

ME 1110 - Engineering Practice 1

Engineering Drawing and Design - Lecture 7

Fits and Tolerances

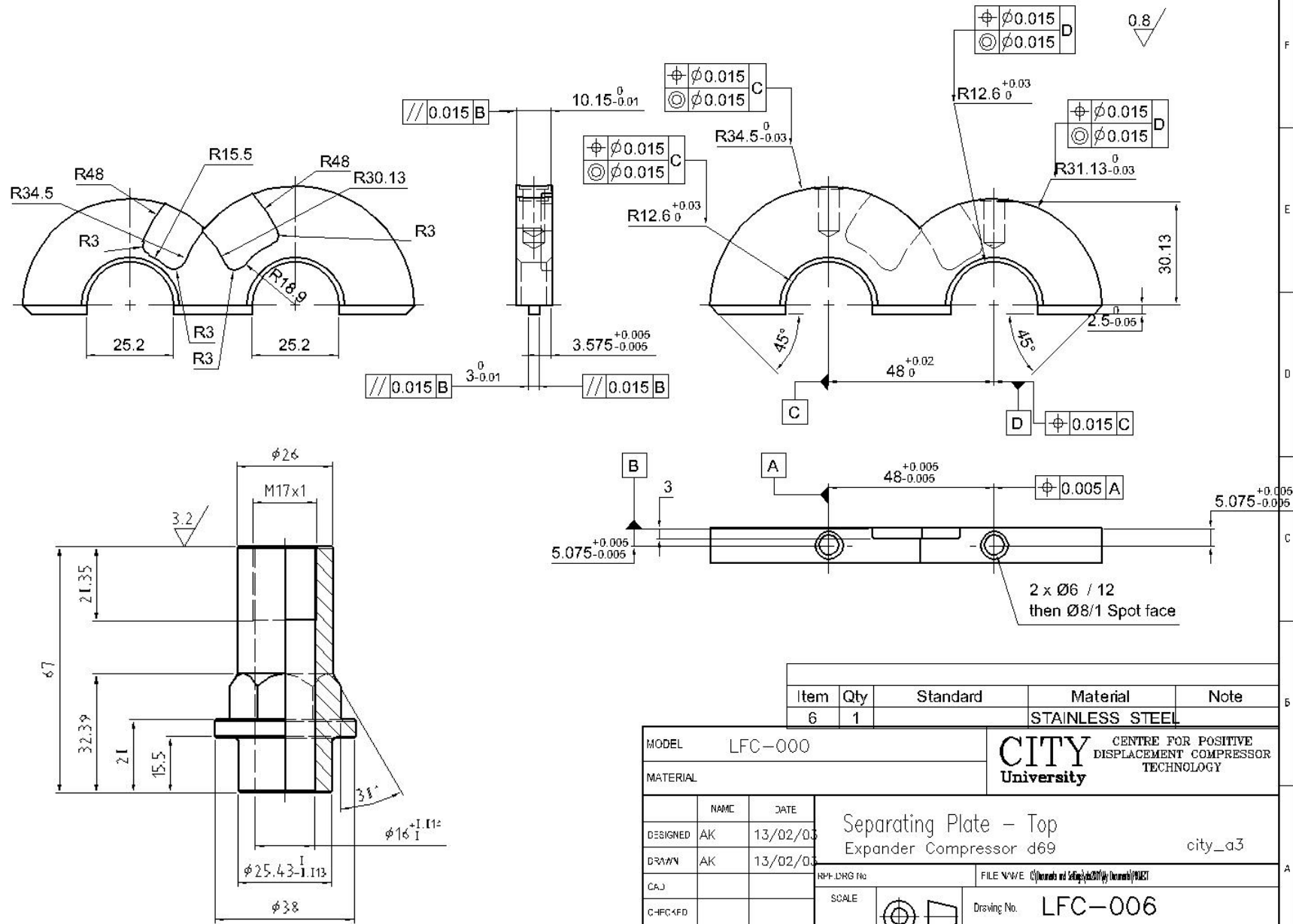
Prof Ahmed Kovacevic

School of Engineering and Mathematical Sciences
Room C130, Phone: 8780, E-Mail: **a.kovacevic@city.ac.uk**

www.staff.city.ac.uk/~ra600/intro.htm

Objectives for today

- To learn about fits and tolerances
- To learn how to define tolerance in order for parts to function correctly



MODEL	LFC-000	CENTRE FOR POSITIVE DISPLACEMENT COMPRESSOR TECHNOLOGY	
MATERIAL			
DESIGNED	AK	DATE	13/02/03
DRAWN	AK	DATE	13/02/03
CAJ		RPT-DRG No. FILE N/W/E (Documents and Settings\ak301\My Documents)\P003	
C-IFC/4FD		SCALE	1:1
APPROVED		Drawing No.	LFC-006
		DRG.SHFFT	REVISION

Tolerancing

- Definition:
 - » Allowance for specific variation in the size and geometry of a part
- Why is tolerancing necessary?
 - » It is impossible to manufacture a part to an exact size or geometry
 - » Since variation from the drawing is inevitable the acceptable degree of variation must be specified
 - » Large variation may affect the functionality of the part
 - » Small variation will effect the cost of the part
 - requires precise manufacturing
 - requires inspection and the rejection of parts

