INTERNATIONAL STANDARD

ISO 12858-2

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Optics and optical instruments — Ancillary devices for geodetic instruments —

Part 2:
Tripods

Optique et instruments d'optique — Équipements annexes pour les instruments géodésiques —

Partie 2: Trépieds

Reference number
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Contents

International Organization for Standardization
Case postale 56 • CH-1211 Genève 20 • Switzerland
Internet iso@iso.ch

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Foreword

ISO (the International Organization for Standardization) is a worldwide federation of national standards bodies (ISO member bodies). The work of preparing International Standards is normally carried out through ISO technical committees. Each member body interested in a subject for which a technical committee has been established has the right to be represented on that committee. International organizations, governmental and non-governmental, in liaison with ISO, also take part in the work. ISO collaborates closely with the International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC) on all matters of electrotechnical standardization.

International Standards are drafted in accordance with the rules given in the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 3.

Draft International Standards adopted by the technical committees are circulated to the member bodies for voting. Publication as an International Standard requires approval by at least 75 % of the member bodies casting a vote.

International Standard ISO 12858-2 was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 172, *Optics and optical instruments*, Subcommittee SC 6, *Geodetic and surveying instruments*.

ISO 12858 consists of the following parts, under the general title *Optics and optical instruments — Ancillary devices for geodetic instruments*:

— *Part 1: Invar levelling staffs*

— *Part 2: Tripods*

Annex A of this part of ISO 12858 is for information only.

Introduction

ISO 12858 consists of a series of parts which detail specifications for ancillary devices to be used with geodetic instruments in surveying. This second part specifies requirements for tripods.

Additional parts, covering further ancillary devices, may be added to ISO 12858 as the need arises.

Optics and optical instruments — Ancillary devices for geodetic instruments —

Part 2:
Tripods

1 Scope

This part of ISO 12858 specifies the most important requirements of telescopic tripods for surveying instruments and the connection between instrument and tripod.

The requirements in this part of ISO 12858 enable instruments and tripods of different manufacturers to be joined to one another, without prejudicing their performance and their usefulness.

This part of ISO 12858 is applicable to tripods which are used for levels, theodolites, tacheometers, GPS equipment, EDM instruments and in combination with targets, reflectors, antennae, etc.

2 Normative references

The following normative documents contain provisions which, through reference in this text, constitute provisions of this part of ISO 12858. For dated references, subsequent amendments to, or revisions of, this publication do not apply. However, parties to agreements based on this part of ISO 12858 are encouraged to investigate the possibility of applying the most recent edition of the normative documents indicated below. For undated references, the latest edition of the normative documents referred to applies. Members of ISO and IEC maintain registers of currently valid International Standards.

ISO 9849*, Optics and optical instruments — Geodetic instruments — Vocabulary.*

ISO 2768-1*, Mechanical tolerances.*

3 Terms and definitions

For the purposes of this part of ISO 12858, the terms and definitions given in ISO 9849 apply.

4 Design

Two main types of tripod with telescopic legs are used:

— Type L: for light-weight or small instruments, with flat head (LF) or spherical head (LS);

— Type H: for heavy instruments.

5 General features — Dimensions

The mechanical properties of the tripod shall comply with the values given in Table 1. The shape of the tripod and the details as shown in Figure 1 are examples for information only.

