

ASME Y14.5.2-2000
(Revision of ASME Y14.5.2-1995)

CERTIFICATION OF GEOMETRIC DIMENSIONING AND TOLERANCING PROFESSIONALS

A N A S M E S T A N D A R D



**The American Society of
Mechanical Engineers**



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FOREWORD

The American Society of Mechanical Engineers (ASME), recognizing the needs and benefits associated with standard qualifications for professionals using the Y14.5 Standard, established the Y14.5.2 Subcommittee on Certification in October 1988. The Subcommittee was instructed to develop a standard that could be used as the basis of an ASME Program for Certification of Geometric Dimensioning and Tolerancing Professionals (GDTP). This program provides the means to ensure proficiency in the understanding and application of the geometric dimensioning and tolerancing principles expressed in Y14.5. Those principles form an essential element of engineering language.

This is a voluntary standard which sets forth the qualifications for two levels of certification. The first level, Technologist GDTP, provides a measure of an individual's ability to understand drawings which have been prepared using the language of Geometric Dimensioning and Tolerancing, as defined in the Y14.5 Standard. The second level, Senior GDTP, provides the additional measure of an individual's ability to select and apply geometric controls to drawings.

Primary changes to this revision are higher percentages of questions per section to increase the application's emphasis on geometric dimensioning and tolerancing and the criteria for passing the examination.

ASME codes and standards are developed and maintained with the intent to represent the consensus of concerned interests. Revisions will be made periodically to the Standard to incorporate changes that appear necessary or desirable, as demonstrated by the experience gained from the application of the requirements. Approved revisions will be published periodically.

The Committee welcomes proposals for revisions to this Standard. Such proposals should be as specific as possible: citing the paragraph number(s), the proposed wording, and a detailed description of the reasons for the proposal. Correspondence should be sent to the American Society of Mechanical Engineers, Att: Secretary, Y14 Main Committee, Three Park Avenue, New York, NY 10016-5990.

The Y14 Main Committee and the various subcommittees regularly hold meetings, which are open to the public (except for the Y14.5.2 Subcommittee when considering items of a confidential nature). Persons wishing to attend any meeting or to apply to become a member of the Committee should contact the Secretary of the Y14 Main Committee.

The original Standard was approved by the Board on Standardization on April 26, 1995. This revised Standard was approved by the Board on Standardization on November 27, 2000.

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Engineering Drawing and Related Documentation Practices

(The following is the roster of the Committee at the time of approval of this Standard.)

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ENGINEERING DRAWING AND RELATED DOCUMENTATION PRACTICES

**CERTIFICATION OF GEOMETRIC DIMENSIONING
AND TOLERANCING PROFESSIONALS****1 INTRODUCTION****1.1 SCOPE**

This Standard establishes certification requirements for a Geometric Dimensioning and Tolerancing Professional (GDTP). Certification will be based upon the current edition of the Y14.5 Dimensioning and Tolerancing Standard, its appendices, and the application of its principles and concepts.

1.2 PURPOSE

This Standard provides requirements and qualifications to be used in certifying GDTPs. These requirements and qualifications recognize the knowledge, training, and the experience necessary to understand, apply, and teach the principles as set forth in the current

edition of Y14.5. A GDTP might typically be employed as, but is not limited to:

- (a) design engineer
- (b) production or manufacturing engineer
- (c) process engineer
- (d) quality engineer
- (e) tool or gage engineer
- (f) engineering manager
- (g) user or programmer, CAD, CAM, CAE, software, etc.
- (h) drafter
- (i) checker
- (j) engineering consultant
- (k) educator
- (l) inspector
- (m) contract engineer
- (n) project engineer
- (o) technical specialist

2 CERTIFICATION LEVELS AND QUALIFICATIONS

2.1 CERTIFICATION LEVELS

There shall be two (2) levels of GDTP Certification:

- (a) Technologist
- (b) Senior

Certification at each level indicates that the individual has demonstrated competence in the areas described in subparas. 2.1.1 and 2.1.2.

2.1.1 Technologist Level. Understanding the meaning of the symbols, modifiers, and relationships of Geometric Dimensioning and Tolerancing (GD&T) as applied to engineering drawings and related documentation.