Tolerance Declaration

Tolerance can be expressed in different ways:

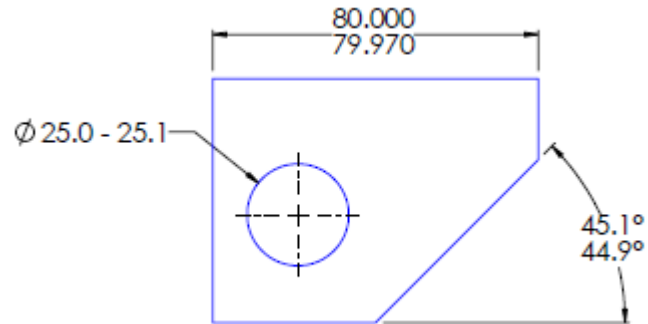
1. Direct tolerancing method (size)
 - » Limits specifying the allowed variation in each dimension (length, width, height, diameter, etc.) are given on the drawing

2. General tolerance note
 - » Notes like “ALL DIMENSIONS HELD TO ± 0.05 ”

3. Geometric tolerancing
 - » Allows for specification of tolerance for the geometry of a part separate from its size
 - » GDT (Geometric Dimensioning and Tolerancing) uses special symbols to control different geometric features of a part

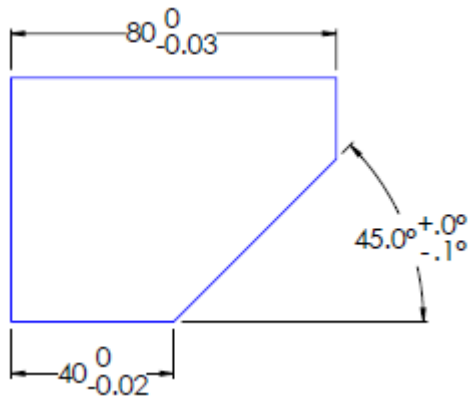
