

TWO MARK QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

UNIT I- Concept Of Measurement

1. What is Range of measurement?:

The physical variables that are measured between two values. One is the higher calibration value H, and the other is Lower value L, The difference between H, and L, is called range.

2. . What is Resolution:

The minimum value of the input signal is required to cause an appreciable change in the output known as resolution.

3. Differentiate between sensitivity and range with suitable example.

Example: A Instrument have a scale reading of 0.01mm to 100mm.

Here, the sensitivity of the instrument is 0.01mm i.e. the minimum value in the scale by which the instrument can read. The range is 0.01 to 100mm i.e. the minimum to maximum value by which the instrument can read.

4. Define system error and correction.,

Error: The deviation between the results of measured value to the actual value.

Correction: The numerical value which should be added to the measured value to get the correct result.

5. Define: Measurand.

Measurand is the physical quantity or property like length, diameter, and angle to be measured.

6. Define: Deterministic Metrology.

The metrology in which part measurement is replaced by process measurement. The new techniques such as 3D error compensation by CNC systems are applied.

7. Define over damped and under damped system.

Over damped - The final indication of measurement is approached exponentially from one side.

Under damped - The pointer approach the position corresponding to final reading and makes a number of oscillations around it.

8. Give any four methods of measurement

1. Direct method.
2. Indirect method.
3. Comparison method.
4. Coincidence method.

9. Give classification of measuring instruments.

1. Angle measuring Instruments.
2. Length measuring Instruments.
3. Instruments for surface finish.
4. Instruments for deviations.

10. Define True size:

True size is Theoretical size of a dimension

11. Define Actual size

Actual size = Size obtained through measurement with permissible error.

12. What is Hysteresis

All the energy put into the stressed component when loaded is not recovered upon unloading. So, the output of measurement partially depends on input called hysteresis.

13. Differentiate accuracy and Uncertainty with example.

Accuracy - Closeness to the true value.

Example: Measuring accuracy is $\pm 0.02\text{mm}$ for diameter 25mm.

Here the measurement true values lie between 24.98 to 25.02 mm

Uncertainty about the true value = $\pm 0.02\text{mm}$

14. Define Span:

The algebraic difference between higher calibration values to lower calibration value.

Example: In a measurement of temperature higher value is 200°C and lower value is 150°C
means span = $200 - 150 = 50^\circ\text{C}$

15 Differentiate between precision and accuracy.

Accuracy - The maximum amount by which the result differ from true value.

Precision - Degree of repetitiveness. If an instrument is not precise it will give different results for the same dimension for the repeated readings.

16. What is Scale interval:

It is the difference between two successive scale marks in units.

17. What is Response time:

The time at which the instrument begins its response for a change measured quantity.

18. Define Repeatability:

The ability of the measuring instrument to repeat the same results of the actual measurements for the same quantity is known as repeatability.

19. Explain the term magnification:

It means the magnitude of output signal of measuring instrument times increases to make it more readable.

20. Classify the Absolute error.

The absolute error is classified into 1. True absolute error 2. Apparent absolute error

21. What is Relative error.

Relative error is defined as the results of the absolute error and the, value of comparison used for calculation of that absolute error. The comparison may be true value or conventional true value or arithmetic mean for series of measurement.

22. Classify the errors

The errors can be classified into

1. Static errors - Reading errors
 - Characteristic errors.
 - Environmental errors
2. Loading errors
3. Dynamic error

23. What is the basic Principle of measurement:

It is the physical phenomenon utilized in the measurement. If energy kind of quantity measured, there must be a unit to measure it. So this will give the quantity to be measured in number of that unit.

24. What are the applications of Legal metrology ?

1. Industrial Measurements
2. Commercial transactions
3. Public health and human safety ensuring.

24. What is the need of inspection

To determine the fitness of new made materials, products or component part and to compare the materials, products to the established standard.

25. What are the important elements of measurements?

The important elements of a measurement is

26. What is LEGAL METROLOGY

Legal metrology is part of Metrology and it is directed by a National Organisation which is called "Notional service of Legal Metrology". The main objective is to, maintain uniformity of measurement in a particular country.

UNIT II – Linear and Angular Measurements

27. What are the considerations while manufacturing the slip gauges?

The following additional operations are carried out to obtain the necessary qualities in slip gauges during manufacture.

