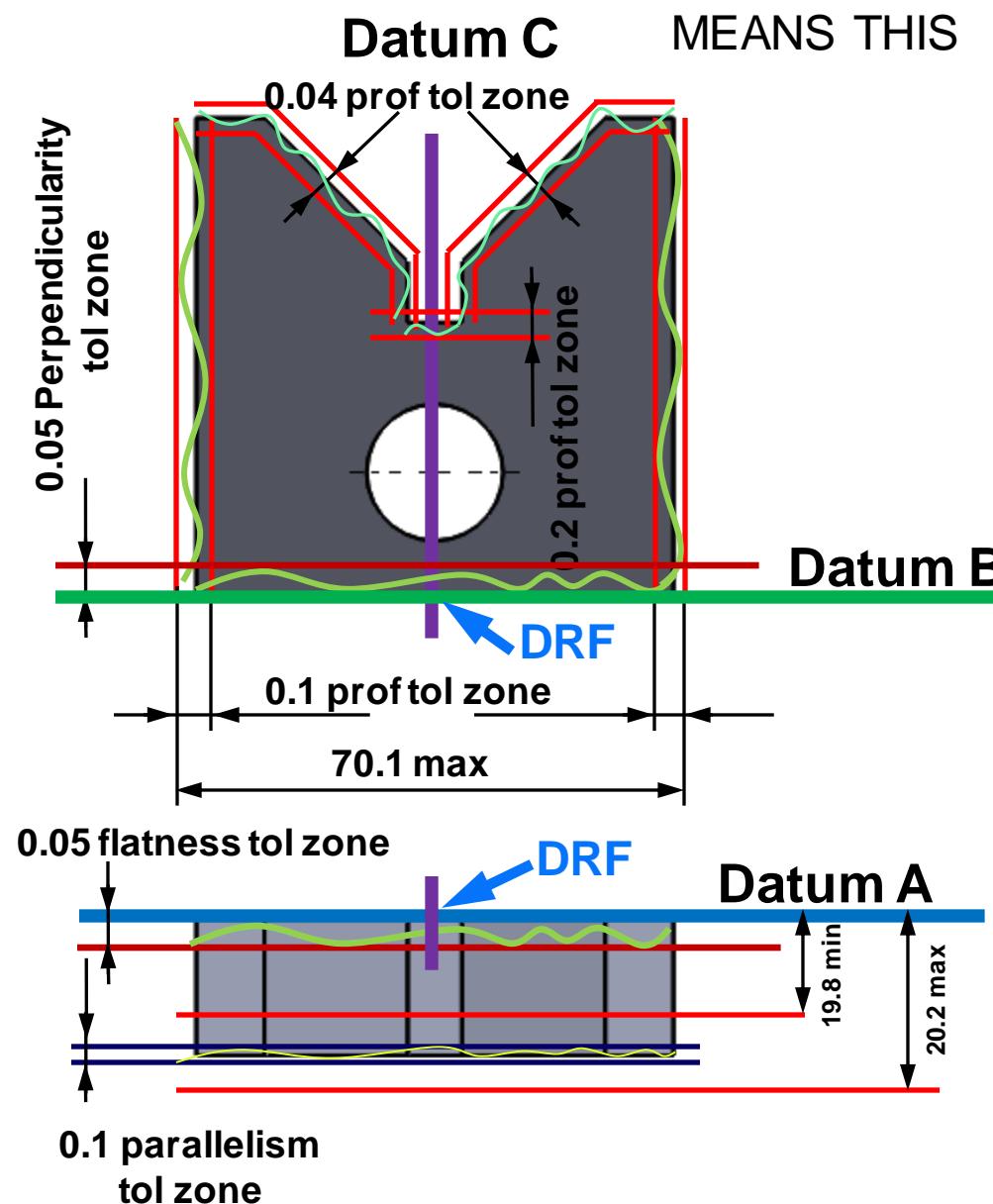
Geometric Dimension & Tolerancing



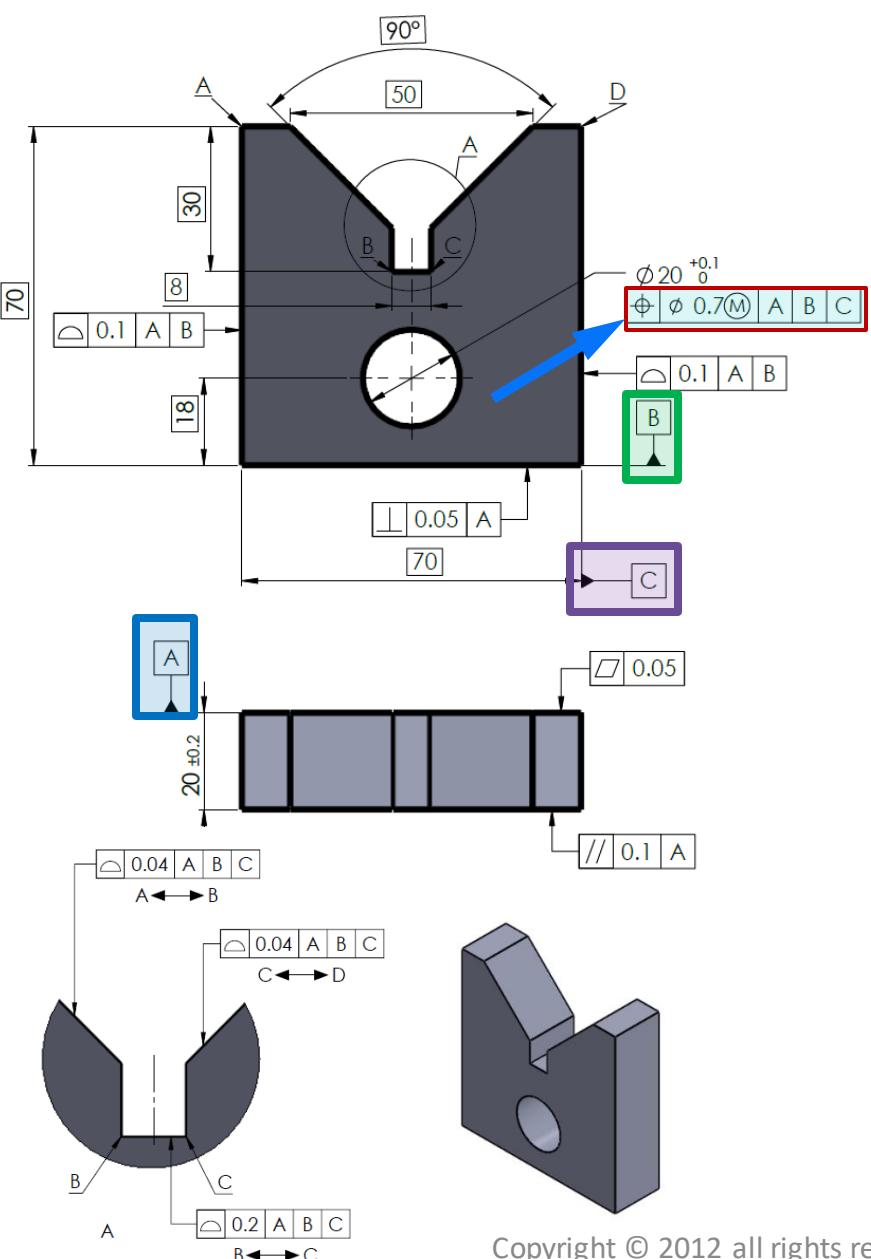
Geometric Dimension & Tolerancing



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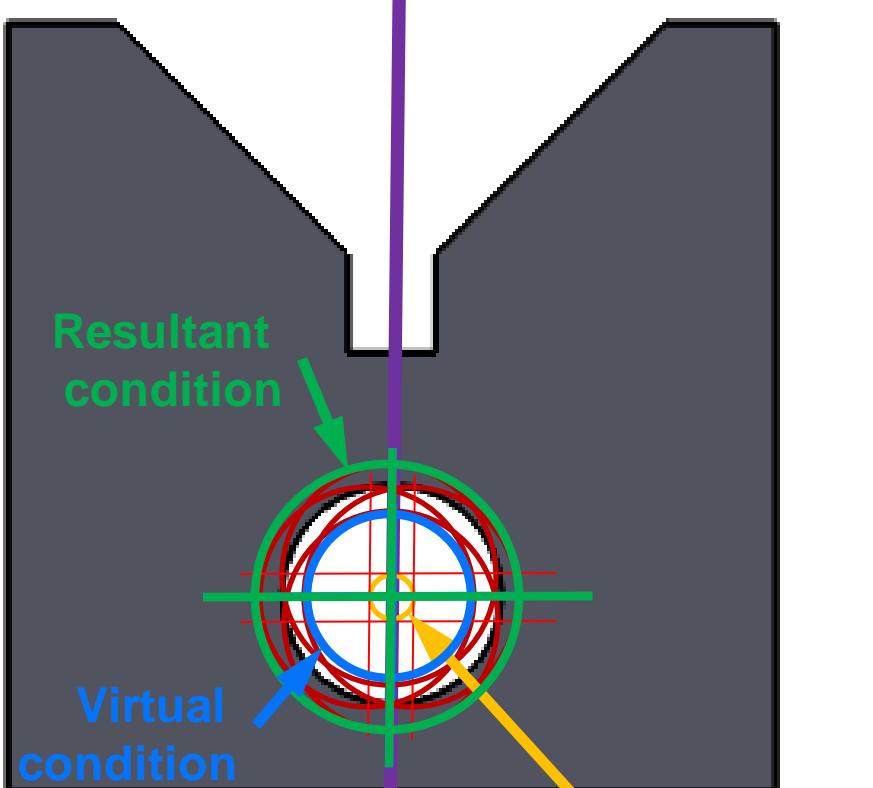


