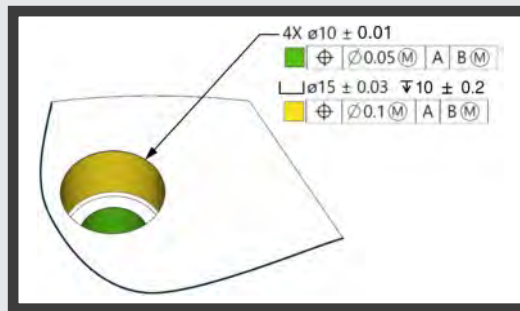




01

The problem to solve:



Tolerance = +/- 0.01 = 0.02
0.02 * 0.25 TUR = 0.005 mm
at U95 (95% Confidence Interval)

02

CMM Standards

The ISO 10360 series of measurement standards are the universally accepted guidance for evaluating CMM performance

ISO 10360

ISO 10360-2:2009

Geometrical product specifications (GPS) - CMMs used for measuring 3D linear dimensions

ISO 10360-5:2020

CMMs using single and multiple stylus contacting probing systems using discrete point and/or scanning measuring mode

ISO 10360-7:2011

Part 7: CMMs equipped with imaging probing systems

ISO 10360-10:2021

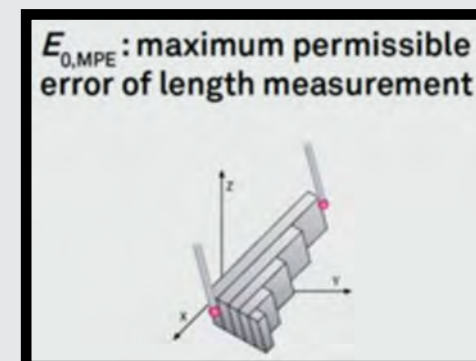
Laser trackers

ISO 10360-12:2016

Articulating arm coordinate measuring machines (CMM)

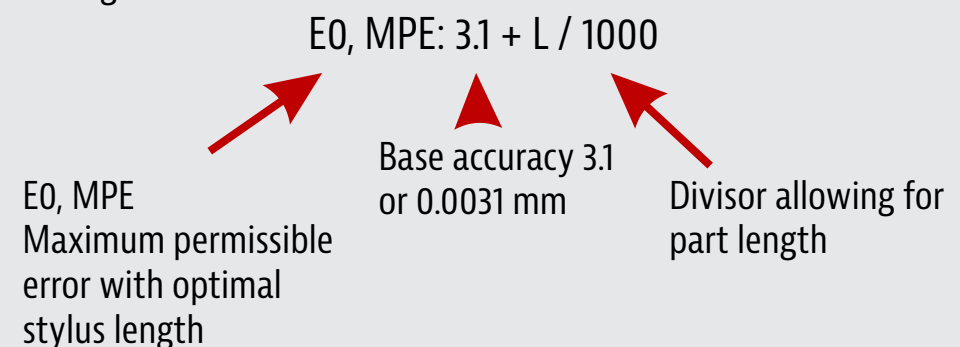
03

For our example, we will use ISO 10360-2 where we can find a maximum permissible error of measurement for a contact probe CMM. The calibration artifact is a stack of gage blocks or a step gage



Hexagon 454 CMM Specification:
PERFORMANCE SPECIFICATIONS
According to ISO 10360-2:2009:
 $E_{0,MPE} = 3.1 + L / 1000$

Breaking it down:



$$3.1 + (10 \text{ mm length} / 1000) = 3.11 = 0.0031 \text{ mm}$$

04

Our tolerance has been defined as 10.0 +/- 0.01. The uncertainty portion of our TUR ratio estimate can be defined through:

Manufacturer's Specification

GR&R Study

Measurement Uncertainty Budget

We'll start with the manufacturer's specification for three potential systems

	Used CMM, ISO Cal	Hexagon SF 454 MFG Spec.	Hexagon Global MFG Spec.
Base Accuracy	6	3.1	1.3
Length Divisor	500	1000	333
Total Tolerance	0.02	0.02	0.02
Feature Size	10	10	10
Calculated Error	0.0060	0.0031	0.0013
% of Tol. (~TUR)	30.10%	15.55%	6.65%