1. First the approximate size of slip gauges is done by preliminary operations.
2. The blocks are hardened and wear resistant by a special heat treatment process.
3. To stabilize the whole life of blocks, seasoning process is done.
4. The approximate required dimension is done by a final grinding process.

28. How do you calibrate the slip gauges?

Comparators are used to calibrate the slip gauges.

29. List the various linear measurements?

- (i) Length (ii) Heights and (iii) Thick fiess

30. What are the various types of linear measuring instruments?

The various devices used for measuring the linear measurements are

- i. Vernier calipers ii. Micrometers iii. Slip gauge or gauge blocks iv.

Comparator

31. List out any four angular measuring instrument used in metrology

(i) Angle gauges (ii) Divided scales (iii) Sine bar with slip gauges (iv) Autocollimator (v) Angle dekkor

32. What is comparators?

Comparators are one form of linear measurement device which is quick and more convenient for checking large number of identical dimensions.

33. Classify the comparator according to the principles used for obtaining magnification.

The common types are: (i) Mechanical comparators. (ii) Electrical comparators. (iii) Optical comparators. (iv) Pneumatic comparators.

34. How the mechanical comparator works?

The method of magnifying small movement of the indicator in all mechanical comparators are effected by means of levers, gear trains or a combination of these elements.

35. State the best example of a mechanical comparator.

A dial indicator or dial gauge is used as a mechanical comparator.

36. Define least count and mention the least count of a mechanical comparator.

Least count. - The least value that can be measured by using any measuring instrument known as least count. Least count of a mechanical comparator is 0.01 mm

37. How the mechanical comparator is used? State with any one example.

Let us assume that the required height of the component is 32.5mm. Initially, this height is built up with slip gauges. The slip gauge blocks are placed under the stem of the dial gauge. The pointer in the dial gauge is adjusted to zero. The slip gauges are removed- Now, the component to be checked is introduced under the stem of the dial gauge. If there is any deviation in the height of the component, it will be indicated by the pointer.

38. State any four advantages of reed type mechanical comparator.

- (i) It is usually robust, compact and easy to handle.
- (ii) There is no external supply such as electricity, air required.

- (iii) It has very simple mechanism and is cheaper when compared to other types.
 (iv) It is suitable for ordinary workshop and also easily portable.
39. Mention any two disadvantages of reed type mechanical comparator.
 (i) Accuracy of the comparator mainly depends on the accuracy of the rack and pinion arrangement. Any slackness will reduce accuracy.
 (ii) It has more moving parts and hence friction is more and accuracy is less.
40. What are the major types of an electrical comparator?
 An electrical comparator consists of the following three major parts such as
 (i) Transducer (ii) Display device as meter (iii) Amplifier
41. On what basis the transducer works?
 An iron armature is provided in between two coils held by a leaf spring at one end. The other end is supported against a plunger. The two coils act as two arms of an A.C. wheat stone bridge circuit.
42. How is the accuracy of an electrical comparator checked?
 To check the accuracy of a given specimen or work, first a standard specimen is placed under the plunger. After this, the resistance of wheat stone bridge is adjusted that the scale reading shows zero. Then the specimen is removed. Now, the work is introduced under the plunger.
43. State the working principle of an electronic comparator.
 In electronic comparator, transducer induction or the principle of application of frequency modulation or radio oscillation is followed.
44. Mention the important parts of an electronic comparator.
 (i) Transducer (ii) Oscillator (iii) Amplifier (iv) Demodulator (v) Meter
45. Classify pneumatic comparators.
 (i) Flow or Velocity type. (ii) Back pressure type
46. What are the advantages of electrical and electronic comparator?
 (i) It has less number of moving parts. (ii) Magnification obtained is very high.
 (iii) Two or more magnifications are provided in the same instrument to use various ranges.
 (iv) The pointer is made very light so that it is more sensitive to vibration.
47. What are the disadvantages of electrical and electronic comparator?
 (i) External agency is required to metre for actuation.
 (ii) Variation of voltage or frequency may affect the accuracy of output.
 (iii) Due to heating coils, the accuracy decreases.
 (iv) It is more expensive than mechanical comparator.
48. List the various parts of an optical comparator
 The optical comparator consists of the following parts such as
 (i) Pivoted lever. (ii) Objective lens (iii) Scale
 (iv) Plunger (v) Table and (vi) Base.
48. What are the advantages of pneumatic comparator?
 (i) The wear of measuring heads is avoided due to absence of direct contact.
 (ii) Friction is less due to less number of moving parts.
 (iii) Work piece is cleaned by supplying of air during the measurement.
 (iv) High magnification is possible.
 (v) There is no interference of measuring head and indicating device because the measuring head is kept away from the indicating device.
 (vi) It is a suitable method to check ovality and taperness of circular bore.