2.1.2 Senior Level

(a) Understanding the meaning of the symbols, modifiers, and relationships of GD&T as applied to engineering drawings and related documentation.

(b) Making the proper selection, with consideration for the function and relationship of part features, of geometric controls to document the product design intent.

(c) Performing calculations associated with GD&T.

(d) Applying the appropriate geometric control symbols, modifiers, and datum references to the engineering drawings and related documentation.

(e) Applying the principles of GD&T to the operations of manufacturing, quality control, and verification processes associated with engineering drawings and related documentation.

(f) Applying the principles of GD&T to the establishment of functional gaging activities.

2.2 QUALIFICATIONS

2.2.1 Technologist GDTP. The requirement for certification for a Technologist GDTP is to successfully pass the Technologist GDTP examination.

2.2.2 Senior GDTP. The requirements for certification for a Senior GDTP are as follows:

(a) five (5) years of documented experience in the field of GD&T in the recognized use of the system in both application and understanding; and

(b) successfully passing the Senior GDTP examination. Being a certified GDTP technologist is not required to qualify for taking the examination for Senior Level.

3 TEST REQUIREMENTS (EXAMINATION)

3.1 TECHNOLOGIST LEVEL EXAMINATION

The Technologist Level examination is a maximum of four hours in duration, consisting of 100 – 150 questions. The examination is a closed book, multiple choice, written examination, evaluating the applicant's knowledge of GD&T principles, concepts, and practices in accordance with the current Y14.5 Standard. The topics are defined in the Technologist Level Body of Knowledge, Appendix A. The approximate distribution of questions is as follows:

- (a) 10% on Scope, Definitions, and General Dimensioning
- (b) 10% on General Tolerancing and Related Principles and, Former Practices included in Y14.5, Appendix D
- (c) 5% on Symbolology
- (d) 15% on Datum Referencing
- (e) 30% on Tolerances of Location
- (f) 30% on Tolerances of Form, Profile, Orientation, and Runout

A candidate must achieve at least an 75% grade overall and score at least 50% in each of the preceding categories.

3.2 SENIOR LEVEL EXAMINATION

The Senior Level examination is a maximum of six hours in duration, consisting of 100 – 150 questions. The examination is a closed book, multiple choice, written examination. The Senior Level examination will emphasize knowledge, selection, and application of the dimensioning and tolerancing principles, concepts, and practices contained in the current Y14.5 Standard, including appendices. The topics are defined in the Senior Level Body of Knowledge, Appendix B. The approximate distribution of questions is as follows:

- (a) 10% on topics from the Technologist's Level Body of Knowledge (Appendix A)
- (b) 20% on Datum Selection
- (c) 40% on Geometric Tolerancing and Related Principles, Tolerance Calculation, and Appendices
- (d) 15% on application of modifiers in feature control frames
- (e) 15% on Composite Tolerancing

A candidate must achieve at least an 80% grade overall and score at least 50% in each of the preceding categories.

4 CERTIFICATION PROCESS

4.1 APPLICATION

Each applicant for certification shall submit a written application and include the required fees. The completed application will contain sufficient information to allow verification of the applicant's experience and/or education in accordance with the requirements of para. 2.2.

Applications for certification can be obtained from ASME.

4.2 CERTIFICATION

A certificate will be issued to an applicant meeting the qualifications noted in para. 2.2 of this Standard.

The certificate will identify the specific edition of Y14.5 on which the certification is based and will expire three years from the date of issuance.

4.3 RECERTIFICATION

Certification (to the same edition of Y14.5) may be renewed without examination upon verification of involvement with GD&T for at least 24 of the previous 36 months. Certification by examination to a previous edition is not allowed.

A verifiable record, such as a letter from the employer, a client, or other evidence of participation, shall be provided to ASME.

MANDATORY APPENDIX A TECHNOLOGIST LEVEL BODY OF KNOWLEDGE

This Appendix provides the body of knowledge upon which the examination for Technologist Level is based. This Appendix is referenced in para. 3.1 of this Standard.