Direct Tolerancing method

(1) Limit Dimensioning

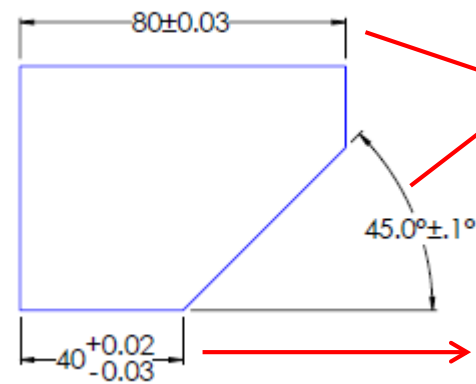


(2) Deviation tolerancing

unilateral



bilateral



equal

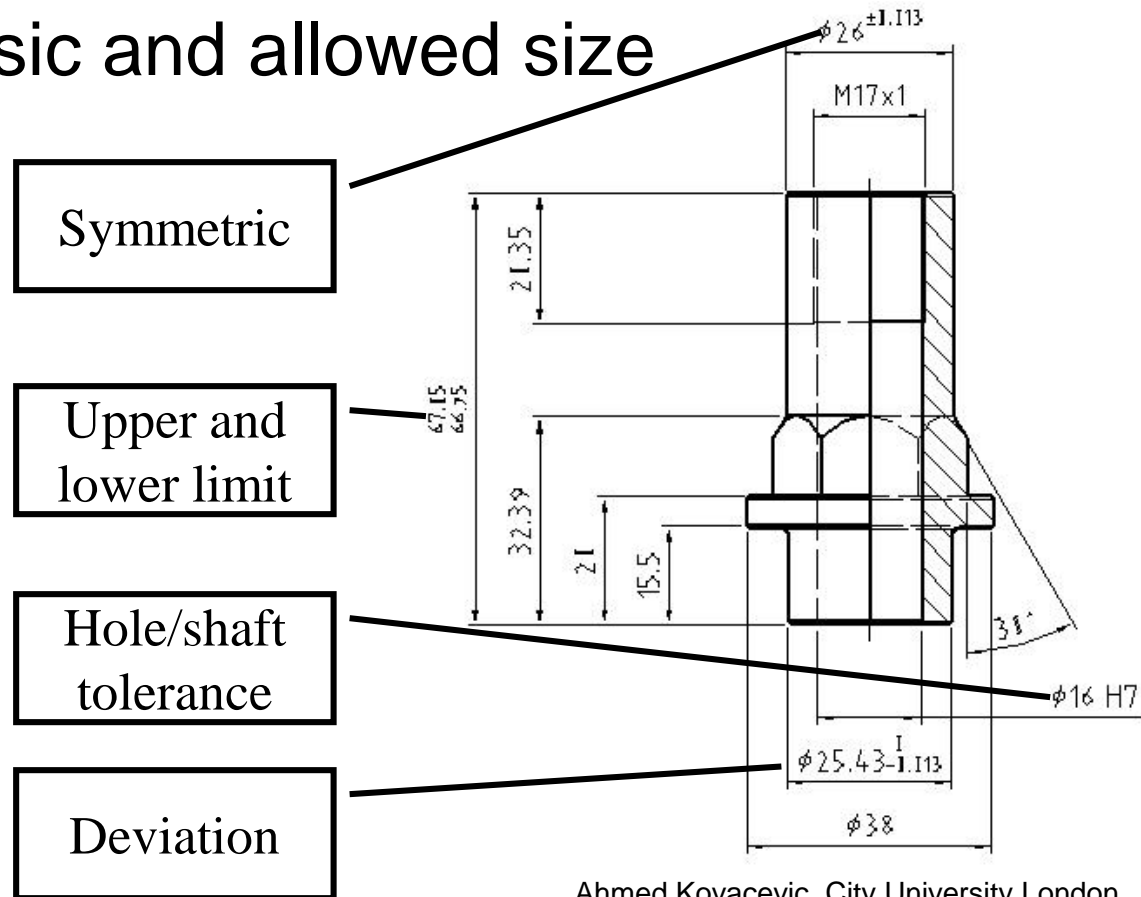
unequal

Tolerancing - Terminology

- 1 Basic Size:- From which limits are fixed
- Deviation:- Difference - between the basic and allowed size

2 Max Limit

3 Min Limit

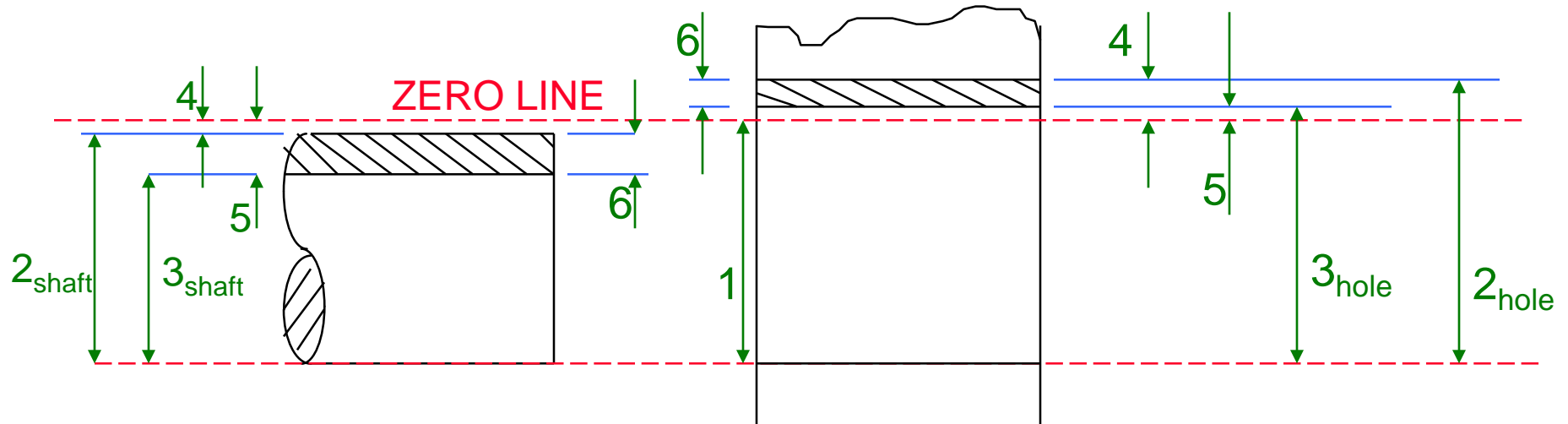


BS4500: ISO Units

- A system of 18 grades and tolerances related to part size ranges (i.e. basic size range)
- These standard tolerances are related to the zero line by a letter code i.e. deviation

