

# Limits, Fits and Tolerances



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# Outline

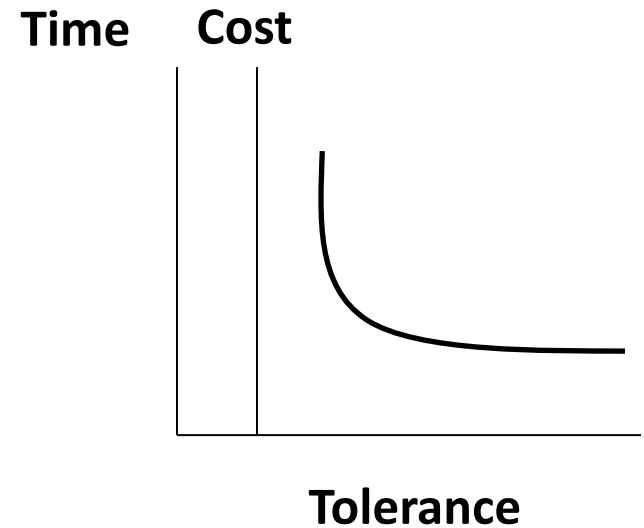
- Basic Definitions
- ISO system for Tolerance Specification
- Tolerance Design for assembly- Fits
- Design of Limit Gages
  - Taylor's Principle

# What is Tolerance ?

Permissible variation in the size (dimension) of a component to suit *Functional Requirements*

# How to choose Tolerance?

- Part *Function*
- Cost of Production
- Productivity (Time)
- Availability of Manufacturing Resources



# Tolerance Callout

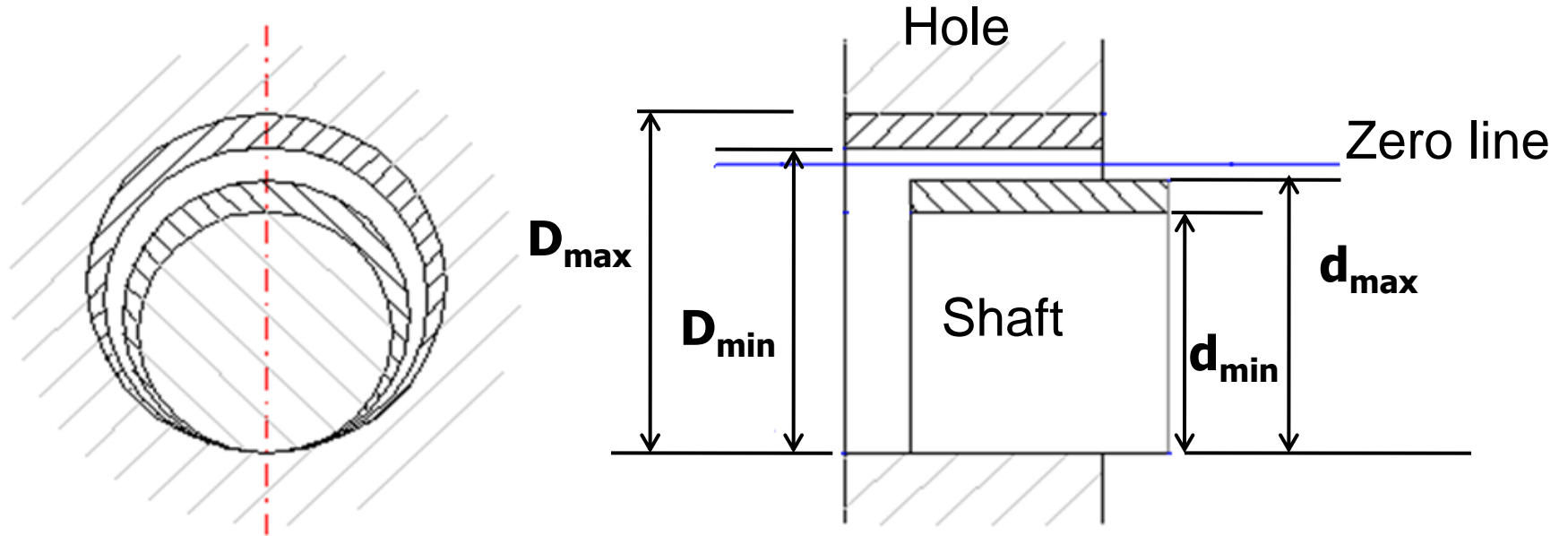
## Numeric

$25^{+0.015}$                        $25^{+0.020}$                        $25^{-0.010}$                        $25^{+0.015}$

## AlphaNumeric (ISO)

Hole : 25 H7  
Shaft : 25 g6  
Assembly : 25H7g6

# Tolerance Zones – Shaft and Hole

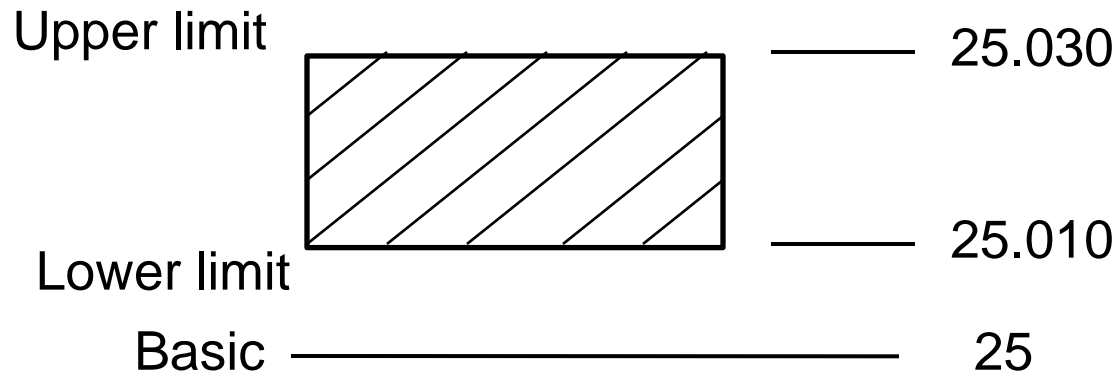


# Basic Definitions

- Hole :  $25.0^{+0.010}$  mm
- Shaft/ Hole : External / Internal feature of a part
- Basic Size : 25.00 mm
- Upper Limit : 25.030 mm
- Lower Limit : 25.010 mm
- Tolerance : Upper limit – Lower limit  
= 0.020 mm = 20 microns
- Hole Designation : A, B, .....Z, Z<sub>a</sub>, Z<sub>b</sub>, Z<sub>c</sub> – 25 Nos
- Shaft Designation : a, b, .....z, z<sub>a</sub>, z<sub>b</sub>, z<sub>c</sub> – 25 Nos