Unit 3 Form Measurement

49. Name the various types of pitch errors found in screw?
 (i) Progressive error (ii) Drunken error (iii) Periodic error (iv) Irregular errors.
50. Name the various methods of measuring the minor diameter of the thread.
 (i) Using taper parallels. (ii) Using rollers and slip gauges.

51. Name the various methods used for measuring the major diameter
 (i) Ordinary micrometer (ii) Bench micro meter
52. Name the various methods for measuring effective diameter.
 (i) One wire method (ii) Two wire method (iii) Three wire method.
53. Name the various methods for measuring pitch diameter.
 (i) Pitch measuring machine (ii) Tool maker mic (iii) Screw pitch gauge.
54. Name the two corrections are to be applied in the measurement of effective diameter.
 (i) rake corrections (ii) Compression correction,
55. What is best size of wire?
 Best size of wire is a wire of such diameter that it makes contact with the flanks of the thread on the pitch line.
56. Define. Drunken thread
 This is one, having erratic pitch, in which the advance of the helix is irregular in one complete revolution of thread.
57. What is the effect of flank angle error?
 Errors in the flank cause a virtual increase in the effective diameter of a bolt and decrease in that, of nut.
58. What are the applications of toolmaker's microscope?
 (i) Linear measurement (ii) Measurement of pitch of the screw (iii) Measurement of thread angle.
59. Define: Periodic error.
 The periodic error repeats itself at equal intervals along the thread.
60. What are the commonly used forms of gear teeth?
 (i) Involute (ii) Cycloidal
61. What are the types of gears?
 (i) Spur (ii) Helical (iii) Bevel (iv) Worm and Worm wheel (v) Rack and pinion.
62. Define: Module
 $\text{Module} = \frac{\text{pitch circle diameter}}{\text{number of teeth}}$
63. Define: Lead angle
 It is the angle between the tangent to the helix and plane perpendicular to the axis of cylinder.
64. What are the various methods used for measuring the gear tooth thickness?
 (i) Gear tooth vernier (ii) Constant chord method (iii) Base tangent method (iv) Measurement over pins.
65. Name four gear errors.
 (i) Pitch error (ii) Alignment error (iii) Composite error (iv) Thickness error
66. Name the method used for checking the pitch of the gear.
 (i) Step-by-step method. (ii) Direct angular measurement.
67. What are the direct angular measurements methods?
 1. Profile checking: a) Optical projection method b) Involute measuring method.
 2. Thickness measurement: a) Chordal thickness method b) Constant chord method.
68. Define : constant chord
 Constant chord is the chord joining those points, or opposite faces of the tooth.

69. Give the formula for measuring radius of circle.

$$R = \frac{(l - d)^2}{8d}$$

Where, R=Radius of the job l = Distance between the balls d = Diameter of pins.

70. What are the two methods used in measuring radius of concave surface.

- a) Edges are well defined. b) Edges are rounded up.

71. What are the factors affecting surface roughness?

- a) Vibrations b) Material of the work piece c) Tool d) Machining type

72. What are the methods used for evaluating the surface finish?

- a) Peak to valley height method. b) The average roughness method. c) Form factor method.

73. Define fullness and emptiness in form factor.

Degree of fullness (K)= area of metal /Area of enveloping rectangle
Degree of emptiness = 1 - K

74. What are the methods used for measuring surface roughness?

- a) Inspection by comparison b) Direct instrument measurements.

75. What are the stylus probe instruments?

- a) Profilo meter b) Taylor Hobson Talysurf c) Tomlinson surface meter

76. Define: Straightness of a line in two planes.

A line is said to be straight over a given length, if the variation of the distance of its points from two planes perpendicular to each other and parallel to the direction of a line remaining within the specified tolerance limits.

77. Define: Roundness. Name the four measurement of roundness.

It is a surface of revolution where all the surfaces intersected by any plane perpendicular to a common axis in case of, cylinder and cone. a. Heart square circle. b. Minimum radial separation circle. c. Maximum inscribed circle. d. Minimum circumscribed circle.

78. Name the devices used for measurement of roundness.

1. Diametral 2. Circumferential confining gauge. 3. Rotating on center.
4. V-Block 5. Three point probe 6. Accurate spindle.