Geometric Dimension & Tolerancing



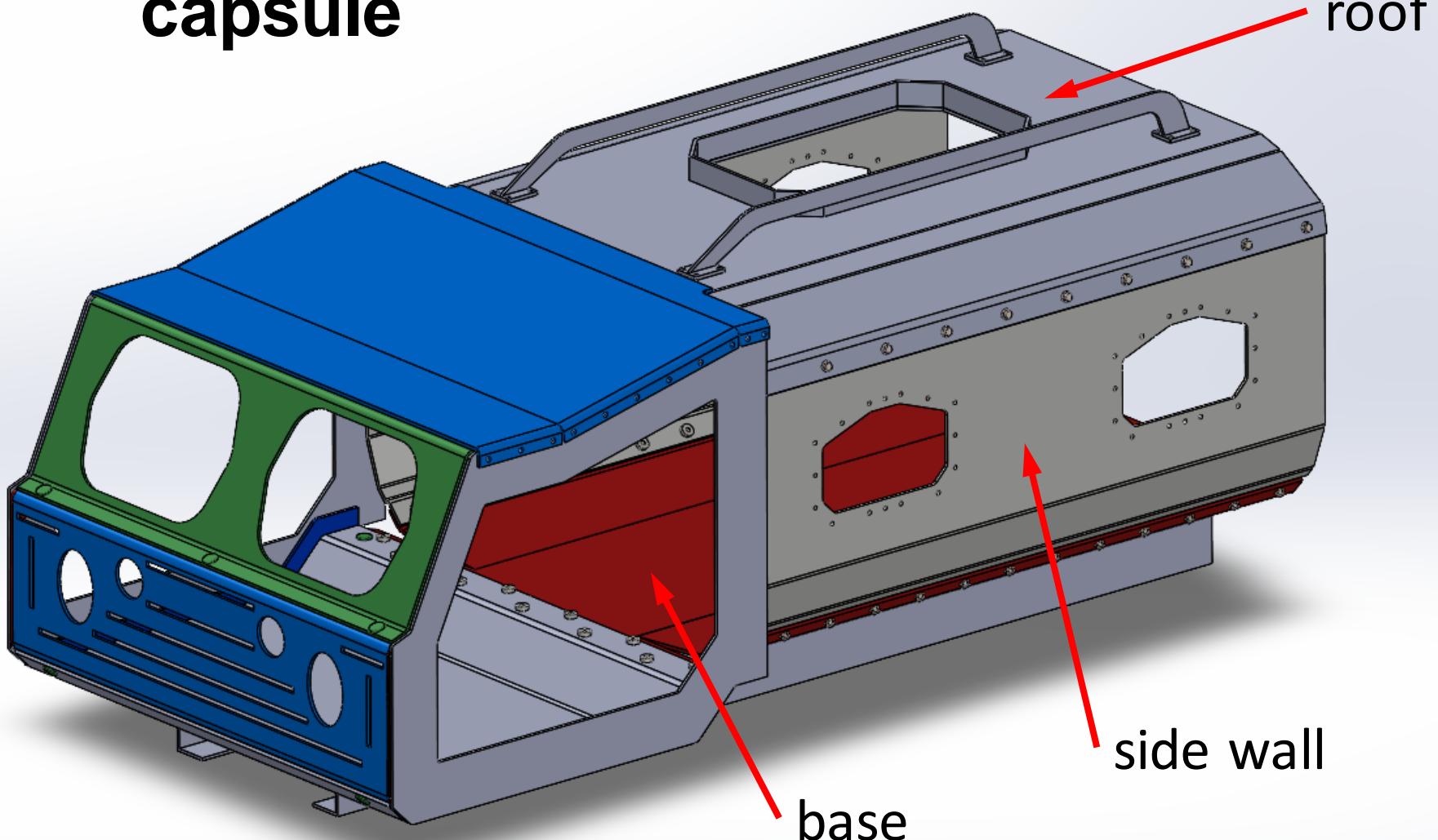
Datum C

MEANS THIS

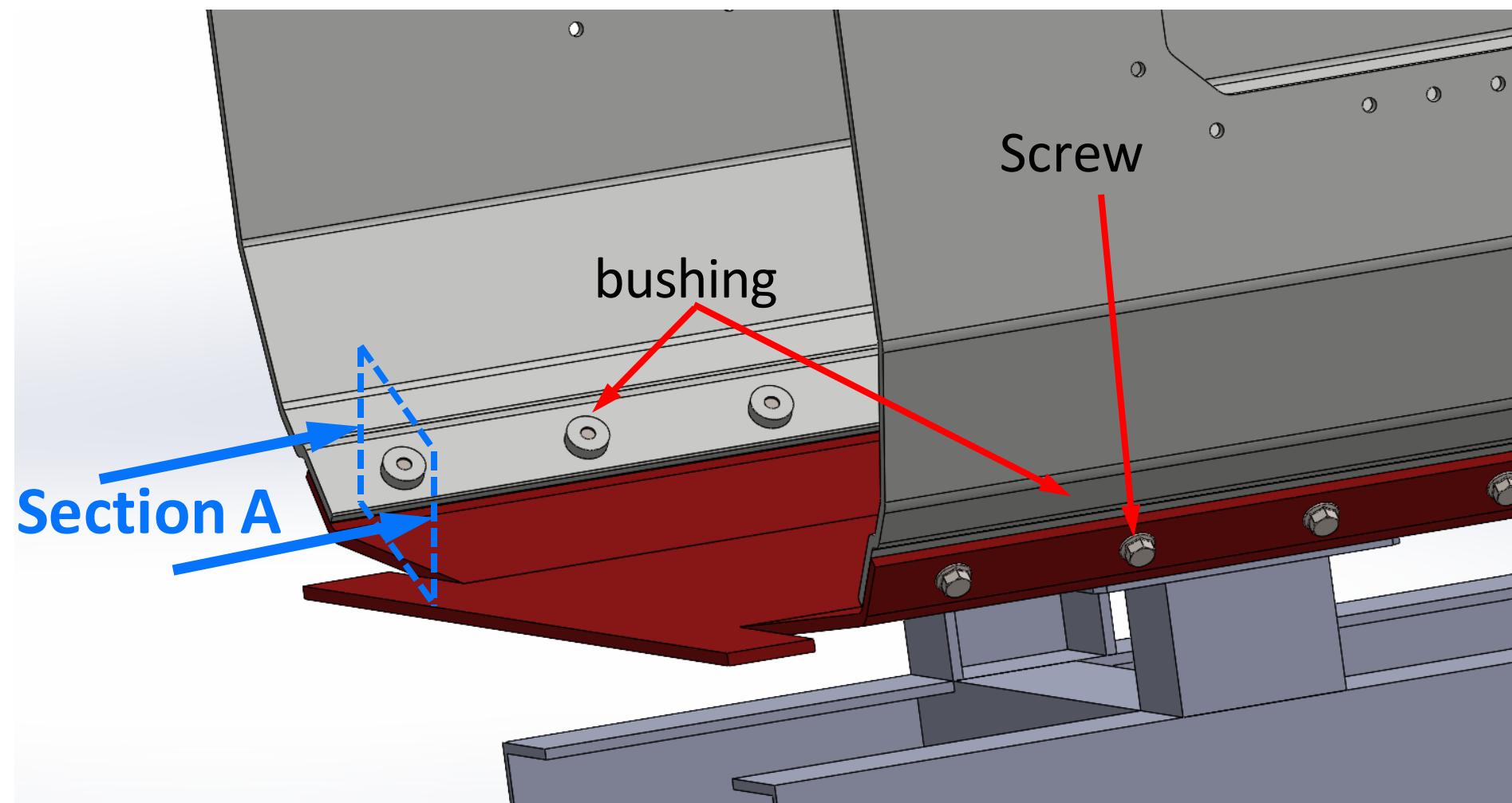


Geometric Dimension & Tolerancing

