

# INTERNATIONAL STANDARD

# ISO 6545

First edition  
1992-10-15

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## Acceptance conditions for gear hobbing machines — Testing of the accuracy

*Conditions de réception des machines à tailler les engrenages par fraise-mère —  
Contrôle de la précision*

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Reference number  
ISO 6545 : 1992 (E)

## 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 6545 was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 39, *Machine tools*, Sub-Committee SC 2, *Acceptance conditions for machines operating by removing metal*.

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International Organization for Standardization  
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# Acceptance conditions for gear hobbing machines — Testing of the accuracy

## 1 Scope

This International Standard specifies geometrical tests and practical tests, with reference to ISO 230-1 and also kinematic tests (accuracy of the transmission of motion) for general purpose and normal accuracy gear hobbing machines, with vertical or horizontal spindle. This International Standard also gives the terminology used for the main elements of the machine.

NOTE — In addition to terms used in the official ISO languages (English, French and Russian), this International Standard gives the equivalent terms in the German language; these are published under the responsibility of the member body for Germany (DIN). However, only the terms given in the official languages can be considered as ISO terms.

It deals only with the verification of the accuracy of the machine. It does not apply to the testing of the running of the machine (vibrations, abnormal noises, stick-slip motion of components, etc.) or to machine characteristics (such as speeds, feeds, etc.) which should generally be checked before the accuracy is tested.

## 2 Normative references

The following standards contain provisions which, through reference in this text, constitute provisions of this International Standard. At the time of publication, the editions indicated were valid. All standards are subject to revision, and parties to agreements based on this International Standard 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 : 1986, *Acceptance code for machine tools — Part 1: Geometric accuracy of machines operating under no-load or finishing conditions.*

ISO 701 : 1976, *International gear notation — Symbols for geometrical data.*

ISO 1328 : 1975, *Parallel involute gears — ISO system of accuracy.*

## 3 Preliminary remarks

**3.1** In this International Standard, the dimensions and the permissible deviations are expressed in millimetres and inches.

**3.2** To apply this International Standard, reference should be made to ISO 230-1, especially for the installation of the machine before testing, warming up of spindles and other moving parts, description of measuring methods and recommended accuracy of testing equipment.

**3.3** The sequence in which the geometrical tests are given is related to the sub-assemblies of the machine and this in no way defines the practical order of testing. In order to make the mounting of instruments or gauging easier, tests may be applied in any order.

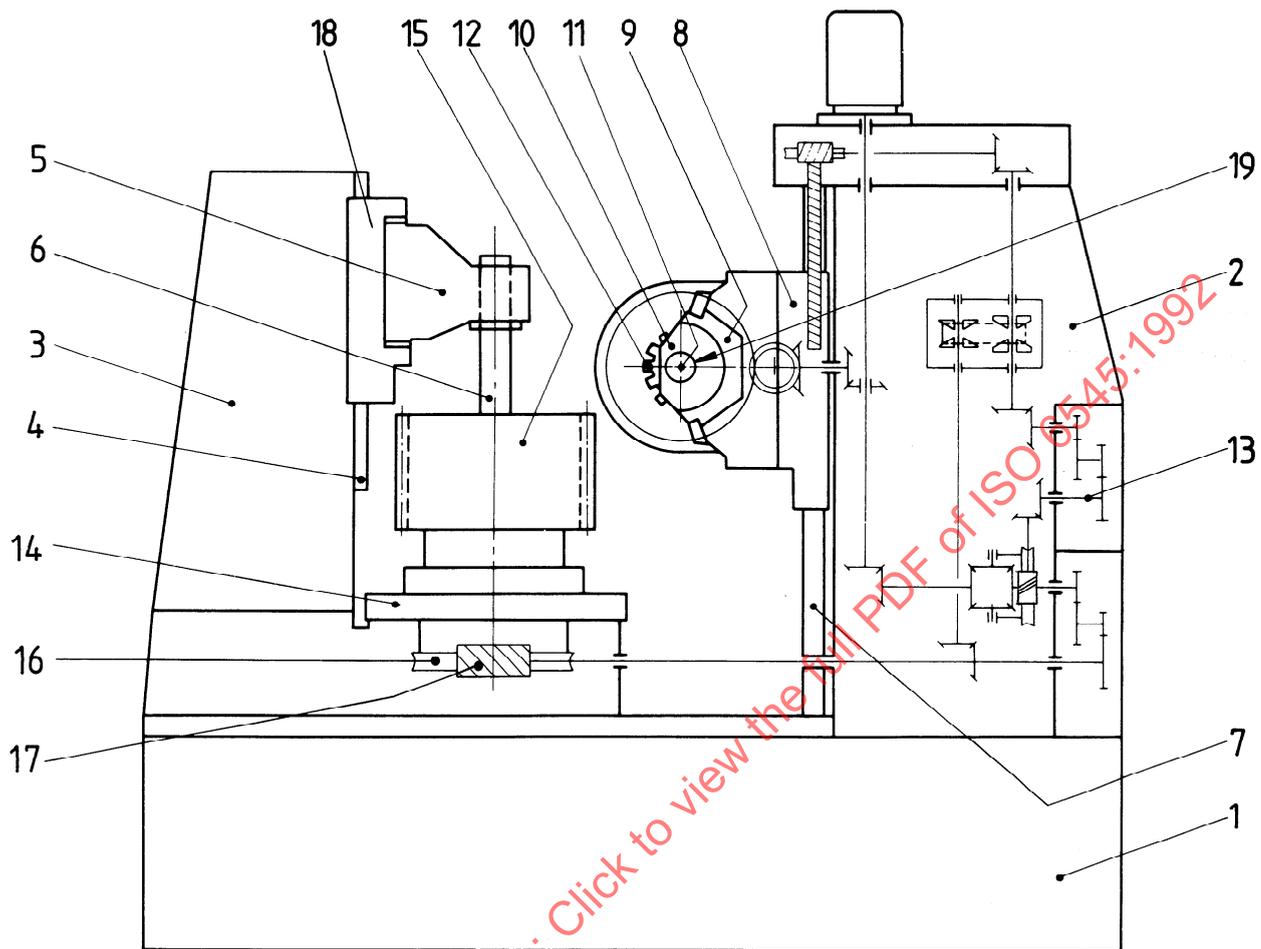
**3.4** When inspecting a machine, it is not always possible, or necessary, to carry out all the tests described in this International Standard. It is up to the user to choose, in agreement with the manufacturer, those tests relating to the existing elements of the machine or to the properties which are of interest, but these tests are to be clearly stated when ordering a machine.

**3.5** Practical tests shall be made with finishing cuts and not with roughing cuts which are liable to generate appreciable cutting forces. The actual feeds and speeds will be selected by the manufacturer to suit the particular machine.

**3.6** When the tolerance is established for a measuring range different from that given in this International Standard (see ISO 230-1 : 1986, 2.311) it should be taken into consideration that the minimum value of tolerance is 0,005 mm (0,000 2 in).