79. Define : lay

Lay: -Direction of the 'predominate surface pattern'

80. What is runout?

Run out. -Total range of reading of a fixed indicate Or with the contact points applied to a Surface rotated, without axial movement, about 3 fixed axis.

UNIT 4- Laser and advances in Metrology

81. What is interferometer?

Interferometer is optical instruments used for measuring flatness and determining the lengths of slip gauges by direct reference to the wavelength of light.

82. Name the different types of interferometer?

- 1) NPL flatness interferometer 2) Michelson interferometer
3) Laser interferometer 4) Zygo gauge block interferometer.

83. Name the common source of light used for interferometer

- a. Mercury 198 b. Cad minus c. Krypton 86 d. Helium e. Hydrogen

84. What is crest and trough?

The light is a form of energy being propagated by electromagnetic waves, which is a sine curve. The high point of the wave is called crest and the low Point is called is trough.

85. What is wavelength?

The distance between two crest or two trough is called the wavelength

86. What is meant by alignment test on machine tools?

The alignment test is carried out to check the grade of manufacturing accuracy of the machine tool.

87. List the various geometrical checks made on machine tools.

- a. Straightness of guide ways and slide ways of machine tool.
- b. Flatness of machine tables and slide ways.
- c. Parallelism, equidistance and alignment of the slide ways.
- d. True running and alignment of shaft and spindle.
- e. The pitch error or lead of lead screw. f. Pitch errors of gears.

88. Distinguish between geometrical test and practical test on a machine tool

The alignment test is carried out to check the grade of manufacturing accuracy of the machine tool. Performance test consist of checking the accuracy of the finished component. Alignment test consist of checking the relationship between various machine elements when the machine tool is idle. Performance test consists of preparing the actual test jobs on the machine and checking the accuracy of the jobs produced.

89. What are the main spindle errors?

- a) Out of round. b) Eccentricity c) Radial throw of an axis. d) Run out e) Periodical axial slip

90. Write the various tests conducted on any machine tools

1. Test for level of installation of machine tool in horizontal and vertical planes.
2. Test for flatness of machine bed and for straightness and parallelism of bed ways on bearing surface.
3. Test for perpendicularity of guide ways to other guide ways.
4. Test for true running of the main spindle and its axial movements.

91. Why the laser is used in alignment testing?

The alignment tests can be carried out over greater distances and to a greater degree of accuracy using laser equipment. Laser equipment produces real straight line, whereas an alignment telescope provides a, imaginary line that cannot be seen in space.

92. Classify the machine tool test.

It can be classified into 1. Static tests 2. Dynamic tests.

93. What are the different types of geometrical tests conducted on machine tools?

1. Straightness. 2. Flatness. 3. Parallelism, equi-distance and coincidence.

94. What is the principle of laser.

The photon emitted during stimulated emission has the same energy, phase and frequency as the incident photon.

This principle states that the photon comes in contact with another atom or molecule in the higher energy level E_2 then it will cause the atom to return to ground state energy level E_1 , by releasing another photon.

The sequence of triggered identical photon from stimulated at E_2 is known as stimulated emission. This multiplication of photon through stimulated emission leads to coherent, powerful, monochromatic, collimated beam of light emission. This light emission is called laser.

95. What is CMM?

It is a three dimensional measurements for various components. These machines have precise movement is x,y,z coordinates which can be easily controlled and measured. Each slide in three directions is equipped with a precision linear measurement transducer which gives digital display and senses positive and negative direction.

96. Define axial length measuring accuracy

it is defined as difference between the reference length of gauges aligned with a machine axis and the corresponding measurement results from the machine.

97. Write the types of coordinate measuring machines

1. Bridge type
2. Horizontal bore mill
3. Vertical bore mill
4. Spherical coordinate measuring machine

98. Explain CNC, CMM briefly.

A computer numerical control system can be used with CN4M to do calculations while measuring complex parts. Error can be stored in memory while doing calculations. For automatic calibration of probe, determination of co-ordinate system, calculation, evaluation and recording etc., special software's are incorporated.

99. Write some features of CMM software.

Measurement of diameter, center distance can be measured as follows:

1. Measurement of plane and spatial curves
2. Minimise CNC programme.]
3. Data communications.
4. Digital input and output command
5. Interface to CAD software

100. Define machine vision.

Machine vision can be defined as a means of simulating the image recognition and analysis capabilities of the human system with electronic and electromechanical techniques.

