
**Test conditions for milling machines
with table of variable height — Testing
of accuracy —**

**Part 2:
Machines with horizontal spindle**

*Conditions d'essai des machines à fraiser à table de hauteur variable —
Contrôle de la précision —*

Partie 2: Machines à broche horizontale



Contents	Page
1 Scope	1
2 Normative references	1
3 Terminology and designation of axes	1
4 Preliminary remarks	2
4.1 Measuring units	2
4.2 Reference to ISO 230-1	2
4.3 Testing sequence	2
4.4 Tests to be performed	2
4.5 Measuring instruments	2
4.6 Machining tests	3
4.7 Minimum tolerance	3
5 Geometric tests	4
5.1 Axes of motion	4
5.2 Table	7
5.3 Spindle	12
5.4 Arbor support	17
6 Machining test	21
 Annex	
A Bibliography	22

STANDARDSISO.COM : Click to view the full PDF of ISO 1701-2:1997

© ISO 1997

All rights reserved. Unless otherwise specified, no part of this publication may be reproduced or utilized in any form or by any means, electronic or mechanical, including photocopying and microfilm, without permission in writing from the publisher.

International Organization for Standardization
 Case postale 56 • CH-1211 Genève 20 • Switzerland
 Internet central@iso.ch
 X.400 c=ch; a=400net; p=iso; o=isocs; s=central

Printed in Switzerland

Foreword

ISO (the International Organization for Standardization) is a worldwide federation of national standards bodies (ISO member bodies). The work of preparing International Standards is normally carried out through ISO technical committees. Each member body interested in a subject for which a technical committee has been established has the right to be represented on that committee. International organizations, governmental and non-governmental, in liaison with ISO, also take part in the work. ISO collaborates closely with the International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC) on all matters of electrotechnical standardization.

Draft International Standards adopted by the technical committees are circulated to the member bodies for voting. Publication as an International Standard requires approval by at least 75% of the member bodies casting a vote.

International Standard ISO 1701-2 was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 39, *Machine tools*, Subcommittee SC 2, *Test conditions for metal cutting machine tools*.

This first edition of ISO 1701-2 as well as ISO 1701-3 cancels and replaces ISO 1701:1974, which has been technically revised.

ISO 1701 consists of the following parts, under the general title *Test conditions for milling machines with table of variable height — Testing of accuracy*:

- *Part 0: General introduction (to become part 1 on its next revision)*
- *Part 2: Machines with horizontal spindle*
- *Part 3: Machines with vertical spindle*

Annex A of this part of ISO 1701 is for information only.

Introduction

The purpose of ISO 1701 is to standardize methods of testing the accuracy of milling machines with table of variable height, with horizontal or vertical spindle.

STANDARDSISO.COM : Click to view the full PDF of ISO 1701-2:1997

Test conditions for milling machines with table of variable height — Testing of the accuracy

Part 2: Machines with horizontal spindle

1 Scope

This part of ISO 1701 specifies, with reference to ISO 230-1, both geometric and machining tests on general purpose, normal accuracy, horizontal spindle milling machines with table of variable height. It also specifies the applicable tolerances corresponding to the above-mentioned tests.

This part of ISO 1701 deals only with the verification of accuracy of the machine. It does not apply to the testing of the running of the machine (vibration, abnormal noise, stick-slip motion of components, etc.), nor to machine characteristics (such as speeds, feeds, etc.), as such checks are generally carried out before testing the accuracy.

2 Normative references

The following standards contain provisions which, through reference in this text, constitute provisions of this part of ISO 1701. At the time of publication, the editions indicated were valid. All standards are subject to revision, and parties to agreements based on this part of ISO 1701 are encouraged to investigate the possibility of applying the most recent editions of the standards indicated below. Members of IEC and ISO maintain registers of currently valid International Standards.

ISO 230-1:1996, *Test code for machine tools — Part 1: Geometric accuracy of machines operating under no-load or finishing conditions.*

ISO 1701-0:1984¹⁾, *Test conditions for milling machines with table of variable height — Testing of the accuracy — Part 0: General introduction.*

3 Terminology and designation of axes

For axes of machines with horizontal spindle, reference should be made to 4.1 and figure 4 of ISO 1701-0:1984.

1) See "Foreword".