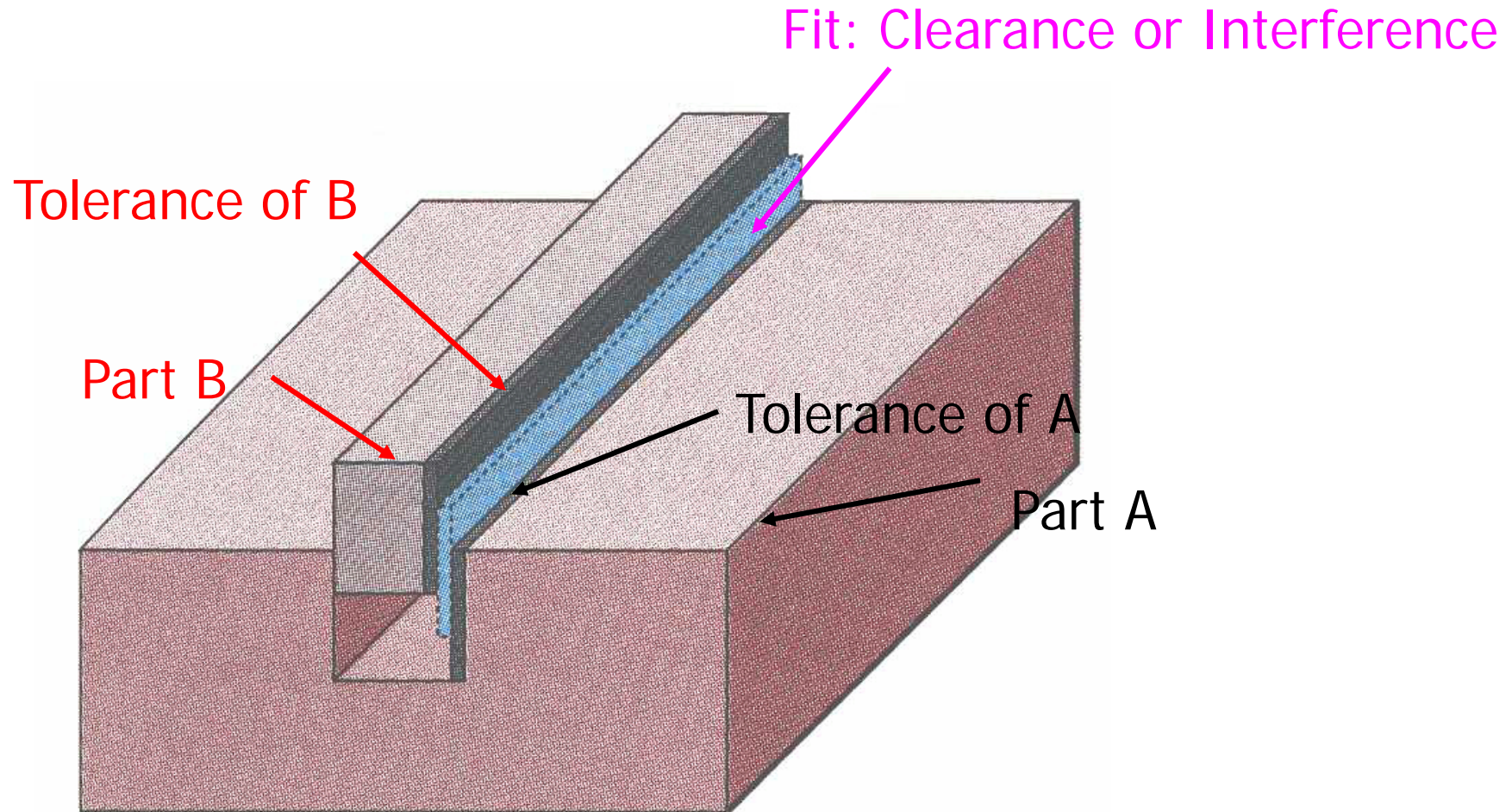
	Nominal Sizes (mm)										
over	1	3	6	10	18	30	50	80	120	180	250
inc.	3	6	10	18	30	50	80	120	180	250	315
Grade											
1	0.8	1	1	1.2	1.5	1.5	2	2.5	3.5	4.5	6
2	1.2	1.5	1.5	2	2.5	2.5	3	4	5	7	8
3	2	2.5	2.5	3	4	4	5	6	8	10	12
4	3	4	4	5	6	7	8	10	12	14	16
5	4	5	6	8	9	11	13	15	18	20	23
6	6	8	9	11	13	16	19	22	25	29	32
7	10	12	15	18	21	25	30	35	40	46	52
8	14	18	22	27	33	39	46	54	63	72	81
9	25	30	36	43	52	62	74	87	100	115	130
10	40	48	58	70	84	100	120	140	160	185	210
11	60	75	90	110	130	160	190	220	250	290	320
12	100	120	150	180	210	250	300	350	400	460	520
13	140	180	220	270	330	390	460	540	630	720	810
14	250	300	360	430	520	620	740	870	1000	1150	1300

Tolerance and Fits - terminology

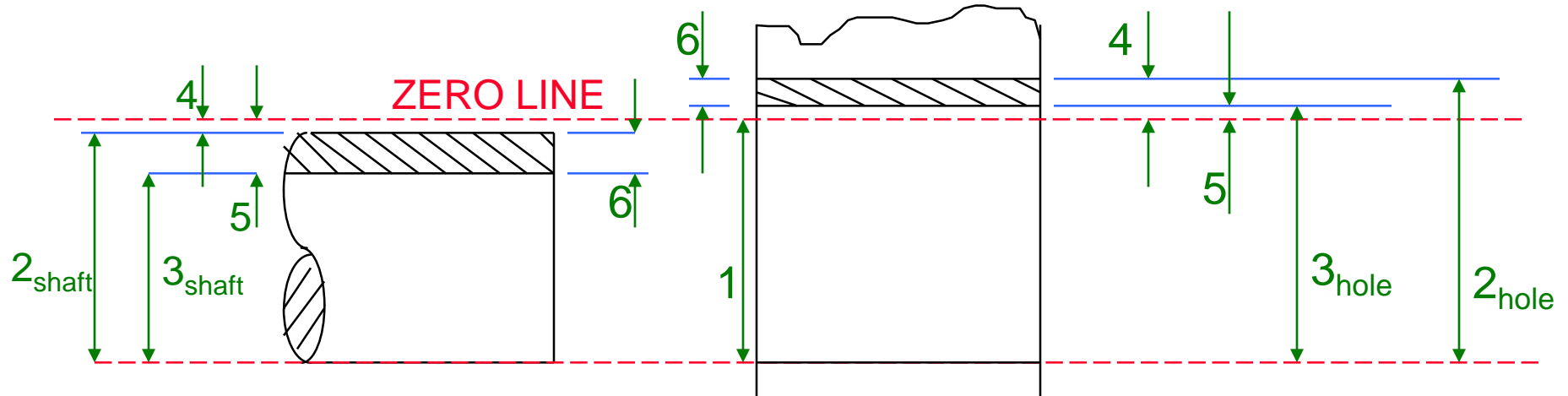


- | | | | |
|---|-------------------|---|------------------------|
| 1 | Basic Size - | From which limits are fixed | |
| | Deviation - | Difference - The basic and the another size | |
| 2 | Max Limit - | Of size permissible | |
| 3 | Min Limit - | Of size permissible | To differentiate |
| 4 | Upper deviation - | 1-2 | between holes and |
| 5 | Lower deviation - | 1-3 | shafts, upper and |
| 6 | Tolerance - | 2-3 or 4-5 | lower case letters are |
| | | | used |
| | | | H – Holes; h - Shafts |