Dimensions in millimetres

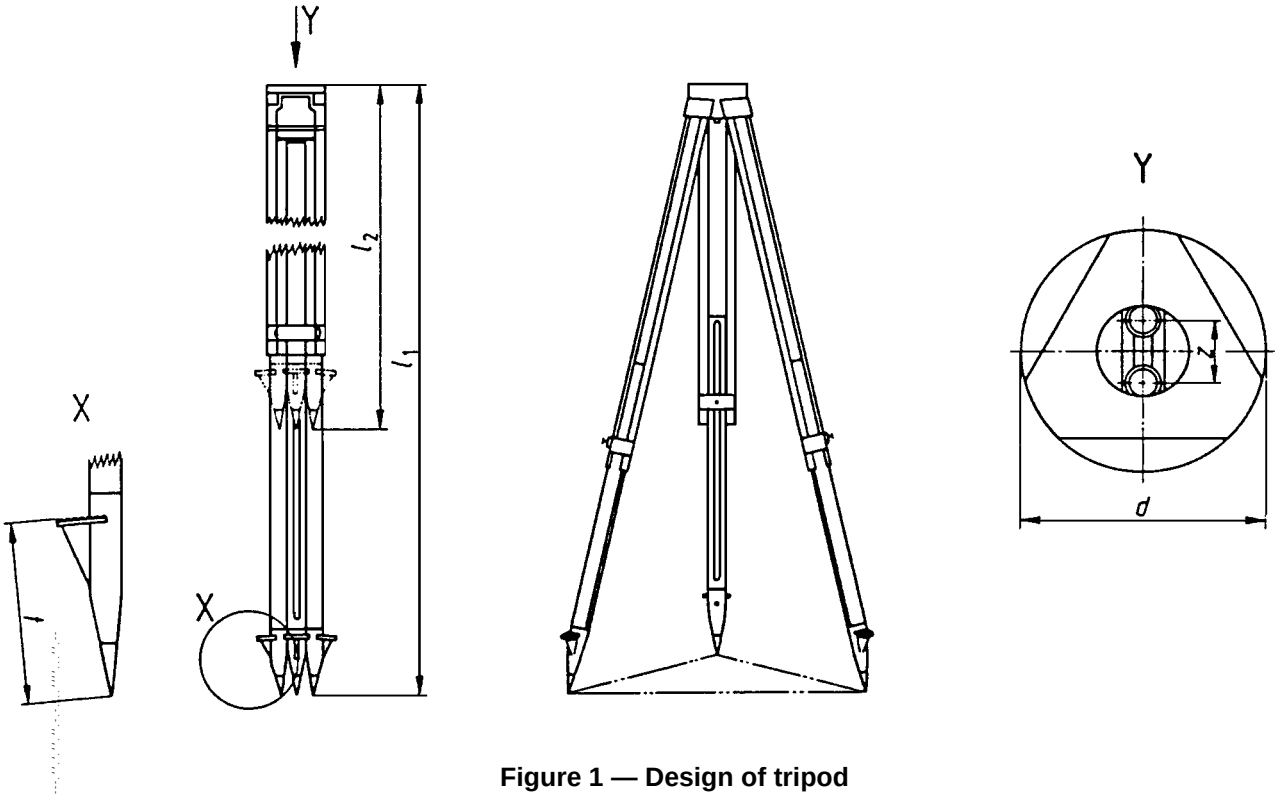


Figure 1 — Design of tripod

Table 1 — Mechanical properties

Parameter		Type of head		
		Flat head		Spherical head
Description	Unit	Type LF	Type H	Type LS
Design		light-weight	heavy-weight	light-weight
Mass of tripod	kg (max.)	5,5	7	5,5
Suitable for instruments weighing	kg (max.)	5	15	5
Symbol [a] in Figure 1				
l_1	mm	1700	1800	1700
l_2	mm	1200	1200	1200
d	mm	125	150	125
z	mm	25	35	25
t	mm	110	125	110

[a] Where:

l_1 is the minimum length of tripod, legs extended;

l_2 is the maximum length of tripod, legs retracted;

d is the minimum diameter of tripod platform;

z is the minimum diameter of rotating piece;

t is the minimum distance between step and point.

6 Requirements

6.1 Tripod head

An instrument set on the tripod shall be able to be rotated easily and evenly on the tripod head when the clamping screw is loosened. Additional devices fixed to the tripod head shall not hamper the ability of the tripod to be used with instruments from different manufacturers. Either flat or spherical heads may be used with the tripod.

6.2 Joints

The joints on the tripod legs shall be designed in such a way that the tripod can be set up quickly. The friction of the joints shall be adjustable.