A1 SCOPE, DEFINITIONS, AND GENERAL DIMENSIONING

- (a) general
 - (1) what the Y14.5 Standard covers
 - (2) reference to this Standard
 - (3) reference to gaging
- (b) definitions
 - (1) datum
 - (2) datum feature
 - (3) datum target
 - (4) dimension
 - (5) basic dimension
 - (6) reference dimension
 - (7) feature
 - (8) feature of size
 - (9) Full Indicator Movement (FIM)
 - (10) Least Material Condition (LMC)
 - (11) Maximum Material Condition (MMC)
 - (12) Regardless of Feature Size (RFS)
 - (13) actual size
 - (14) limits of size
 - (15) tolerance
 - (16) bilateral tolerance
 - (17) geometric tolerance
 - (18) unilateral tolerance
 - (19) true position
 - (20) virtual condition
- (c) fundamental rules
 - (1) dimensioning
 - (2) implied 90 deg angle
 - (3) basic 90 deg angle
- (d) units of measurement
 - (1) identification of linear units
 - (2) angular units
- (e) types of dimensioning
 - (1) millimeter dimensioning
 - (2) decimal inch dimensioning
- (f) application of dimensions
 - (1) dimension lines
 - (2) extension (projection) lines

- (3) limited length or area indication
- (4) leaders (leader lines)
- (5) reading direction
- (6) reference dimensions
- (7) overall dimensions
- (8) dimensioning within the outline of a view
- (g) dimensioning features
 - (1) diameters
 - (2) radii
 - (3) chords, arcs, and angles
 - (4) rounded ends
 - (5) rounded corners
 - (6) outlines consisting of arcs
 - (7) irregular outlines
 - (8) symmetrical outlines
 - (9) round holes
 - (10) slotted holes
 - (11) counterbored holes
 - (12) countersunk and counterdrilled holes
 - (13) spotfaces
 - (14) chamfers
 - (15) keyseats
 - (16) rods and tubing details
- (h) location of features
 - (1) rectangular coordinate dimensioning
 - (2) rectangular coordinate dimensioning without dimension lines
 - (3) tabular dimensioning
 - (4) polar coordinate dimensioning
 - (5) repetitive features or dimensions
 - (6) use of "X" to indicate "BY" or "NUMBER OF PLACES"

A2 GENERAL TOLERANCING AND RELATED PRINCIPLES, AND FORMER PRACTICES

- (a) application of tolerances
 - (1) directly applied tolerances
 - (2) geometric tolerances
 - (3) application by note
 - (4) specified in reference documents
 - (5) general tolerance block
- (b) tolerance expression

- (1) metric tolerances
- (2) inch tolerances
- (3) angle tolerances
- (c) interpretation of limits
- (d) plated and coated parts
- (e) single limits
- (f) tolerance accumulation
 - (1) chain dimension
 - (2) baseline dimensioning
 - (3) direct dimensioning
- (g) limits of size
 - (1) individual feature of size (Rule 1)
 - (2) exceptions to Rule 1
- (h) relationship between features
- (i) applicability of RFS, MMC, LMC
 - (1) effect of RFS
 - (2) effect of MMC
 - (3) effect of LMC
 - (4) effect of zero tolerance at MMC and LMC
- (j) geometric tolerance application to screw threads
 - (1) default feature
 - (2) specified feature
- (k) geometric tolerance application to gears and splines
 - (l) virtual/resultant condition
 - (1) LMC
 - (2) MMC
- (m) datum features at virtual condition
- (n) angular surfaces
 - (1) parallel planes
 - (2) nonparallel planes
- (o) conical tapers
- (p) flat tapers
- (q) radii
 - (1) R
 - (2) CR
- (r) statistical tolerancing identification
- (s) former practices (Appendix D of Y14.5)
 - (1) general
 - (2) definition for feature of size
 - (3) applicability of RFS, MMC, and LMC
 - (4) tangent radii
 - (5) datum feature symbol
 - (6) projected tolerance zone

A3 SYMBOLOGY

- (a) geometric characteristic symbols
 - (1) straightness
 - (2) flatness
 - (3) circularity