4 Preliminary remarks

4.1 Measuring units

In this part of ISO 1701 all linear dimensions, deviations and corresponding tolerances are expressed in millimetres; angular dimensions are expressed in degrees, and angular deviations and the corresponding tolerances are in principle expressed in ratios but in some cases micro-radians or arcseconds may be used for clarification purposes. The equivalence of the following expressions should always be kept in mind:

$$0,010/1\ 000 = 10 \times 10^{-6} = 10\ \mu\text{rad} \approx 2''$$

4.2 Reference to ISO 230-1

To apply this part of ISO 1701, reference shall be made to ISO 230-1, especially for the installation of the machine before testing, warming up of the spindle and other moving components, description of measuring methods and recommended accuracy of testing equipment.

In the "Observations" block of the tests described in the following sections, the instructions are followed by a reference to the corresponding clause in ISO 230-1 in cases where the test concerned is in compliance with the specifications of that part of ISO 230.

4.3 Testing sequence

The sequence in which the tests are presented in this part of ISO 1701 in no way defines the practical order of testing. In order to make the mounting of instruments or gauging easier, tests may be performed in any order.

4.4 Tests to be performed

When testing a machine, it is not always necessary or possible to carry out all the tests described in this part of ISO 1701. When the tests are required for acceptance purposes, it is up to the user to choose, in agreement with the supplier/manufacturer, those tests relating to the components and/or the properties of the machine which are of interest. These tests are to be clearly stated when ordering a machine. Mere reference to this part of ISO 1701 for the acceptance tests, without specifying the tests to be carried out, and without agreement on the relevant expenses, cannot be considered as binding for any contracting party.

4.5 Measuring instruments

The measuring instruments indicated in the tests described in the following sections are examples only. Other instruments measuring the same quantities and having at least the same accuracy may be used. Dial gauges shall have a resolution of 0,001 millimeters or better.

4.6 Machining tests

Machining tests shall be made with finishing cuts only, not with roughing cuts which are liable to generate appreciable cutting forces.

4.7 Minimum tolerance

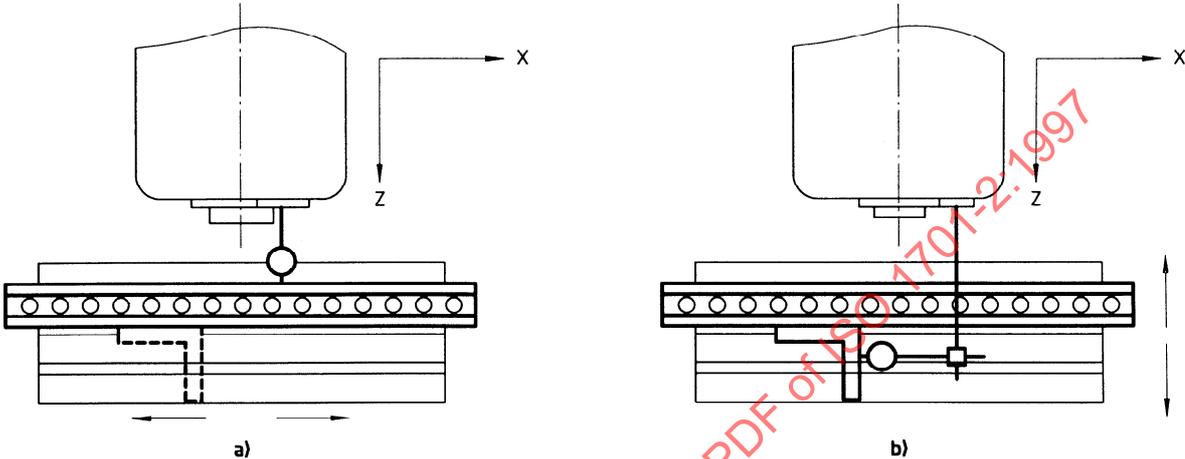
When the tolerance for a geometric test is established for a measuring length different from that given in this part of ISO 1701 (see 2.311 of ISO 230-1), it shall be taken into consideration that the minimum value of tolerance is 0,005 mm.