# Tolerance Zone and Limits

Hole :  $25^{+0.010}$   
 $+0.030$



Tolerance = 0.020 mm  
= 20  $\mu\text{m}$



# Tolerance Zone Location

Hole :  $25.0^{+0.010}$  mm

Upper Deviation : Upper limit – Basic size  
= 0.030 mm

Lower Deviation : Lower limit – Basic size  
= 0.010 mm

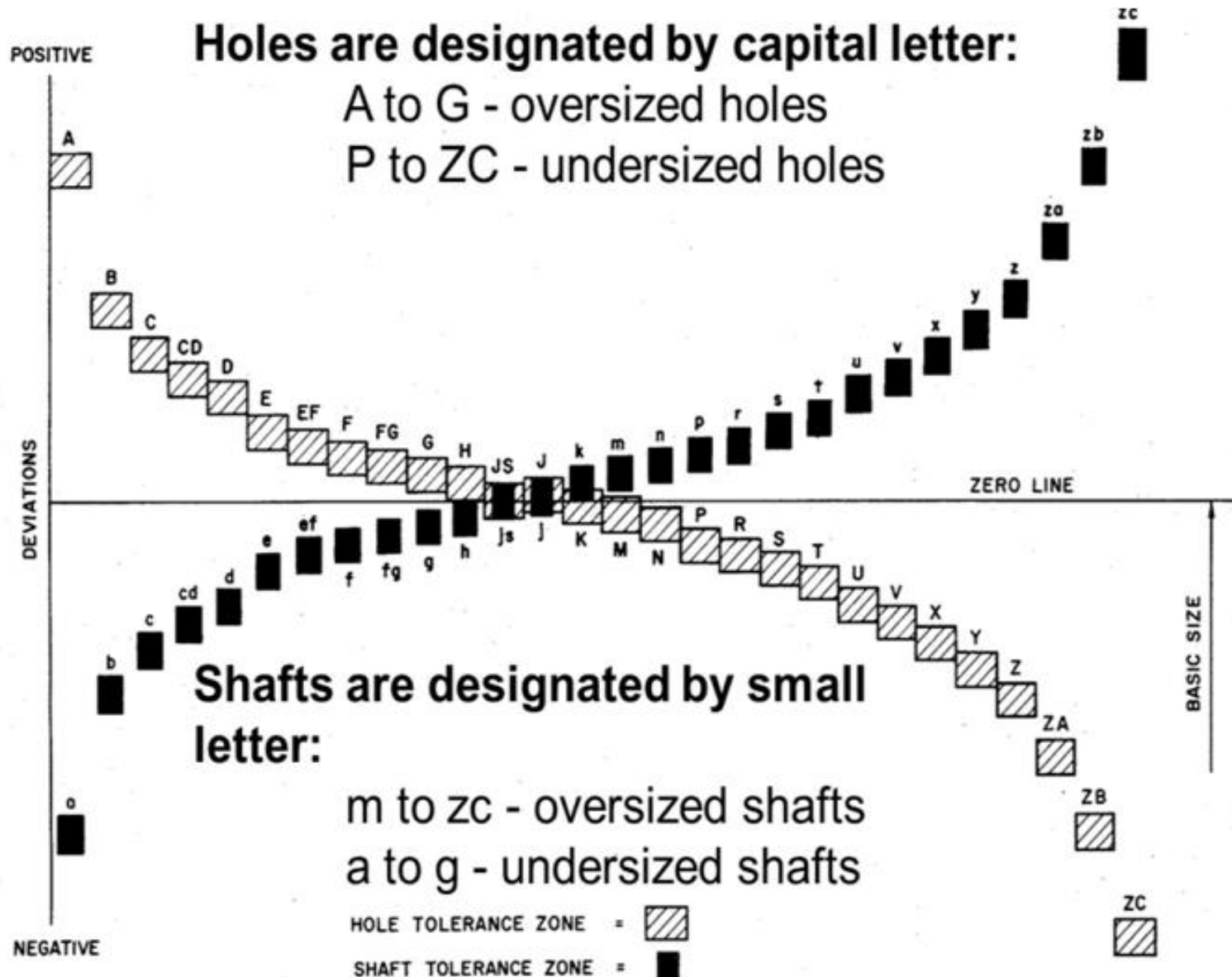
Fundamental Deviation = 0.010 mm

Locates Tolerance zone

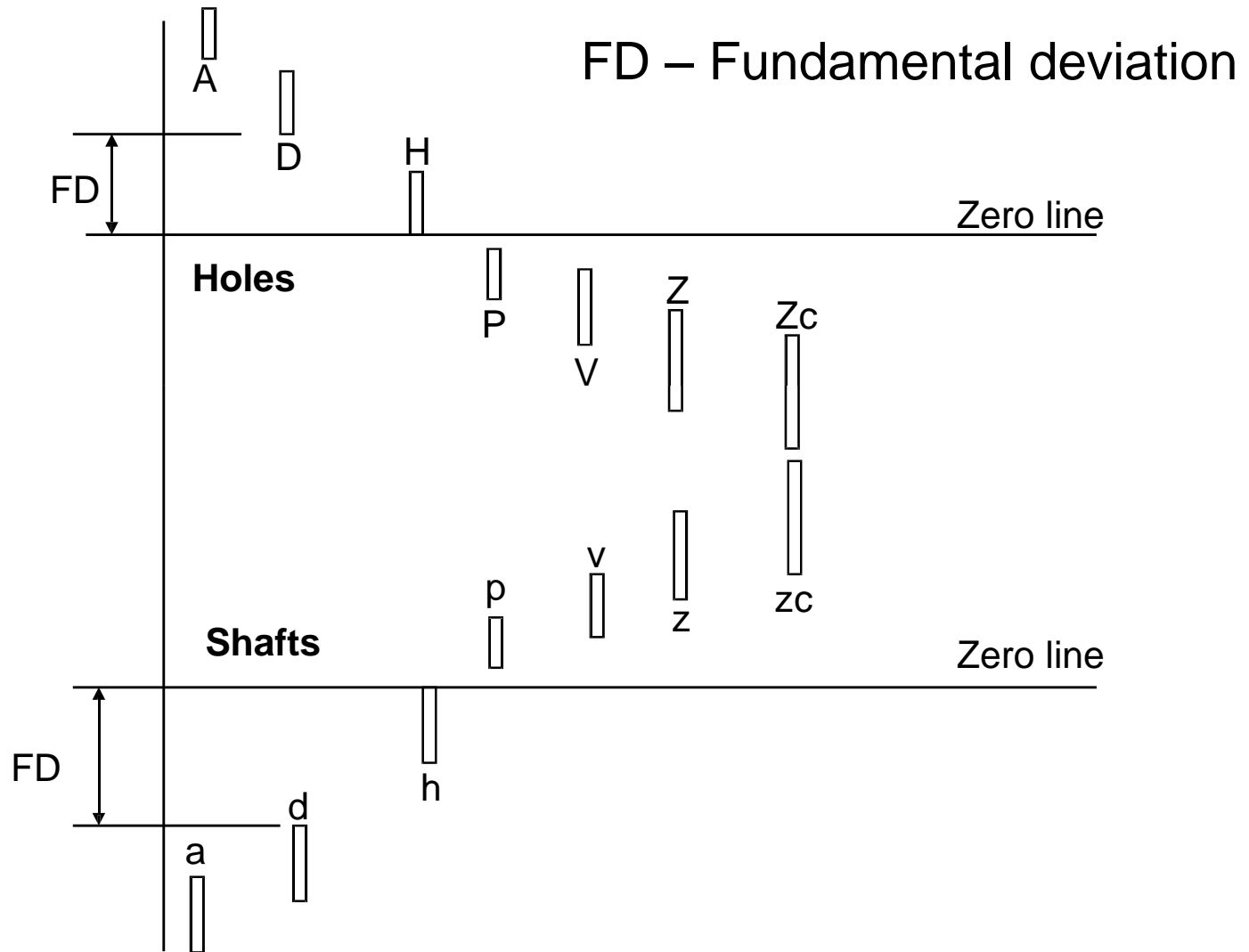
Basic Shaft :  $h$  | Fundamental Deviation