- (4) cylindricity
- (5) profile of line
- (6) profile of surface
- (7) angularity
- (8) perpendicularity
- (9) parallelism
- (10) position
- (11) concentricity
- (12) symmetry
- (13) circular runout
- (14) total runout
- (b) datum feature symbol
 - (1) datum identifying letters
 - (2) method of relating symbol frame to datum feature
- (c) datum target symbol
 - (1) indicating size of target area
 - (2) indicating targets on hidden side of view
- (d) basic dimension symbols
- (e) material condition symbols
 - (1) maximum material condition
 - (2) least material condition
 - (3) restrictions on use of symbols
- (f) projected tolerance zone symbol: use and restrictions
- (g) diameter and radius
- (h) reference symbol
- (i) arc length symbol
- (j) statistical tolerance symbol
- (k) between symbol
 - (l) counterbore or spotface symbol
- (m) countersink symbol
- (n) depth symbol
- (o) square symbol
- (p) dimension origin symbol
- (q) taper and slope symbol
- (r) all around symbol
- (s) free state symbol
- (t) tangent plane symbol
- (u) geometric tolerance symbols
 - (1) feature control frame
 - (2) feature control frame incorporating one datum reference
 - (3) composite feature control frame
 - (4) two single-segment feature control frames
 - (5) combined feature control frame and datum feature symbol
 - (6) feature control frame with a projected tolerance zone
 - (v) tolerance zone identification

A4 DATUM REFERENCING

- (a) definitions
 - (1) datum simulator
 - (2) datum reference frame
- (b) immobilization of part
 - (1) purpose — measurable relationships
 - (2) true geometric counterparts
 - (3) application
 - (4) datum reference frame
- (c) datum feature identification
- (d) datum feature controls
- (e) datum feature order of precedence
- (f) establishing datums from datum features
 - (1) datum features not subject to size variations
 - (2) datum features subject to size variations
 - (3) multiple datum features
 - (4) pattern of features
 - (5) screw threads, gears, and splines
 - (6) partial surface as datum features
 - (7) mathematically defined surface
 - (8) multiple datum reference frames
 - (9) simultaneous versus separate requirements
 - (10) simultaneous requirements and composite feature control
- (g) datum targets
 - (1) purpose/applications
 - (2) datum target symbol
 - (3) datum target points
 - (4) datum target lines
 - (5) datum target areas
 - (6) datum target dimensions
 - (7) datum planes established by datum targets
 - (8) methods of establishing a primary datum axis
 - (9) equalizing datums
 - (10) datums established from complex or irregular surfaces

A5 TOLERANCES OF LOCATION

- (a) general
 - (1) types of location tolerances
 - (2) relationships controlled
- (b) position tolerancing
 - (1) features applicable to
 - (2) basic dimensions
 - (3) use of feature control frame
 - (4) application to base line and chain dimensioning
 - (5) effect of material condition
 - (a) RFS (implied)
 - (b) MMC
 - (c) LMC

- (6) zero positional tolerancing at MMC
- (7) multiple patterns of features located by basic dimensions relative to common datums
- (8) simultaneous requirements — RFS
- (9) simultaneous requirements — MMC
- (c) feature pattern location
 - (1) definitions
 - (a) Feature — Relating Tolerance Zone Framework (FRTZF)
 - (b) Pattern — Locating Tolerance Zone Framework (PLTZF)
 - (2) composite positional tolerancing
 - (3) projected tolerance zone
 - (4) nonparallel holes
 - (5) counterbored holes
 - (6) closer control at one end of a feature
- (d) bi-directional positional tolerancing of features
- (e) noncircular features
- (f) coaxiality controls
 - (1) definition
 - (2) position tolerance control
- (g) concentricity
 - (1) definition
 - (2) differences between coaxiality controls and concentricity
- (h) positional tolerancing for symmetrical relationships
 - (i) symmetry tolerancing
 - (1) definition
 - (2) material condition basis
 - (j) spherical features

A6 TOLERANCES OF FORM, PROFILE, ORIENTATION, AND RUNOUT

- (a) form tolerance
 - (1) straightness
 - (2) flatness
 - (3) circularity
 - (4) cylindricity
- (b) orientation
 - (1) angularity
 - (2) parallelism
 - (3) perpendicularity
- (c) profile
 - (1) profile of a line
 - (2) profile of a surface
- (d) runout
 - (1) circular
 - (2) total

MANDATORY APPENDIX B

SENIOR LEVEL BODY OF KNOWLEDGE

This Appendix provides the body of knowledge upon which the examination for Senior Level is based. This Appendix is referenced by para. 3.2 of this Standard.

