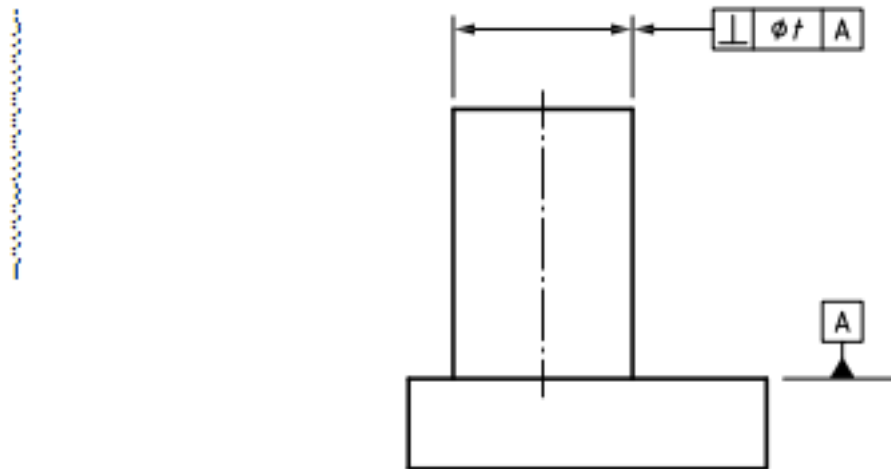


## A.2 Orientation tolerance

Consider an example of perpendicularity tolerance according to ISO 1101 (see Figure A.4).

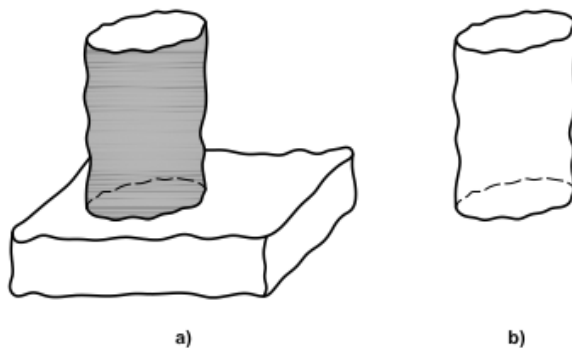


**Figure A.4 — Example of an orientation specification**

The following feature operations apply.

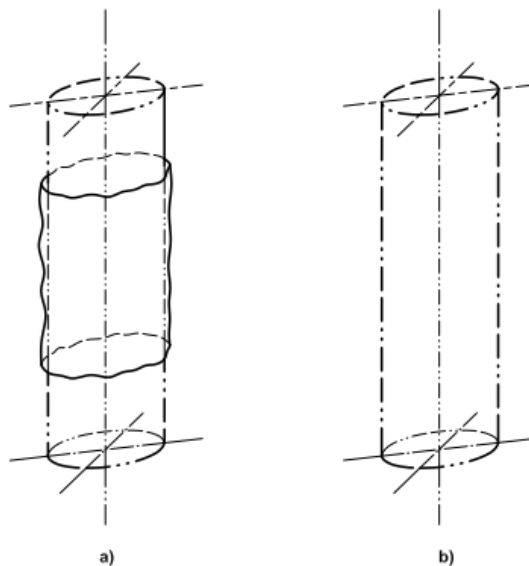
a) The axis of the cylinder is obtained by

- 1) partition, from the non-ideal surface model, of the non-ideal cylindrical surface [see Figures A.5 a) and b)],



**Figure A.5 — Example of a feature operation: Partition**

- 2) association of an ideal feature of type cylinder [see Figures A.6 a) and b)],



**Figure A.6 — Example of a feature operation: Association**

- 3) construction of planes perpendicular to the axis of the associated cylinder [see Figures A.7 a) and b)],

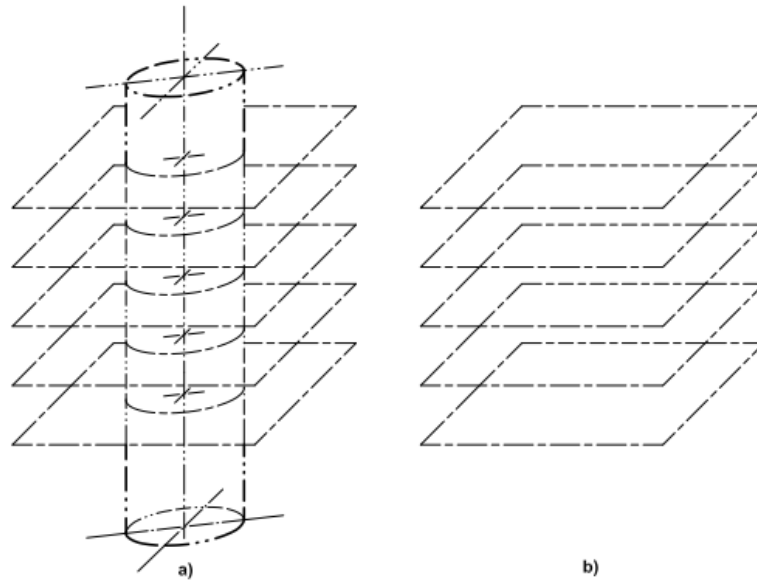


Figure A.7 — Example of a feature operation: Construction and collection

- 4) partition of non-ideal circular lines [see Figures A.8 a) and b)],

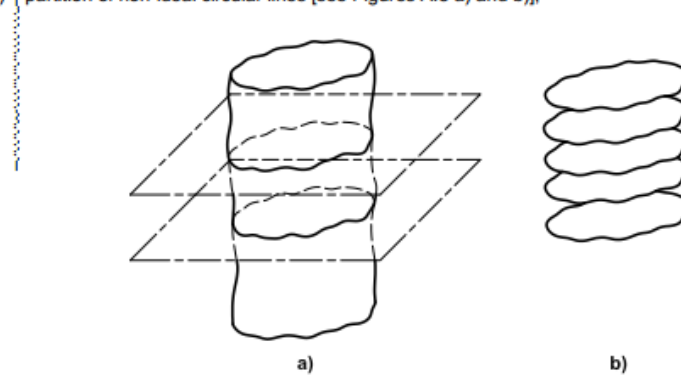
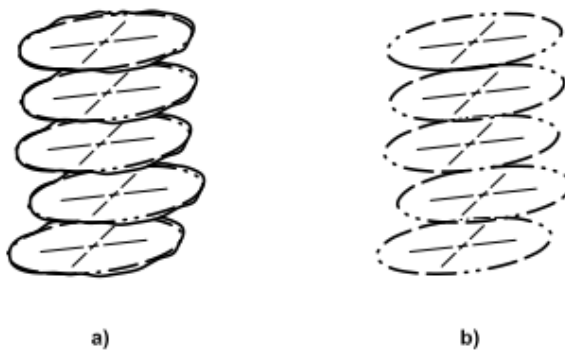


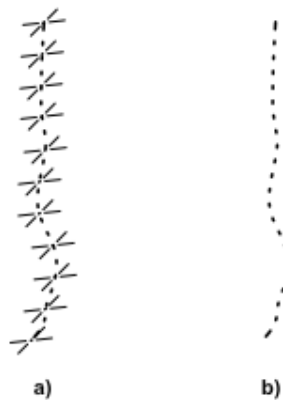
Figure A.8 — Example of feature operation: Partition and collection

- 5) association of ideal features of type circle [see Figures A.9 a) and b)], and



**Figure A.9 — Example of a feature operation: Association and Collection**

- 6) collection of all the centres of the ideal circles [see Figures A.10 a) and b)].



**Figure A.10 — Example of a feature operation: Collection**