**3.7** The values using the formulae shall be rounded to the nearest 0,001 mm (0,000 1 in).

4 Terminology



Ref.	English language	French language	Russian language	German language
1	Bed	Banc	Станина	Bett
2	Column	Montant	Передняя стойка	Hauptständer
3	Work-steady column	Montant de la lunette	Задняя стойка с люнетом	Gegenhalterständer
4	Work-steady slideway	Glissière de la lunette	Направляющая люнета	Gegenhalterführung
5	Work-steady	Lunette	Люнет	Gegenhalterarm
6	Work arbor (clamping arbor)	Arbre porte-pièce	Оправка	Aufspanndorn
7	Axial slideway	Glissière du chariot axial	Направляющая суппорта фрезы	Axialschlittenführung
8	Axial slide	Chariot axial	Суппорт фрезы	Axialschlitten
9	Tangential slide	Chariot tangentiel (ou porte-fraise)	Поперечный суппорт	Tangentialschlitten
10	Outboard bearing	Contre-palier du madrin porte-fraise	Подшипник оправки фрезы	Fräsdorn-Gegenlager
11	Axis of rotation of the hob spindle	Axe de la broche porte-fraise	Ось шпинделя	Drehachse des Werkzeug-trägers
12	Hob	Fraise-mère	Фреза	Wälzfräser
13	Reference shaft	Arbre de référence	Эталонный вал	Bezugswelle
14	Work-table (-carrier; -spindle)	Plateau porte-pièce	Рабочий стол	Werkstückträger
15	Workpiece	Pièce	Обрабатываемая деталь	Werkstück
16	Index worm wheel	Roue de division	Делительное колесо	Teilschneckenrad
17	Index worm	Vis de division	Делительный винт	Teilschnecke
18	Work-steady slide	Chariot porte-lunette	Суппорт люнета	Gegenhalterschlitten
19	Hob arbor	Arbre porte-fraise	Фрезерная оправка	Fräserdorn

## 5 Symbols

For the purposes of this International Standard, the following symbols in addition to those given in ISO 701 apply.

### 5.1 Reference workpiece

$d_u$	reference diameter
$m_{tu}$	transverse module
$P_{tu}$	transverse diametral pitch
$z_u$	number of teeth

### 5.2 Test workpiece

$b$	face width
$d$	reference diameter
$m$	normal module
$m_t$	transverse module
$P$	normal diametral pitch, in reciprocal inches
$P_t$	transverse diametral pitch, in reciprocal inches
$z$	number of teeth
$\beta$	helix angle

### 5.3 Capacity of the machine

$d_{max}$	reference diameter of the largest workpiece that can be hobbled on the machine
$m_{0,max}$	maximum hob module
$P_{0,min}$	minimum diametral pitch of the hob, in reciprocal inches

### 5.4 Accuracy of the machine or of the test gear

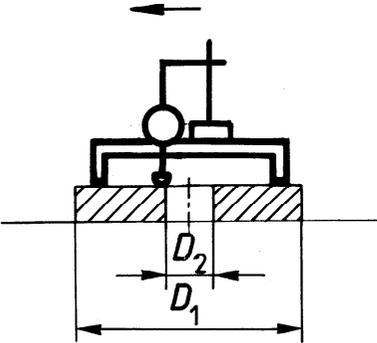
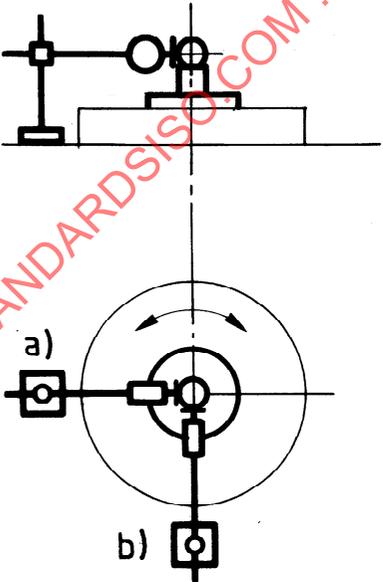
$f_{dk}$	high-frequency component of the angular transmission deviation
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$f_{dk0}$	part of $f_{dk}$ proportional to the transverse module of a reference or test workpiece
$f_{dkT}$	part of $f_{dk}$ proportional to the reference diameter of a reference or test workpiece
$f_{dl}$	low-frequency component of the angular transmission deviation
$f_{dl,max}$	maximum amplitude (peak to peak) of the low-frequency component of the angular transmission deviation
$f_{f\beta}$	helix form deviation
$f_{H\beta}$	helix slope deviation
$f_{pt}$	single pitch deviation
$f_{tk}$	high-frequency component of the tangential linear transmission deviation
$f_{tl}$	low-frequency component of the tangential linear transmission deviation
$f_{xk}$	high-frequency component of the axial linear transmission deviation
$f_{xl}$	low-frequency component of the axial linear transmission deviation
$F_a$	angular transmission deviation
$F_p$	total cumulative pitch deviation
$F_{pj}$	cumulative pitch deviation
$F_t$	tangential linear transmission deviation
$F_x$	axial linear transmission deviation
$F_\alpha$	total profile deviation

### 5.5 Additional symbols

$p_1$	number of periods of the cumulative pitch deviation defined in accordance with 8.2
$s$	length of arc on a reference circle
$z_S$	number of starts of the index worm
$z_T$	number of teeth of the index worm wheel

6 Geometrical tests

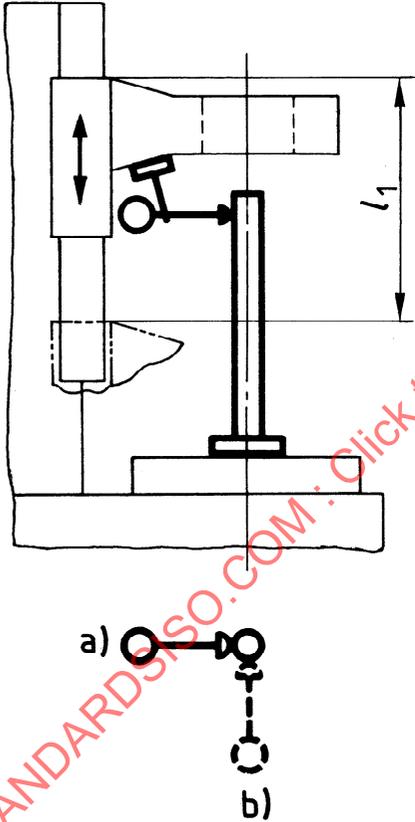
No.	Diagram	Object
G1		<p>A – WORK-TABLE</p> <p>Measurement of the diametral straightness of the surface of the work-table</p>
G2		<p>Measurement of radial run-out of the axis of rotation of the work-table or work-spindle</p>

Permissible deviation		Measuring instruments	Observations and references to the ISO 230-1 : 1986 acceptance code
0,001 mm	0,000 1 in		
$d, D, l, m$ in millimetres	$d, D, l, m, \frac{1}{P}$ in inches		
$6 + 0,6 \sqrt{D_1 - D_2}$ Straight or concave	$2,36 + 1,19 \sqrt{D_1 - D_2}$	Straightedge and dial gauge, level or other equipment	Subclauses 5.2 and 5.3  Trace the surface of the work-table with a precision dial gauge using the bridge-type straight-edge as a reference.  Machines without work-tables do not require this test. For machines up to 500 mm diameter work-table check the straightness on two diameters and on machines with a work-table greater than 500 mm on four diameters.
$4 + 0,1 \sqrt{d_{\max}}$	$1,57 + 0,2 \sqrt{d_{\max}}$	Flat-tipped dial gauge, ball, and special support or test cylinder	Subclause 5.612  Place two gauges, located 90° apart at a) and b) against the ball, perpendicular to the axis of rotation of the work-spindle. Adjust the ball on the support so that the variations of the indicator readings of both dial gauges during one revolution of the work-table will be as small as possible.  The variations of the indicator readings at a) and b) shall be recorded as the measured radial run-out.  Take measurements in both directions of rotation of the work-spindle at a) and b). The largest of the indicator reading variations shall be recorded as the measured radial runout.  These measurements can also be made by using a test cylinder in place of the ball and special support.

