

CS/B.Tech/(ME/PE)-(NEW)/SEM-5/ME-504/2013-14

2013

METROLOGY & MEASUREMENTS

Time Allotted : 3 Hours

Full Marks : 70

The figures in the margin indicate full marks.

Candidates are required to give their answers in their own words as far as practicable.

GROUP - A

(Multiple Choice Type Questions)

1. Choose the correct alternatives for the following :

10 × 1 = 10

i) Which of the following can be measured by LVDT ?

- | | |
|-----------------|------------------|
| a) Displacement | b) Velocity |
| c) Acceleration | d) Any of these. |

ii) Bevel protractor is used for

- | |
|--------------------------|
| a) Angular measurement |
| b) Linear measurement |
| c) Height measurement |
| d) Flatness measurement. |

CS/B.Tech/(ME/PE)-(NEW)/SEM-5/ME-504/2013-14

CS/B.Tech/(ME/PE)-(NEW)/SEM-5/ME-504/2013-14

- iii) Accuracy of setting a sine bar
- is poor for smaller angles
 - is maximum when angle of measurement is 45°
 - decreases appreciably with steep angle
 - is dependent on accuracy of outer dimensions of sine bar.
- iv) The most important characteristic of a measuring instrument, in general is
- accuracy
 - sensitivity
 - repeatability
 - precision.
- v) Gear tooth vernier is used to measure
- gear tooth profile
 - gear tooth thickness
 - pitch line thickness of gear tooth
 - module.

- vi) In limits and fits, the term 'Allowance' usually refers to
- difference between maximum size and minimum size of the shaft
 - difference between maximum size and minimum size of a hole
 - maximum clearance between shaft and hole
 - minimum clearance between shaft and hole
 - none of these.
- vii) Expressing a dimension as $15.2 + 0.00, - 0.01$ mm is the case of
- limiting dimensions
 - unilateral tolerance
 - bilateral tolerance
 - none of these.
- viii) The least count of a vernier caliper having 25 divisions on vernier scale, matching with 24 divisions of main scale (1 main scale divisions = 0.5 mm) is
- 0.05 mm
 - 0.01 mm
 - 0.02 mm
 - 0.001 mm.

CS/B.Tech/(ME/PE)-(NEW)/SEM-5/ME-504/2013-14

ix) The maximum amount by which the result differs from the true value is called

- a) correction b) discrepancy
c) error d) accuracy.

x) Two slip gauges in precision measurement are joined by

- a) Assembling b) Sliding
c) Adhesion d) Wringing.

GROUP - B

(Short Answer Type Questions)

Answer any three of the following. 3 × 5 = 15

2. What is the difference between sensitivity and range ? What are the disadvantages of a very sensitive instrument ? 3 +
3. Discuss several types of tolerance and fit. 2 +
4. A Vernier scale consists of 25 divisions on 12 mm spacing and the main scale has 24 divisions on 12 mm. What is the least count ? Define relative error, random error and systematic errors. 2 + 1 + 1 +

CS/B.Tech/(ME/PE)-(NEW)/SEM-5/ME-504/2013-14

State the principles of force measurement.

What is the difference between precision and accuracy ?

What is surface roughness ? 4 + 1

GROUP - C

(Long Answer Type Questions)

Answer any three of the following. 3 × 15 = 45

- a) Explain the terms 'Tolerance', 'Allowance' and 'Fit'. Why is Hole basis of fit preferred ?
- b) Determine the actual dimensions to be provided for shaft of 90 mm size for H8/e9 type of fit. Size 90 mm falls in the diameter steps of 80 and 100 mm. With usual notations, take $i = 0.45 (D)^{1/3} + 0.001 D$ microns, $IT 8 = 25 i$, $IT 9 = 40 i$, fundamental deviation for 'e' type shaft = $- 11D^{0.45}$ microns.
- c) Design a snap gauge for checking the above shaft as per the new British system of design. 3 + 8 + 4
- d) What is an optical flat ? What are the typical dimensions of an optical flat ? What care are to be taken in using the optical flat ?

CS/B.Tech/(ME/PE)-(NEW)/SEM-5/ME-504/2013-14

- b) Sketch and interpret the different patterns of interference bands observed through optical flats for the following :

i) A perfectly flat surface

ii) A convex surface

iii) A concave surface.

9

9. a) Describe a dynamical method of determining the radius of curvature of a concave surface.

- b) Explain different types of errors in measurement with examples.

8

10. Write short notes on any three of the following :

3

- a) Temperature measurement by thermocouple
- b) Radius & filler gauges
- c) Spirit level
- d) Taylor-Hobson Tally surf
- e) Orifice meter.

CS/B.Tech/(ME/PE)-(NEW)/SEM-5/ME-504/2013-14

- a) What is a comparator ? What are the advantages of electrical transducers over the mechanical transducers ?
- b) What is dial indicator ? Explain the working principle of a dial indicator with a suitable sketch.

7 + 8