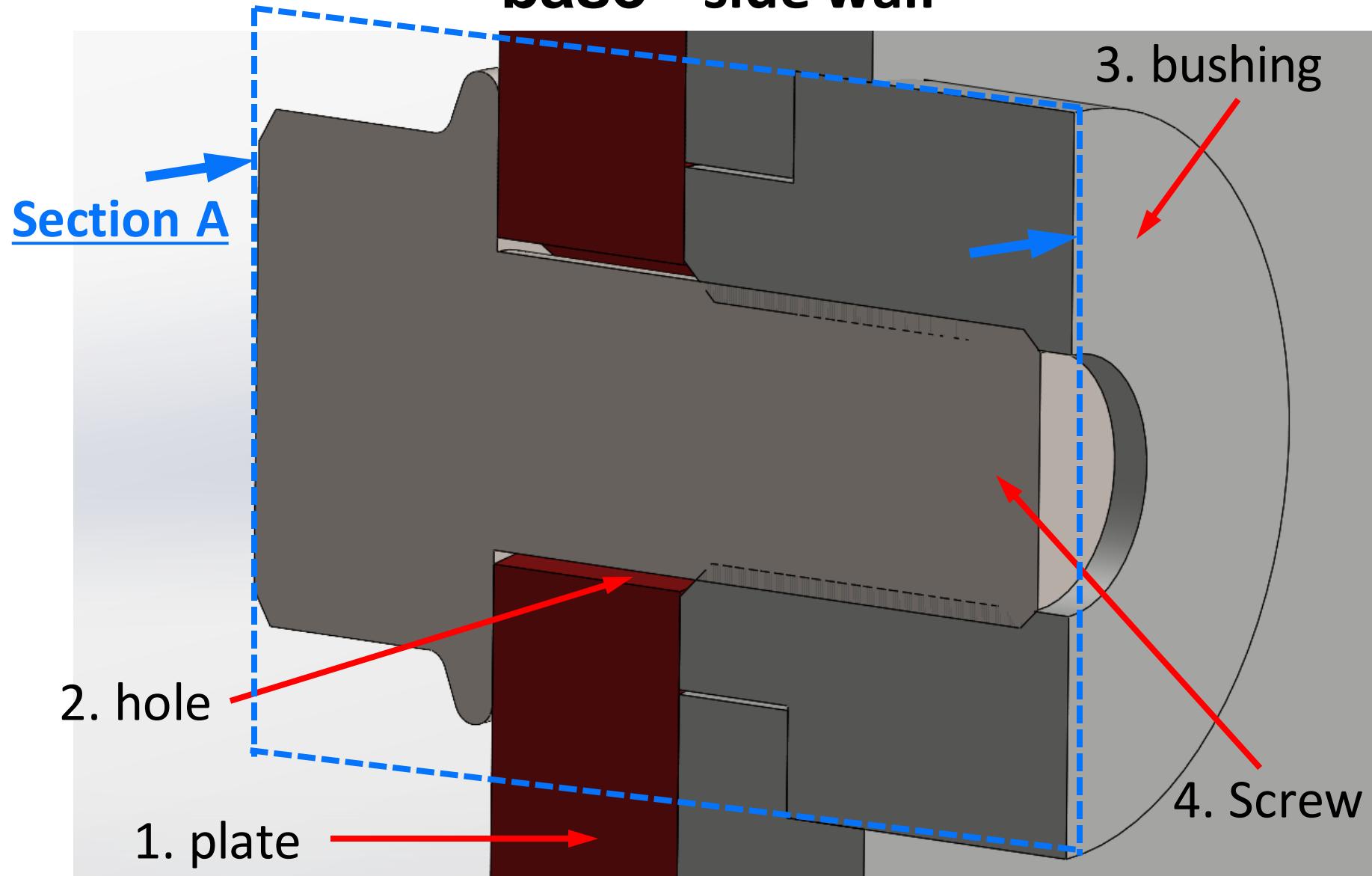
capsule



base - side wall

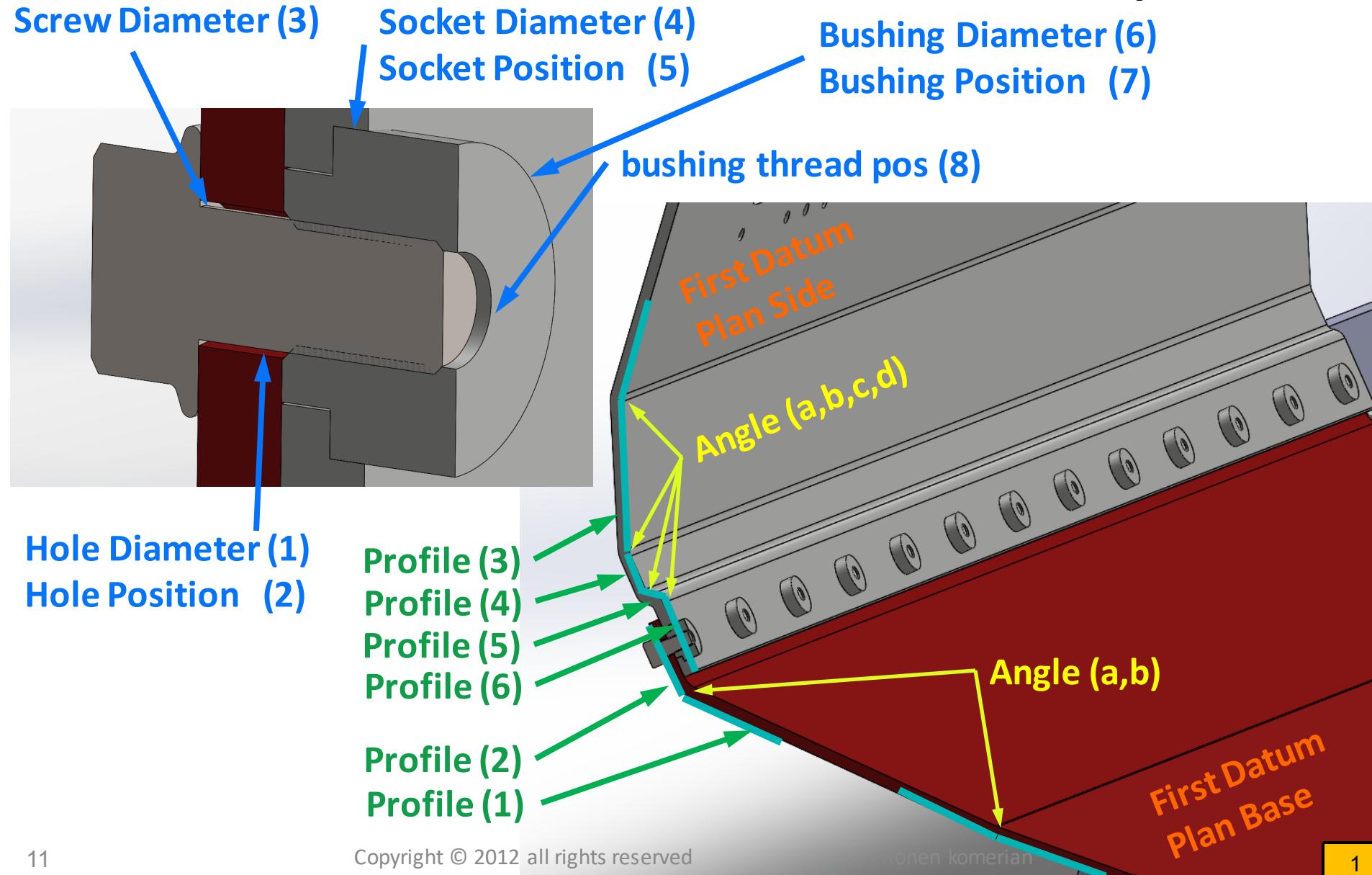


base - side wall

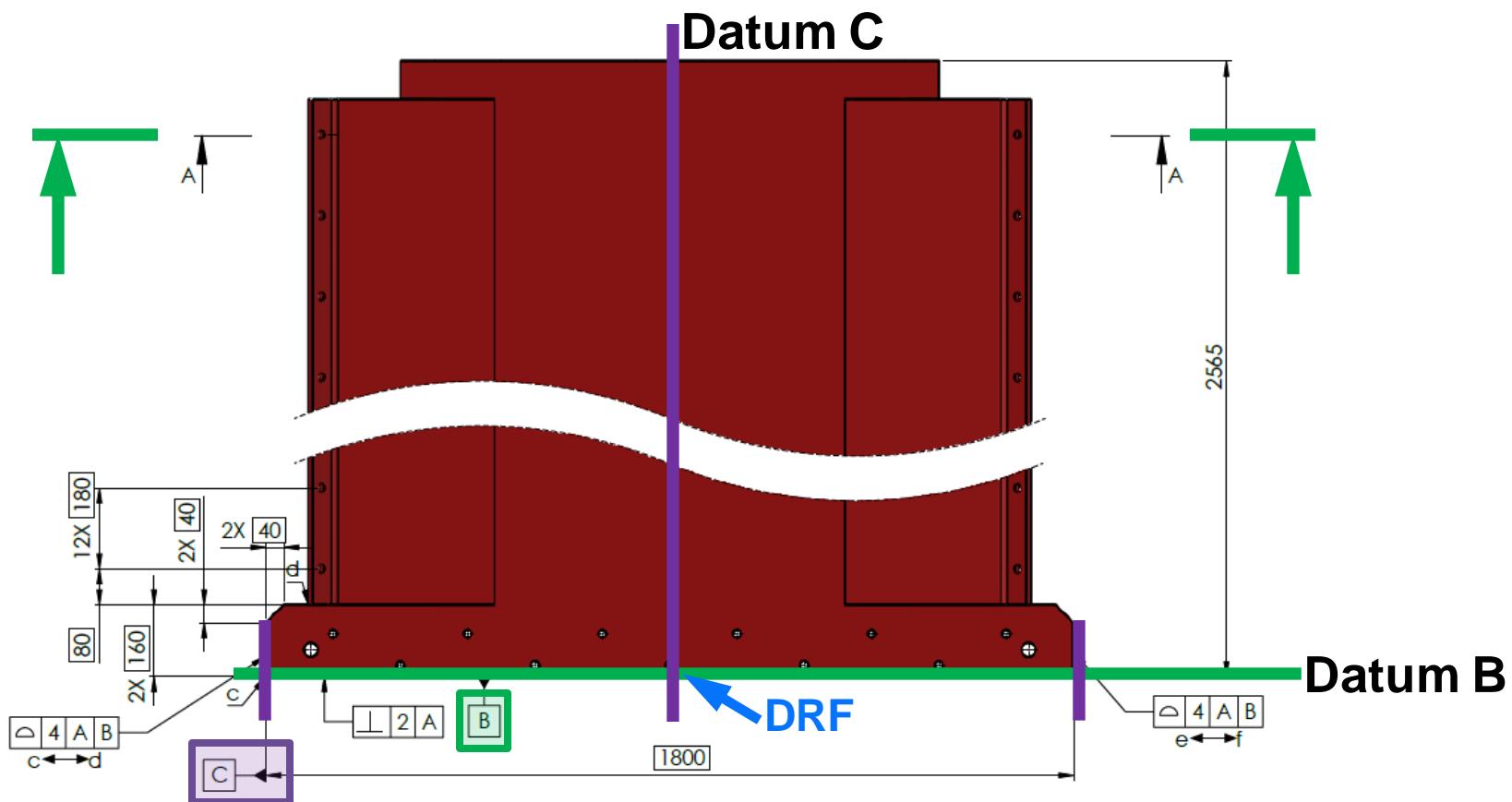
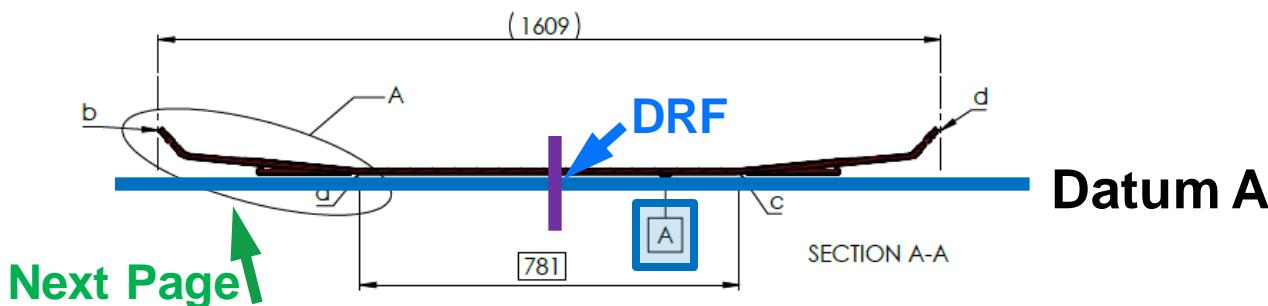