No.	Diagram	Object
G3		<p>Measurement of periodic axial slip of the work-spindle</p>
G4		<p>Measurement of camming of the work-table</p>

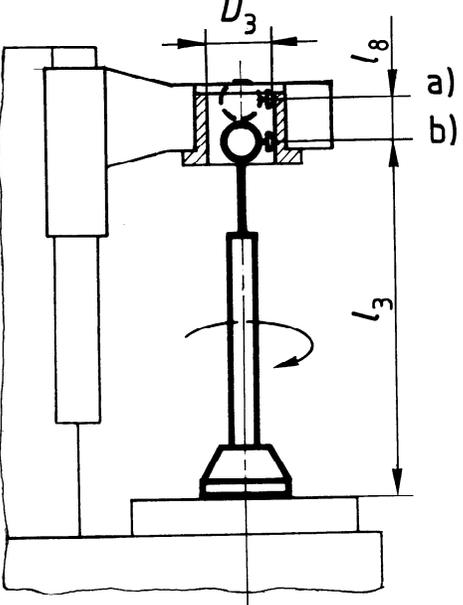
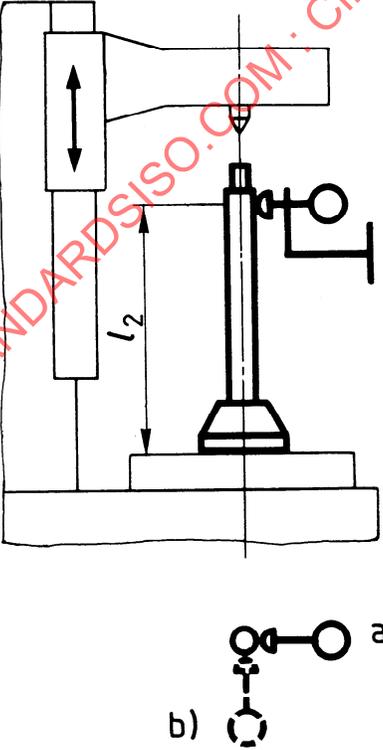
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Permissible deviation		Measuring instruments	Observations and references to the ISO 230-1 : 1986 acceptance code
0,001 mm	0,000 1 in		
$d, D, l, m$ in millimetres	$d, D, l, m, \frac{1}{P}$ in inches		
$4 + 0,06 \sqrt{d_{\max}}$	$1,57 + 0,12 \sqrt{d_{\max}}$	Flat-tipped dial gauge, ball and special support	<p>Subclauses 5.622.1 and 5.622.2</p> <p>Place the stylus of the dial gauge in alignment with the axis of rotation of the work-spindle and against the ball adjusted as in test G2.</p> <p>Take measurements in both directions of rotation of the work-spindle.</p> <p>On machines where the work arbor axis is horizontal, apply a force <math>F</math>, if necessary<sup>*)</sup>, in order to eliminate the axial play in the bearing; the value of this force shall be specified by the manufacturer.</p> <p><sup>*)</sup> Not necessary in the case of axially preloaded bearings.</p>
$6 + 0,25 \sqrt{D_1}$	$2,36 + 0,5 \sqrt{D_1}$	Crown-tipped dial gauge	<p>Subclause 5.632</p> <p>Touch the work-table surface with a dial gauge successively at two points a) and b) located 90° apart on the largest possible measuring circle diameter (one measuring point a) or b) opposite the hob).</p> <p>Take measurements in both directions of rotation of the work-table. The largest of the indicator reading variations shall be recorded as the measured camming.</p> <p>On machines where the work arbor axis is horizontal, apply a force <math>F</math>, if necessary<sup>*)</sup>, as in test G3.</p> <p>NOTE — It may be useful to put a flat block between the stylus and the table surface.</p> <p><sup>*)</sup> Not necessary in the case of axially preloaded bearings.</p>

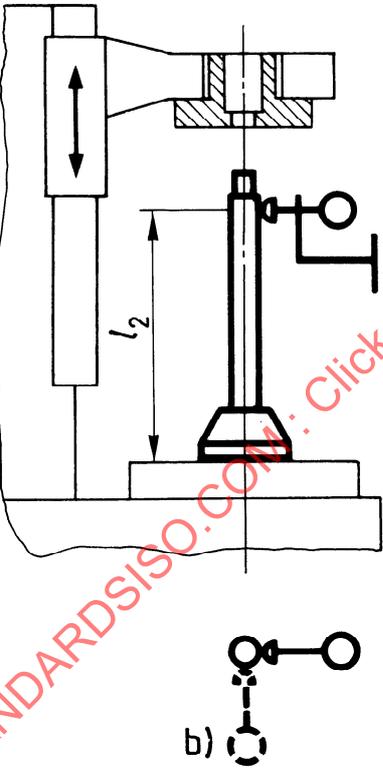
No.	Diagram	Object
G5	 <p data-bbox="191 1635 718 1680"><math>l_1</math> maximum working traverse of the work-steady</p>	<p data-bbox="1053 414 1308 459"><b>B – WORK-STEADY</b></p> <p data-bbox="925 1433 1452 1534">Measurement of parallelism of the work-steady movement with the axis of rotation of the work arbor</p>

Permissible deviation		Measuring instruments	Observations and references to the ISO 230-1 : 1986 acceptance code								
0,001 mm	0,000 1 in										
$d, D, l, m$ in millimetres	$d, D, l, m, \frac{1}{P}$ in inches										
<p>a)</p> <p>Permissible deviation at the free end of the test mandrel towards the axis of the hob spindle:</p> <table style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="width: 50%; text-align: center;"><math>8 + 0,8 \sqrt{l_1}</math></td> <td style="width: 50%; text-align: center;"><math>3,15 + 1,59 \sqrt{l_1}</math></td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="2" style="text-align: center;">in the opposite direction:</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;"><math>4 + 0,4 \sqrt{l_1}</math></td> <td style="text-align: center;"><math>1,57 + 0,79 \sqrt{l_1}</math></td> </tr> </table> <p>b)</p> <table style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="width: 50%; text-align: center;"><math>6 + 0,5 \sqrt{l_1}</math></td> <td style="width: 50%; text-align: center;"><math>2,36 + 0,99 \sqrt{l_1}</math></td> </tr> </table>		$8 + 0,8 \sqrt{l_1}$	$3,15 + 1,59 \sqrt{l_1}$	in the opposite direction:		$4 + 0,4 \sqrt{l_1}$	$1,57 + 0,79 \sqrt{l_1}$	$6 + 0,5 \sqrt{l_1}$	$2,36 + 0,99 \sqrt{l_1}$	<p>Crown-tipped dial gauge and cylindrical test mandrel</p>	<p>Subclause 5.422.3</p> <p>Attach the dial gauge to the work-steady near the bore of the steady, and place the tip against the test mandrel in positions a) and b). Adjust the test mandrel to its position of mean radial run-out for each measuring direction.</p> <p>Take measurements at a) and b) over the full working traverse of the work-steady, with the work-steady slide clamped, if applicable.</p> <p>Determine the mean of the variations of the indicator readings at a) and b) per spindle revolution. The variation of the mean values is the deviation of parallelism.</p> <p>These measurements may also be taken with a recording instrument while the work arbor is rotating.</p>
$8 + 0,8 \sqrt{l_1}$	$3,15 + 1,59 \sqrt{l_1}$										
in the opposite direction:											
$4 + 0,4 \sqrt{l_1}$	$1,57 + 0,79 \sqrt{l_1}$										
$6 + 0,5 \sqrt{l_1}$	$2,36 + 0,99 \sqrt{l_1}$										