101. What are the four basic types of machine, vision system?

- (i) Image formation.
- (ii) Processing of image.
- (iii) Analyzing the image
- (iv) Interpretation of image.

102. Write the advantages of machine vision system.

- (i) Reduction of tooling and fixture cash.
- (ii) Elimination of need for precise part location.
- (iii) Integrated automation of dimensional verification
- (iv) Defect detection.

103. Define grayscale analysis.

In these techniques, discrete areas or windows are formed around only the portions of the image to be inspected. For determining if brackets are present, high intensity lighting is positioned. This type of discrete area analysis is a powerful tool and can be used for inspection of absence, correct part assembly, orientation, part, integrity, etc.

104. Mention the advantages of CMM.

- (i) The inspection rate is increased.
- (ii) Accuracy is reduced.
- (iii) Operator's error can be minimized. Skill of the operator is reduced.
- (iv) Reduction in calculating, recording and set up time.
- (iv) No need of GO/NOGO gauges.
- (vi) Reduction of scrap and good part rejection.

105. Mention the disadvantages of CMM.

- (i) The table and probe may not be in perfect alignment.
- (ii) The stylus may have run out.
- (iii) The stylus moving in z-axis may have some perpendicularity errors.
- (iv) Stylus while moving in x and y direction may not be square to each other.
- (v) There may be errors in digital system.

106. Mention the application of CMM.

- (i) CMM's to find application in automobile., machine to., electronics, space and many other large companies.
- (ii) These are best suited for the test and inspection Of test equipment, gauges and tools.
- (iii) For aircraft and space vehicles of hundred Percent inspections is carried out by using CMM.
- (iv) CMM can be used for determining dimensional accuracy of the component.
- (v) CMM can also be used for sorting tasks to achieve optimum pacing of components within tolerance limits.

107. Describe the features of a flexible inspection system.

- (i) A powerful computer serves as a real time processor to handle part dimensional data and as a multi programming system to perform such tasks as manufacturing p I rocess control.
- (ii) The terminal provides interactive communication with personnel Computer where the programmes are stored.
- (iii) Input devices microprocessor based gauges and other inspection devices are used in CMM.

108. Write brief note about (i) Co-ordinate measuring machine equipped with a laser probe (ii) Virtual measuring system

(i) A CMM equipped with a laser probe can convert a part of physical model into a digitized file. Such a file can be compared with other files and can be manipulated by designers to improve quality. Manufacturers can verify that each finished part measures exactly as designed.

(ii) Virtual measuring system uses a microscope system to examine an electronic replica of the surface texture of a part. Such a system is non-contact. 3-1) Surface measurement system and provides images of the surface. The images are processed on a PC using vertical scanning interferometry and vision analysis software to produce 2D-profile, 3-D plots and contour plots.

It generates statistics for average roughness, average profile height, reduced peak height, average roughness depth, reduced valley depth and a number of other parameters. It also determines the depth, spacing and angle of groove in a hatched surface. Optical probe of a cylinder bore can be rotated 360 degrees and moved vertically along the cylinder wall.

109. Explain briefly the three important fields of machine vision system

Inspection: It is the ability of an automated vision system to recognize well-defined patterns and if these patterns match those stored in the system makes machine vision ideal for inspection of raw materials, parts, assemblies etc.

Part identification: It is the ability of part recognition provides positive identifications of an object for decision-making purposes.

Guidance and Control: Machine vision systems are used to provide sensor feedback for real-time guidance.

UNIT 5 – Measurement of Power, Flow and Temperature related properties

110. What are load cells?

Are devices for the measurement of force through indirect methods.

111. Give the principle of hot wire anemometer

When a fluid flows over a heated surface heat is transferred from the surface and so the temperature reduces. The rate of reduction of temperature is related to flow rate.

112. State any four inferential types of flowmeters

Venturi meter, orificemeter, rotameter, pitot tube.

113. What is the principle involved in fluid expansion thermometer?

Change in pressure in the bulb is taken as an indication of the temperature.

114. Mention the principle involved in bimetallic strip.

Is based on change in dimension

115. What is thermocouple?

When two metals are joined together it will create an emf and it is primarily a function of the junction temperature.

116. What is a Kentometer?

It is a device for measurement of absolute pressure.