Geometric Dimension & Tolerancing

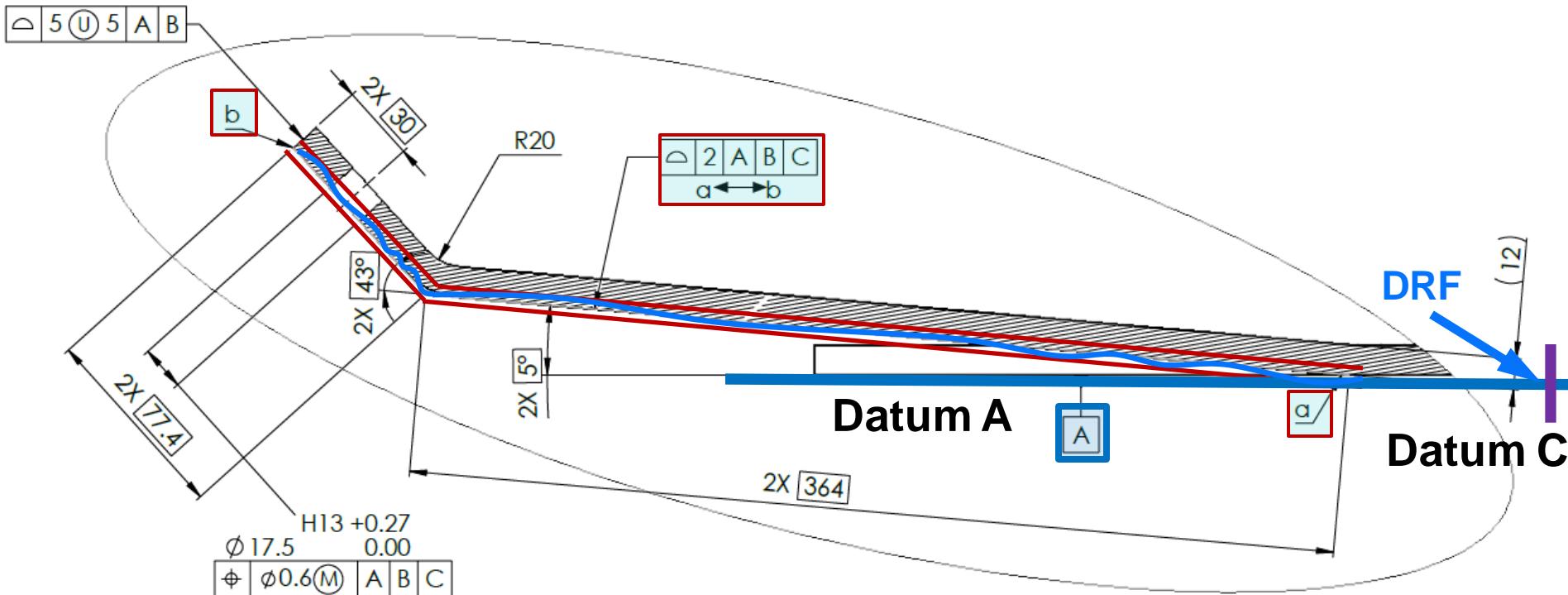
How does the tolerance stuck look like in this system?



Geometric Dimension & Tolerancing



Geometric Dimension & Tolerancing



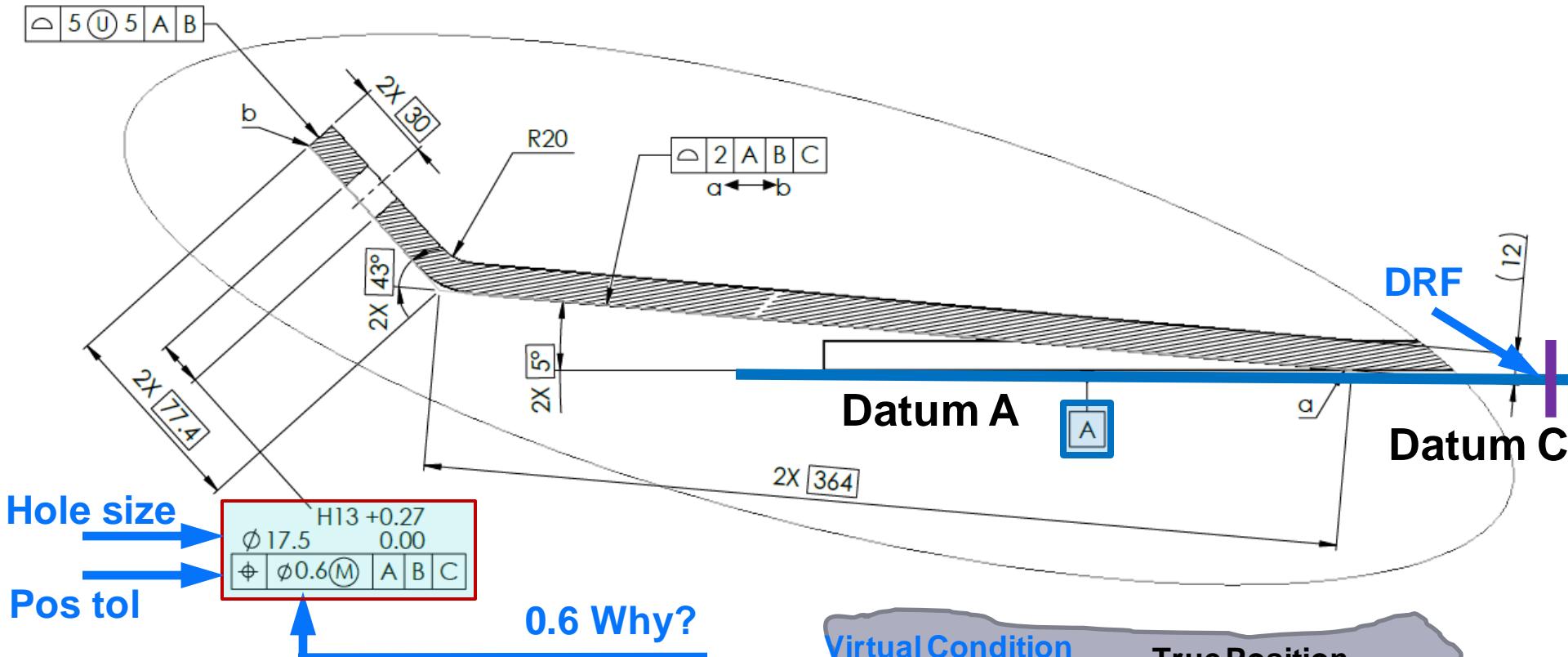
The process

1. The hole position is made **before** the **bending** process.
2. The hole position refers to a **temporary position** and\or refers to a **temporary DRF**.

The measurement

1. The hole position measurement occurs **after** the **bending** process and relates to a **fixed DRF**.
2. The bent profile **does not affect** the hole position

