8.1 Engineering drawings and tolerances

Name: _____ Class: _____ Date: _____ **Total: 15 marks**

KEY WORDS tolerance • fit • hole-basis system • clearance fit • root sum of squares

Objective

Read an ISO fit from its tolerance zones, decide clearance or interference, and price a tolerance stack-up worst case and by root sum of squares.

1 Key knowledge and worked examples

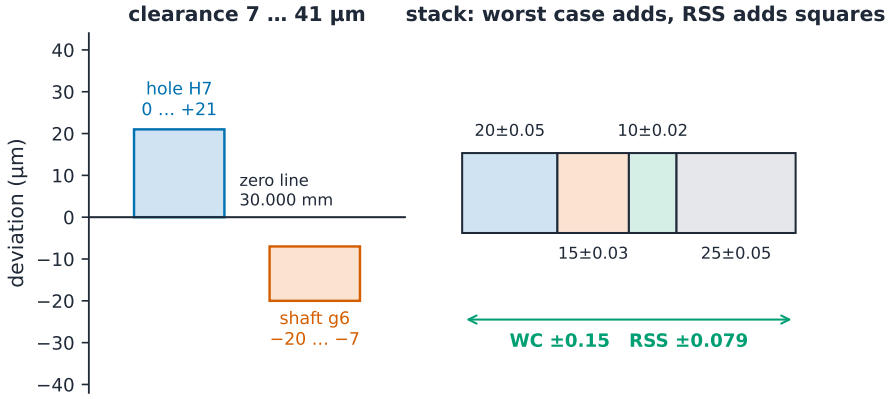
Zones, fits and stacks

- A **tolerance** is the allowed range of a size; a **fit** pairs a hole zone with a shaft zone.
- **Hole-basis system**: H holes start at the nominal size (H7: 0 to +IT7); the shaft letter sets the fit.
- Clearance = hole − shaft: always positive is a **clearance fit**; always negative is an interference fit.
- Stack-up: worst case $\pm\sum t_i$; **root sum of squares** $\pm\sqrt{\sum t_i^2}$.

Worked example. The 30 H7/g6 shaft fit

Hole 30.000 to 30.021 mm; shaft 29.980 to 29.993 mm.

- Maximum clearance = largest hole − smallest shaft = 30.021 − 29.980 = **41** µm.
- Minimum clearance = smallest hole − largest shaft = 30.000 − 29.993 = **7** µm: a clearance fit.



2 Practice

ISO limits at 40 mm: H7 0 to +25 µm; g6 −25 to −9 µm; p6 +26 to +42 µm.

2.1 Find the maximum and minimum clearance of a 40 H7/g6 fit (µm), and name the fit. [3]

2.2 Find the maximum and minimum interference of a 40 H7/p6 fit (µm). What does the small minimum mean for assembly? [3]

2.3 Three spacers of 30 ± 0.04, 20 ± 0.03 and 12 ± 0.02 mm stack end to end. Find the stack tolerance worst case and by root sum of squares (three decimals, mm). [4]

3 Exam-style questions

3.1 The stack of 2.3 sits in a housing bore 62.20 ± 0.05 mm deep. The gap must never fall below 0.05 mm. Find the nominal gap, its limits worst case and by root sum of squares (three decimals, mm), and say whether the design is safe, and which method you would trust for a run of 20 pumps. [5]