6.3 Clamping screw

The clamping screw shall be provided with a 5/8 in (inch) bolt thread and the instrument base plate with a 5/8 in nut thread. The clamping screw shall be securely fixed to the tripod head such that the centring of the instrument shall not be hindered. The clamping screw shall be hollow with an internal diameter of at least 8 mm, in order that optical centring devices can be used. The suspension point of a plumb line or solid plumb shall be arranged in such a way that a centring accuracy of 2 mm is ensured.

The dimensions given in Figure 2 and Table 2 (for flat heads) and in Figure 3 and Table 3 (for spherical heads) respectively shall be observed.

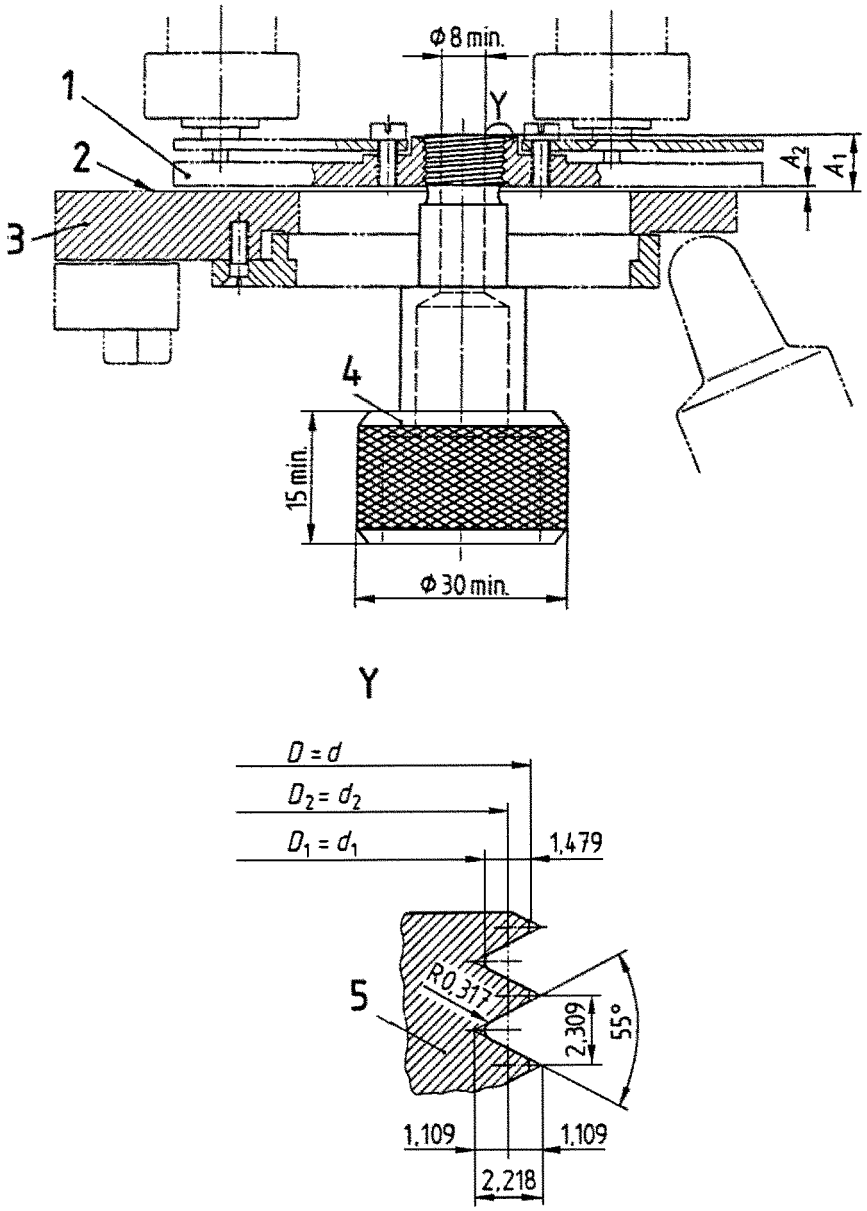
6.4 Tripod legs

For tripods with wooden legs, the wood-metal connections shall be sufficiently adjustable so that even after shrinkage the fittings sit firmly.