STANDARDSISO.COM : Click to view the full PDF of ISO 1701-2:1997

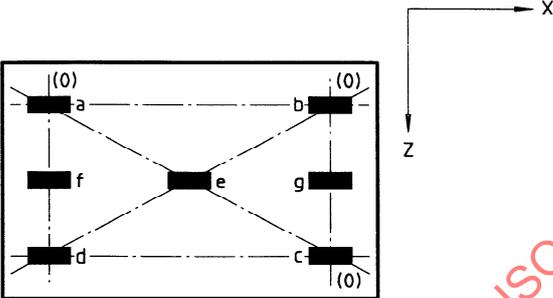
5 Geometric tests

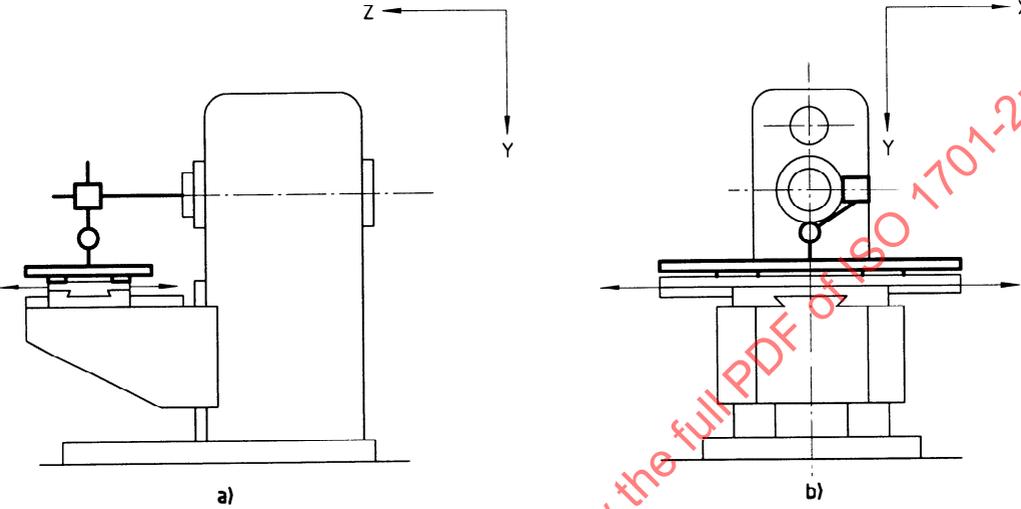
5.1 Axes of motion

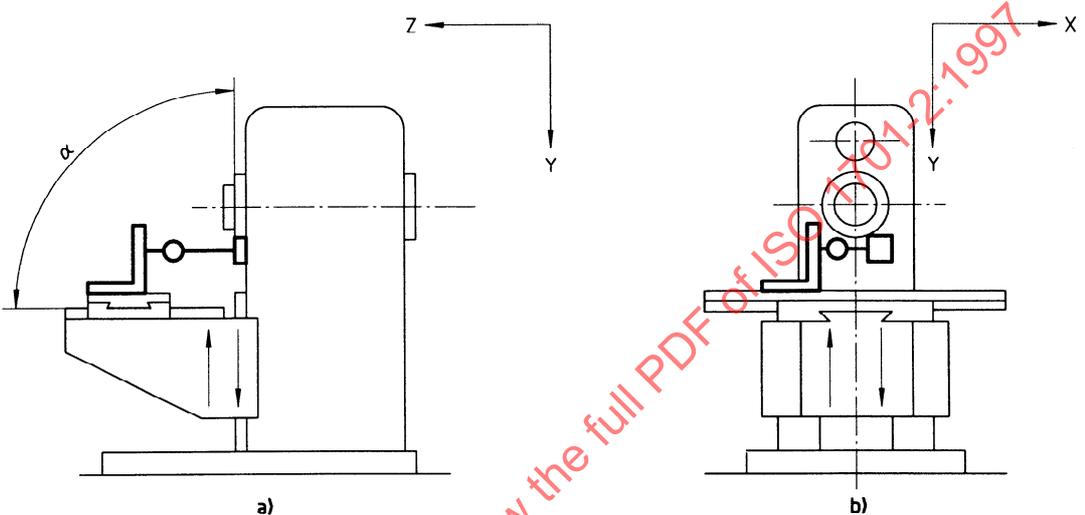
Object		G1
<p>Checking of straightness of the vertical movement of the knee (Y axis):</p> <p>a) in the vertical plane of symmetry of the machine (YZ plane);</p> <p>b) in the plane perpendicular to the vertical plane of symmetry of the machine (XY plane).</p>		
Diagram		
Tolerance	For a) and b) 0,020 for any measuring length of 300	(Measured deviation)
Measuring instruments		
Dial gauge and square		
Observations and references to ISO 230-1		5.232.11
<p>Instead of a straightedge, use the vertical arm of the square.</p> <p>Adjust the square to obtain similar readings at both ends of its measuring length so that straightness deviation can be calculated as the maximum difference of dial gauge readings.</p> <p>Table in central position:</p> <p>a) cross slide (Z axis) locked;</p> <p>b) table (X axis) locked.</p> <p>If the spindle can be locked, the dial gauge may be mounted on it. If the spindle cannot be locked, the dial gauge shall be placed on a fixed part of the machine.</p>		

