



Simple Measurements for Flatness, Thickness, and Parallelism Using a Surface Plate
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Surface plates provide a broad, smooth, flat reference surface that can be extremely useful for inspecting incoming, in-process, or finished parts. When used in combination with various gages and accessories, such as height gages, gage blocks, angle plates, and squares, they can be used to check a wide range of parameters, including length, flatness, squareness, straightness, angle, feature location, and runout. Surface plates are simple, and extremely versatile.

Surface plates provide a stable reference surface on a large scale, making a great many gaging setups possible on a single, simple piece of equipment. When a gaging application does not warrant the purchase of a special-purpose fixture gage, surface plates often provide an economical all-purpose solution.

The surface plate itself can also be a gage. A hole is bored in the plate, and a gage head or air jet installed to inspect flush surfaces for flatness without the use of a height stand. When small parts are involved, inspection is done by simply moving a part over the probe and reading the flatness variations directly on the amplifier readout. What is happening here is that the three highest points on the surface plate are creating a plane on which the part rides. The probe mounted in the plate then senses the change or variation in the surface of the part as it is moved over it. This is a dynamic check in that the part has to move in order to determine the out-of-flatness condition.

Of course an "assumption" has to be made with this form of flatness check. Note that in this example there is one air jet or electronic probe, and that the part is moved over it. Thus, there is no way that every square millimeter of the part could ever be explored. What generally happens is that the operator will follow a pattern on the part covering the outer and inner area of the part. He then "assumes" everything in between is within what was measured. That is usually the case, but some areas may be missed. Nevertheless, for a fast and high performance check, this type of flatness gage can't be beat.

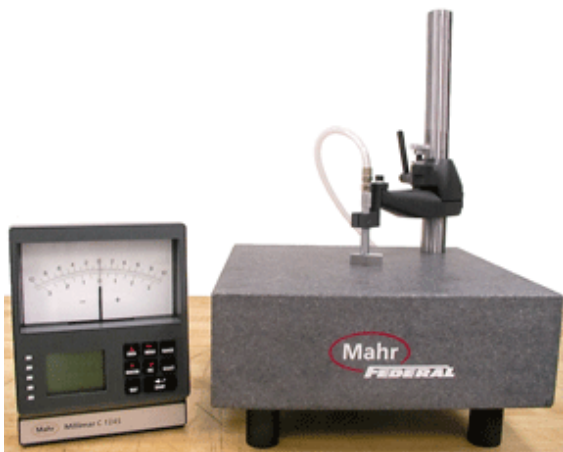
Speaking of high performance—and again this is a relative term—surface plates come in many grades, and therefore the grade will help determine the performance of the system. Three point support provided on a surface plate may have an accuracy to 50μ " (inspection grade A). Other plate sizes and accuracies are available. This has to be considered as part of the measurement's potential error.

If desired, a second gage head in a height stand can be positioned directly above the one embedded in the surface plate, permitting independent measurements of flatness, thickness, and parallelism. But again these checks can only be made in a dynamic state where the part is moved between the probes and explored for these conditions. With so many things going on and the need to share probes, it becomes a little more complicated for the operator.

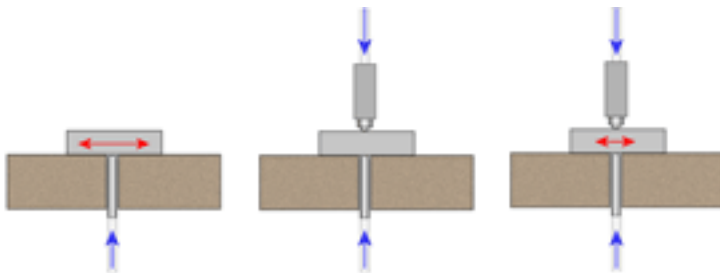


With the simple, single probe flatness gage, watching one readout for flatness variation and remembering the min/max is not that challenging. However, even in this application a dynamic function on the amplifier could be employed to remember these points in the background and provide the difference, which would be the flatness deviation.

With two probes and the need for each to work independently and together at the same time, a smart amplifier with multiple inputs can be employed to make this easier for the operator. With a single swipe of the part, the smart amplifier could provide the flatness, thickness and parallelism easily and automatically.



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