भारतीय मानक

Indian Standard

IS 15483 (Part 2) : 2024
ISO 12858-2 : 2020

प्रकाशिकी और प्रकाशीय यंत्र — अल्पांतरीय यंत्रो के लिए सहायक साधन

भाग 2 त्रिपादी

(पहला पुनरीक्षण)

Optics and Optical Instruments — Ancillary Devices for Geodetic Instruments

Part 2 Tripods

(First Revision)

ICS 7.180.01

भारतीय मानक ब्यूरो
BUREAU OF INDIAN STANDARDS
मानक भवन, 9 बहादुर शाह ज़फर मार्ग, नई दिल्ली - 110002
MANAK BHAVAN, 9 BAHADUR SHAH ZAFAR MARG
NEW DELHI - 110002
www.bis.gov.in www.standardsbis.in

April 2024 **Price Group 7**

Optics and Photonics sectional committee, PGD 39

NATIONAL FOREWORD

This Indian Standard (Part 2) (First Revision) which is identical to ISO 12858 – 2 : 2019 'Optics and optical instruments — Ancillary devices for geodetic instruments — Part 2: Tripods' issued by the International Organization for Standardization (ISO) was adopted by the Bureau of Indian Standards on the recommendation of the Optics and Photonics Sectional Committee and approval of the Production and General Engineering Division Council.

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

This standard was first published in 1999. This revision has been undertaken to align it with the latest version of ISO 12858-2. The major changes in this revision are as follows:

a) Reference standards have been updated; and

b) In Fig. 1, the dimensions have been updated.

The text of ISO standard has been approved as suitable for publication as an Indian Standard without deviations. Certain conventions are, however, not identical to those used in Indian Standards. Attention is particularly drawn to the following:

a) Wherever the words 'International Standard' appear referring to this standard, they should be read as 'Indian Standard'; and

b) Comma (,) has been used as a decimal marker, while in Indian Standards, the current practice is to use a point (.) as the decimal marker.

This standard has been published in three parts. The other parts in the series are:

Part 1	Invar levelling staffs
Part 3	Tribrachs

In this adopted standard, references appear to certain International Standards for which Indian Standards also exist. The corresponding Indian Standards, which are to be substituted in their respective places, are listed below, along with their degree of equivalence for the editions indicated:

International Standard	*Corresponding Indian Standard*	*Degree of Equivalence*
ISO 2768-1 General tolerances — Part 1 : Tolerances for linear and angular dimensions without individual tolerance indications	IS 2102 (Part 1) : 1993/ISO 2768-1 : 1989 General tolerances : Part 1 Tolerances for linear and angular dimensions without individual tolerance indications (*third revision*)	Identical
ISO 9849 Optics and optical instruments — Geodetic and surveying instruments — Vocabulary	IS/ISO 9849 : 2017 Optics and optical instruments — Geodetic and surveying instruments — Vocabulary	Identical

For the purpose of deciding whether a particular requirement of this standard is complied with, the final value, observed or calculated expressing the result of a test or analysis, shall be rounded off in accordance with IS 2 : 2022 'Rules for rounding off numerical values (*second revision*)'.

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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.

Indian Standard

OPTICS AND OPTICAL INSTRUMENTS — ANCILLARY DEVICES FOR GEODETIC INSTRUMENTS

PART 2 TRIPODS

(First Revisioin)

1 Scope

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

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

This document 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 documents are referred to in the text in such a way that some or all of their content constitutes requirements of this document. For dated references, only the edition cited applies. For undated references, the latest edition of the referenced document (including any amendments) applies.

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

ISO 2768-1, *General tolerances — Part 1: Tolerances for linear and angular dimensions without individual tolerance indications*

3 Terms and definitions

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

ISO and IEC maintain terminological databases for use in standardization at the following addresses:

— ISO Online browsing platform: available at https://www.iso.org/obp

— IEC Electropedia: available at http://www.electropedia.org/

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 conform to the values given in Table 1. The shape of the tripod and the details as shown in Figure 1 are examples for information only.