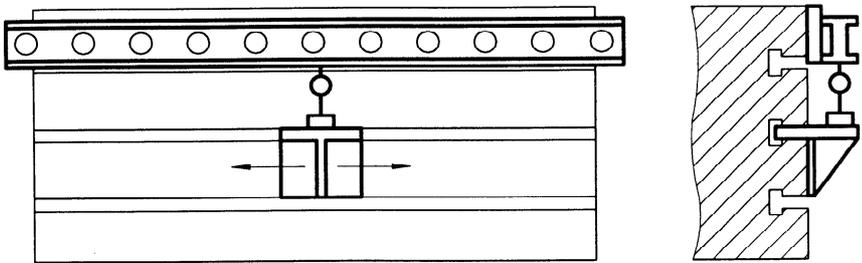
Object	G2
Checking of squareness between the transverse cross slide movement (Z axis) and the longitudinal table movement (X axis).	
Diagram  <p>The diagram consists of two parts, (a) and (b), illustrating the setup for checking squareness. In part (a), a dial gauge is mounted on the spindle of the machine. A straightedge is placed on the table, and a square is used to check its squareness relative to the X-axis. In part (b), the dial gauge is mounted on a fixed part of the machine, and the straightedge and square are used to check the squareness of the table's movement relative to the X-axis. Both diagrams show the X and Z axes.</p>	
Tolerance 0,02 for a measuring length of 300	(Measured deviation)
Measuring instruments Straightedge, dial gauge and square	
Observations and references to ISO 230-1 <p style="text-align: right;">5.522.4</p> <p>Knee (Y axis) locked.</p> <p>a) The straightedge shall be set parallel to the longitudinal table movement (X axis); then the square shall be placed against the straightedge. The table shall then be locked in central position. This test can be performed as well without the straightedge, aligning the long arm of the square parallel to the X axis.</p> <p>b) The transverse cross slide movement (Z axis) shall then be checked.</p> <p>If the spindle can be locked, then the dial gauge may be mounted on it. If the spindle cannot be locked, the dial gauge shall be placed on a fixed part of the machine.</p>	

5.2 Table

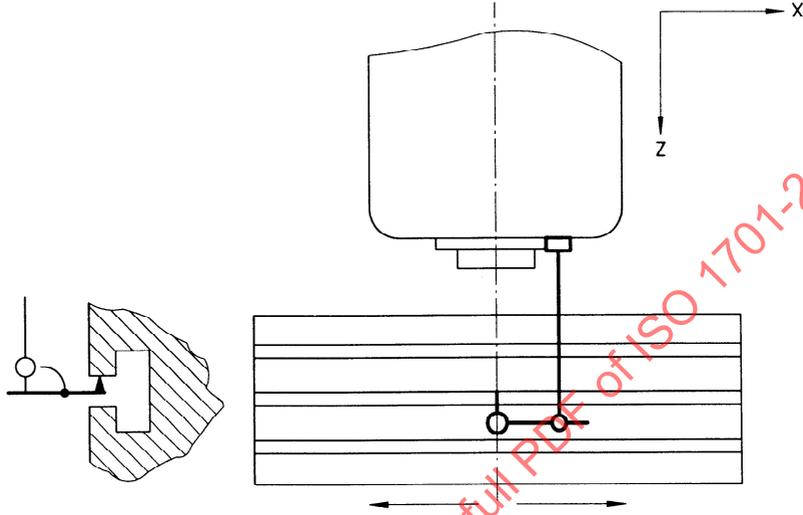
<p>Object</p> <p>Checking of flatness of the table surface.</p>	<p>G4</p>
<p>Diagram</p> 	
<p>Tolerance</p> <p>0,04 for a measuring length up to 1 000, concave only For each 1 000 mm increase in table length, add 0,005 Maximum tolerance: 0,05 Local tolerance: 0,02 for any measuring length of 300</p>	<p>(Measured deviation)</p>
<p>Measuring instruments</p> <p>Precision level or straightedge and slip gauges</p>	
<p>Observations and references to ISO 230-1 5.322 and 5.323</p> <p>Table (X axis) and cross slide (Z axis) in central position, table not locked, knee and cross slide locked.</p> <p>NOTE — The alphabetical references on the diagram correspond to those used in figure 41 of ISO 230-1:1996.</p>	