Fitting Two Parts



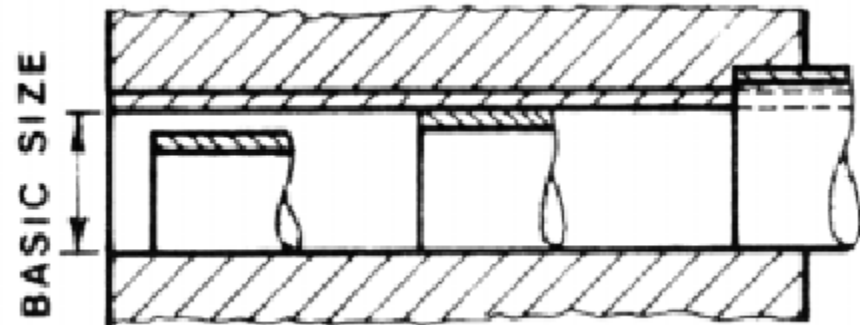
Tolerance Terminology – continue



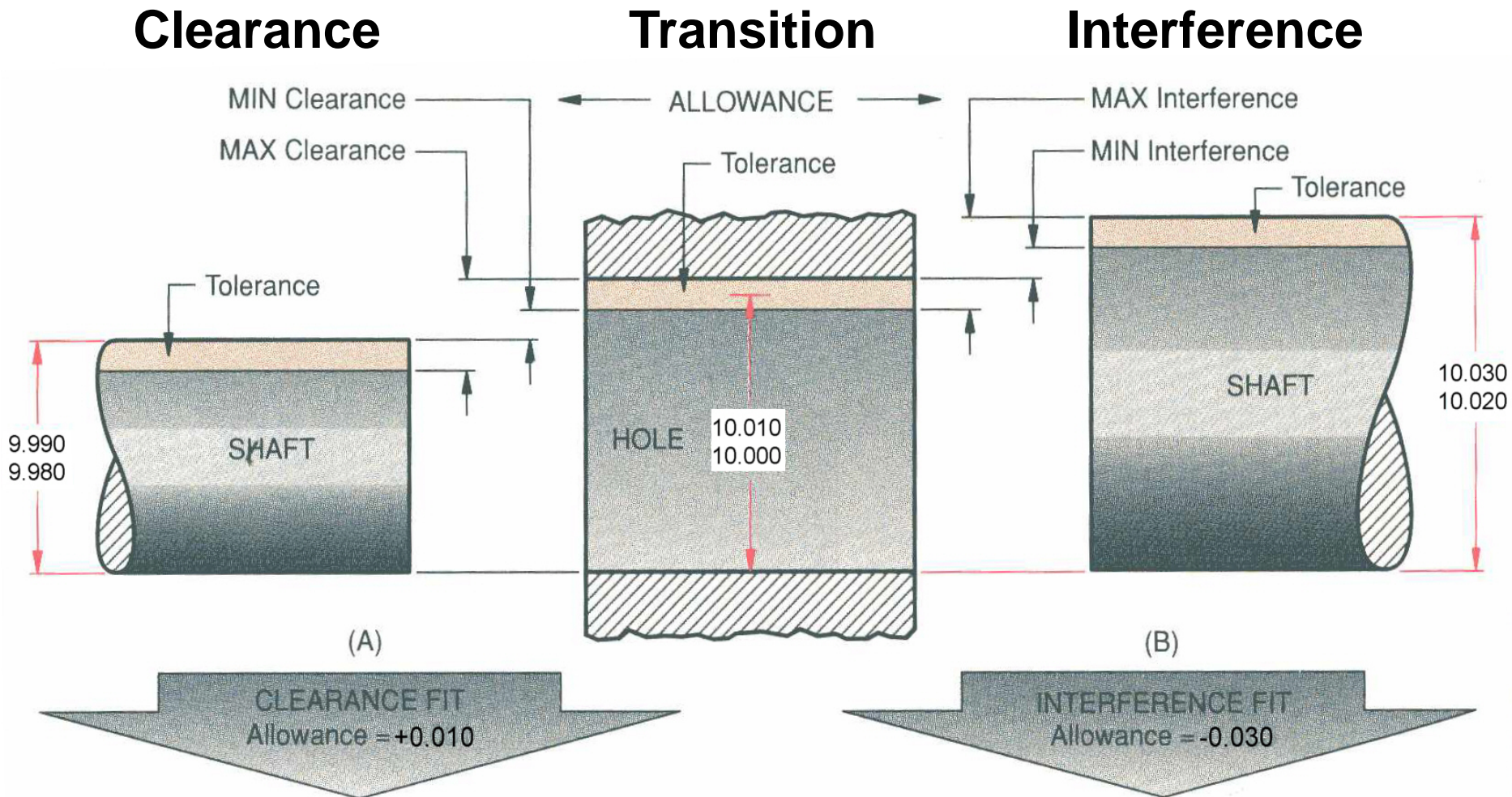
- 1** Nominal Size – a general size, common fraction
- Basic Size – theoretical size from which limits are fixed
- Actual Size – measured size
- 2,3** Limits – maximum and minimum permissible sizes
- 4,5** Deviation – max. and min. difference from a nominal size (*1-2* or *1-3*)
- 6** Tolerance – total allowable variance in dimensions (*upper limit – lower limit* or *2-3* or *4-5*)