B1 TOPICS FROM THE TECHNOLOGIST LEVEL BODY OF KNOWLEDGE (APPENDIX A)

B2 DATUM SELECTION

- (a) immobilization of part
 - (1) purpose — measurable relationships
 - (2) true geometric counterparts
 - (a) a plane
 - (b) maximum material condition boundary
 - (c) least material condition boundary
 - (d) virtual condition boundary
 - (e) actual mating envelope
 - (f) mathematically defined contour
- (b) application
 - (1) measurement origin
 - (2) examples of simulated datums
 - (3) surface extremities establish datums
- (c) datum reference frame
 - (1) purpose
 - (a) relate features
 - (b) restrict motion of part
 - (2) multiple datum reference frames
 - (a) functional requirements
 - (b) requires different datum simulation methods
- (d) datum feature selection criteria
- (e) datum feature symbol placement
- (f) datum feature controls
 - (1) to account for datum feature variations
 - (2) datum targets used alternatively
- (g) selection of datum feature order of precedence
 - (1) design requirements
 - (2) functional requirements
 - (3) process requirements
 - (4) verification requirements/principles
- (h) establishing datums from datum features
 - (1) datum features not subject to size variations

- (a) unstable
- (b) restrained
- (2) datum features subject to size variations
 - (a) diameters and widths
 - (b) datum features RFS
 - (1) primary datum feature — diameters or width RFS
 - (2) secondary datum feature — diameter or width RFS
 - (3) tertiary datum feature — diameter or width RFS
- (c) datum features at MMC
 - (1) size of a primary or single datum feature
 - (2) size of a secondary or tertiary datum feature
- (d) datum features at LMC
- (e) effects of datum precedence and material condition
 - (1) cylindrical feature at RFS primary
 - (2) cylindrical feature at MMC secondary
- (3) multiple datum features
 - (a) simulation of a single datum plane (coplanar)
 - (b) single axis of two coaxial features
- (4) pattern of features
- (5) screw threads, gears, and splines
- (6) partial surface as datum features
- (7) mathematically defined surface
- (8) multiple datum reference frames
- (9) simultaneous versus separate requirements
- (10) simultaneous requirements and composite feature control
- (i) datum targets
 - (1) purpose/applications
 - (2) datum target area dimensions
 - (3) datum planes established by datum targets
 - (a) primary, secondary, and tertiary datums
 - (b) stepped surfaces
 - (4) methods of establishing a primary datum axis
 - (5) secondary datum axis
 - (6) equalizing datums
 - (7) datums established from complex or irregular surfaces