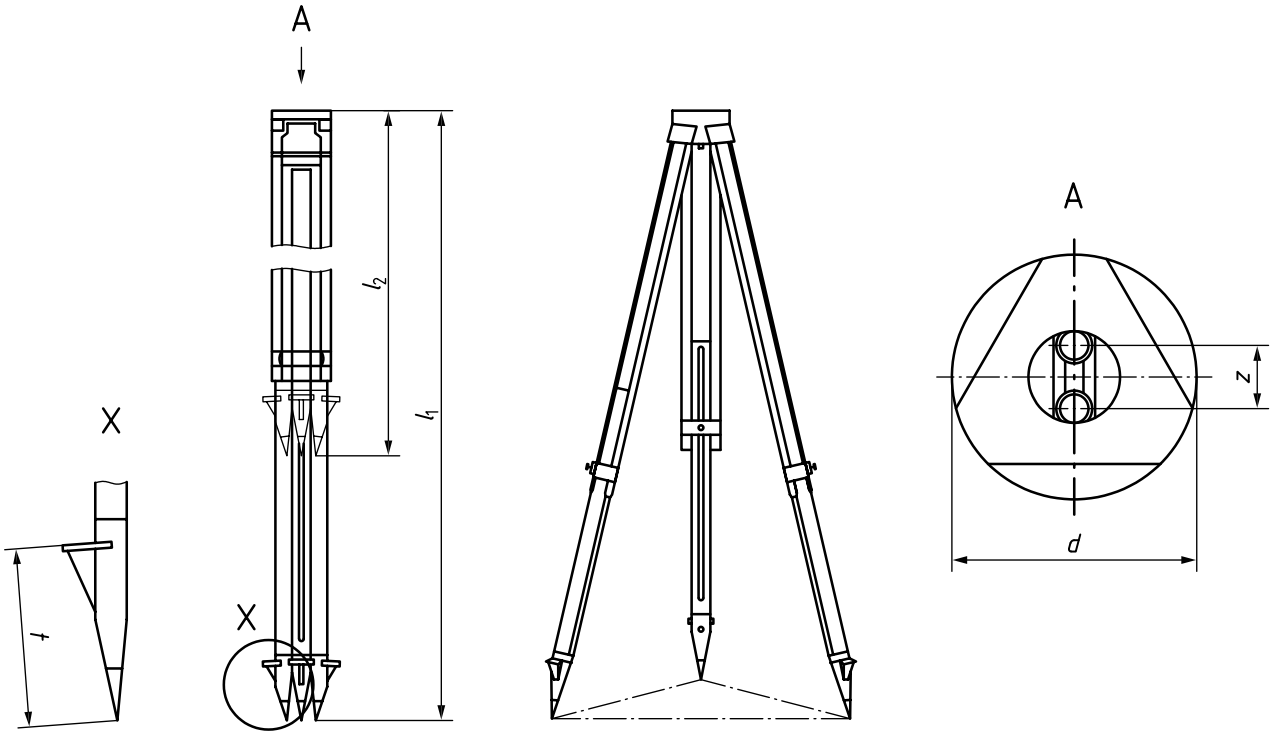


Figure 1 — Design of tripod

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	1 650	1 700	1 650
l_2	mm	1 200	1 200	1 200
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.