Object	G5
<p>Checking of parallelism between the table surface and:</p> <p>a) the transverse cross slide movement (Z axis), in the vertical YZ plane;</p> <p>b) its longitudinal movement (X axis), in the vertical XY plane.</p>	
<p>Diagram</p> 	
<p>Tolerance</p> <p>For a) and b) 0,025 for any measuring length of 300 Maximum tolerance: 0,05</p>	(Measured deviation)
<p>Measuring instruments</p> <p>Straightedge and dial gauge</p>	
<p>Observations and references to ISO 230-1 5.422.21</p> <p>The stylus of the dial gauge shall be placed at approximately the working position of the tool.</p> <p>The measurement may be made on a straightedge laid parallel to the table surface.</p> <p>If the table length is greater than 1 600 mm, carry out the inspection by successive movements of the straightedge.</p> <p>Knee (Y axis) locked:</p> <p>a) table (X axis) locked;</p> <p>b) cross slide (Z axis) locked.</p> <p>If the spindle can be locked, the dial gauge may be mounted on it. If the spindle cannot be locked, the dial gauge shall be placed on a fixed part of the machine.</p>	

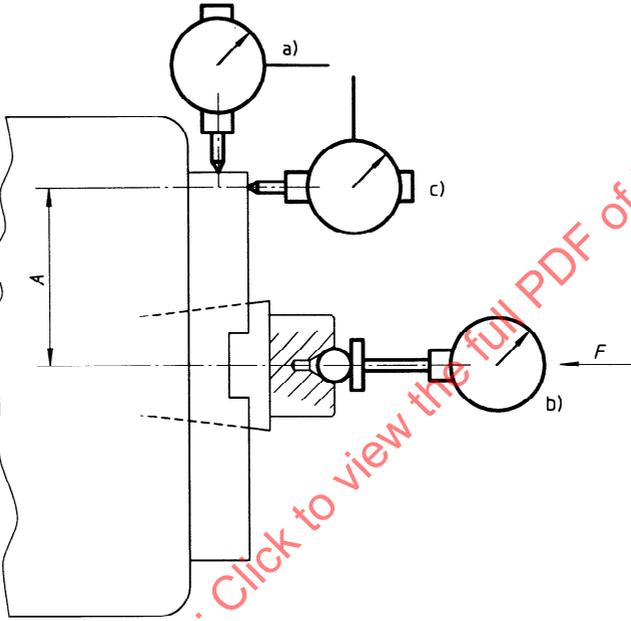
<p>Object</p> <p>Checking of squareness between the table surface and the vertical movement of the knee (Y axis) (in three positions: in the middle and near the extremities of the travel):</p> <p>a) in the vertical plane of symmetry of the machine (YZ plane);</p> <p>b) in the plane perpendicular to the vertical plane of symmetry of the machine (XY plane).</p>	G6
<p>Diagram</p>  <p>The diagram consists of two technical drawings, labeled 'a)' and 'b)'. Drawing 'a)' is a side view of the machine's table and knee assembly. It shows the knee moving vertically along the Y-axis, while the table moves horizontally along the Z-axis. An angle α is indicated between the vertical Y-axis and the table's surface. Drawing 'b)' is a top view of the same assembly, showing the knee moving vertically along the Y-axis and the table moving horizontally along the X-axis. A large red watermark is overlaid on the diagram, reading 'STANDARDSISO.COM: Click to view the full PDF of ISO 1701-2:1997'.</p>	
<p>Tolerance</p> <p>a) 0,025 for a measuring length of 300 with $\alpha \leq 90^\circ$</p> <p>b) 0,025 for a measuring length of 300</p>	(Measured deviation)
<p>Measuring instruments</p> <p>Dial gauge and square</p>	
<p>Observations and references to ISO 230-1 5.522.2</p> <p>Table in central position, knee (Y axis) locked when taking measurements:</p> <p>a) cross slide (Z axis) locked;</p> <p>b) table (X axis) locked.</p> <p>If the spindle can be locked, the dial gauge may be mounted on it. If the spindle cannot be locked, the dial gauge shall be placed on a fixed part of the machine.</p>	

