

They are human error, systematic error and random error. Human error may be occurred because of faulty procedure adopted by us. We could have made an error during scale reading. Our eyes probably did not perpendicular to the scale of the torsion test machine. We also may have encountered error during reading the torque meter as we have advised to read the value simultaneously to the rotation. The value on the torque meter may change in short of time so that we have to be alert and take the value fast. But we may have delayed the value reading that lead to error in experimental data. Next is systematic error. This type of error arises due to defect in the measuring device. The dimension of the specimen that has been measured may not accurate. Zero error may be occurred on the Vernier caliper but it can be corrected by adjusting the device. Random error could occur due to sudden change in experimental conditions. The specimen could have exposed to undesired and unsuitable temperature and humidity. It is an accidental error and is beyond our control.

Conclusion : The experiment of torsion test is done and conclude that the higher angle of twist, the higher the strain of specimen. The higher the load torque the higher the angle of twist of specimen. When it at maximum angle of twist it will show that the specimen will be fracture and type of specimen show that the specimen have brittle side of. The type specimen that used is mild steel and its brittle properties it is prove when done experiment. After completely this experiment, we can conclude that every material (metal) have own characteristics. Its reaction shows the behavior when subjected to pure torque and the following properties were obtained is max shear stress, types of fractures relationship between torque and angle of twist and strain, its obey the Hooke's law. The understanding of the torsion is become clear and the objective is accepted.