B3 GEOMETRIC TOLERANCING AND RELATED PRINCIPLES; TOLERANCE CALCULATION AND APPENDICES

- (a) general need for expressing tolerances
- (b) application
 - (1) means of expressing tolerances
 - (2) controlling features of size
 - (3) controlling other features
- (c) direct tolerancing methods
 - (1) general
 - (a) limit dimensioning
 - (b) plus and minus tolerancing
 - (2) metric limits and fits
 - (3) limits and tolerance symbols
 - (4) tolerance symbols and limits
 - (5) millimeter tolerancing
 - (a) unilateral tolerancing
 - (b) bilateral tolerancing
 - (c) limit dimensioning
 - (d) with basic dimensions
 - (6) inch tolerances
 - (a) unilateral tolerancing
 - (b) bilateral tolerancing
 - (c) limit dimensioning
 - (d) with basic dimensions
 - (7) angle tolerances
 - (8) plated or coated parts
 - (9) single limits
 - (10) tolerance accumulation
 - (a) chain dimensioning
 - (b) base line dimensioning
 - (c) direct dimensioning
 - (11) dimensional limits related to an origin
- (d) limits of size
 - (1) individual feature of size (Rule #1)
 - (a) when form control does not apply
 - (b) indicating that perfect form at MMC not required
 - (2) relationship between individual features
 - (a) no relationship unless otherwise specified
 - (b) zero tolerance of orientation
 - (c) zero tolerance of position
 - (d) control with general note
 - (e) relate dimensions to a datum reference framework with a general note
- (e) applicability of RFS, MMC, and LMC
 - (1) appropriate applications
 - (2) all applicable geometric tolerances (Rule #2)
 - (3) alternate practice for position control
 - (4) effect of RFS
 - (5) effect of MMC
 - (6) effect of zero tolerance at MMC
 - (7) effect of LMC
 - (8) effect of zero tolerance at LMC
- (f) screw threads
 - (1) feature
 - (2) modifier
- (g) gears and splines
- (h) virtual/resultant condition
 - (1) determining the appropriateness of MMC and LMC
 - (2) virtual condition determination
 - (3) resultant condition determination
 - (4) datum features at virtual condition
 - (5) calculating inner and outer locus
 - (i) angular surfaces
 - (j) conical tapers
 - (k) flat tapers
 - (l) radius
- (m) statistical tolerancing
 - (1) application to assemblies
 - (2) identification
- (n) tolerances of location
 - (1) utilization of modifiers
 - (a) effects of RFS (implied)
 - (b) effects of MMC
 - (c) effects of LMC
 - (2) displacement allowed by datum features at MMC
 - (3) calculating positional tolerance
 - (4) zero positional tolerance at MMC
 - (5) simultaneous requirements
 - (6) separate requirements
 - (7) projected tolerance zone
 - (8) nonparallel holes
 - (9) counterbored holes
 - (10) closer control at one end of a feature
 - (11) bidirectional positional tolerancing
 - (12) noncircular features
 - (13) coaxial controls
 - (14) concentricity
 - (15) symmetry
- (o) form
 - (1) straightness
 - (a) surface
 - (b) axis
 - (c) center plane
 - (d) applied on a unit basis
 - (2) flatness
 - (a) surface

- (b) applied on a unit basis
- (3) circularity
- (4) cylindricity
- (p) profile
 - (1) profile of a line
 - (2) profile of a surface
- (3) coplanarity
- (4) for plane surfaces
- (5) on conical features
- (q) orientation tolerances
 - (1) angularity
 - (a) of a surface
 - (b) applied to features of size
 - (2) parallelism
 - (a) of a surface
 - (b) applied to features of size
 - (3) perpendicularity
 - (a) of a surface
 - (b) applied to features of size
- (r) runout tolerances
 - (1) circular
 - (2) total
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 - (b) Scope, definitions and general dimensioning
 - (c) General tolerancing and related principles
 - (d) Symbolology
 - (e) Datum referencing
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B4 APPLICATION OF MODIFIERS IN FEATURE CONTROL FRAMES

- (a) types of modifiers
 - (1) Regardless of Feature Size (RFS)
 - (2) Maximum Material Condition (MMC)
 - (3) Least Material Condition (LMC)
- (b) application
 - (1) to the toleranced feature
 - (2) to datums
 - (3) when applicable
 - (a) to geometric tolerances
 - (b) to datums
 - (4) zero tolerance at MMC
 - (5) results of datum features modified
 - (a) RFS (implied)
 - (b) MMC
 - (c) LMC
 - (6) results of pattern of features modified
 - (a) RFS (implied)
 - (b) MMC
 - (c) LMC
 - (7) simultaneous requirements

B5 COMPOSITE TOLERANCING

- (a) location of a pattern of features
 - (1) location of a pattern of features
 - (2) interrelationship of individual features within a pattern
 - (3) multiple patterns of features; separate requirements
- (b) composite profile tolerancing
- (c) part verification methods
 - (1) functional gaging
 - (2) graphical analysis
 - (3) mathematical analysis
- (d) application of composite positional tolerancing versus two single-segment tolerancing

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