



**NATIONAL STANDARD OF THE
PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA**

GB/T 1184-1996

**Geometrical tolerancing. Geometrical tolerance for features
without individual tolerance indications**

(English Translation)

Issued on: December 18, 1996

Implemented on: July 1, 1997

Issued by: China State Bureau of Technical Supervision

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Foreword

This Standard is an amendment of GB 1184-80 Geometrical tolerance -- Geometrical tolerance for features without individual tolerance indications, according to international standard ISO 2768-2:1989 General geometrical tolerance - Part II. Geometrical tolerances for features without individual tolerance indications. This Standard is equivalent to ISO 2768-2 technically. This Standard is equivalent to ISO 2768-2, and at the same time, keeps the stipulation of GB 1184 about noted tolerance value considering the practicability of the standard as annex B; it is combining two annexes of ISO 2768-2 as one annex A.

Compared with the year-1980 standard, this Standard has significant difference. all the listed items without individual tolerance indications, classification of the tolerance grade AND tolerance for features without individual tolerance indications are conforming to ISO 2768-2; so it is completely different to the previous GB 1184-80 value system.

This Standard mainly contains definition, geometrical tolerance -- geometrical tolerance for features without individual tolerance indications, indications on

drawings, tolerance for features without individual tolerance indications in special occasions AND geometrical tolerance with individual tolerance indication.

This Standard shall be implemented from July 01, 1997, at the same time, it replaces GB 1184-80.

The Annex A and Annex B are for information only.

This Standard was proposed by Ministry of Machinery Industry of P. R. China.

This Standard shall be under the jurisdiction of National Tolerance and Fits Standardization Technical Commission.

Drafting organization of this Standard. Mechanical Standardization Institute of Ministry of Machinery Industry of P. R. China.

Drafters of this Standard. Zhou Zhong and Wang Kai.

ISO 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 approval before their acceptance as International Standards by the ISO Council. They are approved in accordance with ISO procedures requiring at least 75 % approval by the member bodies voting.

International Standard ISO 2768-2 was drafted by Technical Committee

ISO/TC 3, Limits and fits.

This first edition of ISO 2768-2, together with ISO 2768-1, cancels and replaces ISO 2768.1973.

ISO 2768 consists of the following parts, under the general title General tolerances.

- Part 1.Tolerances for linear and angular dimensions without individual tolerance indications
- Part 2.Geometrical tolerances for features without individual tolerance indications

Annexes A and B of this Standard of ISO 2768 are for information only.

National Standard of the People's Republic of China

Geometrical tolerancing - Geometrical tolerance GB/T 1184-1996

for features without individual tolerance indication eqv ISO 2768-2.1989

Replacing GB 1184-80

1 Scope

This Standard mainly applies to features which are produced by removal of material. Its application to features manufactured by other processes is possible; however, special examination is required to ascertain whether the customary workshop accuracy lies within the without individual tolerance indications specified in this Standard.

2 Normative references

The following standards contain the provisions which, through the reference in this text, constitute the provisions of this Standard. At the time of publication, the editions indicated were valid. All standards are subject to revision, and parties to agreements based on this Standard are encouraged to investigate the possibility of applying the most recent editions of the standards indicated below.

GB/T 1182-1996 Geometrical tolerancing - Generalities, definitions, symbols,

indications on drawings

GB/T 1804-92 General tolerances - Tolerances for linear dimensions without individual tolerance indications

GB/T 4249-1996 Tolerancing principle

3 Definitions

For the purposes of this Standard, the definitions for geometrical tolerances given in GB/T 1182 apply.

4 General

When selecting the tolerance class, the respective customary workshop accuracy has to be taken into consideration. If smaller geometrical tolerances are required or larger geometrical tolerances are permissible and more economical for any individual feature, such tolerances should be indicated directly in accordance with GB/T 1182.

5.1.1 Straightness and flatness

The without individual tolerance indications on straightness and flatness are given in Table 1. When a tolerance is selected from Table 1, it shall be based, in the case of straightness, on the length of the corresponding line and, in the case of flatness, on the longer lateral length of the surface, or the diameter of the circular surface.

5.1.2 Circularity

The without individual tolerance indications on circularity are equal to the numerical value of the diameter tolerance, but in no case shall it be greater than the respective tolerance value for circular radial run-out given in Table 4 (see figure A.2 in Annex A (for reference)).

5.1.3 Cylindricity

The without individual tolerance indications on cylindricity are not specified.