6.5 Tripod shoes

The tripod shoes shall be provided with a step. The tips of the tripod shoes shall be made of unhardened steel.

Dimensions in millimetres



Key

1 Baseplate
2 Level contact surface
3 Tripod headplate
4 Clamping screw
5 External screw thread (number of threads 11 to 25,4)

Mechanical tolerances shall be ISO 2768-1-m.

NOTE See annex A for dimensions D/d, D_1/d_1 and D_2/d_2.

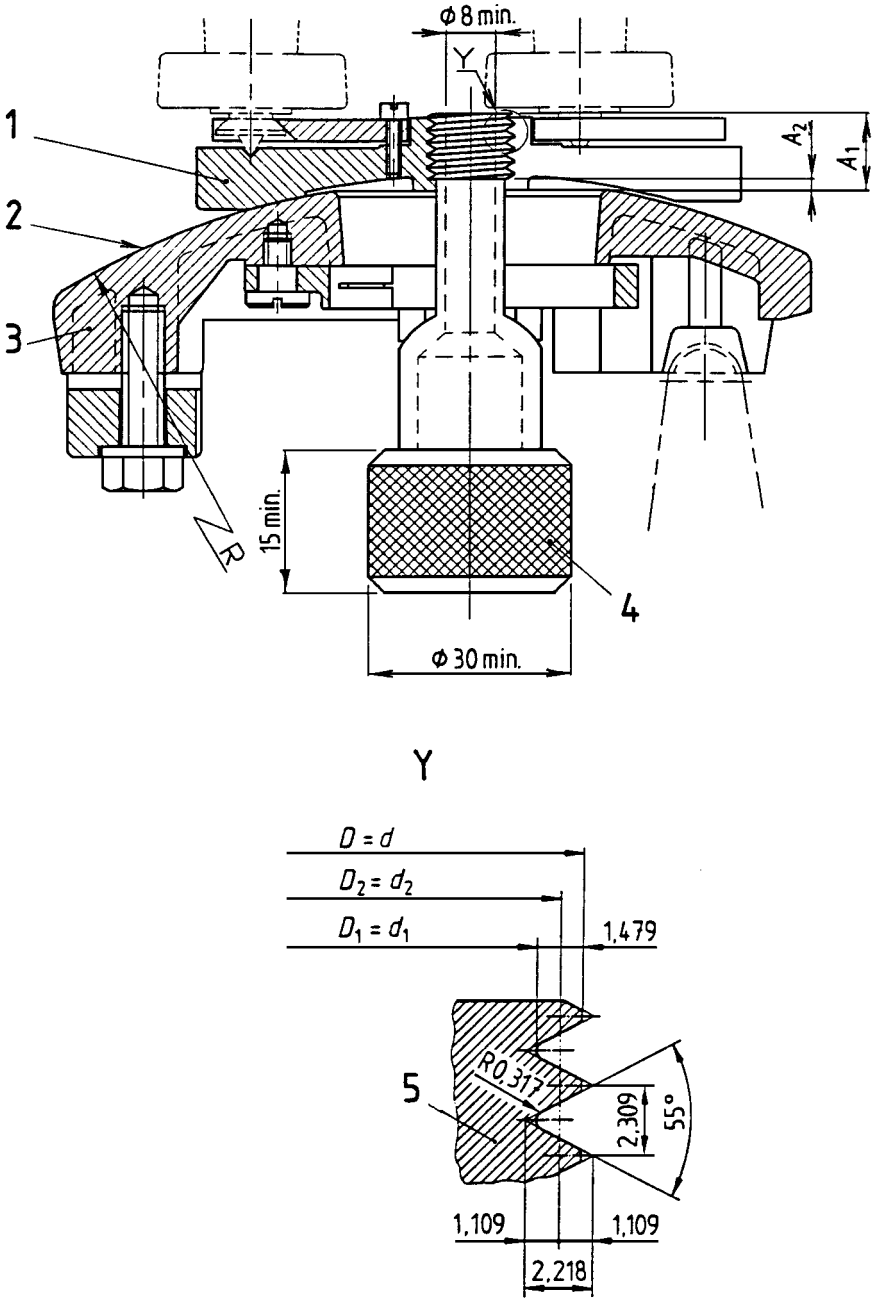
Figure 2 — Connection between instrument and tripod with flat head