Fits

- Range of tightness between two mating parts
- Types of fit
 - » Clearance fits
 - provides clearance between two mating parts.
 - » Interference fit
 - results in interference between mating parts
 - » Transition fits
 - results in neither of the above

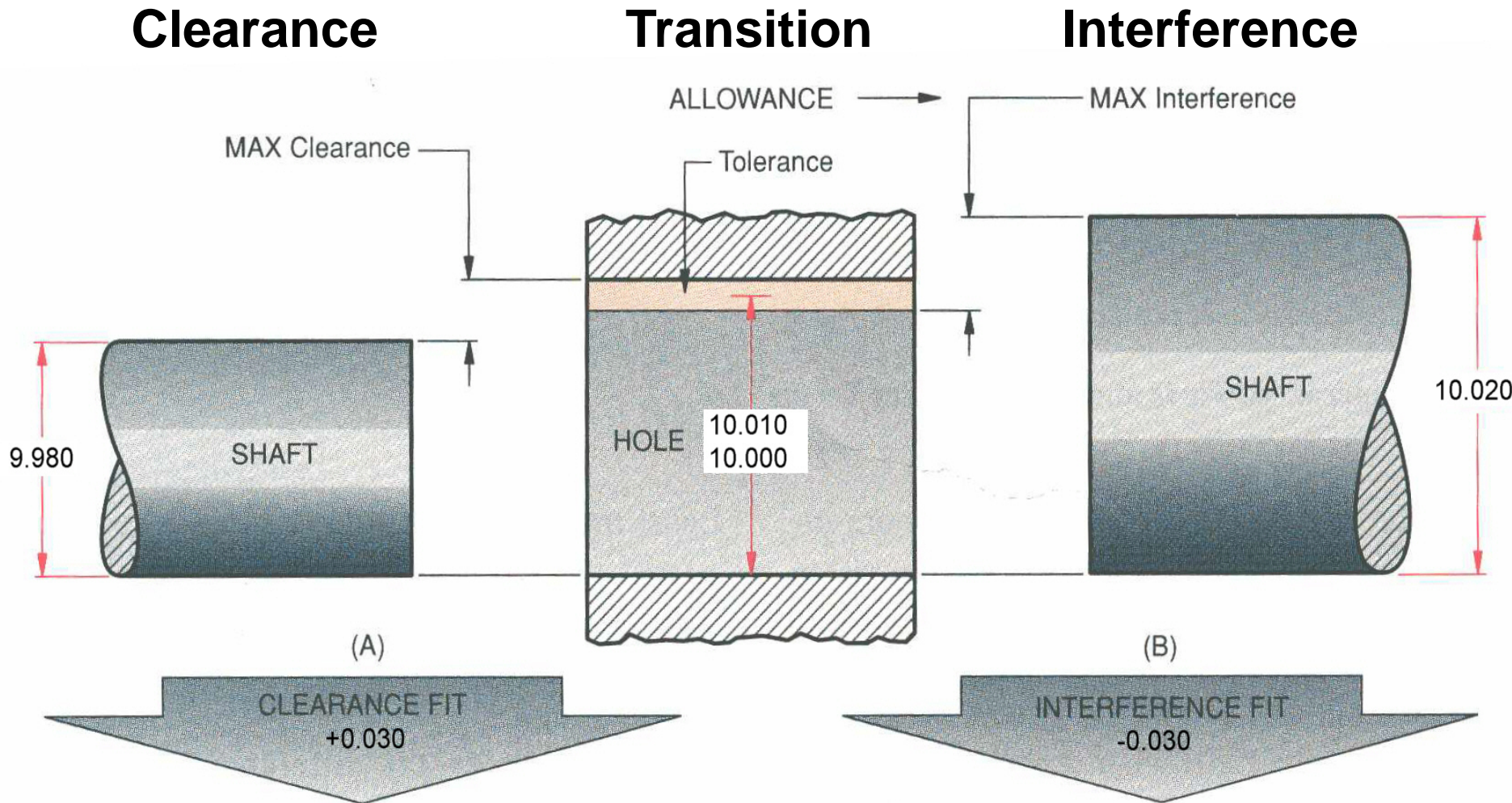


Shaft and Hole Fits

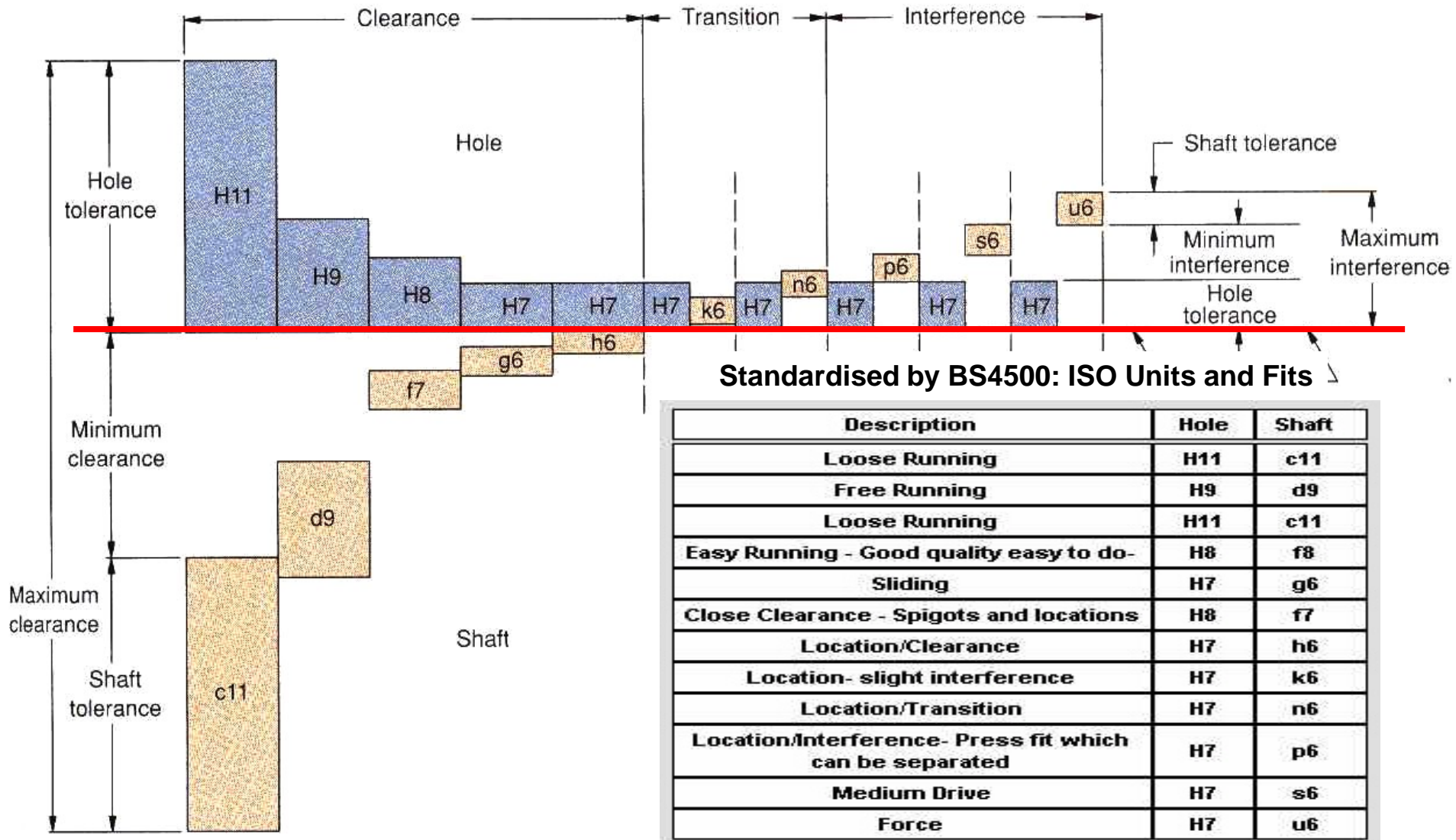


Allowance always equals smallest hole minus largest shaft

Shaft and Hole Fits



Preferred Hole Basis System of Fits



Basic Hole System or Hole Basis

- Definition of the "Basic Hole System":
 - » The "minimum size" of the hole is equal to the "basic size" of the fit
- Example:

If the nominal size of a fit is 10 mm, then the minimum size of the hole in the system will be 10mm