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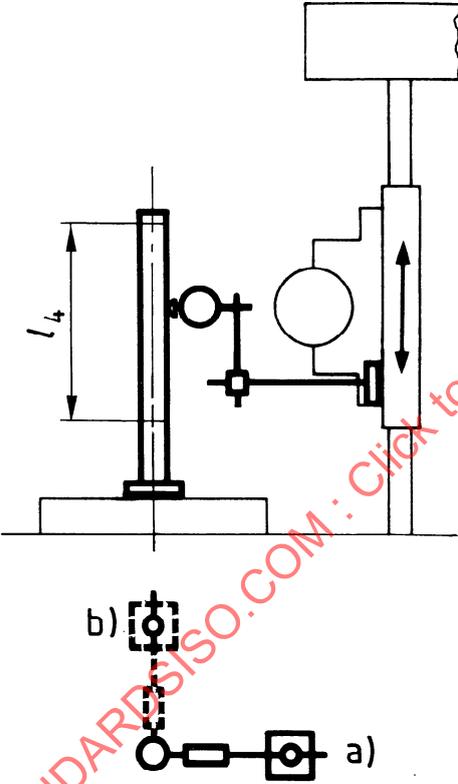
No.	Diagram	Object
G6.1	 <p><math>l_3</math> maximum working height of the work-steady above the surface of the table  <math>l_8</math> distance between the two measuring planes  <math>D_3</math> diameter of the bush bore</p>	<p>Measurement of coincidence of the work-steady bush bore with the work arbor axis of rotation</p>
G6.2	 <p><math>l_2</math> distance between the measuring point and the surface of the table</p>	<p>For machines with centres</p> <p>Measurement of coincidence or alignment of the work-steady centre with the axis of rotation of the work arbor</p>

Permissible deviation		Measuring instruments	Observations and references to the ISO 230-1 : 1986 acceptance code
0,001 mm	0,000 1 in		
$d, D, l, m$ in millimetres	$d, D, l, m, \frac{1}{P}$ in inches		
$6 + 0,6 \sqrt{l_3}$	$2,36 + 1,19 \sqrt{l_3}$	Crown-tipped dial gauge and its support	<p>Subclause 5.442</p> <p>If this test cannot be performed then test G6.3 shall be performed.</p> <p>Place the dial gauge and its support on the work-table and touch the inside of the steady bush bore which is placed at the maximum working height.</p> <p>Take measurements near the top and bottom ends of the steady bush bore in both directions of rotation of the work-table, in positions a) and b) at a distance of <math>l_8</math> apart, with the work-steady clamped during the measurements, if applicable.</p> <p>The variation the readings (ignoring the effect of form deviations) divided by two is the deviation of the coaxiality. These permissible deviations apply to each of the two measurements.</p> <p>NOTE — If</p> $\frac{l_8}{D_3} < 0,5$ <p>and</p> $l_8 < 80 \text{ mm}; l_8 < 3,15 \text{ in}$ <p>only one check at <math>l_3 + \frac{l_8}{2}</math> is necessary.</p>
<p>a)</p> <p>Permissible deviation (offset) towards the hob spindle:</p> $6 + 0,4 \sqrt{l_2}$ <p>in the opposite direction:</p> $3 + 0,2 \sqrt{l_2}$ <p>b)</p> <p>Permissible deviation</p> $6 + 0,4 \sqrt{l_2}$	$2,36 + 0,79 \sqrt{l_2}$ $1,18 + 0,4 \sqrt{l_2}$ $2,36 + 0,79 \sqrt{l_2}$	Crown-tipped dial gauge, test mandrel or clamping arbor	<p>Subclause 5.44</p> <p>Place the stylus of the dial gauge against the clamping arbor or test mandrel at positions a) and b) at a distance <math>l_2</math> from the work-table. This distance <math>l_2</math> extends from the work-table to a point adjacent to the work-steady.</p> <p>Adjust the clamping arbor to its position of mean radial run-out for each measuring direction.</p> <p>Take measurements at a) and b) with the work steady set against the clamping arbor, and also with it separated from the clamping arbor. The work-steady shall be clamped during the measurements, if applicable. The variations of the indicator readings, caused by setting the work-steady against the clamping arbor, is the measured deviation.</p> <p>These measurements may also be taken while the work arbor is rotating.</p> <p>Determine the mean value of the variations of the indicator readings at a) and b) per work arbor revolution with the work-steady set against, and separated from, the clamping arbor. The difference of the mean values of the indicator readings is the measured deviation.</p>

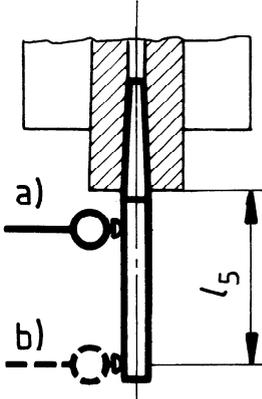
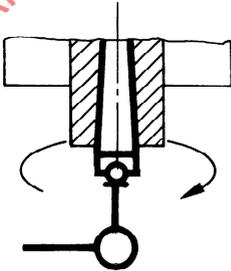
No.	Diagram	Object
G6.3	 <p><math>l_2</math> distance between the measuring point and the surface of the table</p>	<p>Measurement of coincidence of the work-steady bush bore with the axis of rotation of the work arbor</p>

Permissible deviation		Measuring instruments	Observations and references to the ISO 230-1 : 1986 acceptance code
0,001 mm	0,000 1 in		
$d, D, l, m$ in millimetres	$d, D, l, m, \frac{1}{P}$ in inches		
<p>a) and b)</p> $6 + 0,4 \sqrt{l_2}$ <p>For a), deviation (offset) only permissible towards the hob spindle.</p> <p>The readings shall not exceed the permissible deviation minus one-half of the play.</p>	$2,36 + 0,79 \sqrt{l_2}$	<p>Crown-tipped dial gauge, test mandrel or clamping arbor</p>	<p>Subclause 5.44</p> <p>If the test G6.1 cannot be accomplished this test shall be performed.</p> <p>Place the stylus of the dial gauge against the aligned clamping arbor in positions a) and b) at a distance <math>l_2</math> from the work-table. This distance <math>l_2</math> extends from the work-table to a point adjacent to the work-steady.</p> <p>Adjust the clamping arbor to its position of mean radial run-out for each direction.</p> <p>Take measurements at a) and b) with the work-steady set against, and also with it separated from, the clamping arbor. If applicable, the work-steady shall be clamped against the column during the measurement.</p> <p>The variation of the reading of the dial gauge caused by setting the work-steady against the clamping arbor, plus one-half of the play between bore and journal, is the measured deviation.</p> <p>These measurements may also be taken while the clamping arbor is rotating.</p>

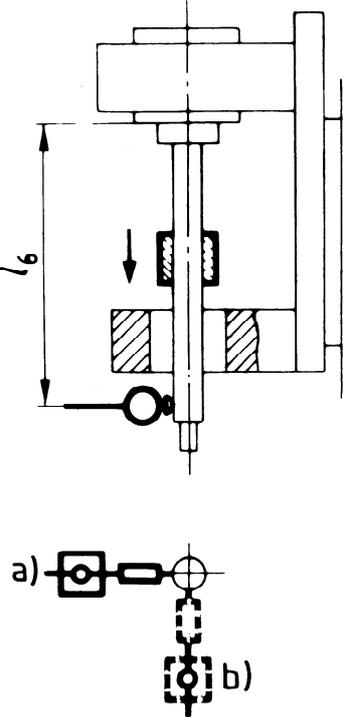
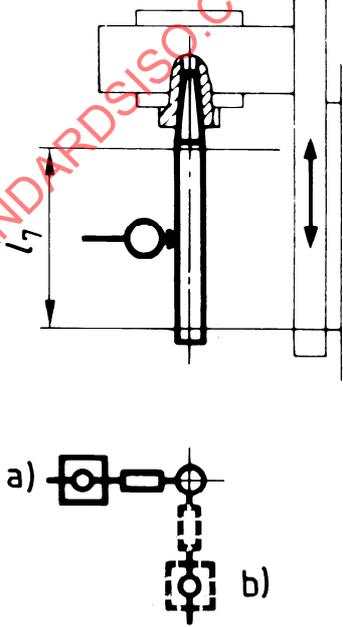
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No.	Diagram	Object
G7	 <p data-bbox="188 1659 598 1693"><math>l_4</math> maximum traverse of the axial slide</p>	<p data-bbox="922 421 1390 454"><b>C – AXIAL AND TANGENTIAL SLIDES</b></p> <p data-bbox="922 1178 1445 1267">Measurement of parallelism of the axial slide movement with the axis of rotation of the work-spindle</p>