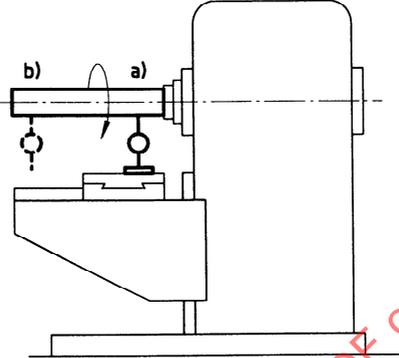
<p>Object</p>	<p>G7</p>
<p>Checking of straightness of the median or reference T-slot of the table.</p>	
<p>Diagram</p> 	
<p>Tolerance 0,01 for any measuring length of 300 Maximum tolerance: 0,03</p>	<p>(Measured deviation)</p>
<p>Measuring instruments Straightedge and dial gauge or slip gauges, or taut wire and microscope, or autocollimator</p>	
<p>Observations and references to ISO 230-1 The straightedge may be placed directly on the table.</p>	<p>5.212, 5.212.1 and 5.212.23</p>

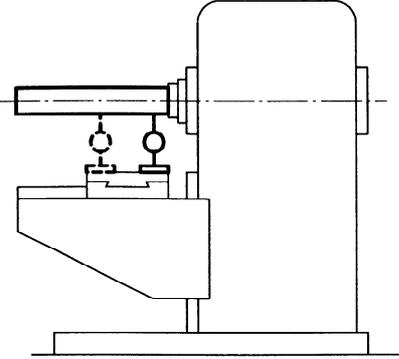
STANDARDSISO.COM : Click to view the full PDF of ISO 1701-2:1997

<p>Object</p>	<p>G8</p>
<p>Checking of parallelism between the median or reference T-slot and the longitudinal movement of the table.</p>	
<p>Diagram</p>  <p>The diagram illustrates the measurement setup. On the left, a side view shows a dial gauge with a spherical contact tip measuring the depth of a T-slot in a workpiece. On the right, a top view shows the machine table with a dial gauge mounted on the spindle. The dial gauge's contact tip is positioned in the T-slot. A horizontal double-headed arrow below the table indicates the measuring length. Coordinate axes are shown: X is horizontal to the right, and Z is vertical downwards.</p>	
<p>Tolerance 0,015 for a measuring length of 300 Maximum tolerance: 0,04</p>	<p>(Measured deviation)</p>
<p>Measuring instruments Dial gauge</p>	
<p>Observations and references to ISO 230-1 5.422.1 and 5.422.21 Cross slide (Z axis) and knee (Y axis) locked. If the spindle can be locked, the dial gauge may be mounted on it. If the spindle cannot be locked, the dial gauge shall be placed on a fixed part of the machine.</p>	

5.3 Spindle

Object		G9
<p>a) Checking of run-out of the external centering surface on the spindle nose (for machines having this feature).</p> <p>b) Checking of periodic axial slip.</p> <p>c) Checking of camming of the face of the spindle nose (including periodic axial slip).</p>		
<p>Diagram</p> 		
<p>Tolerance</p> <p>a) 0,01 b) 0,01 c) 0,02</p>	(Measured deviation)	
<p>Measuring instruments</p> <p>Dial gauge</p>		
<p>Observations and references to ISO 230-1</p> <p>a) 5.612.2</p> <p>b) 5.622.1 and 5.622.2</p> <p>A force F, specified by the supplier/manufacturer of the machine, can be exerted by pressing toward the housing for tests b) and c).</p> <p>c) 5.632</p> <p>The distance A of the dial gauge c) from the spindle axis shall be as large as possible.</p>		