Basic Hole :  $H$  | is zero

# ISO Tolerance Grades for Shafts and Holes



# Tolerance zones - Shafts and Holes



# Grades of Tolerance

There are 18 grades of tolerances

IT01, IT0, IT1 to IT16

IT01 to IT4 – Gauges, measuring instrument

IT5 to IT7 – Precision Engg applications

IT8 to IT11 – General Engineering

IT12 to IT14 – For Sheet metal working

IT15 to IT16 – Casting, General cutting work

# Tolerance Allocation

Standard Tolerance Unit  $i$

$$i = 0.45 \sqrt[3]{D} + 0.001D \quad \mu\text{m}$$

$D$  (mm) : Geometric mean of the lower and upper limits of a diameter step in which the dimension lies.

Diameter steps

<b>1-3</b>	<b>3-6</b>	<b>6-10</b>	<b>10-18</b>	<b>18-30</b>
<b>30-50</b>	<b>50-80</b>	<b>80-120</b>	<b>120-180</b>	<b>180-250</b>
<b>250-315</b>	<b>315-400</b>	<b>400-500</b>		

# Tolerance Values

Tolerance has parabolic relationship with the size of parts.

Tolerance values are

$$\text{IT01} \quad 0.3 + 0.008D$$

$$\text{IT0} \quad 0.5 + 0.012D$$

- - - - -

<b>IT6</b>	<b>IT7</b>	<b>IT8</b>	<b>IT9</b>	<b>IT10</b>	<b>IT11</b>	<b>IT12</b>	<b>IT13</b>	<b>IT14</b>	<b>IT15</b>	<b>IT16</b>
<b>10i</b>	<b>16i</b>	<b>25i</b>	<b>40i</b>	<b>64i</b>	<b>100i</b>	<b>160i</b>	<b>250i</b>	<b>400i</b>	<b>640i</b>	<b>1000i</b>

D in mm, Tolerance in  $\mu\text{ms}$ .

# Fundamental deviations of shafts

## Shaft Designation

## Upper Deviation( $\mu\text{ms}$ )

$$\begin{aligned} a &= - (265+1.3D) && \text{for } D \leq 120 \\ &= - 3.5D && \text{for } D > 120 \end{aligned}$$

$$d = - 16D^{0.44}$$

$$g = - 2.5D^{0.34}$$

$$h = \text{Zero}$$

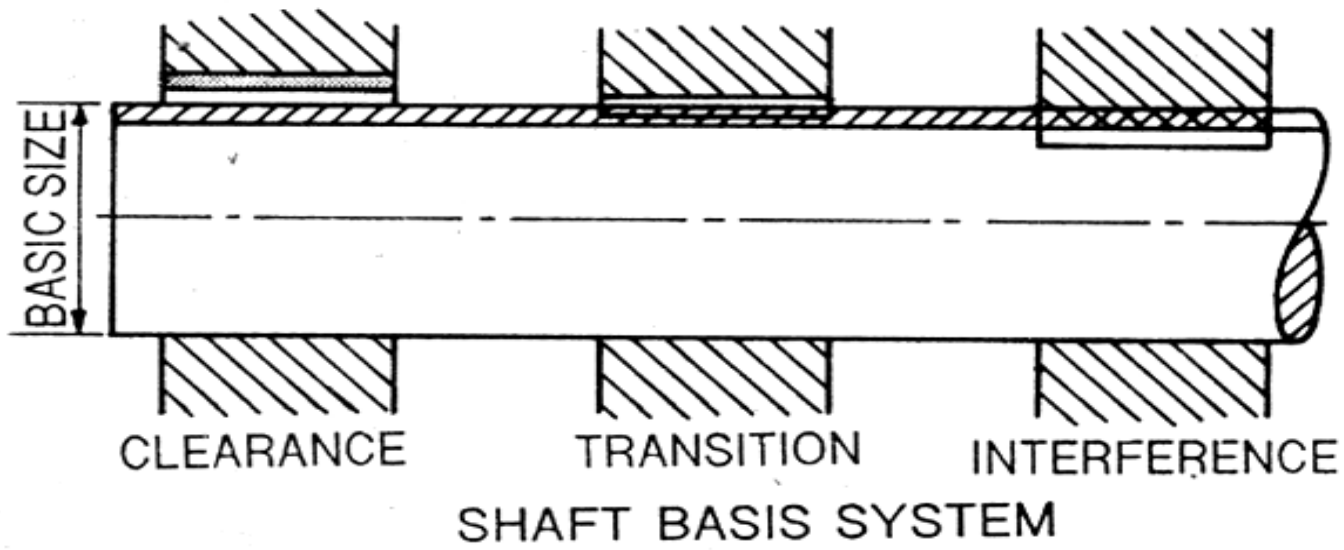
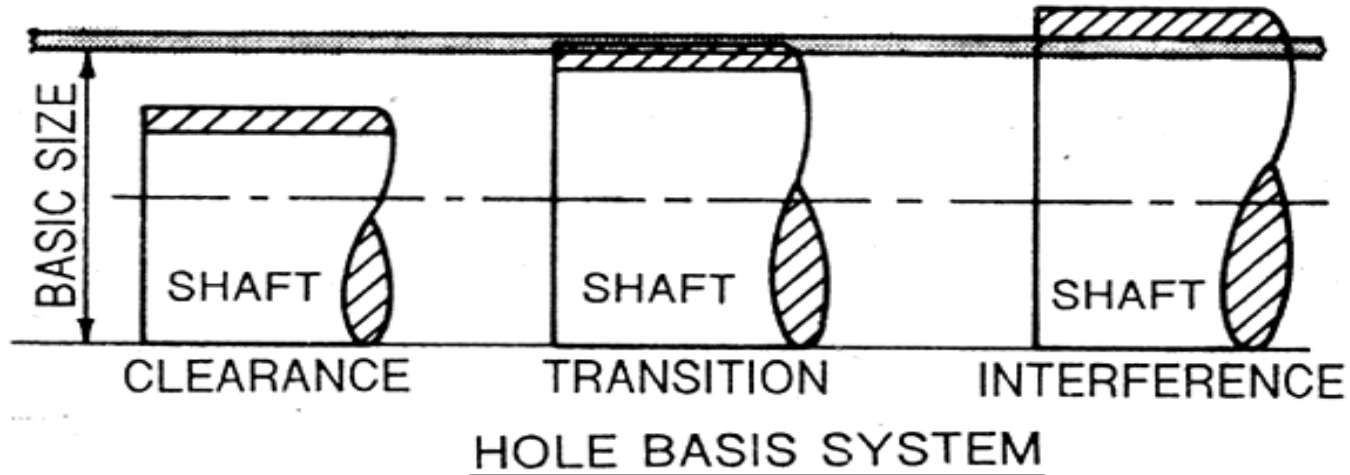
D in mm