Permissible deviation		Measuring instruments	Observations and references to the ISO 230-1 : 1991 acceptance code								
0,001 mm	0,000 1 in										
$d, D, l, m$ in millimetres	$d, D, l, m, \frac{1}{P}$ in inches										
<p>a)</p> <p>Permissible deviation at end of test mandrel towards the axis of the hob spindle:</p> <table style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="width: 50%; text-align: center;"><math>8 + 0,8 \sqrt{l_4}</math></td> <td style="width: 50%; text-align: center;"><math>3,15 + 1,59 \sqrt{l_4}</math></td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="2" style="text-align: center;">in the opposite direction:</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;"><math>4 + 0,4 \sqrt{l_4}</math></td> <td style="text-align: center;"><math>1,57 + 0,79 \sqrt{l_4}</math></td> </tr> </table> <p>b)</p> <table style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="width: 50%; text-align: center;"><math>6 + 0,5 \sqrt{l_4}</math></td> <td style="width: 50%; text-align: center;"><math>2,36 + 0,99 \sqrt{l_4}</math></td> </tr> </table> <p>The deviations noted in planes a) and b) shall not exceed the permissible limits at any distance between the axes of the hob and work arbor.</p>		$8 + 0,8 \sqrt{l_4}$	$3,15 + 1,59 \sqrt{l_4}$	in the opposite direction:		$4 + 0,4 \sqrt{l_4}$	$1,57 + 0,79 \sqrt{l_4}$	$6 + 0,5 \sqrt{l_4}$	$2,36 + 0,99 \sqrt{l_4}$	<p>Crown-tipped dial gauge and test mandrel</p>	<p>Subclause 5.422.2</p> <p>Place the dial gauge on the axial slide and touch the test mandrel in two perpendicular planes a) and b).</p> <p>Adjust the test mandrel to its position of mean radial run-out.</p> <p>Take measurements in the two planes a) and b) along the full traverse of the axial slide and in both directions of displacement of this slide.</p> <p>On hobbing machines with oblique feed (Grant method), the tangential slideways shall be set to 0°.</p> <p>The variations of the indicator readings in planes a) and b) are the measured deviations.</p> <p>These measurements may also be taken while the work-spindle is rotating. Determine the mean value of the variations of the indicator readings in planes a) and b) per work-spindle revolution along the full traverse of the axial slide and in both directions of displacement of this slide.</p> <p>The variations of the mean values of the indicator readings are the measured deviations in a) and b).</p>
$8 + 0,8 \sqrt{l_4}$	$3,15 + 1,59 \sqrt{l_4}$										
in the opposite direction:											
$4 + 0,4 \sqrt{l_4}$	$1,57 + 0,79 \sqrt{l_4}$										
$6 + 0,5 \sqrt{l_4}$	$2,36 + 0,99 \sqrt{l_4}$										

No.	Diagram	Object
G8	 <p><math>l_5</math> half the maximum distance between the hob spindle nose and the middle of the outboard bearing of the hob arbor</p>	<p>Measurement of run-out of the mounting bore in the hob spindle:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) near the hob spindle nose;</li> <li>b) at a distance <math>l_5</math> from the hob spindle nose.</li> </ul>
G9		<p>Measurement of periodic axial slip of the hob spindle</p>

Permissible deviation		Measuring instruments	Observations and references to the ISO 230-1 : 1986 acceptance code
0,001 mm	0,000 1 in		
$d, D, l, m$ in millimetres	$d, D, l, m, \frac{1}{P}$ in inches		
6	a) 2,36 b) $2,36 + 1,19 \sqrt{l_5}$	Crown-tipped dial gauge and test mandrel	Subclause 5.612 Take measurements in the two directions of rotation with the axis preferably set to the vertical position.
$6 + 0,6 \sqrt{l_5}$	$2,36 + 1,19 \sqrt{l_5}$		
$4 + 0,6 \sqrt{m_{0, \max}}$	$1,57 + 1,19 \sqrt{\frac{1}{P_{0, \min}}}$ or $1,57 + 1,19 \sqrt{m_{0, \max}}$	Flat-tipped dial gauge, preloading device if necessary, test mandrel and ball	Subclause 5.622 Place the stylus of the dial gauge against the ball located in the centre hole of the test mandrel, and apply a force $F$ , if necessary <sup>*)</sup> , in order to eliminate the axial play in the bearing. The value of this force shall be specified by the manufacturer.  Take measurements in both directions of rotation.  <sup>*)</sup> Not necessary in the case of axially preloaded bearings.

No.	Diagram	Object
G10	 <p><math>l_6</math> distance between the measuring point adjacent to the free end of the hob arbor and the hob spindle nose</p>	<p>Measurement of coincidence of the outboard bearing with the hob spindle axis</p>
G11	 <p><math>l_7</math> maximum traverse of the tangential slide</p>	<p>Measurement of parallelism of the tangential slide movement with the axis of rotation of the hob spindle</p>

Permissible deviation		Measuring instruments	Observations and references to the ISO 230-1 : 1986 acceptance code
0,001 mm	0,000 1 in		
$d, D, l, m$ in millimetres	$d, D, l, m, \frac{1}{P}$ in inches		
<p>a) and b)</p> $6 + 0,5 \sqrt{l_6}$ <p>In a), deviation permissible only towards the axis of the work arbor</p>	<p>a) and b)</p> $2,36 + 0,99 \sqrt{l_6}$	<p>Crown-tipped dial gauge, test bush, and hob arbor</p>	<p>Subclause 5.442</p> <p>Place the stylus of the dial gauge against the hob arbor successively in two perpendicular planes a) and b) and as near as possible to the outboard bearing. The hob spindle should preferably be set to a vertical position.</p> <p>Adjust the hob arbor to its position of mean radial run-out for each measuring direction.</p> <p>Take measurements in positions a) and b) first without the test bush inserted in the outboard bearing, then with it inserted.</p> <p>The measured deviation is equal to the sum of the coincidence variation caused by inserting the test bush plus half the play between the test bush and the hob arbor.</p> <p>These measurements may also be taken while the hob spindle is rotating.</p>
<p>a) and b)</p> $6 + 0,5 \sqrt{l_7}$	<p>a) and b)</p> $2,36 + 0,99 \sqrt{l_7}$	<p>Crown-tipped dial gauge and test mandrel</p>	<p>Subclause 5.422.3</p> <p>Place the stylus of the dial gauge against the test mandrel in two perpendicular planes a) and b). Adjust the mandrel to its position of mean radial run-out for each measuring direction.</p> <p>Take measurements in planes a) and b) along the full traverse, in both directions of displacement, of the tangential slide. The axis of the hob spindle shall if possible be set to a vertical position.</p> <p>If the tangential slide is clamped during hobbing, the measurements shall be taken in the clamped condition.</p> <p>The variations of the indicator readings in planes a) and b) are the measured deviations.</p> <p>These measurements may also be taken while the hob spindle is rotating.</p>