Geometric Dimension & Tolerancing

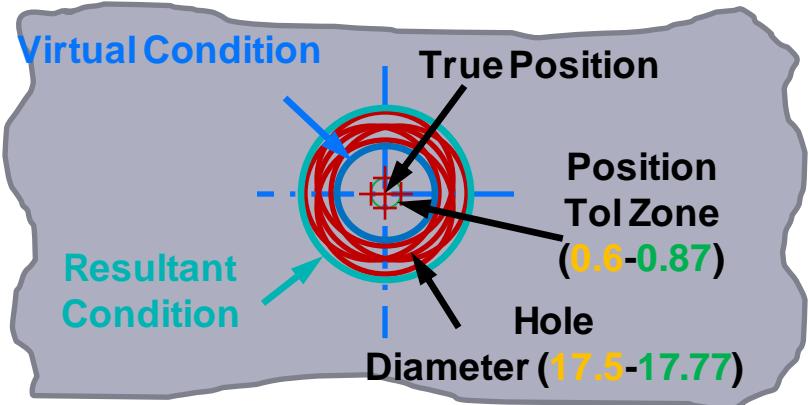


$$\text{Hole VC} = \text{hole MMC} - \text{Position Tolerance}$$

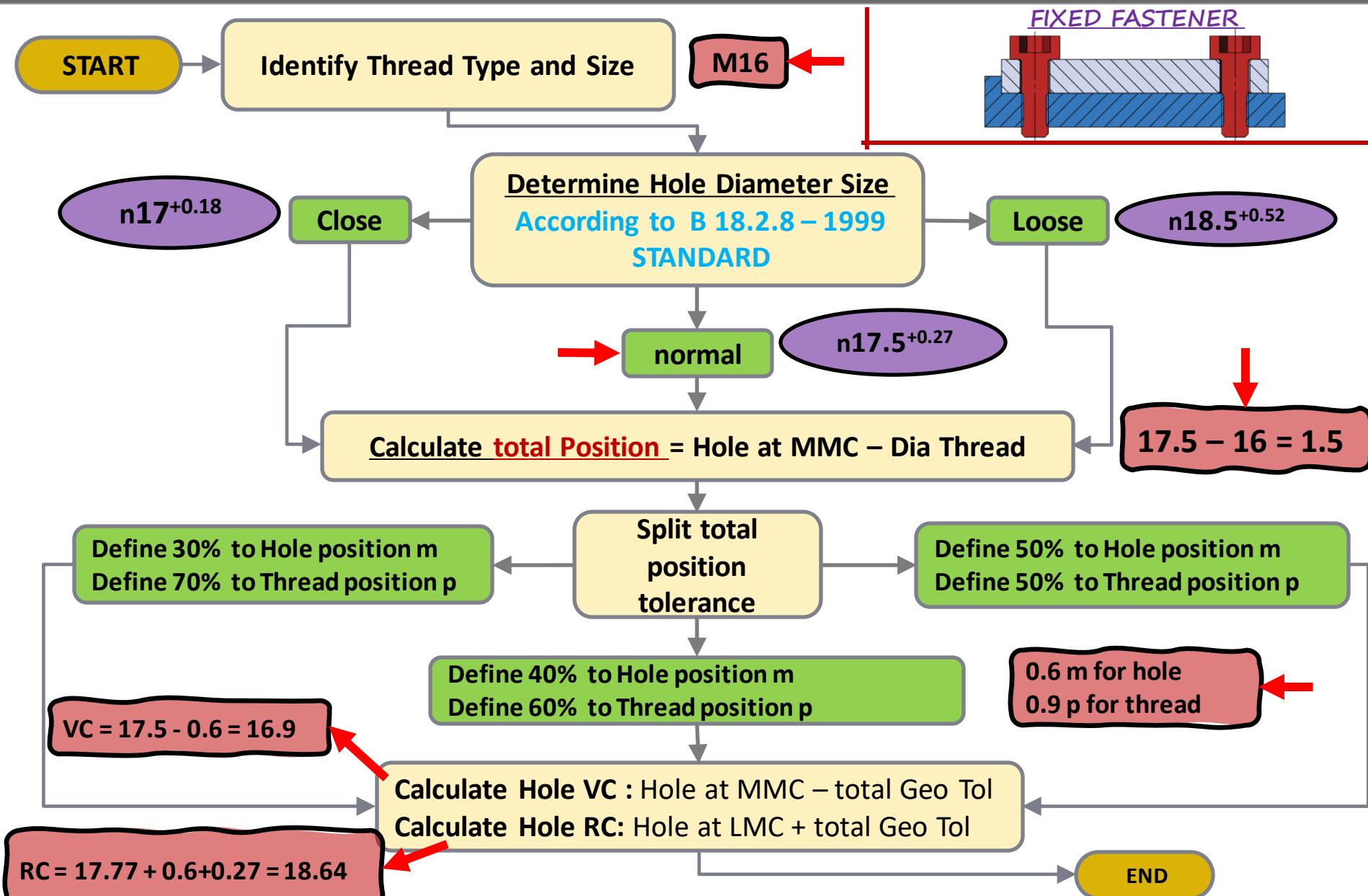
$$= 17.5 - 0.6 = 16.9$$

$$\text{Hole RC} = \text{hole LMC} + \text{total Position Tolerance}$$

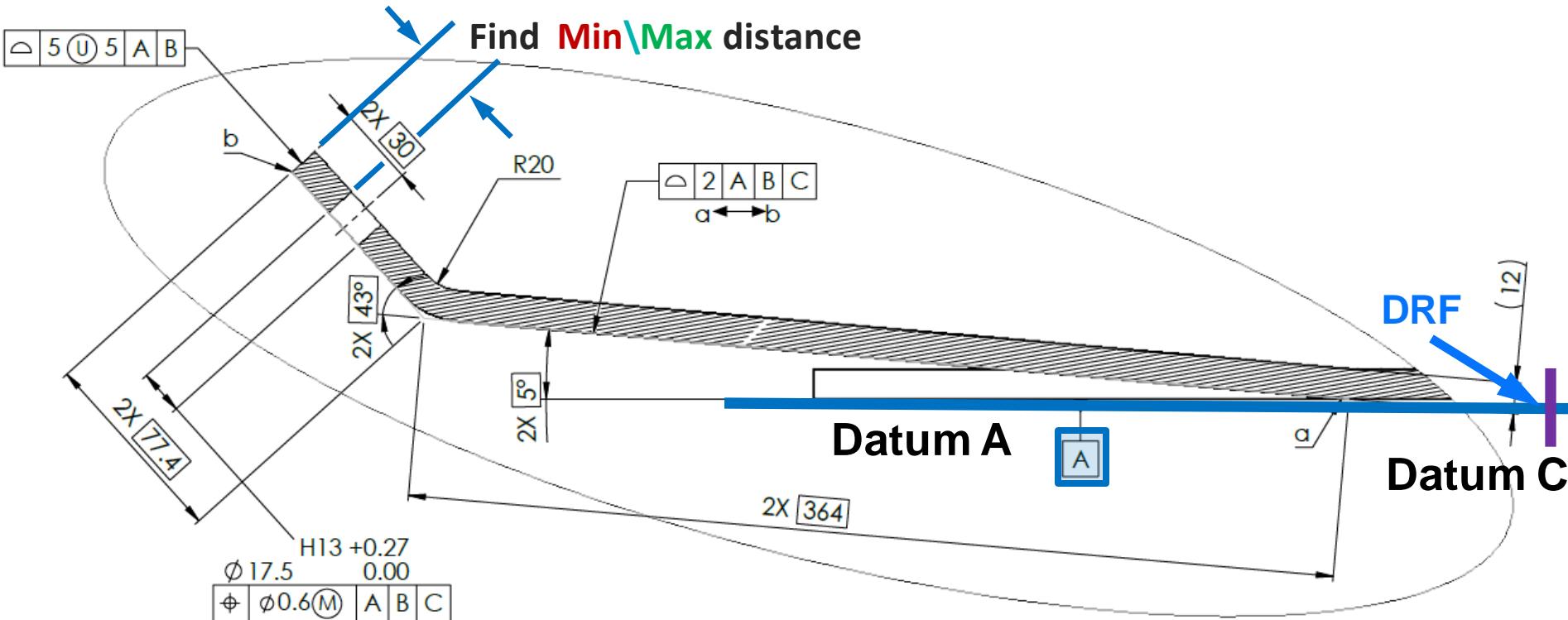
$$= 17.77 + (0.6+0.27) = 18.64$$



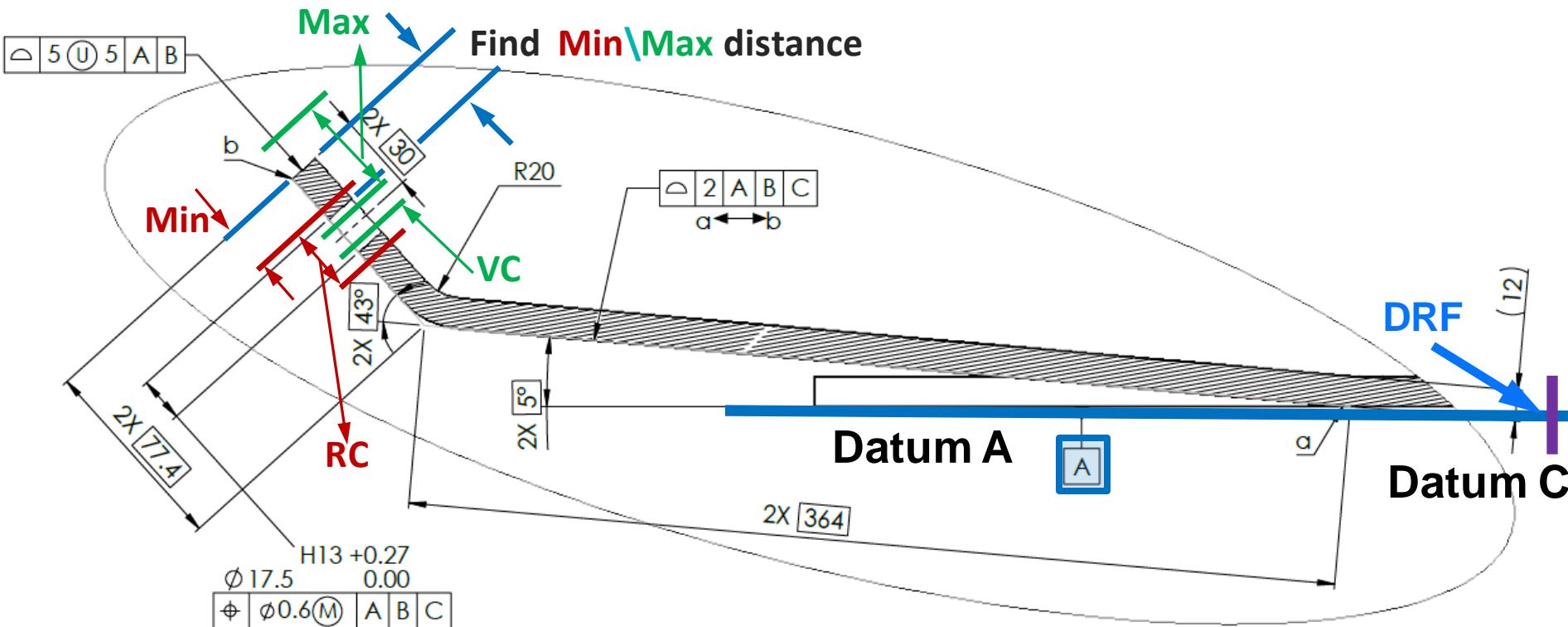
Position – Fix fastener case when projected tolerance zone is use