# What is a *Fit* ?

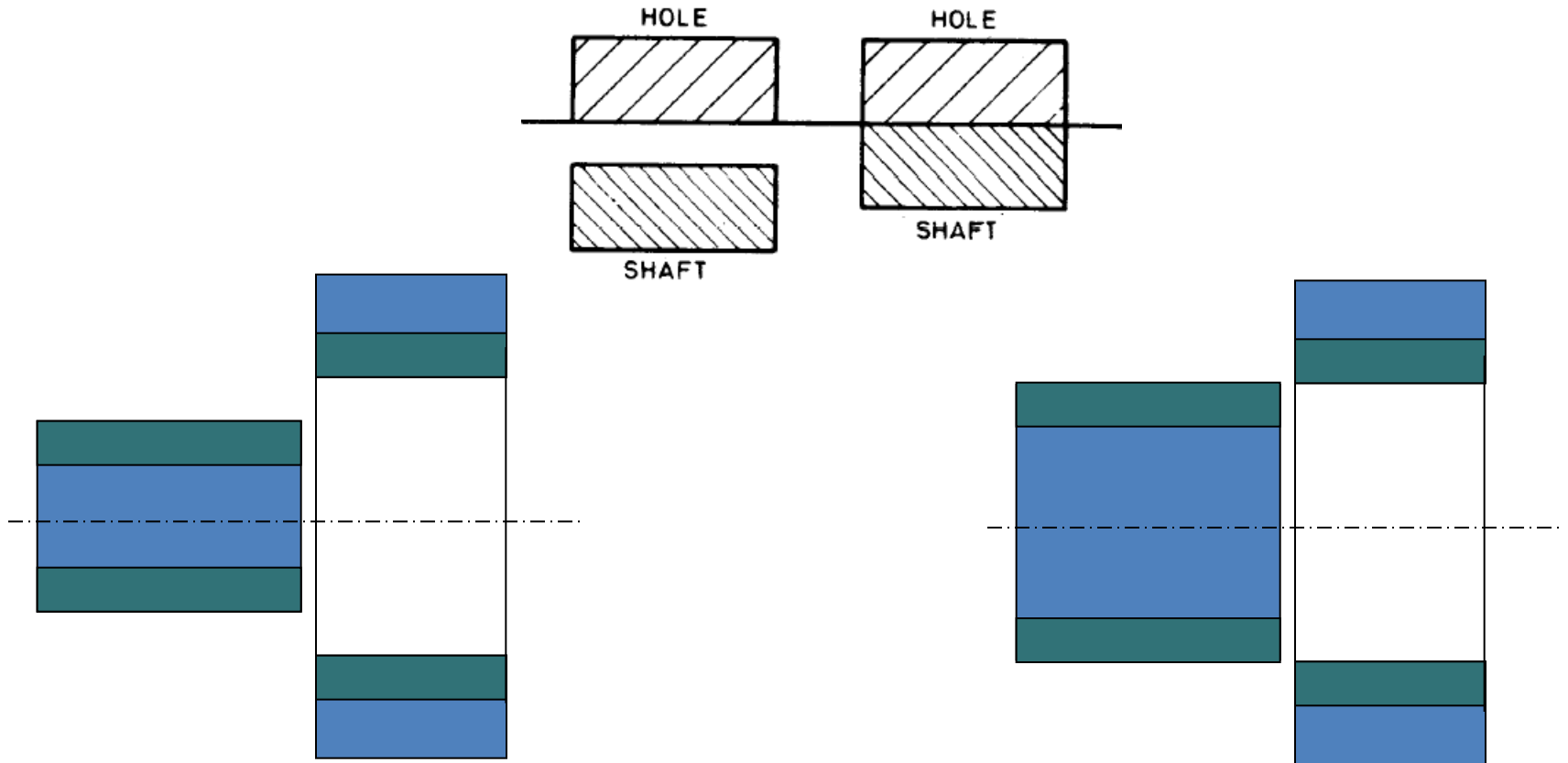
- Relationship between the mating parts before assembly
- *Clearance, Transition, Interference* Fits
- Hole Basis/ Shaft Basis system