7 Kinematic tests

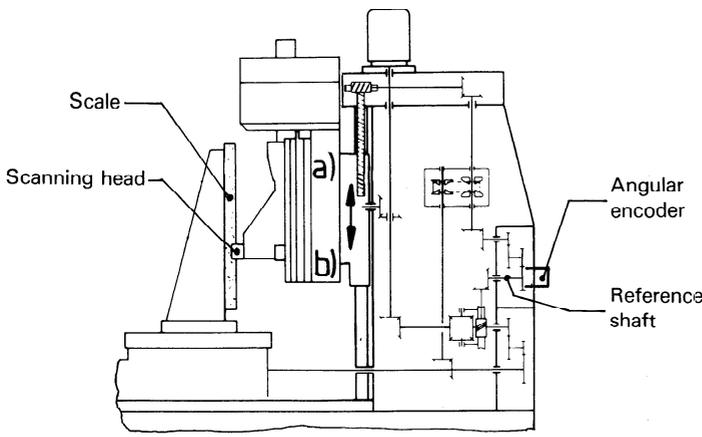
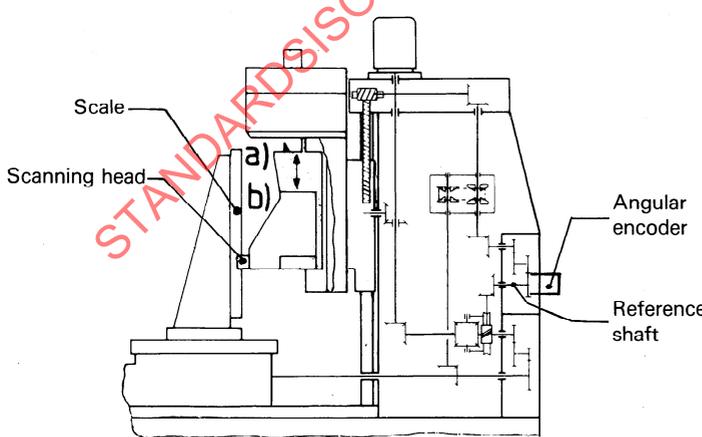
7.1 Description of the tests

Instead of the following kinematic tests, practical tests, see clause 8, may be carried out.

No.	Diagram	Object
K1	<p>Angular displacement testers</p>	<p>Rotation of the work-spindle relative to the rotation of the hob spindle</p>

Permissible deviation		Measuring instruments	Observations and references to the ISO 230-1 : 1986 acceptance code
0,001 mm	0,000 1 in		
$d, D, l, m$ in millimetres	$d, D, l, m, \frac{1}{P}$ in inches		
$f_{dl} = 1,13 \sqrt{d_{u1}}$ $f_{dk1} = f_{dk2} = f_{dk}$ $f_{dk} = 5 + 1,5 \sqrt{m_{0,max}}$	$f_{dl} = 2,24 \sqrt{d_{u1}}$ $f_{dk} = 1,97 + 2,98 \sqrt{\frac{1}{P_{0,min}}}$ or $f_{dk} = 1,97 + 2,98 \sqrt{m_{0,max}}$	Angular transmission deviation measuring device	<p>Attach angular displacement testers (I and II) to the work- and hob spindles.</p> <p>Take measurements in both directions of rotation of the work-spindle during continuous motion, under no-load conditions, with the hob spindle rotating in the direction preferably selected in operation and the machine set up for the reference workpiece ① or ② respectively.</p> <p>If the measured deviation <math>f_{dk1}</math> or <math>f_{dk2}</math> exceeds 80 % of the permissible deviation, repeat the measurements with the hob spindle rotating in the opposite direction (provided that the design of the machine permits this) to check that <math>f_{dk1}</math> and <math>f_{dk2}</math> do not have values over the permissible deviation.</p> <p>Reference workpiece ① :</p> $d_{u1} = \frac{2}{3} d_{max}; m_{tu1} = \frac{1}{3} m_{0,max}; P_{tu1} = 3 P_{0,min}$ $z_{u1} = \frac{d_{u1}}{m_{tu1}} = \frac{2d_{max}}{m_{0,max}} \text{ or } z_{u1} = 2 d_{max} P_{0,min}$ <p>Reference workpiece ② :</p> $d_{u2} = \frac{1}{3} d_{max}; m_{tu2} = m_{0,max}; P_{tu2} = P_{0,min}$ $z_{u2} = \frac{d_{u2}}{m_{tu2}} = \frac{1}{3} \frac{d_{max}}{m_{0,max}} \text{ or } z_{u2} = \frac{1}{3} d_{max} P_{0,min}$ <p>where</p> <p><math>d_{u1}, m_{tu1}, z_{u1}, P_{tu1}</math> and <math>d_{u2}, m_{tu2}, z_{u2}, P_{tu2}</math> are the reference diameter, transverse module, number of teeth and transverse diametral pitch of the reference workpieces ① and ② respectively.</p>

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No.	Diagram	Object
K2	 <p><math>l_4</math> maximum traverse of the axial slide</p>	<p>Movement of the axial slide relative to the rotation of the reference shaft in the slide drive</p>
K3	 <p><math>l_7</math> maximum traverse of the tangential slide</p>	<p>Movement of the tangential slide relative to the rotation of the reference shaft in the slide drive</p>

Permissible deviation		Measuring instruments	Observations and references to the ISO 230-1 : 1986 acceptance code
0,001 mm	0,000 1 in		
$d, D, l, m$ in millimetres	$d, D, l, m, \frac{1}{P}$ in inches		
$f_{xl} = 1,2 \sqrt{l}$ $0 < l \leq l_4$ <p>The measured deviation shall not exceed the permissible deviation on any length <math>l</math>. The component of the tangential linear transmission deviation is not taken into account.</p> $f_{xk} = 6 + 0,6 \sqrt{m_{0, \max}}$	$f_{xl} = 2,38 \sqrt{l}$ $f_{xk} = 2,36 + 1,19 \sqrt{\frac{1}{P_{0, \min}}}$ <p>or</p> $f_{xk} = 2,36 + 1,19 \sqrt{m_{0, \max}}$	Linear transmission deviation measuring device	<p>Attach the scale of the measuring device to the bed or column of the machine, the scanning head to the axial slide, and the angular encoder to the reference shaft.</p> <p>Take measurements with the axial slide moving in both directions a) and b) under no-load conditions.</p> <p>Hobbing machines with oblique feed (Grant method) and special machines for cutting worm wheels do not require this test.</p> <p>A laser interferometer may be used instead of the scale and the scanning head.</p>
$f_{tl} = 1 \sqrt{l}$ $0 < l \leq l_7$ <p>The measured deviation shall not exceed the permissible deviation on any length <math>l</math>. The component of the axial linear transmission deviation is not taken into account.</p> $f_{tk} = 6 + 0,6 \sqrt{m_{0, \max}}$	$f_{tl} = 1,98 \sqrt{l}$ $f_{tk} = 2,36 + 1,19 \sqrt{\frac{1}{P_{0, \min}}}$ <p>or</p> $f_{tk} = 2,36 + 1,19 \sqrt{m_{0, \max}}$	Linear transmission deviation measuring device	<p>Attach the scale of the measuring device to the bed or column of the machine, the scanning head to the tangential slide, and the angular encoder to the reference shaft.</p> <p>Take measurements with the tangential slide moving in both directions a) and b) under no-load conditions.</p> <p>Hobbing machines with oblique feed (Grant method) and machines without tangential feed do not require this test.</p> <p>A laser interferometer may be used instead of the scale and the scanning head.</p>

## 7.2 Notes relating to kinematic tests

### 7.2.1 Test K1

The accuracy of the rotation of the work-spindle relative to the rotation of the hob spindle is determined by the magnitude of the form and positional deviations of all elements in the gear train between the work-spindle and the hob spindle. As all these elements rotate, their deviations will recur periodically in accordance with their respective frequencies of rotation, so that the deviation of the relative turning motion will be always the sum of several periodic deviation components. For practical reasons, it is advisable to separate the low-frequency component from the higher frequency components.