Fundamental deviations for shafts

BASIC SIZES	UPPER-DEVIATION LETTER					LOWER-DEVIATION LETTER				
	c	d	f	g	h	k	n	p	s	u
0-3	-0.060	-0.020	-0.006	-0.002	0	0	+0.004	+0.006	+0.014	+0.018
3-6	-0.070	-0.030	-0.010	-0.004	0	+0.001	+0.008	+0.012	+0.019	+0.023
6-10	-0.080	-0.040	-0.013	-0.005	0	+0.001	+0.010	+0.015	+0.023	+0.028
10-14	-0.095	-0.050	-0.016	-0.006	0	+0.001	+0.012	+0.018	+0.028	+0.033
14-18	-0.095	-0.050	-0.016	-0.006	0	+0.001	+0.012	+0.018	+0.028	+0.033
18-24	-0.110	-0.065	-0.020	-0.007	0	+0.002	+0.015	+0.022	+0.035	+0.041
24-30	-0.110	-0.065	-0.020	-0.007	0	+0.002	+0.015	+0.022	+0.035	+0.048
30-40	-0.120	-0.080	-0.025	-0.009	0	+0.002	+0.017	+0.026	+0.043	+0.060
40-50	-0.130	-0.080	-0.025	-0.009	0	+0.002	+0.017	+0.026	+0.043	+0.070
50-65	-0.140	-0.100	-0.030	-0.010	0	+0.002	+0.020	+0.032	+0.053	+0.087
65-80	-0.150	-0.100	-0.030	-0.010	0	+0.002	+0.020	+0.032	+0.059	+0.102
80-100	-0.170	-0.120	-0.036	-0.012	0	+0.003	+0.023	+0.037	+0.071	+0.124
100-120	-0.180	-0.120	-0.036	-0.012	0	+0.003	+0.023	+0.037	+0.079	+0.144
120-140	-0.200	-0.145	-0.043	-0.014	0	+0.003	+0.027	+0.043	+0.092	+0.170
140-160	-0.210	-0.145	-0.043	-0.014	0	+0.003	+0.027	+0.043	+0.100	+0.190
160-180	-0.230	-0.145	-0.043	-0.014	0	+0.003	+0.027	+0.043	+0.108	+0.210
180-200	-0.240	-0.170	-0.050	-0.015	0	+0.004	+0.031	+0.050	+0.122	+0.236
200-225	-0.260	-0.170	-0.050	-0.015	0	+0.004	+0.031	+0.050	+0.130	+0.258
225-250	-0.280	-0.170	-0.050	-0.015	0	+0.004	+0.031	+0.050	+0.140	+0.284
250-280	-0.300	-0.190	-0.056	-0.017	0	+0.004	+0.034	+0.056	+0.158	+0.315
280-315	-0.330	-0.190	-0.056	-0.017	0	+0.004	+0.034	+0.056	+0.170	+0.350
315-355	-0.360	-0.210	-0.062	-0.018	0	+0.004	+0.037	+0.062	+0.190	+0.390
355-400	-0.400	-0.210	-0.062	-0.018	0	+0.004	+0.037	+0.062	+0.208	+0.435

Fit Calculations

- Clearance = Hole – Shaft
- $C_{\max} = H_{\max} - S_{\min}$
- $C_{\min} = H_{\min} - S_{\max}$
- If:
 - » Both C_{\max} and $C_{\min} > 0$ - **Clearance fit**
 - » Both C_{\max} and $C_{\min} < 0$ - **Interference fit**
 - » $C_{\max} > 0$ and $C_{\min} < 0$ - **Transition fit**
- Allowance = $H_{\min} - S_{\max} = C_{\min}$
- System tolerance: $T_S = C_{\max} - C_{\min} = \sum T_i$

Example

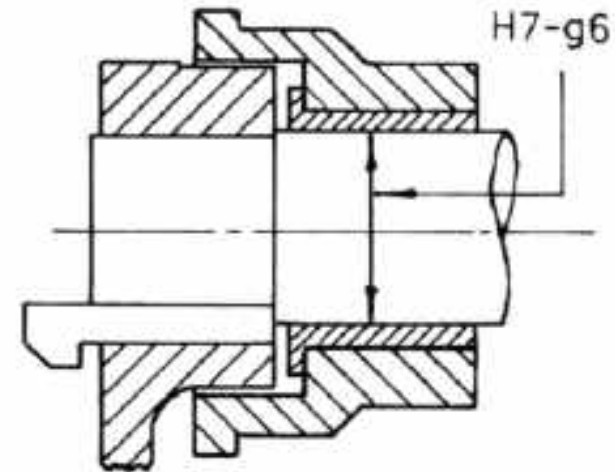
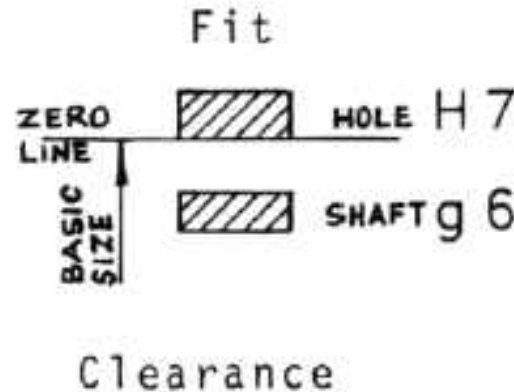
ISO Tolerance Grades

Fundamental Deviations

The design of the assembly requires a 'Close fit', class H7 - g6, between the shaft and the bush that it rotates in. The 'Close fit' is a clearance fit and ensures ability to rotate and locate accurately.

Using the BS4500A Data Sheet complete the table given below determining the max. and min. working limits for the diameter of the hole (bush) and shaft running in the bush using:

- Class of fit: H7 - g6
- Basic size of 40mm
- Basic size of 90mm
- Basic size of your own choice



Homework

Max Clearance $C_{max}=0.050$

Min Clearance $C_{min}=0.009$

Allowance = C_{min}

System Tol: $T_s = 0.041$

Hole					Shaft				
Basic size	Upper tol.	Lower tol.	Max. size	Min. size	Basic size	Upper tol.	Lower tol.	Max. size	Min. size
10	+0.015	0	10.015	10.000	10	-0.005	-0.014	9.995	9.986
40	+0.025	0	40.025	40.000	40	-0.009	-0.025	39.991	39.975
90					90				

Exercise DrE-5

- Groups of 5. Each group has one assembly with several parts.
- Measure parts in the assembly together.
- Each member of the group will have to do his/her own part.
- Make sketch - drawing with all required dimensions, tolerances and surface finish notes.
- This sketch has to be approved and as such used as the basis for CAD-1 exercise.
- 2 week exercise