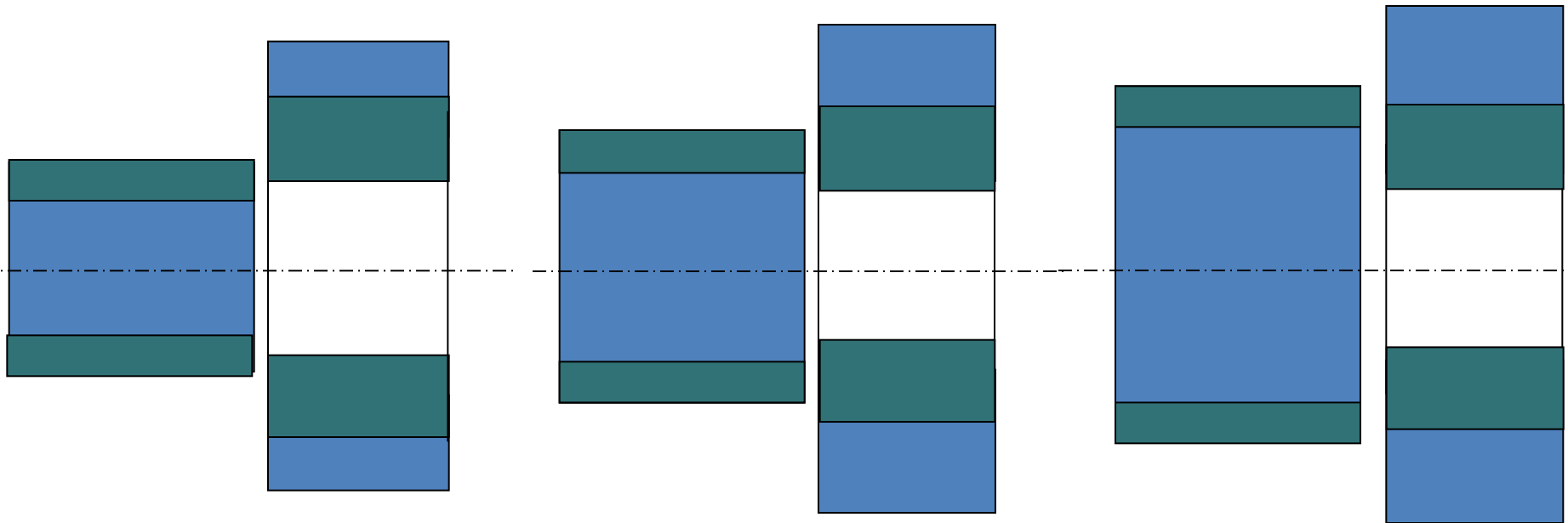
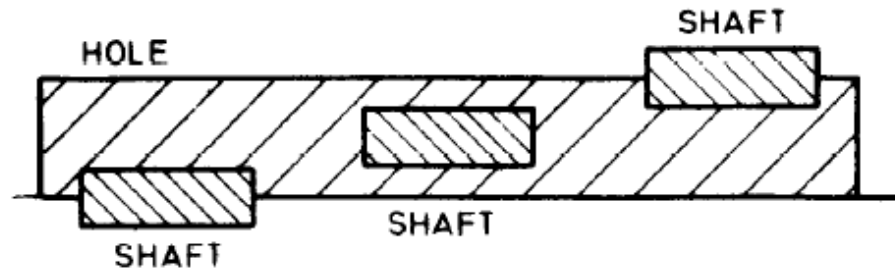
# Types of Fits



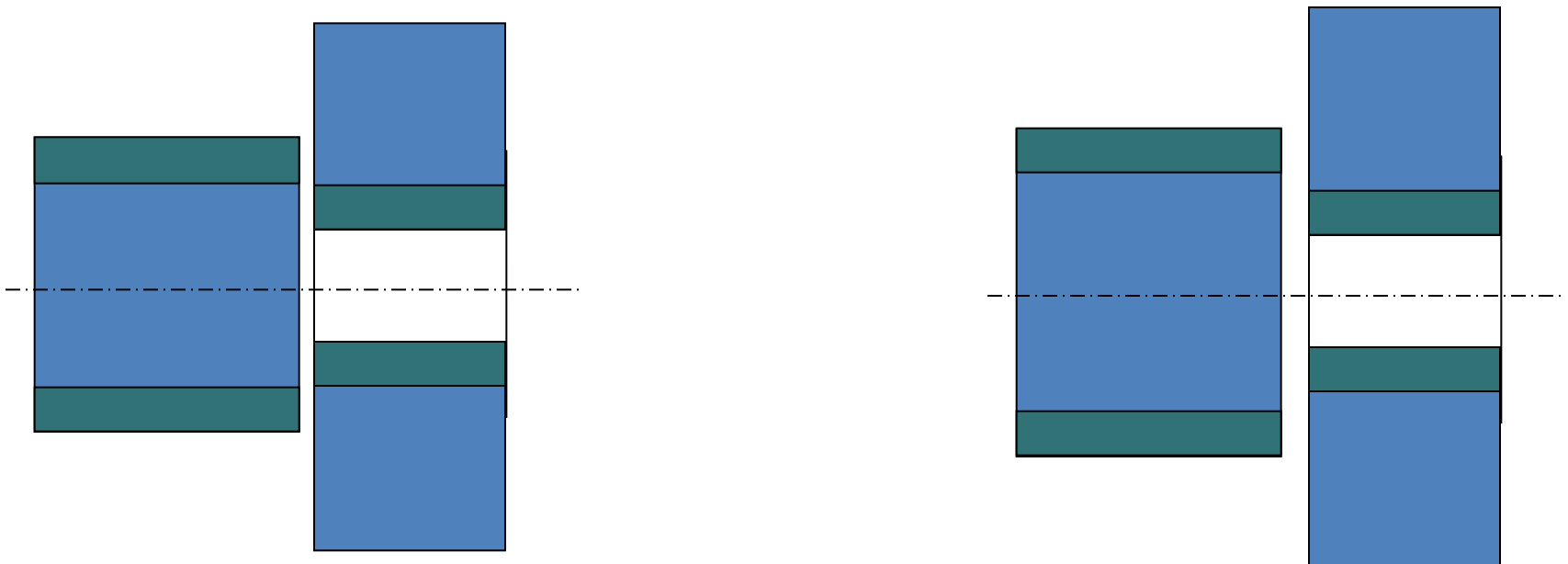
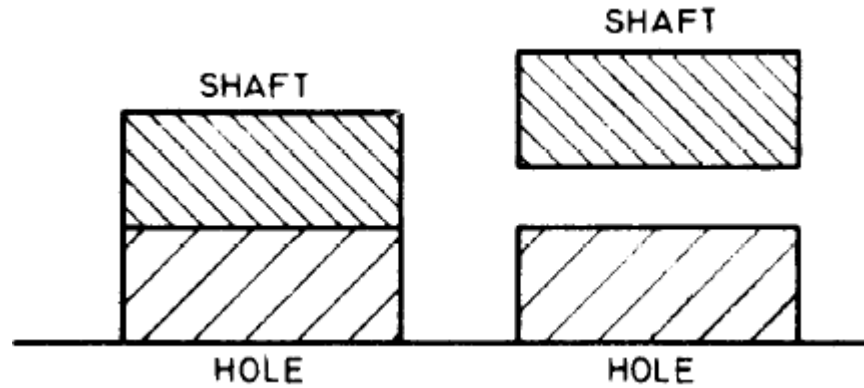
# Clearance Fit - Hole Basis