**7.2.1.1 angular transmission deviation,  $F_d$ :** Deviation of the angular position of the work-spindle from its desired position determined by the respective position of the hob spindle and the setting of the machine, i.e. the transmission ratio of the gear train between hob spindle and work-spindle which in this case is assumed to be free from deviation. The deviation is measured as the length of arc on the reference circle of a reference workpiece.

**7.2.1.2 low-frequency component,  $f_{dl}$ , of the angular transmission deviation:** Component caused by the low-frequency component of the tangential composite deviation of the index worm wheel in the installed position and the instability of the axis of rotation of the work-spindle in the measuring plane.

**7.2.1.3 high-frequency component,  $f_{dk}$ , of the angular transmission deviation:** Component caused by deviations of the angular position of the elements rotating at higher speeds than the work-spindle. The lower frequency limit of these high-frequency components equals half the frequency of rotation of the slowest running shaft (the work-spindle excluded).

The high-frequency component of the angular transmission deviation includes components which are proportional to the diameter and to the transverse module of the workpiece. For this reason, the procedure specified for test K1 is convenient for taking measurements with a small module and a large diameter as well as with a large module and a small diameter (reference workpieces ① and ② respectively).

If the measuring method for test K1 is impracticable for one or the other of the reference workpieces for reasons inherent in the machine or the necessary testing equipment (e.g. working range of the measuring instruments), values other than those specified for  $d_{u1}$  and  $m_{tu1}$  or  $d_{u2}$  and  $m_{tu2}$  respectively may be used for  $d_u$  and  $m_{tu}$ . The tolerances shall then be calculated as detailed below.

Deviating from the requirements for test K1, the angular transmission deviation of single-purpose machines may be measured with respect to the reference diameter and transverse module corresponding to those under which the machine will work in actual operation.

If the machine is tested on the basis of a setting corresponding to a reference workpiece having the reference diameter  $d_u$  and the transverse module  $m_{tu}$ ,  $f_{dku}$  and  $f_{dlu}$  are as follows:

$$f_{dku} = 0,6 f_{dk} \left( \frac{m_{tu}}{m_{0,max}} + 2 \frac{d_u}{d_{ma}} \right) \text{ in the metric version,}$$

or

$$f_{dku} = 0,6 f_{dk} \left( \frac{P_{0,min}}{P_{tu}} + 2 \frac{d_u}{d_{max}} \right) \text{ in the inch version}$$

and

$$f_{dlu} = 0,9 \sqrt{s} \text{ in the metric version, or}$$

$$f_{dlu} = 1,79 \sqrt{s} \text{ in the inch version.}$$

The requirements for  $f_{dlu}$  have to be met for any length of arc from  $s = 0$  to  $s = d_u \cdot \pi/2$ .

NOTE — For checking over half the circumference ( $s = d_u \cdot \pi/2$ ), the limit deviation is

$$f_{dlu,max} = 1,13 \sqrt{d_u} \text{ in the metric version, or}$$

$$f_{dlu,max} = 2,24 \sqrt{d_u} \text{ in the inch version.}$$

The relationship between the instantaneous values of the angular transmission deviation is

$$F_{du} = f_{dlu} + f_{dku}$$

The permissible cumulative pitch deviation  $F_{pj}$  over a sector of  $j$  pitches shall be calculated as follows:

$$F_{pj} = F_d = f_{dl} + f_{dk}$$

$$F_{pj/u} = 0,9 \sqrt{s} + f_{dku} = 1,6 \sqrt{j m_{tu}} + f_{dku} \text{ in the metric version, or}$$

$$F_{pj/u} = 1,79 \sqrt{s} + f_{dku} = 3,17 \sqrt{j/P_{tu}} + f_{dku} \text{ in the inch version.}$$

The testing equipment for  $F_d$ ,  $f_{dl}$  and  $f_{dk}$  consists of testing devices with optical, magnetic or other index plates as well as seismic devices.

As the reference workpieces only provide reference values for checking the angular transmission deviation between the work-

spindle and the hob spindle, the module  $m_{tu1} = \frac{m_{0,max}}{3}$  and

the transverse diametral pitch  $P_{tu1} = 3P_{0,min}$  may deviate from a standardized value of modules, or diametral pitch, respectively, and the numbers of teeth  $z_{u1}$  and  $z_{u2}$  need not be integers. However, if the testing equipment employed only permits the use of integral values of  $z_{u1}$  and  $z_{u2}$ , the module of the reference workpiece shall be selected so that  $d_{u1}$  and  $d_{u2}$  will have the required values. In this case the tolerances for  $f_{dku}$  of the reference workpiece shall be calculated in accordance with the formula stated above. This applies, above all, to machines on which the modules that can be hobbled are large in relation to the maximum workpiece diameter of the machine.

### 7.2.2 Tests K2 and K3

**7.2.2.1 linear transmission deviations,  $F_x$  or  $F_t$ :** Deviation of the position of the axial slide or tangential slide from its desired position.

The desired position is determined by the transmission ratio of the gear train between slide and reference shaft (which, in this

case, is assumed to be free from deviations) and the respective angular position of the reference shaft in the slide drive. The reference shaft may be any shaft in the drive of the slide (axial or tangential) between the feed spindle and the differential. It could, for example, be the shaft of a differential change gear. The reference shaft may be chosen by the manufacturer.

**7.2.2.2 low-frequency components,  $f_{xl}$  and  $f_{tl}$ , of the linear transmission deviation:** Components caused mainly by lead deviations, deformation of the feed screw, and tilting, i.e. variation of inclination of the axial or tangential slide to the column while moving.

**7.2.2.3 high-frequency components,  $f_{xk}$  and  $f_{tk}$ , of the linear transmission deviation:** Components caused by angular position deviation of the faster rotating elements between reference shaft and feed screw. The lower frequency

limit of these high-frequency components is equal to half the rotary frequency of the slowest running shaft (feed screw included).

Apart from the above, high-frequency components of the linear transmission deviation may also result from geometric defects of components of the feed screw itself.

**7.2.3 Tests K1, K2 and K3**

The course of the deviation shall be plotted on a diagram as a function of the length  $l$  (tests K2 and K3) or the arc  $s$  (test K1, see figure 1).

The curves of the positive and negative permissible deviations should be drawn on transparent paper on the same scale for both vertical and horizontal coordinates.

