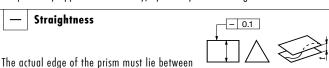


Form and location tolerances according to DIN ISO 1101

Form and location tolerances are only required when the defined dimensional tolerances cannot on their own ensure the function. This primarily applies to coaxiality, symmetry and running deviations.



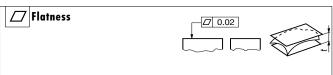
two parallel planes spaced t = 0.1 mm apart.

If a surface or line is toleranced, the minimum spacing between the indicating arrow or datum triangle and the dimensional line should not fall below 4 mm.

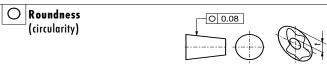


The actual axis of the cylinder must lie within a cylinder of diameter t = 0.05 mm.

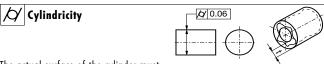
In the case of tolerancing an axis or central plane, the indicating arrow or the datum triangle lies on an extension of the dimensional line.



The actual surface must lie between two parallel planes spaced t = 0.02 mm apart.

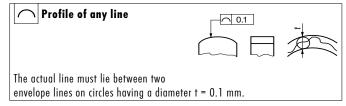


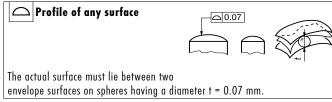
The actual circumference of each cross-section must lie between two concentric circles spaced t = 0.08 mm apart.

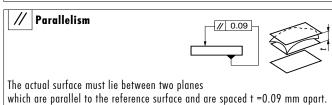


The actual surface of the cylinder must

lie between two coaxial cylinders which have a spacing of $t=0.06\,$ mm. The cylindricity is the sum of tolerances for roundness and parallelism.







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