Geometric Dimension & Tolerancing



Geometric Dimension & Tolerancing



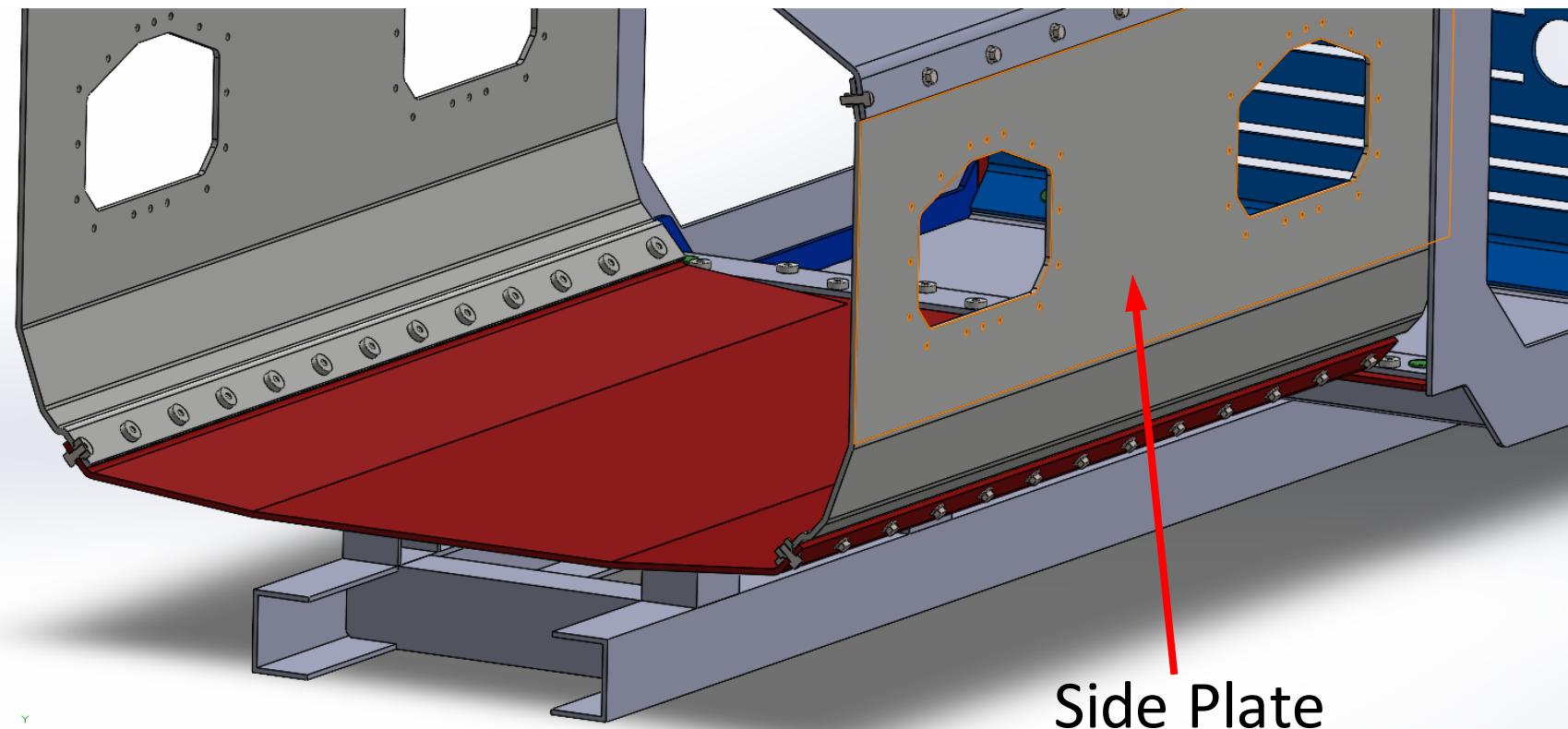
Hole RC = 18.64

$$\text{Min} = 30 - \frac{RC}{2} = 30 - \frac{18.64}{2} = 20.68$$

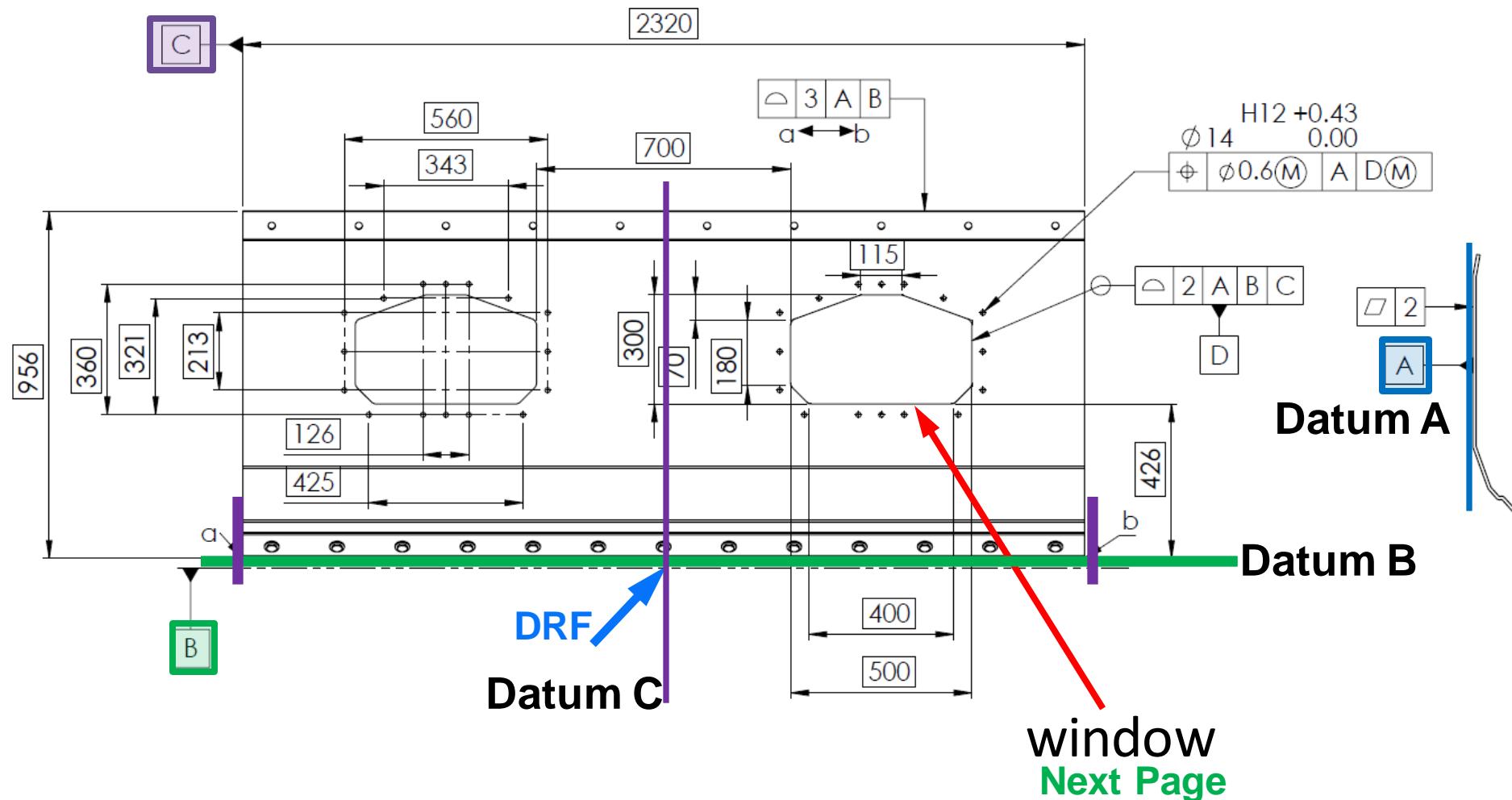
Hole VC = 16.9

$$\text{Max} = 35 - \frac{VC}{2} = 35 - \frac{16.9}{2} = 26.55$$

