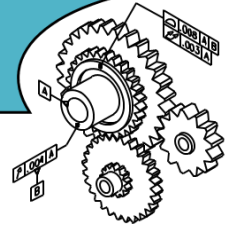


MechSigma GD&T Course Topics

- Based on ASME Y14.5-2018 and ASME Y14.41-2019



Module 1: Introduction and Terms

- ◆ What is GD&T
- ◆ How do we reference it?
- ◆ Why do we use GD&T?
- ◆ How does GD&T work?
- ◆ Terminology
 - ◆ Dimensions
 - ◆ Tolerances
 - ◆ Reference dimensions
 - ◆ Basic dimensions
 - ◆ Methods to identify basic dimensions
- ◆ Feature
 - ◆ Feature of size
 - ◆ Regular feature of size
 - ◆ Irregular feature of size
 - ◆ Non-size feature
- ◆ Actual local size
- ◆ Actual mating envelope
- ◆ Actual minimum material envelope
- ◆ Continuous feature

Module 2: Symbols and Feature Control Frames

- ◆ Why do we use symbols?
- ◆ Symbols
 - ◆ Diameters
 - ◆ Radius tolerances
 - ◆ True radius
 - ◆ Controlled radius
 - ◆ Spherical radius square symbol
 - ◆ Statistical tolerance symbol
 - ◆ Documenting statistical tolerances
 - ◆ Dimension origin symbol
 - ◆ Counterbores/countersinks
 - ◆ Spotfaces
 - ◆ Angular surfaces
 - ◆ Conical taper/flat taper
- ◆ Geometric controls/symbols
- ◆ Feature control frame
- ◆ Feature control frame placement
 - ◆ On orthographic views (drawings)
 - ◆ On models
- ◆ Repetitive features

Module 3: Fundamental Rules and General Tolerancing Applications

- ◆ Application of tolerances
- ◆ Fundamental rules
- ◆ Nonrigid parts
- ◆ Specifying restraint
- ◆ Free state
- ◆ Tolerance rules
- ◆ Interpretation of limits
- ◆ Metric limits and fits

Module 4: Form Controls

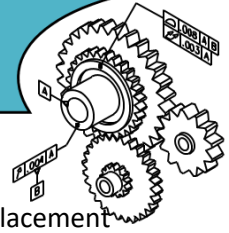
- ◆ How to apply them
- ◆ Rule 1: Perfect form at MMC
- ◆ Nullifying rule 1
- ◆ Exceptions to rule 1
- ◆ Straightness tolerance for line elements
- ◆ Straightness tolerance for cylinders
 - ◆ Applied regardless of feature size (RFS)
 - ◆ Applied at maximum material condition (MMC)
 - ◆ Applied at least material condition (LMC)
- ◆ Flatness tolerance for a single planar feature
- ◆ Flatness tolerance for a width-type feature
- ◆ Circularity tolerance
- ◆ Cylindricity tolerance
- ◆ Circularity or cylindricity tolerance with average diameter
- ◆ Applied over a limited length/area
- ◆ Applied on a unit basis
- ◆ When do we use form tolerances?

Module 5: Datuming (Part 1)

- ◆ What is a datum?
- ◆ Datum feature
- ◆ Datum feature symbol application
 - ◆ Identifying datum features on orthographic views (drawings)
 - ◆ Identifying datum features on models
- ◆ Establishing datums from planar features
- ◆ Establishing datums from coplanar features
- ◆ Datum reference frame (DRF) and three mutually-perpendicular planes
- ◆ Degrees of Freedom
- ◆ True geometric counterpart
- ◆ Datum planes not at 90 degrees
- ◆ Rocking datums
- ◆ Datum targets
 - ◆ Symbol
 - ◆ Identification
- ◆ Target applications
- ◆ Moveable datum targets
- ◆ Selecting the best datum targets

MechSigma GD&T Course Topics

- Based on ASME Y14.5-2018 and ASME Y14.41-2019



Module 6: Orientation Controls

- ◆ How to apply them
- ◆ Tolerance zones for planar features
 - ◆ Parallelism
 - ◆ Perpendicularity
 - ◆ Angularity
- ◆ Applied to a tangent plane
- ◆ Applied to line elements
- ◆ Angular (wedge shaped) tolerance zones
- ◆ Applied to cylindrical features (RFS)
- ◆ Applied to width-type features (RFS)
- ◆ Application of orientation tolerances
- ◆ Replacing perpendicularity and parallelism symbols with angularity symbol

