## Tech Sheet

## Measuring a Small Arc

## Steps to measure a circle with less than $\mathbf{9 0}$ degree's of arc:

1. Measure the small arc as a Measured Circle (a measured circle is used in this example although Auto Circle will also work).

- Measure the circle on-line or
- Pick it from the Model or
- Key in the values

2. In this example, the back arc on the Hexagon Demo Block will be used.

3. Edit (F9) the circle.

- Add additional hits.
- Change the "Best Fit Math Type" to "FIXED RAD".
- Key in the Nominal Diameter.
- Check $\nabla$ Regenerate Hit Targets
- Press OK.
- When prompted "Ok to equally space hits?" answer YES.

| Measured Circle |  |
| :---: | :---: |
| Feature name: | Number of hits: |
| CIR1 |  |
| Reference type: | Workplane: |
| WORKPLANE - | ZPLUS $\quad-$ |
| Best Fit math type: | $\left[\begin{array}{l}\text { Coordinate system } \\ \text { - Rect } \\ C \text { Polar }\end{array}\right.$ |
| FIXED_RAD - |  |
| $\nabla$ Regenerate hit targets | Circular feature type |
| Г Copy to actuals | $\bigcirc$ In Cout |
| -Feature theoreticals |  |
| X NOM: 3.8786 | I NOM: 0 |
| Y NOM: -5.7328 | J NOM: 0 |
| Z NOM: -0.2500 | KNOM: 1 |
| Diameter: 19.9409 | Start angle: 100 |
|  | End angle: 60 |
| Hit Targets... | OK Cancel |

4. Execute the feature $\operatorname{CtrI}$ to update the measured data.
5. Dimension the location 나 of the Fixed Radius circle. This will verify the location of the radius.
6. Enter the location Nominals and Tolerances.

| 曲 | IN | LOC4 | CIR1 |  |  |  |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| AX | MEAS | NOMINAL | +TOL | -TOL | DEV | OUTTOL |  |
| X | 3.8797 | 3.8786 | 0.0100 | 0.0020 | 0.0011 | 0.0000 | $\square$ |
| $Y$ | -5.7321 | -5.7328 | 0.0100 | 0.0020 | 0.0007 | 0.0000 | $\square$ |

7. Create an Alignment and set origin on Fixed Radius circle.

8. Open the Parameter Settings Dialog F10. Select the Probing Tab and enable polar compensation for the active workplane.
$\triangle$ Note: Skip this step when using CAD and use Vector points rather than Measured points.

9. With the joystick, measure 3 or more individual Measured Points on the Radius.

Note: If you are using CAD, use Vector Points and pick from model.

10. Dimension the individual points using Location dimension 딘 and select the "V Prad" check box (Polar Radius). This will verify the size of the radius.

11. Enter Nominals and Tolerances for the Polar Radius'.

| 中 | IN | LOC1 - PNT1 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| AX | MEAS | NOMINAL | +TOL | -TOL | DEV | OUTTOL |  |  |
| PR | 9.9720 | 9.9705 | 0.0100 | 0.0100 | 0.0015 | 0.0000 |  |  |
| \# | IN | LOC2 - PNT2 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| AX | MEAS | NOMINAL | +TOL | -TOL | DEV | OUTTOL |  |  |
| PR | 9.9716 | 9.9705 | 0.0100 | 0.0100 | 0.0011 | 0.0000 |  |  |
| 廿 | IN | LOC3 - PNT3 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| AX | MEAS | NOMINAL | $+\mathrm{TOL}$ | -TOL | DEV | OUTTOL |  |  |
| PR | 9.9701 | 9.9705 | 0.0100 | 0.0100 | -0.0004 | 0.0000 |  |  |

12. Open the Parameter Settings Dialog F10 and turn off polar compensation.