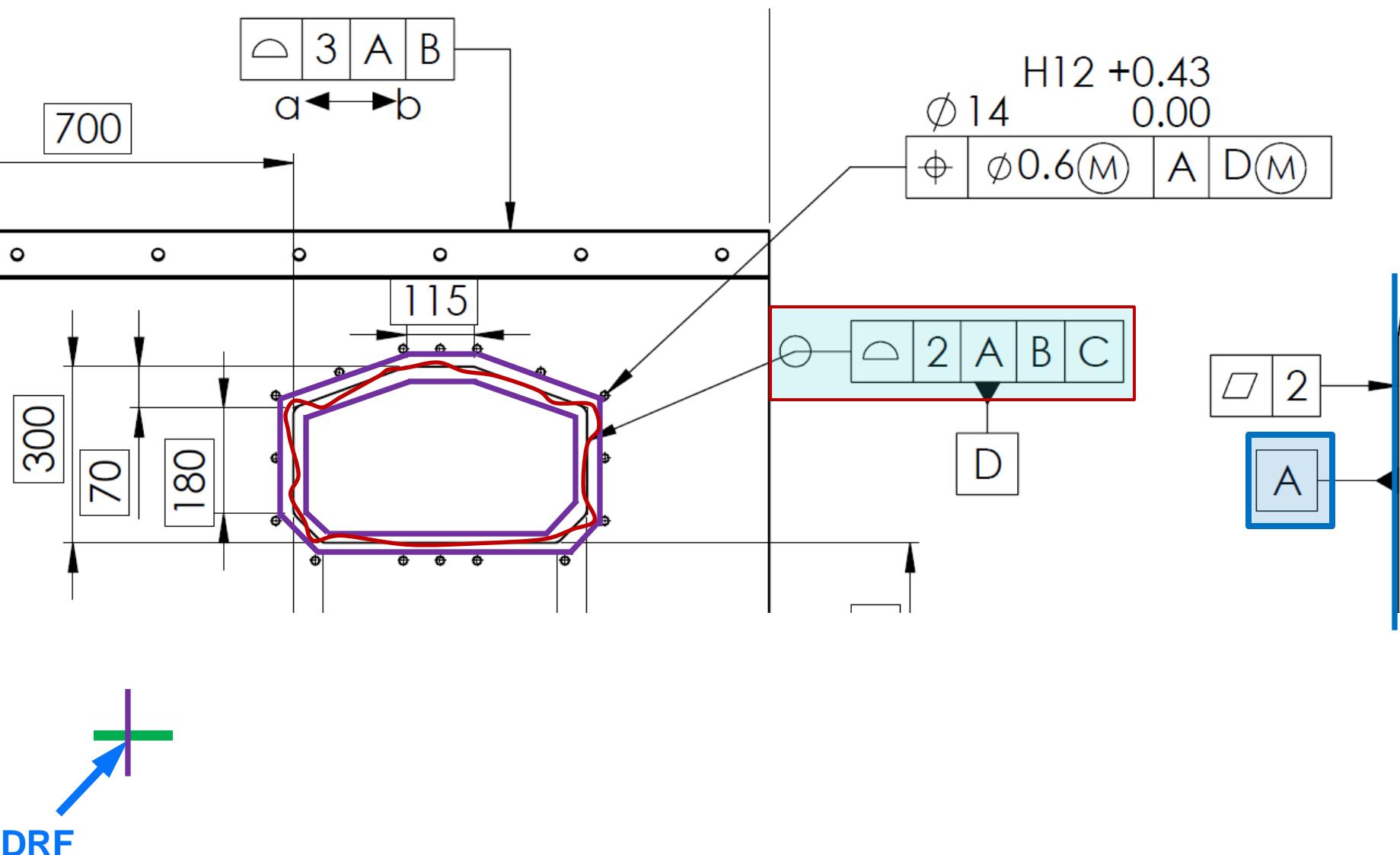
Geometric Dimension & Tolerancing



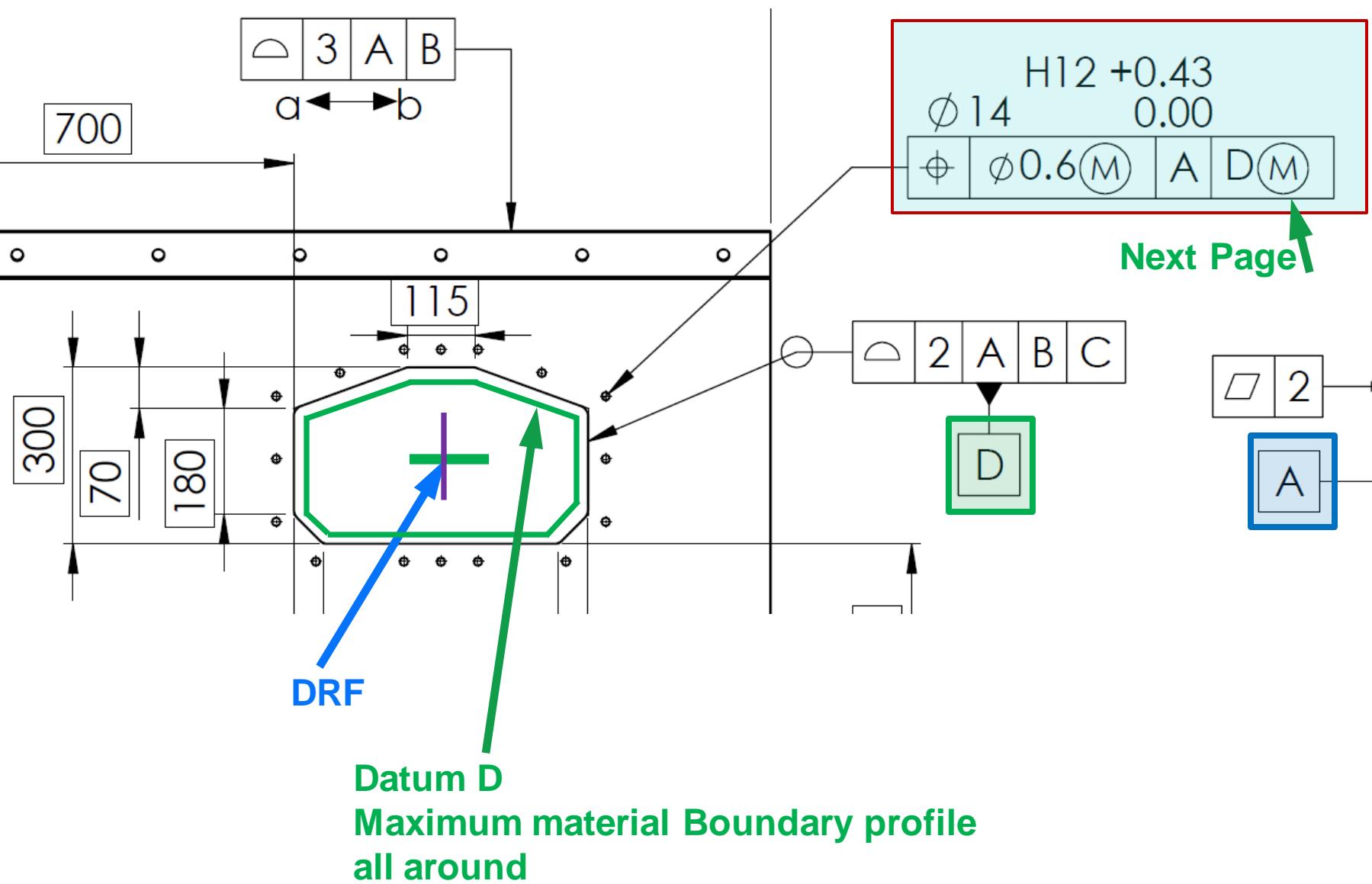
Geometric Dimension & Tolerancing



Geometric Dimension & Tolerancing

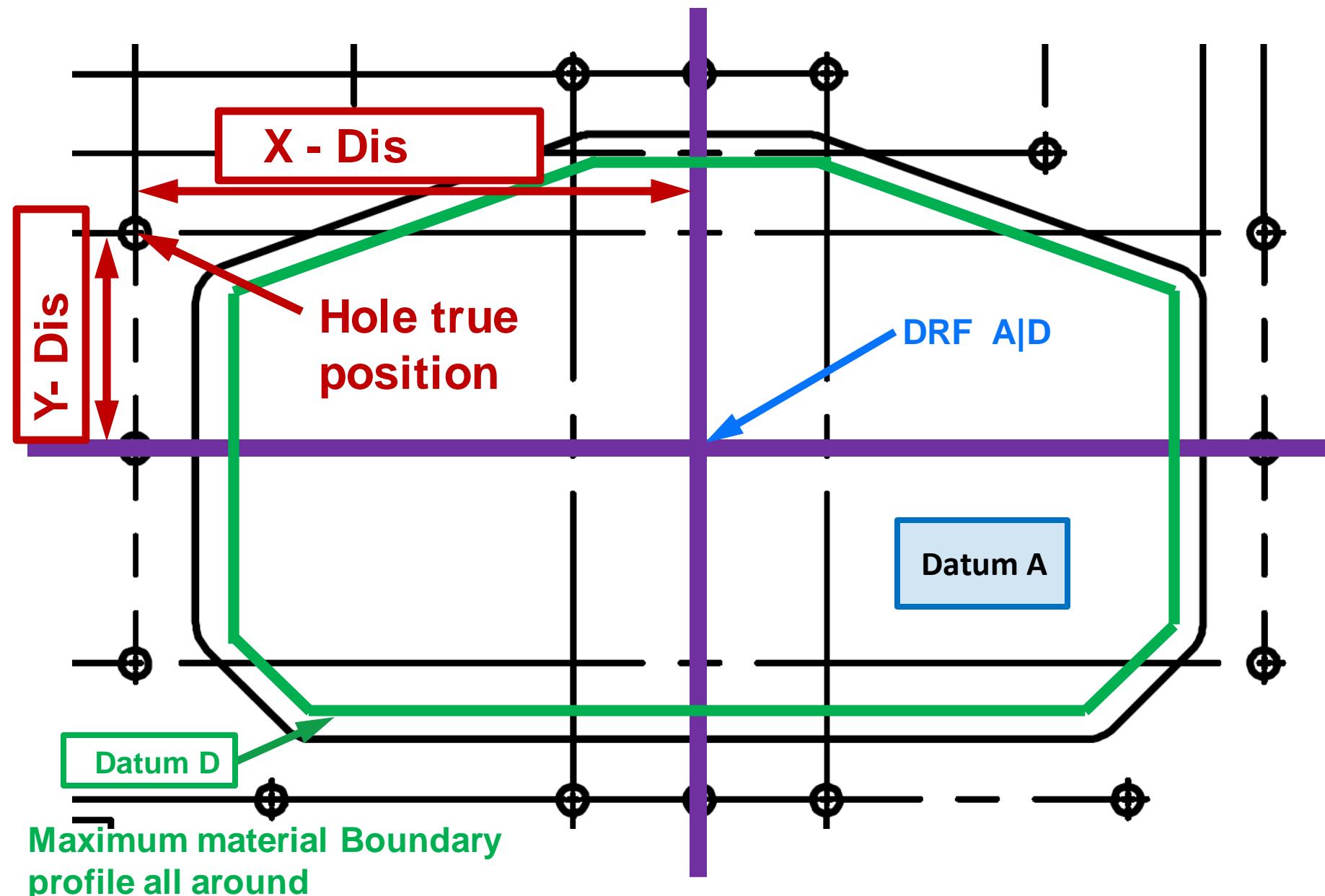


Geometric Dimension & Tolerancing



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Geometric Dimension & Tolerancing