Module 7: Features of Size

- ◆ Material conditions
 - ◆ Regardless of feature size
 - ◆ Internal feature RFS
 - ◆ External feature RFS
- ◆ Maximum material condition
 - ◆ Internal feature at MMC
 - ◆ External feature at MMC
- ◆ Least material condition
 - ◆ Internal feature at MMC
 - ◆ External feature at MMC
- ◆ When to use each material condition modifier?
- ◆ MMC Virtual condition
 - ◆ Internal feature at MMC
 - ◆ External feature at MMC
 - ◆ When to calculate MMC virtual condition
- ◆ Zero perpendicularity at MMC
- ◆ LMC Virtual condition
 - ◆ Internal feature at LMC
 - ◆ External feature at LMC
 - ◆ When to calculate LMC virtual condition

Module 8: Datuming (Part 2)

- ◆ Material boundaries
 - ◆ Regardless of material boundary (RMB)
 - ◆ Maximum material boundary (MMB)
 - ◆ Least material boundary (LMB)
- ◆ Internal feature of size at RMB
 - ◆ Primary / Secondary / Tertiary
- ◆ Translation modifier
- ◆ External feature of size at RMB
 - ◆ Primary / Secondary / Tertiary
- ◆ Internal feature of size at MMB
 - ◆ Primary / Secondary / Tertiary
- ◆ External feature of size at MMB
 - ◆ Primary / Secondary / Tertiary

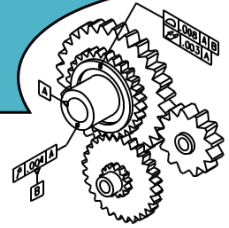
- ◆ Datum reference frame (DRF) displacement
- ◆ Simultaneous requirements
- ◆ Separate requirements
- ◆ Internal feature of size at LMB
 - ◆ Primary / Secondary / Tertiary
- ◆ External feature of size at LMB
 - ◆ Primary / Secondary / Tertiary
- ◆ Pattern of holes
- ◆ Mathematical surfaces
- ◆ Offset datum features
- ◆ Note to establish a DRF
- ◆ Restrained datum features
- ◆ Releasing degrees of freedom with customized datum reference frames

Module 9: Position Control

- ◆ Plus/Minus tolerancing
- ◆ How does position tolerancing work?
- ◆ Minimum tolerance between features
- ◆ How to apply it?
- ◆ Methods for establishing true positions
- ◆ Axis interpretation vs. surface interpretation
- ◆ Width type features
- ◆ Establishing true positions for angled features
- ◆ Bi-directional position tolerancing
- ◆ Spherical tolerance zone
- ◆ Fixed fasteners
- ◆ Floating fasteners
- ◆ Position for coaxiality
- ◆ Virtual condition boundary for location
- ◆ Zero tolerance at MMC
- ◆ Screw thread rule
- ◆ Gears and spline rule
- ◆ Composite position
 - ◆ PLTZF and FRTZF
 - ◆ Simultaneous requirements
 - ◆ Separate requirements
 - ◆ Prohibiting customized datum reference frame
- ◆ Stacked single segment feature control frames
- ◆ Projected tolerance zone

MechSigma GD&T Course Topics

- Based on ASME Y14.5-2018 and ASME Y14.41-2019



Module 10: Runout Controls

- ◆ How to apply them
- ◆ Datums for runout tolerance
 - ◆ Single diameter
 - ◆ Coaxial features
 - ◆ Diameter and face features
- ◆ Circular runout
- ◆ Total runout
- ◆ Runout on a tangent plane
- ◆ Runout applied to an interrupted feature
- ◆ Using the between symbol with runout
- ◆ Runout on an assembly
- ◆ When do we use runout tolerances?

Module 11: Profile Controls

- ◆ How to apply them
- ◆ Profile of a surface
- ◆ Profile tolerance zone
- ◆ Profile to control size and form
- ◆ Profile to control size, form and orientation
- ◆ Profile to control size, form, orientation and location
- ◆ Profile on a tangent plane
- ◆ Dynamic profile
- ◆ Non-uniform tolerance zone
- ◆ Profile of a line
- ◆ Profile of a line with a customized datum reference frame
- ◆ Represented line element
- ◆ Profile "All Around"
- ◆ Profile "Between"
- ◆ Profile "From—To"
- ◆ Profile "All Over"
- ◆ Profile applied to continuous features
- ◆ Composite profile
- ◆ When do we use profile tolerances?

Module 12: Symmetry Controls (per ASME Y14.5-2009 and prior)

- ◆ How to apply them
- ◆ Concentricity
- ◆ Comparison of coaxial controls
- ◆ Symmetry