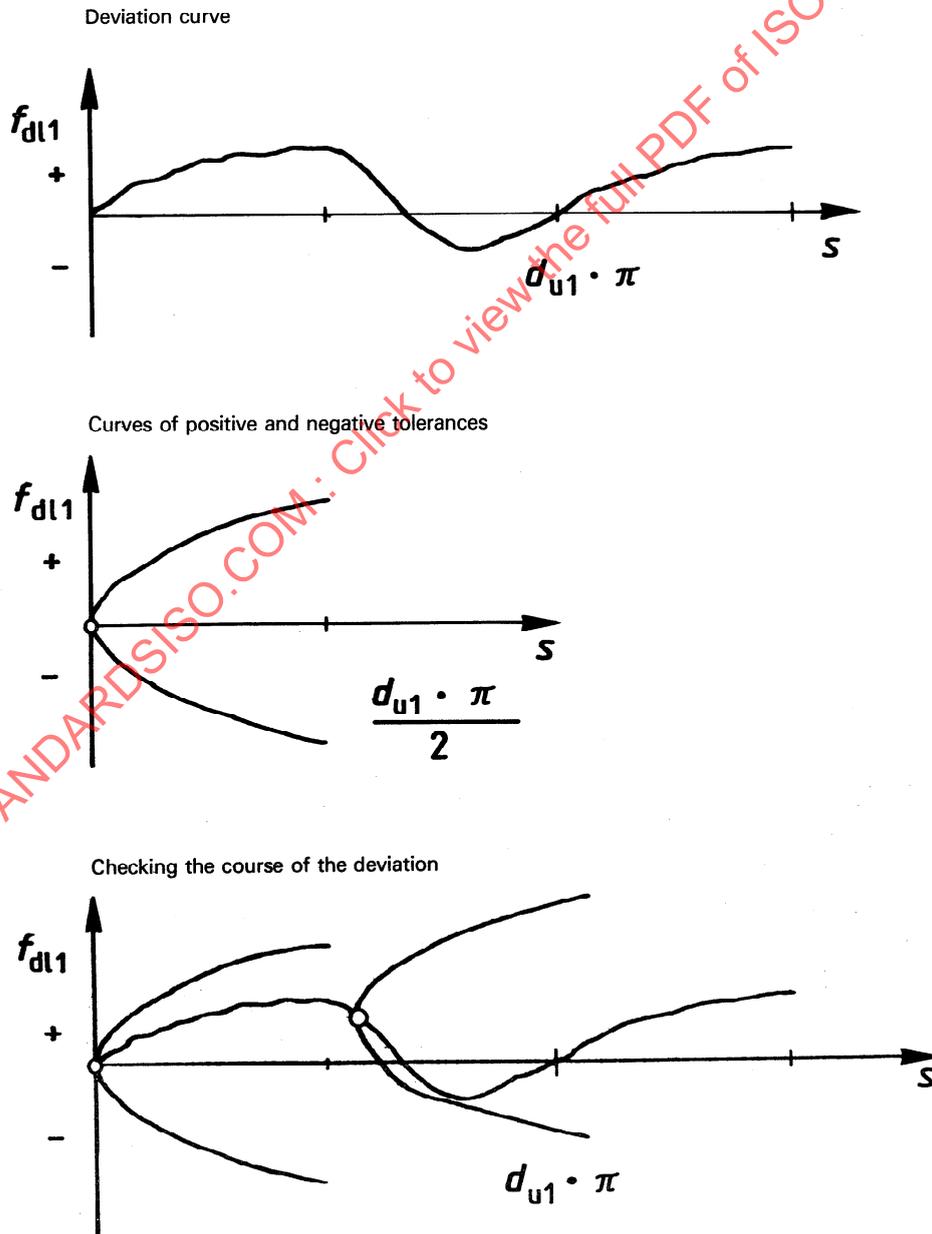


Figure 1 — Example for test K1

If the origin of the coordinates of this tolerance curve is then shifted along the measured curve in such a manner that the  $l$  or  $s$  axes remain parallel, the deviation curve shall always lie within the zone defined by the two tolerance curves.

## 8 Practical tests

When the cutting of a test gear is agreed between the manufacturer and the user as indirect verification of the accuracy of the machine, all details including, in particular, the design and the material of the test gear, hob and all hobbing data shall be fixed at the time the order is placed.

### 8.1 Introduction

Material of the test gear, hob and hobbing data shall be selected so as to produce a surface quality which is sufficient for measuring purposes. The agreement shall also include the testing equipment to be employed. Measurement of the total profile deviation  $F_\alpha$  is not practicable because any deviation inherent in the hob would affect the results.

In the case of hobbing machines with oblique feed (Grant method), the helix form deviation  $f_{f\beta}$  is primarily a function of the deviations of the hob and its mounting. For this reason, the helix form deviation of test gears hobbled by the Grant method cannot be a criterion for the acceptance or rejection of the machine. For the same reason, the tangential composite deviation test and especially the radial composite deviation test are not practicable either.

The circular pitch should preferably be measured on the machine or alternatively the gear blank shall be provided with a centring rim of high geometrical accuracy to ensure proper mounting for cutting and measurement.

The circular pitch of cylindrical gears may be measured in the area adjacent to one of the faces of the gear. In this area the gear shall be hobbled without axial feed.

### 8.2 Design of the test gear

The test gear shall comply with the following design criteria:

$$d = \frac{2}{3} d_{\max} \text{ and } d \leq 4\,000 \text{ mm or } d \leq 160 \text{ in}$$

$$20^\circ \leq \beta \leq 30^\circ$$

$$10m_{0,\max} \leq b \leq 350 \text{ mm or}$$

$$10/P_{0,\min} \leq b \leq 14 \text{ in}$$

In order to enable the evaluation of the test results for machines with a high number of teeth in the main index worm wheel, the calculation of the number of teeth of the test gear according to the following formulae is recommended. The number of teeth per period of the cumulative pitch deviation will then be about 9 to 11. Instead of verifying the geometrical and kinematic accuracy directly by means of measurements taken on the machine itself, such verification may be performed indirectly by measuring a test gear.

The number of teeth  $z$  of the work is given by the formula

$$z = z_T - p_1$$

For  $\frac{z_T}{11} \geq 3,5$ ,  $p_1$  is the integer nearest to  $\frac{1}{11} z_T$ , but if  $\frac{1}{11} z_T < 3,5$  then  $p_1 = 4$  and  $z = z_T - 4$ .

### 8.3 Tolerances of the test gear

#### 8.3.1 General

Tolerances are calculated in 0,001 mm in the metric version and in 0,0001 in in the inch version.

The values of  $m$ ,  $d$ , and  $b$  are in millimetres in the metric version and the values of  $\frac{1}{P}$ ,  $d$  and  $b$  are in inches in the inch version.

#### 8.3.2 Part of $f_{dk}$ proportional to the reference diameter of a reference or test workpiece, $f_{dkT}$ (see 5.4)

$f_{dkT}$  is as follows:

$$f_{dkT} = \frac{d}{d_{\max}} \left( 6 + 1,8 \sqrt{m_{0,\max}} \right) \text{ in the metric version,}$$

or

$$f_{dkT} = \frac{d}{d_{\max}} \left( 2,36 + 3,57 \sqrt{\frac{1}{P_{0,\min}}} \right) \text{ in the inch version}$$

where

$f_{dkT}$  can be determined as the component of the cumulative pitch deviation with  $p_1$  periods per table revolution. This component has approximately the same amplitude as the angular transmission deviation component with  $z_T$  periods per table revolution (see figures 2 and 4).

#### 8.3.3 Low-frequency component of the angular transmission deviation, $f_{dl}$ (see 5.4)

$f_{dl}$  is as follows:

$$f_{dl} = 1,6 \sqrt{j \cdot m_t} \text{ in the metric version}$$

$$f_{dl} = 3,17 \sqrt{\frac{j}{P_t}} \text{ in the inch version}$$

where

$f_{dl}$  can be determined as the low-frequency component of the cumulative pitch deviation. For checking the course of  $f_{dl}$ , the number  $j$  of pitches has to be valid from  $j = 1$  to  $\frac{1}{2} z$  for even numbers of teeth and to  $\frac{1}{2} (z - 1)$  for odd numbers of teeth.