**THANK YOU,
QUESTIONS?**

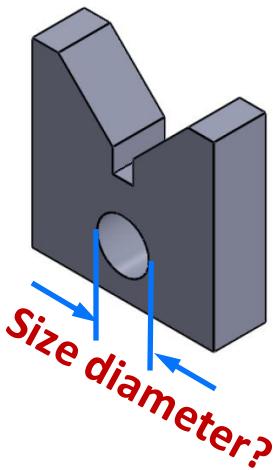
RONEN KOMERIAN

Example 3

How to measure a hole diameter

On drawing

-	$\phi 20$	$+0.1$
⊕	$\phi 0.5M$	A B C

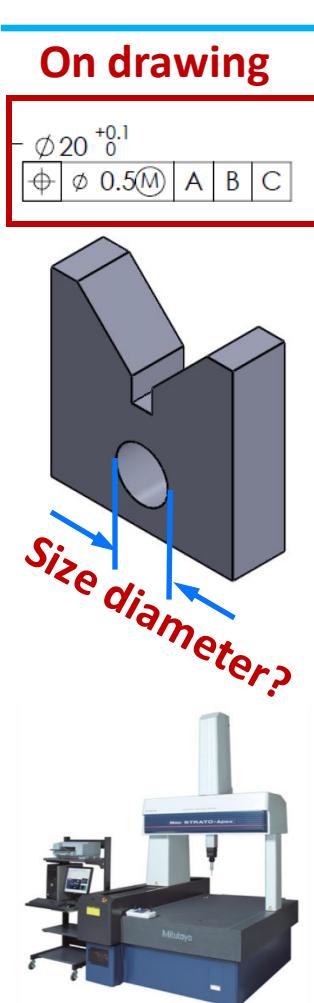


Several methods of measurement

- caliper 
- Telescoping Gage Set 
- pin gage 
- Cmm measurement 

Example 3

How to measure a hole diameter

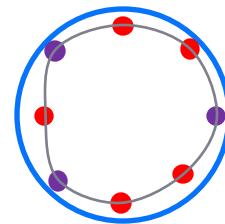


Cmm measurement

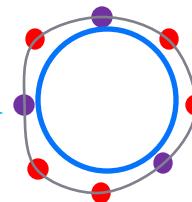
For a cylinder, a minimum of 6 points is required
3 points in 2 sections

cmm results option

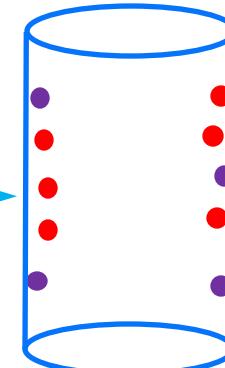
1) circumscribed cylinder



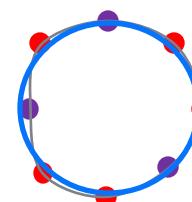
2) inscribed cylinder



3) AME Related \ Unrelated



4) Average



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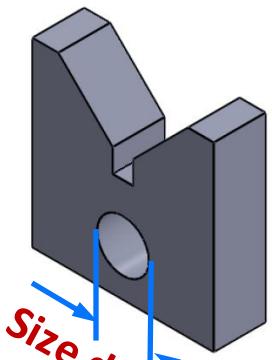
Example 3

How to measure a hole diameter

Cmm Average result:
5 measurement points were taken

On drawing

$\phi 20^{+0.1}_0$
$\oplus \phi 0.5(M)$
A B C



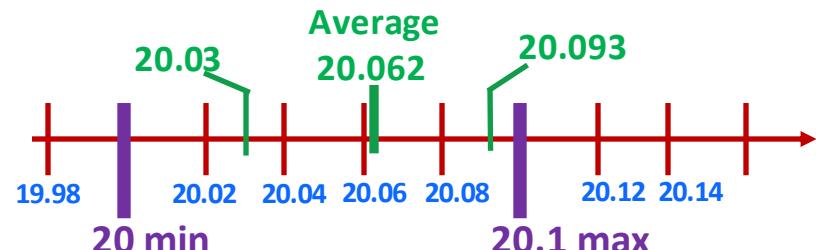
	Sampling number	Diameter Measurement
n=	1	20.07
	2	20.09
	3	20.09
	4	20.01
	5	20.05
	\bar{x} Average	20.062
	\hat{s} standard deviation	0.033466401
	D.O.F=n-1	5-1=4

	Sampling number	Diameter Measurement
n=	1	20.07
	2	20.09
	3	20.09
	4	20.01
	5	20.05
	\bar{x} Average	20.062
	\hat{s} standard deviation	0.033466401
	D.O.F=n-1	5-1=4

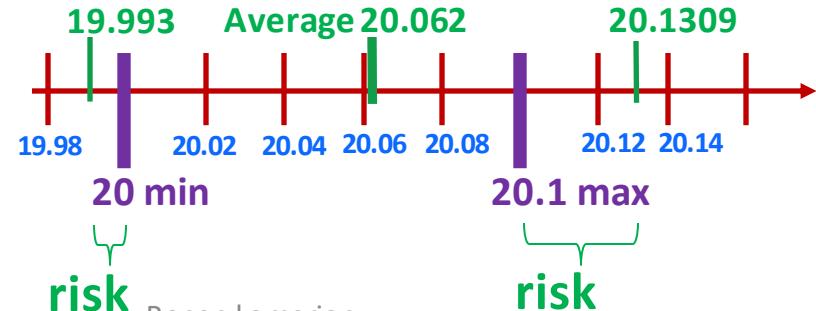
Confidence interval equation

$$p\left(\bar{x} - t_{\alpha/2} \frac{\hat{s}}{\sqrt{n}} < \mu < \bar{x} + t_{\alpha/2} \frac{\hat{s}}{\sqrt{n}}\right) = 1 - \alpha$$

Confidence interval	90%	
α	0.1	
$\alpha/2$	0.05	
$t(\alpha/2)$	2.132	
Minimum value	> μ	> Maximum value
20.03009115	> μ	> 20.09390885

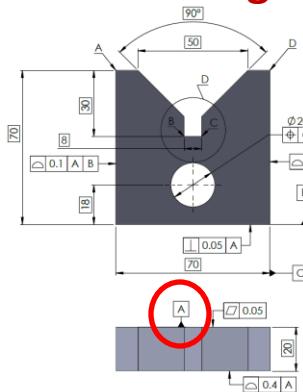


Confidence interval	99%	
α	0.01	
$\alpha/2$	0.005	
$t(\alpha/2)$	4.604	
Minimum value	> μ	> Maximum value
19.99309364	> μ	> 20.13090636



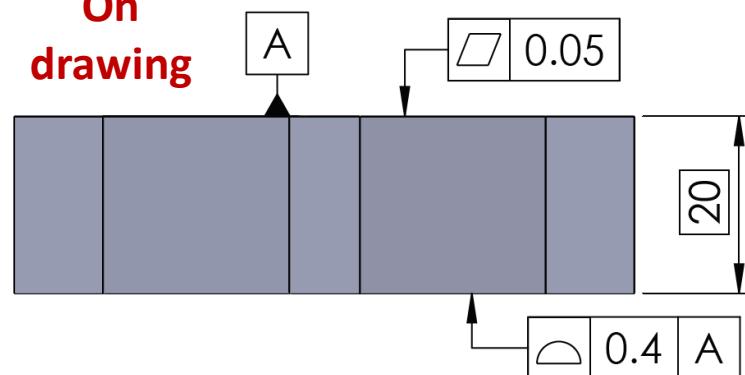
Example 3 How to measure a Datum plane

On drawing



Cmm Average result:
10 measurement points were taken

On drawing



Means this

Average 0.0331

AME – (zero line)

(0.049)
For example

(0.035)
For example

Median

Mid range

Most frequent value

1	0.008
2	0.01
3	0.035
4	0.012
5	0.048
6	0.049
7	0.045
8	0.049
9	0.05
10	0.025

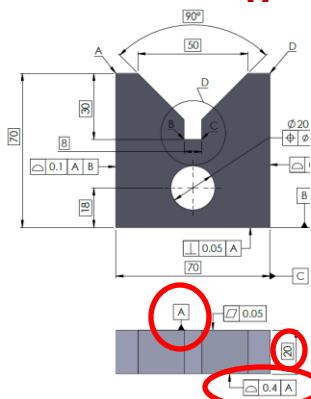
\tilde{x} -indicators		Least squares root
Average	0.0331	0.01683
mid-range	0.029	0.01732
Median	0.04	0.01819
Most frequent value	0.049	0.02315



Example 3

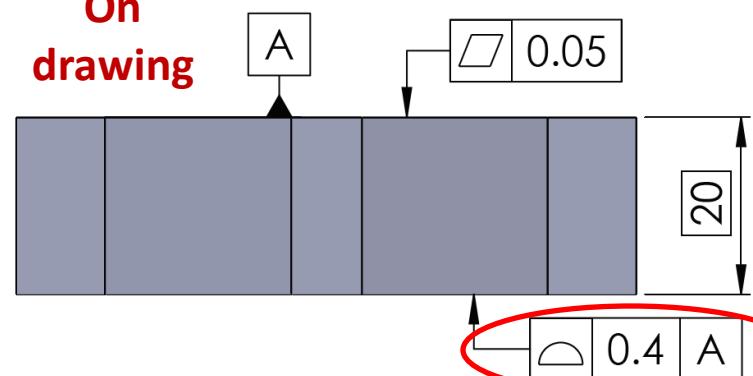
How to measure a Datum plane

On drawing



Cmm Average result:
10 measurement points were taken

On
drawing



Means this

Average 0.0331

AME – (zero line)

(0.049)
For example

20.18

(0.035)
For example

20.216



1	0.008
2	0.01
3	0.035
4	0.012
5	0.048
6	0.049
7	0.045
8	0.049
9	0.05
10	0.025

\tilde{x} -indicators	Least squares root
Average 0.0331	0.01683
mid-range 0.029	0.01732
Median 0.04	0.01819
Most frequent value 0.049	0.02315

$$\sqrt{\frac{\sum_{i=1}^n (x_i - \tilde{x})^2}{n}}$$