# Transition Fit –Hole Basis



# Interference Fit – Hole Basis



# Typical Recommended Fits

## Clearance Fits

H7/h6 : Sealing rings, bearing covers

H7/g6 : Sleeve shafts, clutches

H7/f7 : High speed bearings, machine tool spindles

## Transition Fits

H7/n6 : Gears and bearing bushes, shaft and wheel

H7/m6 : Gears belt pulleys, couplings

## Interference Fits

H8/u8 : Worm wheel hubs, couplings

H7/r6 : Coupling of shaft ends, valve seats, gear wheels

# Example

Evaluate limits and fits for an assembly pair **6 H7/ g6** mm

Solution:

The size 6 mm lies in the diameter step of 3-6.

$$D = \sqrt{3 \times 6} = 4.24 \text{ mm}$$

The Fundamental tolerance unit is

$$\begin{aligned} i &= 0.45 \sqrt[3]{D} + 0.001D \\ &= 0.7327 \text{ } \mu\text{m} \end{aligned}$$

## **Tolerance for hole H7**

$$\text{Tolerance} = 16i = 12 \text{ } \mu\text{m}$$

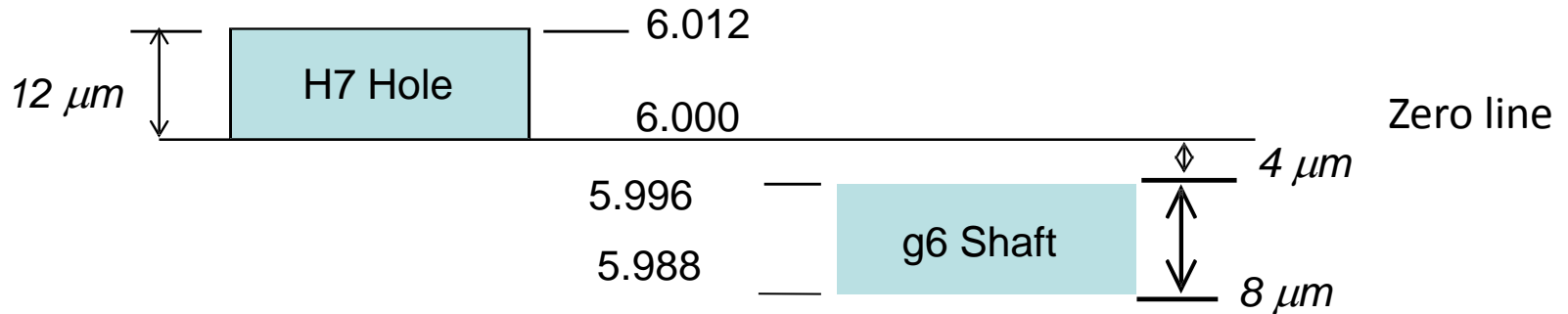
The fundamental deviation H hole = Zero

## **Tolerance for g6 shaft**

$$\text{Tolerance} = 10i = 8 \text{ } \mu\text{m}$$

The fundamental deviation for g shaft =  $-2.5 D^{0.34} = -4 \text{ } \mu\text{m}$

# Tolerance Diagram 6 H7 g6



## Fit

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Maximum clearance} &= \text{Maximum size of hole} - \text{Minimum size of shaft} \\ &= 6.012 - 5.988 = 0.024 \text{ mm} = \mathbf{24 \mu\text{m}}\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Minimum clearance} &= \text{Minimum size of hole} - \text{Maximum size of shaft} \\ &= 6.000 - 5.996 = 0.004 \text{ mm} = \mathbf{4 \mu\text{m}}\end{aligned}$$

**The type of fit is Clearance.**

# Go-NoGo Limit Gages

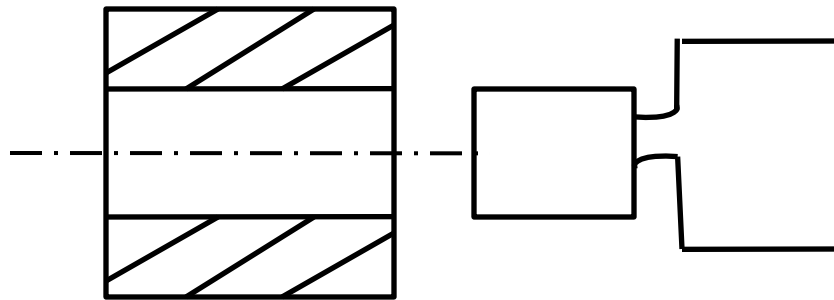
## Objective

- Check if the part size is within the *Upper* and *Lower* size Limits
- Go gage should always go (into the part).
- NoGo gage should NOT go.
- Go gage should check both part Form and Dimension.