Object		G10
Checking of the run-out of the internal taper of the spindle: a) at the spindle nose; b) at a distance of 300 mm from the spindle nose.		
Diagram		
 <p>The diagram shows a lathe spindle with a test mandrel inserted. Point 'a' is at the spindle nose, and point 'b' is at a distance of 300 mm from the spindle nose. A dial gauge is shown measuring the run-out at point 'a'.</p>		
Tolerance		(Measured deviation)
a) 0,01	b) 0,02	
Measuring instruments		
Dial gauge and test mandrel		
Observations and references to ISO 230-1		5.612.3

<p>Object</p>	<p>G11</p>
<p>Checking of parallelism between the spindle axis and the table surface.</p>	
<p>Diagram</p> 	
<p>Tolerance 0,025 for a measuring length of 300 (free end of the test mandrel inclined downwards)</p>	<p>(Measured deviation)</p>
<p>Measuring instruments Dial gauge and test mandrel</p>	
<p>Observations and references to ISO 230-1 5.412.4 Table (X axis) and cross slide (Z axis) not locked, knee (Y axis) locked. The measurement shall be at the mean position of rotation; i.e., measure at a position of spindle rotation and then repeat the measurement after rotating the spindle with mandrel 180° and take the mean value of the two measurements.</p>	

<p>Object</p> <p>Checking of parallelism between the spindle axis and the transverse movement of the table (Z axis):</p> <p>a) in the vertical YZ plane;</p> <p>b) in the horizontal ZX plane.</p>	G12
<p>Diagram</p> <p>The diagram consists of two parts, (a) and (b). Part (a) is a side view of a machine tool's spindle and table assembly. A dial gauge is mounted on the spindle to measure the vertical movement of the table. The Z-axis is indicated as the vertical direction, and the Y-axis is the spindle axis. Part (b) is a front view of the same assembly. A dial gauge is mounted on the spindle to measure the horizontal movement of the table. The Z-axis is indicated as the horizontal direction, and the X-axis is the spindle axis.</p>	
<p>Tolerance</p> <p>a) 0,025 for a measuring length of 300 (free end of the test mandrel inclined downwards)</p> <p>b) 0,025 for a measuring length of 300</p>	(Measured deviation)
<p>Measuring instruments</p> <p>Dial gauge and test mandrel</p>	
<p>Observations and references to ISO 230-1 5.422.3</p> <p>Table (X axis) in central position. Knee (Y axis) locked.</p> <p>The measurement shall be at the mean position of rotation; i.e., measure at a position of spindle rotation and then repeat the measurement after rotating the spindle with mandrel 180° and take the mean value of the two measurements.</p>	

5.4 Arbor support

<p>Object</p>		<p>G14</p>
<p>Checking of parallelism between the arbor support guide on the over arm(s) and the spindle axis:</p> <p>a) in the vertical YZ plane; b) in the horizontal ZX plane.</p>		
<p>Diagram</p>		
<p>Tolerance</p> <p>a) 0,02 for a measuring length of 300 (over arm inclined downwards)</p> <p>b) 0,02 for a measuring length of 300</p>	<p>(Measured deviation)</p>	
<p>Measuring instruments</p> <p>Dial gauge and possibly precision level</p>		
<p>Observations and references to ISO 230-1 5.412.5 or 5.412.3 and 5.412.1</p> <p>Over-arm(s) locked.</p>		

Object	G14 (alternative)
<p>Checking of parallelism between the arbor support guide on the over-arm(s) and the transverse movement of the table (Z axis).</p>	
<p>a) in the vertical YZ plane; b) in the horizontal ZX plane.</p>	
Diagram	
Tolerance	(Measured deviation)
<p>a) 0,02 for a measuring length of 300 (over arm inclined downward) b) 0,02 for a measuring length of 300</p>	
Measuring instruments	
<p>Dial gauge and possibly precision level</p>	
Observations and references to ISO 230-1	
<p>Over-arm(s) locked.</p>	5.422.3 and 5.422.4