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## **ACROSS**

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1 -	A perfect	hole	İS	located	at
	the		_ p	osition	

- 4- Another name for 15 across
- 5- This organization maintains the GD&T standard for use outside North America
- 7- A point, axis, or plane that serves as a reference for measurements
- 10- A tolerance that varies in only one direction
- 11- New acronym in 2009 standard, similar to MMC
- 13- A hole at its largest diameter is at its \_\_\_\_\_
- 15- A condition where all points of a crosssection are equidistant from the center
- 18- A functional \_\_\_\_ simulates a mating part

- 19- A pair of symbols that can be used to control irregular shapes
- 20- This group of symbols ensures coaxiality
- 21- Not primary or secondary
- 23- This gaging term means the overall max to min gage reading (often for runout)
- 25- These standards come from Germany
- 27- A theoretically perfect dimension
- 28- Abbreviated by R before a dimension
- 29- If a hole extends through a part, then this note may be included after the dimension
- 30- Another term for 23 across

31-	Number of contact points usually	48- A shaft diameter is a feature of
	needed for a secondary datum plane	50- A type of feature that is often
32-	- With 37 down, this note means	the primary datum feature
	"measure one line at a time"	52- GD&T should be based on and function
33-	- When can a surface have the MMC modifier?	53- An MMC symbol after the tolerance means
34-	- Number of symbols in the form category	that tolerance may be available
35-	- To determine a tolerance stack, the	54- The customary English unit of length
	Monte method may be used	57- Straightness is part of this category
36-	One benefit of GD&T is that it can	58- A hole is this type of diameter
	replace a local or general	61- Profile of a is used for 2-D control
40-	- This computerized machine helps gage parts	63- Ø
41-	- Name of the "box" that contains GD&T info	65- A formula used in statistical
43-	- To check runout, use a indicator	stack calculations (abbreviation)
44-	- A hole at its smallest diameter is at	67- Symbol used to keep two features at 90°
	- This symbol is not recommended, since	69- Points of contact required for 21 across
	it is difficult and expensive	70- The 2009 standard now allows this symbol
47-	Number of datum references that	to be applied to a feature of size
	cylindricity requires	71- This abbreviation was formerly used for Ø
DO	WN	
	A GD&T tolerance is not plus/minus,	38- This category relates features to each other
	but rather a tolerance	39- This is one of the most common symbols
2-	Professional society that publishes	40- Two tolerances that share the same symbol
_	the GD&T standard	appear in this type of feature control frame
3-	This symbol controls two surfaces	41- Symbol for all elements in the same plane
Ū	that should not be at an angle	42- When positioning a hole, we usually think
6-		of controlling the hole's
Ū	is also expensive to inspect	46- Like Q, these two letters are not for datums
8-	44 across is an abbreviation for this	48- Another name for metric units (abbreviation)
	To specify points for datum contact,	49- Profile of a extends in 3-D
J	use datum	51- This type of dimension is in parentheses
12.	- Holes are sometimes arranged in	52- If a datum is referenced with the M symbol,
1 2	a circle	then this type of gaging may be used
14-	Prior to GD&T, the	55- If the area being controlled extends beyond
' '	tol method was usually used	a part, a tolerance zone may be used
16-	- A variable gage must be used if a	56- Before 1994, this group published the standard
10	datum is referenced at	59- 22 down, for a pin, equals MMC size
17-	This symbol simultaneously checks	the geometric tolerance
.,	coaxiality, straightness, and taper	60- Number of datum references needed for flatness
19.	This datum requires three points of contact	62- 22 down, for a hole, equals MMC size
	This datum requires three points of contact  The combined effect of size tolerance and	the geometric tolerance
<i>LL</i> -	geometric tolerance creates this	64- Calipers & height gages are part of setup
21	- Callouts for threaded features apply to the	66- The number of degrees of freedom controlled
۷4-	* * *	
26	diameter, unless specified	by the primary, secondary, and tertiary datums
	A datum may be a plane, axis, or	68- This statistical factor often has a target
37-	· With 32 across, means "one line at a time"	of 1.33 or greater