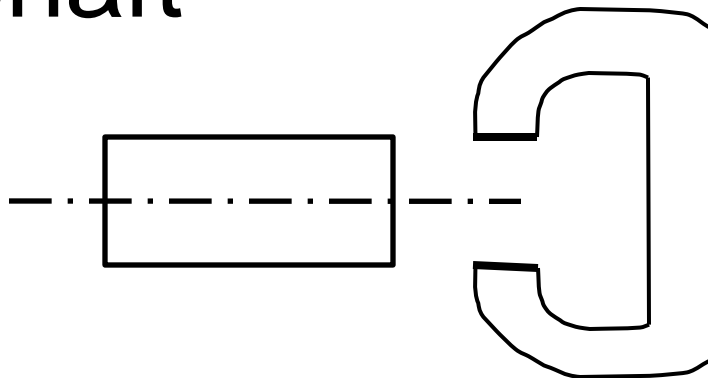
# Types of Limit Gages

Hole



Plug Gage

Shaft



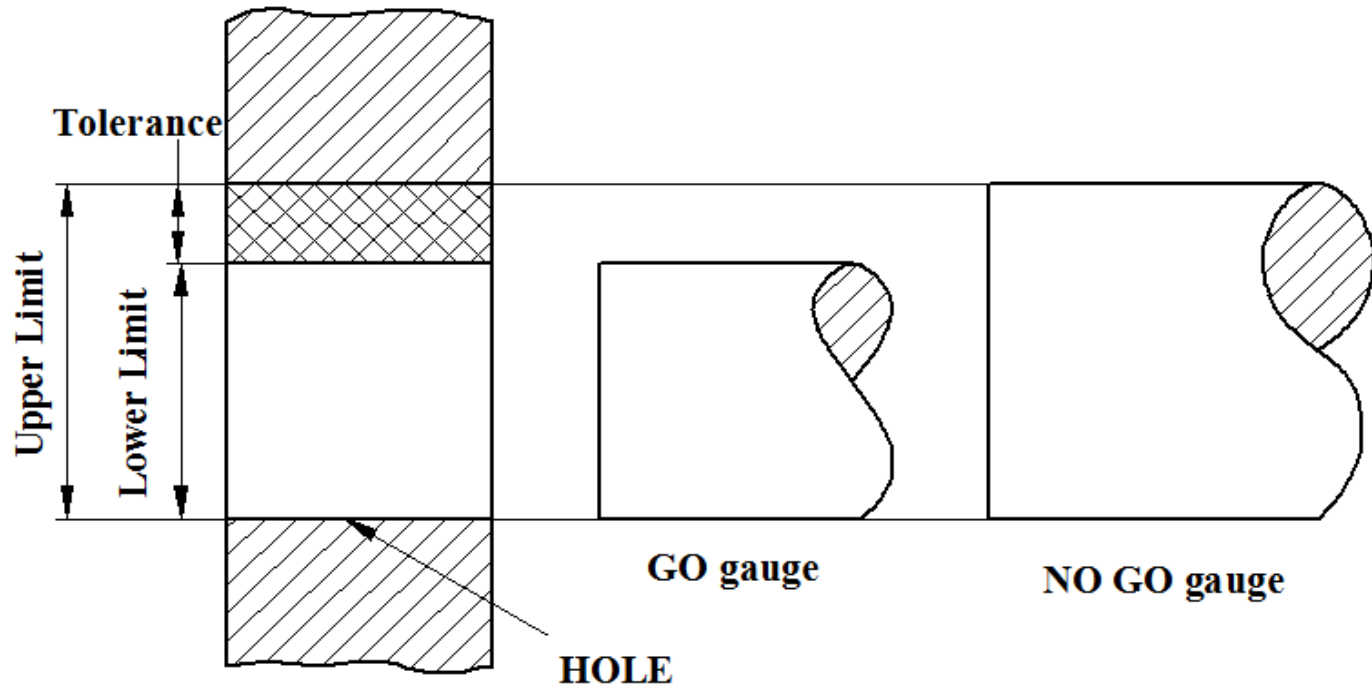
Ring Gage

# Taylor's Principle for Gage Design

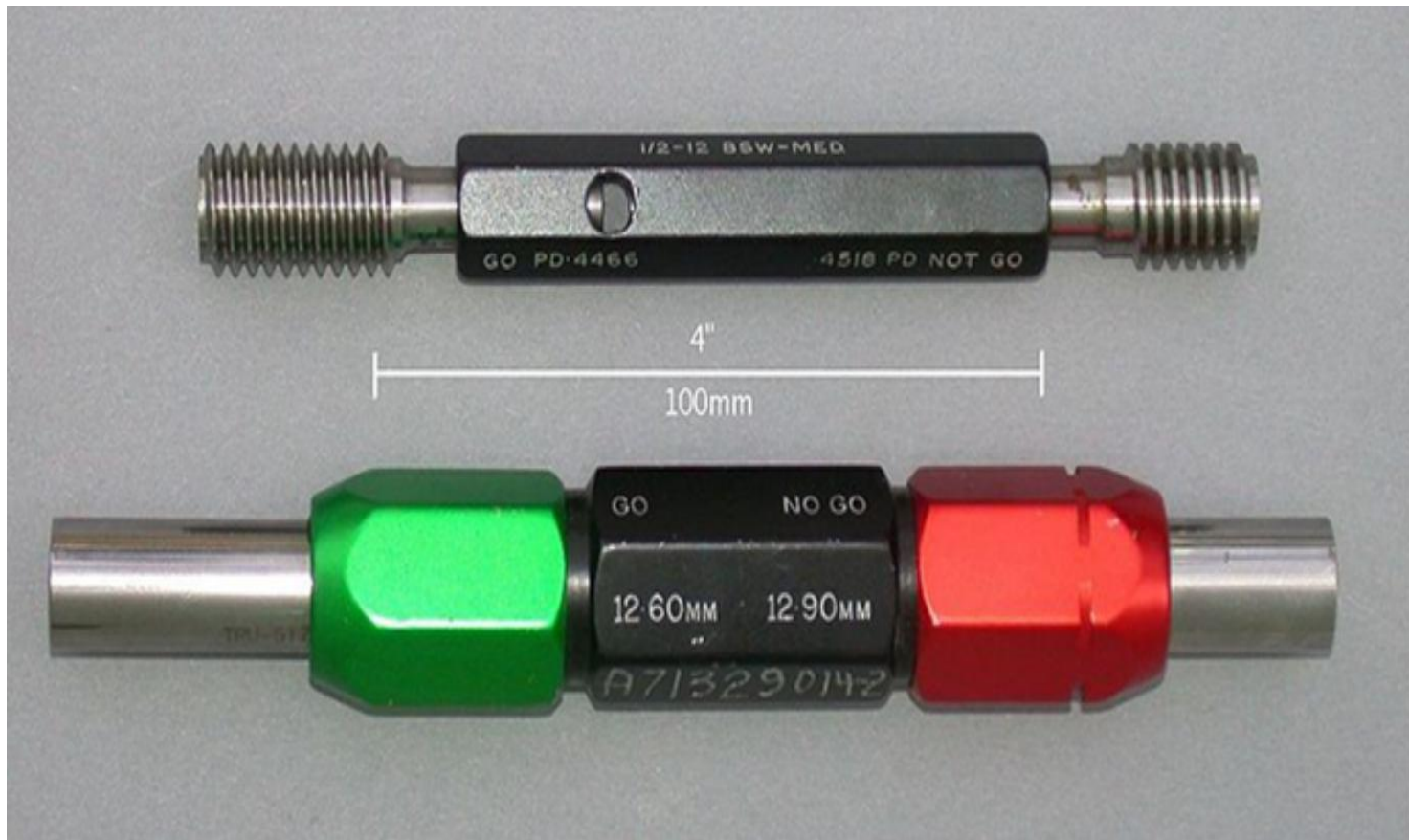
Go gage size corresponds to the *Maximum Material Condition* (MMC) of the Part.