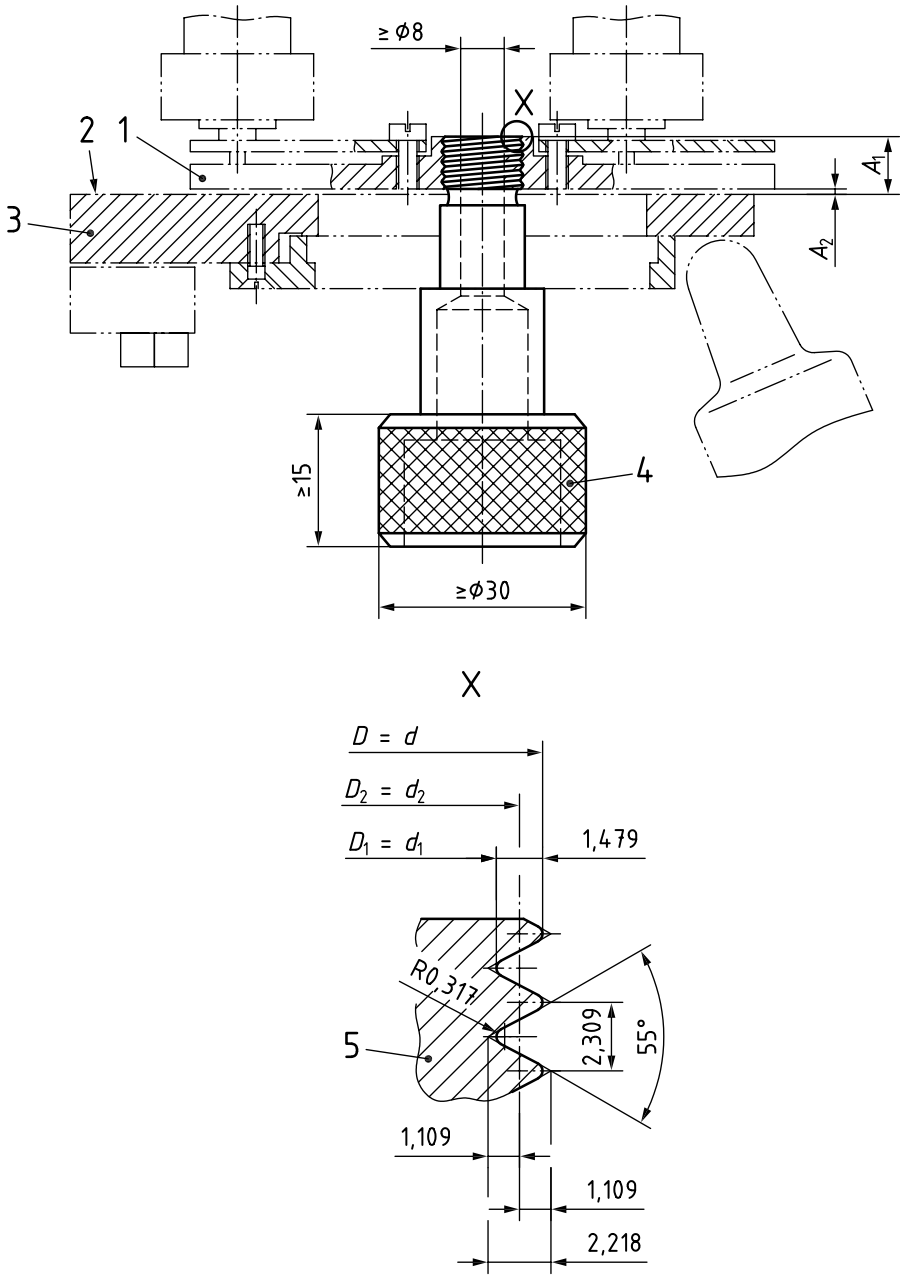
6.4 Tripod legs

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 according to ISO 2768-1, tolerance class m.

