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# Geometrical product specifications (GPS) — Acceptance and reverification tests for coordinate measuring systems (CMS) —

Part 10:

## Laser trackers for measuring point-to- point distances

*Spécification géométrique des produits (GPS) — Essais de  
réception et de vérification périodique des systèmes à mesurer  
tridimensionnels (SMT) —*

*Partie 10: Laser de poursuite pour mesurer les distances de point à  
point*



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## 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.

The procedures used to develop this document and those intended for its further maintenance are described in the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 1. In particular the different approval criteria needed for the different types of ISO documents should be noted. This document was drafted in accordance with the editorial rules of the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 2 (see [www.iso.org/directives](http://www.iso.org/directives)).

Attention is drawn to the possibility that some of the elements of this document may be the subject of patent rights. ISO shall not be held responsible for identifying any or all such patent rights. Details of any patent rights identified during the development of the document will be in the Introduction and/or on the ISO list of patent declarations received (see [www.iso.org/patents](http://www.iso.org/patents)).

Any trade name used in this document is information given for the convenience of users and does not constitute an endorsement.

For an explanation on the meaning of ISO specific terms and expressions related to conformity assessment, as well as information about ISO's adherence to the WTO principles in the Technical Barriers to Trade (TBT), see the following URL: [Foreword — Supplementary information](#).

The committee responsible for this document is ISO/TC 213, *Dimensional and geometrical product specifications and verification*.

ISO 10360 consists of the following parts, under the general title *Geometrical product specifications (GPS) — Acceptance and reverification tests for coordinate measuring machines (CMM)*:

- *Part 1: Vocabulary*
- *Part 2: CMMs used for measuring linear dimensions*
- *Part 3: CMMs with the axis of a rotary table as the fourth axis*
- *Part 4: CMMs used in scanning measuring mode*
- *Part 5: CMMs using single and multiple stylus contacting probing systems*
- *Part 6: Estimation of errors in computing of Gaussian associated features*
- *Part 7: CMMs equipped with imaging probing systems*

ISO 10360 also consists of the following parts, under the general title *Geometrical product specifications (GPS) — Acceptance and reverification tests for coordinate measuring systems (CMS)*:

- *Part 8: CMMs with optical distance sensors*
- *Part 9: CMMs with multiple probing systems*
- *Part 10: Laser trackers for measuring point-to-point distances*

The following part is under preparation:

- *Part 12: Articulated-arm CMMs*

Computed tomography is to form the subject of a future part 11

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## Introduction

This part of ISO 10360 is a geometrical product specification (GPS) standard and is to be regarded as a general GPS standard (see ISO 14638). It influences link F of the chains of standards on size, distance, radius, angle, form, orientation, location, and run-out.

The ISO/GPS matrix model given in ISO 14638 gives an overview of the ISO/GPS system of which this document is a part. The fundamental rules of ISO/GPS given in ISO 8015 apply to this part of ISO 10360 and the default decision rules given in ISO 14253-1 apply to specifications made in accordance with this part of ISO 10360, unless otherwise indicated.

More detailed information on the relation of this part of ISO 10360 to other standards and the GPS matrix model can be found in Annex I.

The objective of this part of ISO 10360 is to provide a well-defined testing procedure for a) laser tracker manufacturers to specify performance by maximum permissible errors (MPEs), and b) to allow testing of these specifications using calibrated, traceable test lengths, test spheres, and flats. The benefits of these tests are that the measured result has a direct traceability to the unit of length, the metre, and that it gives information on how the laser tracker will perform on similar length measurements.

This part of ISO 10360 is *distinct* from that of ISO 10360-2, which is for coordinate measuring machines (CMMs) equipped with contact probing systems, in that the orientation of the test lengths reflect the different instrument geometry and error sources within the instrument.