- Upper size limit for Shaft
- Lower size limit for Hole

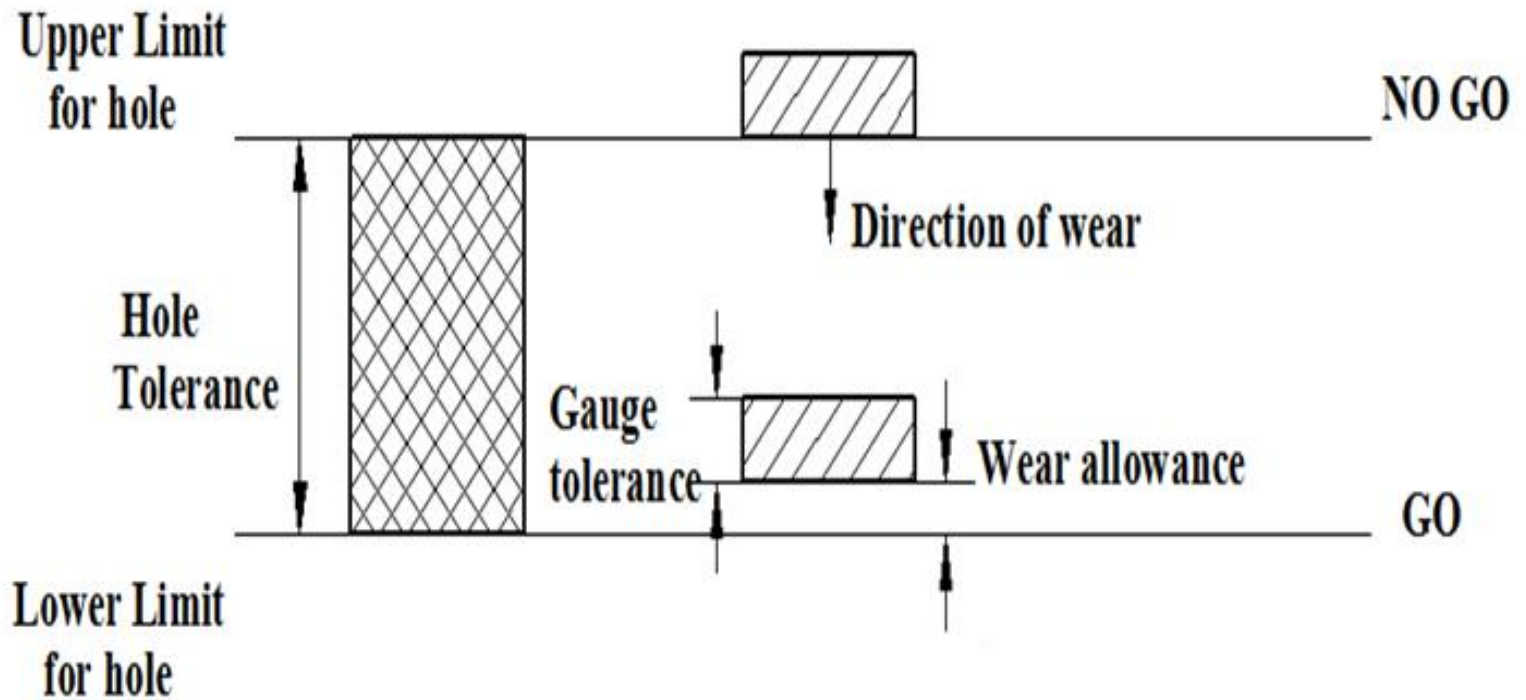
# Plug Gages : Go – NoGo



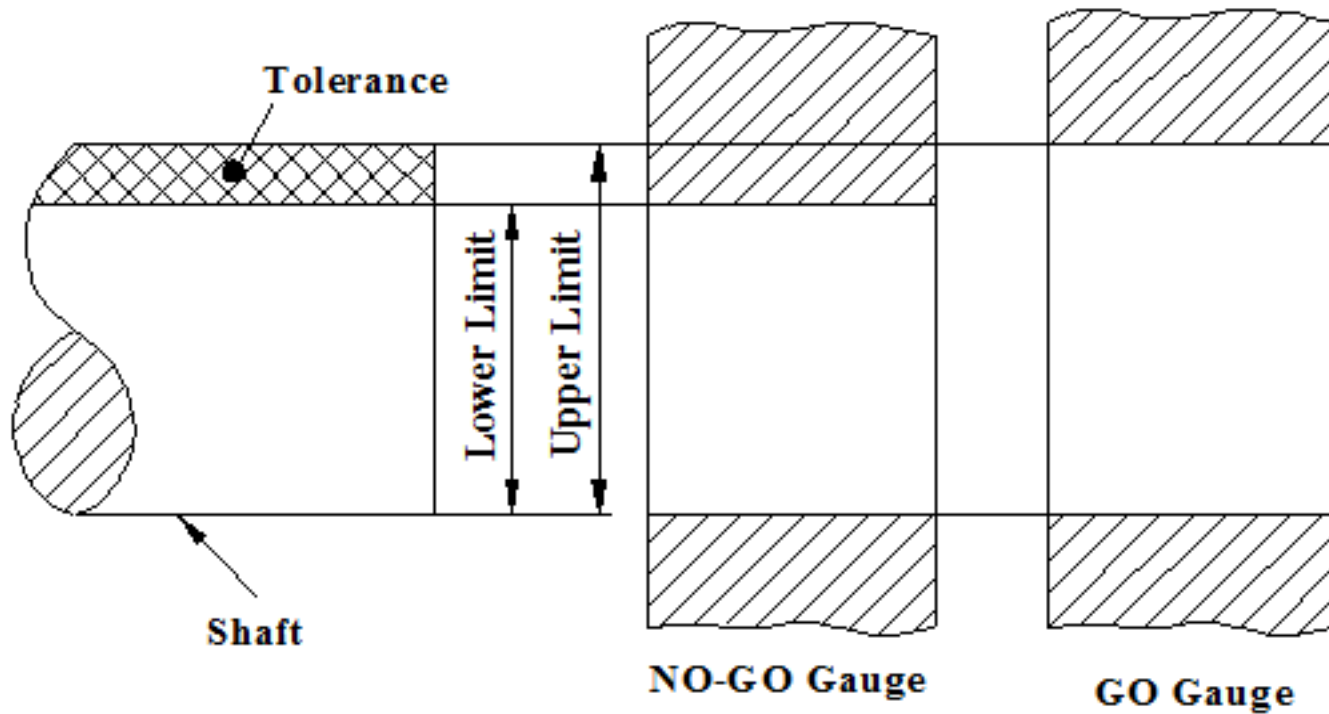
# Plug Gages : Go – NoGo



# Gage Tolerances – Plug Gages



# Ring Gages : Go – NoGo



# Ring Gages : Go – NoGo