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

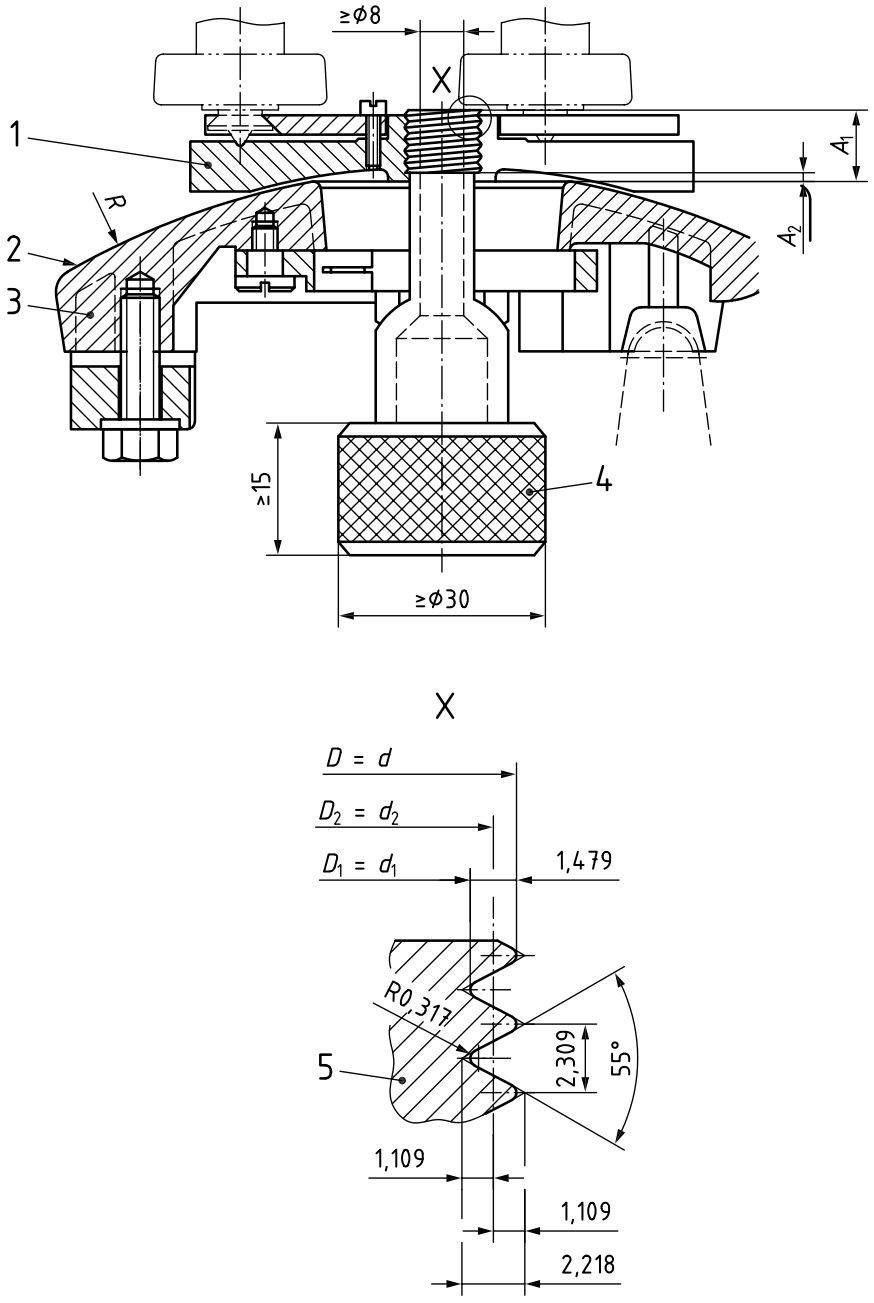
Figure 2 — Connection between instrument and tripod with flat head

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

Dimensions in millimetres

Size	A_1	A_2
Maximum	14	3
Minimum	8	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 according to ISO 2768-1, tolerance class 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.

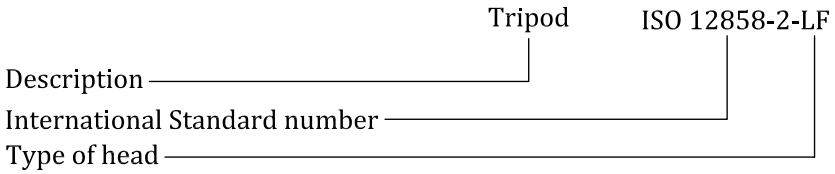
7 Tools

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:


Tripod
ISO 12858-2-LF
Description
International Standard number
Type of 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*

Bureau of Indian Standards

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Review of Indian Standards

Amendments are issued to standards as the need arises on the basis of comments. Standards are also reviewed periodically; a standard along with amendments is reaffirmed when such review indicates that no changes are needed; if the review indicates that changes are needed, it is taken up for revision. Users of Indian Standards should ascertain that they are in possession of the latest amendments or edition by referring to the website-www.bis.gov.in or www.standardsbis.in.

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Amendments Issued Since Publication

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BUREAU OF INDIAN STANDARDS

Headquarters:

Manak Bhavan, 9 Bahadur Shah Zafar Marg, New Delhi 110002
Telephones: 2323 0131, 2323 3375, 2323 9402 *Website*: www.bis.gov.in

Regional Offices:		*Telephones*
Central	: 601/A, Konnectus Tower -1, 6th Floor, DMRC Building, Bhavbhuti Marg, New Delhi 110002	2323 7617
Eastern	: 8th Floor, Plot No 7/7 & 7/8, CP Block, Sector V, Salt Lake, Kolkata, West Bengal 700091	2367 0012 2320 9474
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