

JIS

JAPANESE INDUSTRIAL STANDARD

Datums and Datum-systems
for Geometrical Tolerances

JIS B 0022—1984

Translated and Published

by

Japanese Standards Association

In the event of any doubt arising,
the original Standard in Japanese is to be final authority.

JAPANESE INDUSTRIAL STANDARD

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Datums and Datum-systems for Geometrical Tolerances B 0022-1984
(Reaffirmed: 1994)1. Scope

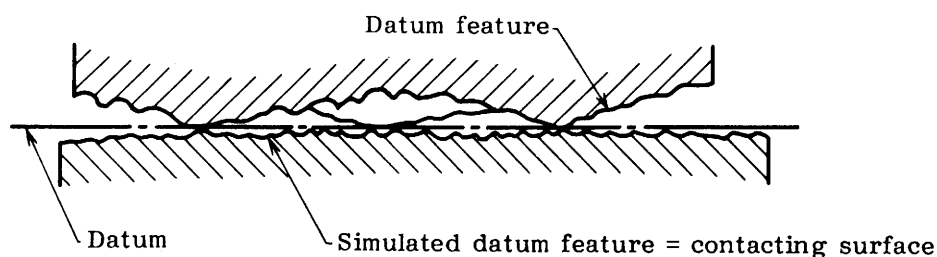
This Japanese Industrial Standard specifies the methods of diagrammatical indication and establishment of datums and datum-systems used when geometrical tolerances are specified.

2. Definition

The main terms used in this standard shall mean as follows except as specified in JIS B 0021 and JIS B 0621.

- (1) datum A theoretically exact geometrical reference established for controlling the tolerance zone when specifying a geometrical tolerance for a related feature (Fig. 1). For example, where this reference is a point, straight line, axial straight line, plane, or median plane, these are respectively termed a datum point, datum straight line, datum axial straight line, datum plane, and datum median plane.

Fig. 1



- (2) datum feature The real feature of the considered object used for establishing a datum (for example, the surface or hole of a part) (Fig. 1).

Remark: Since datum features have errors derived from their working, etc., form tolerances suitable for the datum features are specified where required.

- (3) simulated datum feature A real surface having a sufficiently precise form which is used in contact with the datum feature for establishing a datum (for example, a surface plate, bearing, or mandrel) (Fig. 1).

Remark: The simulated datum feature is a feature made by practically realizing the specified datum when conducting working, measurement, or inspection.

- (4) common datum A single datum established by two datum features.
- (5) datum-system A group of datums consisting of two or more individual datums used in combination as the reference for a toleranced feature.