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1 [@ISO2768], and the ISO 13254 tolerance family is .1 [@ISO13254]. The latter standards (ISO 13254 [@ISO13254], e.g. , ISO 13254-4 [@ISO13254-4]) define both a specification for the mean value of a product and an acceptance range, i.e. an interval of desired values. Some specifications contain additional requirements regarding geometric tolerances of all components that affect the measurement result of the product. This is the case for the design requirements related to the defined tolerances of the measurement system for each point of the geometrical tolerances model defined in ISO 2768 [@ISO2768]. It is possible to measure a process only after its final product is manufactured, such as a bearing. The manufacturer will then have to determine and characterize the initial uncertainty of the produced product and the associated uncertainty of the measurement process. The uncertainties of the product and measurement process can then be propagated to the measured values. In these cases, the initial uncertainty (or random variable Y) can also be a result of the uncertainty of the production process. For example, the uncertainty of the produced product is often measured by using a certified tester. The variation of the measured value is expressed in a standard deviation, which is the root-mean-square of the absolute deviations. Another example is that the uncertainty of a measuring instrument is measured by using a calibration certificate. In this case, the standard deviation of the measured values is a suitable indicator to express the uncertainty. The variability of the measurement uncertainty can be expressed by the measurement error distribution, which is a function of the standard deviation and the absolute value of the error. The likelihood of the absolute error of the measurement result also affects the standard deviation of the measurement results. Another aspect is that the absolute error of a measured value can be the result of multiple sources of uncertainty, such as measuring equipment or environmental conditions. A standard uncertainty (or random variable Z) is the standard deviation of these multiple sources of uncertainty. To show the different aspects of these uncertainties, consider the following example. A measurement result X is given by a certified tester. The uncertainty of X is δ_X, which is the standard deviation of the measured values of all tester results. For an absolute error of E_X the standard deviation δ_{E_X}

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