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Fourth edition
2014-05-01

Test code for machine tools —

Part 2: Determination of accuracy and repeatability of positioning of numerically controlled axes

Code d'essai des machines-outils —

*Partie 2: Détermination de l'exactitude et de la répétabilité de
positionnement des axes à commande numérique*



Reference number
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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).

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).

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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 39, *Machine tools*, Subcommittee SC 2, *Test conditions for metal cutting machine tools*.

This fourth edition cancels and replaces the third edition (ISO 230-2:2006), which has been technically revised. In particular, the following have been added:

- a) for axes lengths larger than 4 000 mm, more than one 2 000 mm segment(s) can be defined for testing (see [5.3.3](#));
- b) nomenclature for parameters of positioning tests, e.g. $E_{XX,A\uparrow}$ (see [8.2.4](#));
- c) evaluation of periodic positioning errors (see [Annex C](#));
- d) positioning tests with calibrated ball array or step gauge (see [Annex D](#)).

ISO 230 consists of the following parts, under the general title *Test code for machine tools*:

- *Part 1: Geometric accuracy of machines operating under no-load or quasi-static conditions*
- *Part 2: Determination of accuracy and repeatability of positioning of numerically controlled axes*
- *Part 3: Determination of thermal effects*
- *Part 4: Circular tests for numerically controlled machine tools*
- *Part 5: Determination of the noise emission*
- *Part 6: Determination of positioning accuracy on body and face diagonals (Diagonal displacement tests)*
- *Part 7: Geometric accuracy of axes of rotation*
- *Part 8: Vibrations [Technical Report]*
- *Part 9: Estimation of measurement uncertainty for machine tool tests according to series ISO 230, basic equations [Technical Report]*

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- *Part 10: Determination of the measuring performance of probing systems of numerically controlled machine tools*
- *Part 11: Measuring instruments suitable for machine tool geometry tests* [Technical Report]

Introduction

The purpose of ISO 230 (all parts) is to standardize methods for testing the accuracy of machine tools, excluding portable power tools.

This part of ISO 230 specifies test procedures used to determine the accuracy and repeatability of positioning of numerically controlled axes. The tests are designed to measure the relative motion between the component of the machine that carries the cutting tool and the component that carries the workpiece.

The manufacturer/supplier is responsible for providing thermal specifications for the environment in which the machine can be expected to perform with the specified accuracy. The machine user is responsible for providing a suitable test environment by meeting the manufacturer/supplier's thermal guidelines or otherwise accepting reduced performance. An example of environmental thermal guidelines is given in ISO 230-3:2007, Annex C.

A relaxation of accuracy expectations is required if the thermal environment causes excessive uncertainty or variation in the machine tool performance and does not meet the manufacturer/supplier's thermal guidelines. If the machine does not meet performance specifications, the analysis of the uncertainty due to the compensation of the machine tool temperature, given in [A.2.4](#) of this part of ISO 230, and the uncertainty due to the environmental variation error, given in [A.2.5](#), can help in identifying sources of problems.

ISO/TC 39/SC 2 decided to add the following to this edition of this part of ISO 230:

- a) for axes lengths larger than 4 000 mm, more than one 2 000 mm segment(s) can be defined for testing (see [5.3.3](#));
- b) nomenclature for parameters of positioning tests, e.g. $E_{XX,A\uparrow}$ (see [8.2.4](#));
- c) evaluation of periodic positioning errors (see [Annex C](#));
- d) positioning tests with calibrated ball array or step gauge (see [Annex D](#)).