Table 2 — Limits of dimensions A_1 and A_2 for tripods with flat head

Dimensions in millimetres

Size	A_1	A_2
Maximum Minimum	14 8	3 0,5

Dimensions in millimetres



Key

1 Baseplate
2 Level contact surface
3 Tripod headplate
4 Clamping screw
5 External screw thread (number of threads 11 to 25,4)

Mechanical tolerances shall be ISO 2768-1-m.

NOTE See annex A for dimensions D/d, D_1/d_1 and D_2/d_2.

Figure 3 — Connection between instrument and tripod with spherical head

Table 3 — Limits of dimensions A_1 and A_2 for tripods with spherical head

Dimensions in millimetres

Size	A_1	A_2
Maximum	14	3
Minimum	8	0,5

6.6 Torsional rigidity

The tripod shall be capable of absorbing, without lasting deformation, the torsion which occurs when the instrument is used.

When testing the torsion rigidity, set up the tripod on an unyielding surface in such a way that the tips of the completely extended tripod legs are 1,0 m from each other. The tips should rest in depressions in the ground. Turn the tripod head and theodolite by 60″ (20 mgon) with the help of two diametrically acting tangential forces. The residual torsion shall not exceed the values given in Table 4.

Table 4 — Maximum residual torsion

Tripod type	Maximum residual torsion
L	10″ (3 mgon)
H	3″ (1 mgon)

6.7 Height stability under load

When loading the tripod headplate with double the maximum instrument mass, the tripod headplate shall not sink by more than 0,05 mm in reference to the tips of the tripod shoes.

The change in height which occurs may be measured with a levelling instrument with parallel-plate micrometer clamped on, by observing a levelling staff before, during and after application of the load.

6.8 Material

Tripod head, clamping screw and fittings: choice of material at the manufacturer´s discretion.

Tripod legs: at the manufacturer´s discretion either plastic, metal or well-seasoned, knot-free, straight-grained wood, .

6.9 Protection from corrosion

All components shall be resistant to, or protected from, corrosion. The tripod legs may be painted with a warning colour.

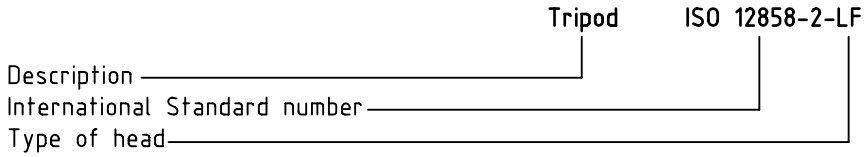
7 Tools

The tools required for adjusting the hinge friction (see 6.2) and for adjusting the connections between legs and head (see 6.4) shall be supplied with the tripod.

8 Designation and marking

The marking shall indicate at least the name or trademark of the manufacturer (or the responsible supplier) of the tripod.

The tripod may be marked additionally with the designation, as shown below for the example of a telescopic tripod for a light-weight instrument with flat head:



Annex A
(informative)

Parallel screw threads of Whitworth form

Table A.1 — Limits of dimensions of parallel screw threads according to BS 84

Dimensions in millimetres

Nuts					
Major diameter D		Effective diameter D_2		Minor diameter D_1	
Maximum	Minimum	Maximum	Minimum	Maximum	Minimum
not specified	16,076	14,750	14,597	13,798	13,148
Bolts					
Major diameter d		Effective diameter d_2		Minor diameter d_1	
Maximum	Minimum	Maximum	Minimum	Maximum	Minimum
15,875	15,400	14,396	14,244	12,918	12,510

Bibliography

[1] BS 84:1956, *Parallel screw threads of Whitworth form.*

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