## Accuracy of measurement

- Todays accuracy of measurement is of first importance
- What is the smallest unit of measurement for distance?
- mili 10^-3
- micro $10^{\wedge}-6$
- nano 10^-9
- Angstrom 10^10
- pico $10^{\wedge}-12$
- femto $10^{\wedge}-15$
- atto 10^-18
- zecto 10^-21
- yocto $10^{\wedge}-24$

| - mili | $10^{\wedge}-3$ |
| :--- | :--- |
| - micro | $10^{\wedge}-6$ |
| - nano | $10^{\wedge}-9$ |
| - Angstrom $10^{\wedge}-10$ |  |
| - pico | $10^{\wedge}-12$ |
| - femto $10^{\wedge}-15$ |  |
| - atto | $10^{\wedge}-18$ |
| - zecto $10^{\wedge}-21$ |  |
| - yocto $10^{\wedge}-24$ |  |

- 

$0^{\wedge}-21$

mili

| - mili | $10^{\wedge}-3$ |
| :--- | :--- |
| - micro | $10^{\wedge}-6$ |
| - nano | $10^{\wedge}-9$ |
| - Angstrom $10^{\wedge}-10$ |  |
| - pico | $10^{\wedge}-12$ |
| - femto | $10^{\wedge}-15$ |
| - atto | $10^{\wedge}-18$ |
| - zecto | $10^{\wedge}-21$ |
| - yocto | $10^{\wedge}-24$ |





## -

 , WMeasurement Systems

- English system or standard system of unit`
- Knuckles $=1$ inch

Feet $=1$ foot $=12$ inch

- Yard = 36 inch
- Smaller Number like $1 / 1000$ or $1 / 10000$ is possible to measure it with conventional methods


## Measurement Systems

- Metric system or international system of units
- In 1670 Gabriel Mouton a French scientist proposed a single decimal measurement. This was based on:
- The length of one minutes of arc of great circle of the earth -Meter Defined: Unit of Length
-Gram Defined : Unit of mass or weight
oMeter drives from Greek word METRON meaning Measure oGram drives from Latin word GRAMMA meaning Weight
-The meter defined as $1 / 10000000$ of distance from north pole to the equator


## Measurement Systems

- Today
- Metric is defined as:

Wave length of light given off by Krypton 86 atom

- Gram is defined as:
mass of one cubic centimeter of pure water at the temperature of 4 degree
- Roll: Architect call it scale, available in 3 ", 6 " 12 "
- Tolerance of rolls are different and is based on graduation 1/8, 1/16, 1/32, 1/64


## micrometer

- A micrometer is a precision measuring tool used in science, engineering, machining and home improvement to measure the diameter, thickness or length of an object.
- The micrometer primarily consists of a rotating barrel, sleeve and spindle contained within a sturdy frame.
- The barrel rotates on a precision screw with known thread dimensions which accurately tracks the travel distance.


## Micrometer <br> :



THIMBLE $\qquad$
SLEEVE $\qquad$


## Outside micrometer: <br> 

typically used to measure wires, spheres, shafts and blocks.


 .


## Calibration Test



Testing Zero of 2" Micrometer

## Thread Micrometer

This is a tool that is used to measure the pitch diameter of a screw. This tool looks like a standard micrometer except that the anvils are specially configured to reach into the screw thread groove...


The Screw Thread Micrometer

mepth micrometer:
Depth micrometer:
measures depths of slots and steps.
Depth micrometer:
measures depths of slots and steps.
Depth micrometer:
measures depths of slots and steps.



Depth micrometer:
measures depths of slots and steps.

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#### Abstract

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## Inside micrometer:

 used to measure the diameter of holes.Measuring With the Inside Micrometer

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 $\qquad$

## Reading Micrometer




Reading . $178^{\prime \prime}$

## Reading Micrometer

## Example: Refer to drawing A

The 1 line on sleeve is visible, representing $.100^{\prime \prime}$

There are three additional lines visible, each representing $.025^{\prime \prime}$
$3 \times .025^{\prime \prime}=.075^{\prime \prime}$
Line 3 on the thimble coincides with the reading line on the sleeve, each line representing .001" $3 \times .001^{\prime \prime}=.003^{\prime \prime}$

The micrometer reading is .178"


## venire

- Some micrometers are provided with a venire scale on the sleeve in addition to the regular graduations.
- These permit measurements within 0.001 milli-metre to be made on metric micrometers, or 0.0001 inches on inchsystem micrometers.


Example: Refer to drawings $A$ and $B$ (above)

| The 2 line on sleeve is visible, representing. | ....................200" |
| :---: | :---: |
| There are two additional lines visible, each representing .025" | $2 \times .025^{\prime \prime}=.050^{\prime \prime}$ |
| Line 0 on the thimble coincides with the readi on the sleeve, representing | gline . $.000^{\prime \prime}$ |
| The 0 lines on the vernier coincide with lines on the thimble, representing | .....0000" |
| The micrometer reading is. | .........2500" |

Example: Refer to drawing C
The 2 line on sleeve is visible, representing.............................200"
There are two additional lines visible, each representing .025".

$$
2 \times .025^{\prime \prime}=.050^{\prime \prime}
$$

The reading line on the sleeve lies between the 0 and 1 on the thimble indicating ten-thousandths of an inch are also to be added as read from the vernier.

The 7 line on the vernier coincides with a line on the thimble, representing.

$$
.7 \times .0001^{\prime \prime}=.0007^{\prime \prime}
$$

The micrometer reading is


## Reading .2991"



## Reading .3001"

## THE METRIC SYSTEM OF MEASUREMENT

| The basic dimension of the metric or about $33 / 8$ inches longer than the expressed by adding prefixes repr for example, equals one kilometer millimeter (mm). The machinist, mensions in millimeters and fracti | ts multiples and parts are 0. One thousand meters, th of a meter equals one ctor works with metric di- |
| :---: | :---: |
| Examples: |  |
| one millimeter | 1.0 mm $=.03937$ inch |
| one-half millimete | $0.5 \mathrm{~mm}=.01969$ inch |
| two one-hundredths of a millimeter | $0.02 \mathrm{~mm}=.00079$ inch |
| one hundredth of a millimeter | $0.01 \mathrm{~mm}=.00039$ |
| two thousandths of a millimeter | $0.002 \mathrm{~mm}=.00008$ inch |

## Comparison of English and Metric Micrometers

In the metric system, the familiar "one-inch mike" becomes a "25 millimeter mike". The tools look alike, handle alike and read the same way - the only difference being the graduations. Here's how they look, each set to half its range.

The English micrometer reads $.500^{\prime \prime}(12.7 \mathrm{~mm}$ metric equivalent). Each sleeve graduation is $.025^{\prime \prime}$; and each thimble graduation is $1 / 25$ of $.025^{\prime \prime}$, or . $001^{\prime \prime}$.

The metric micrometer reads 12.5 mm (.492" English equivalent). Each sleeve graduation is 0.5 mm ; and each thimble graduation is $1 / 50$ of 0.5 mm , or 0.01 mm .

## Metric Micrometer




## Reading 5.000 mm

Reading<br>5.008 mm

## Answers for Micrometer Reading Exercise

| Micrometer No. | Reading |
| :---: | :---: |
| 1 | 0.327 |
| 2 | 0.229 |
| 3 | 0.428 |
| 4 | 0.438 |
| 5 | 0.137 |
| 6 | 0.336 |
| 7 | 0.246 |
| 8 | 0.148 |
| 9 | 0.349 |