117. What is thermopile?

When thermocouples are connected in series it is called thermopile

DESCRIPTIVE TYPE QUESTIONS

UNIT – I

1) Explain the various systematic and random errors in measurements?

2) What is the need of calibration? Explain the classification of various measuring methods.

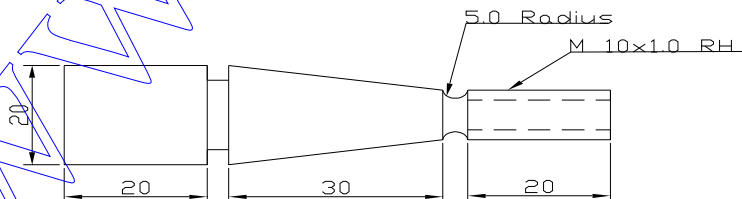
3) Write detailed notes on :

- (i) sensitivity.
- (ii) Calibration
- (iii) Precision
- (iv) Interchangeability

- 4) Define precision, accuracy, readability and sensitivity with respect to measurement.
- 5) Describe loading errors and environmental errors.
- 6) What are elements of a measuring system? how they affect accuracy and precision? How error due to these elements are eliminated

UNIT-II

- 1) With neat sketch explain the construction and working principle of differential pneumatic comparator.
- 2) With neat diagram explain the construction and working principle of depth micrometer?
- 3) What is auto collimator? With neat sketch explain the working principle of microoptic auto collimator?
- 4) Write the advantages and disadvantages of the mechanical comparator?
- 5) Explain the precautionary measures one shall follow at various stages of using slip gauges. Explain the process of 'Wringing' in slip gauges. Explain why sine bars are not suitable for measuring angles above 45 degrees.
- 6) Explain with a schematic sketch the working principle of solex pneumatic comparator.
- 7) Describe the working principle, advantages and disadvantages of optical comparators.
- 8) Describe the method of checking the angle of a taper plug gauge using rollers, micrometer and slip gauges,
- 9) State and explain the "Taylor's principle of gauge design".
Explain the following in connection with gauge design:
(1) Gauge maker's tolerance (2) Wear allowance
- 10) Explain the working principle of Angle dekkor and how the job of angle $43^{\circ}24'12''$ is checked.
- 11) Explain the working principle of autocollimator and briefly explain its application
- 12) Describe with the help of a neat sketch, a vernier bevel protractor.
- 13) Shafts of 75 ± 0.02 mm diameter are to be checked by the help of a Go, Not Go snap gauges. Design the gauge, sketch it and show its Go size and Not Go size dimensions. Assume normal wear allowance and gauge maker's tolerance.
- 14) Explain how the component shown in fig. is checked for its dimensional and form accuracy. Justify the selection of instruments after considering various alternative possible.



- 15) How and angle dekkor differ from and Auto-Collimator?
- 16) What types of measuring systems are used for linear distance?
- 17) Describe an opto-mechanical comparator.

18) Determine the dimensions of hole and shaft for a fit $30H_7 h_8$. 30mm lies between 18 and 30mm. IT7 = 16i, IT8 = 25i. What is the fit?

19) The straightness of the straight edge was measured using autocollimator and the following readings were obtained. Accuracy of the instrument is $1 \text{ sec} = 0.5 \mu\text{m}$. compute the straightness error.
 $5^{\circ}10'$, $5^{\circ}20'$, $5^{\circ}04'$, $4^{\circ}52'$, $4^{\circ}58'$ and $5^{\circ}26'$

UNIT-III

- 1) How to measure the pitch of the screw thread by using the tool maker's microscope? Discuss in detail.
- 2) Describe the method of inspecting the profile of spur gear by using involute measuring machine.
- 3) How to check the composite errors of the gear by using Parkinson gear testing machine? Explain in detail?
- 4) Briefly describe major, minor and effective diameter of thread?
- 5) Describe the two wire method of finding the effective diameter of screw threads.
- 6) Describe the chordal thickness method using gear tooth vernier caliper.
- 7) Explain one method of assessing the straightness of a straight-edge.
- 8) Write notes on the types of irregularities of a circular part and mention its causes.
- 9) What is the 'best wire size'? Derive an expression for the same in terms of the pitch and angle of the thread.
- 10) Describe a gear tooth vernier caliper and explain its use for checking tooth thickness and depth of tooth.
- 11) Explain the principle of checking the involute profile of gear tooth.
- 12) Explain the principle of measuring gear tooth thickness by base tangent method. What is the span length over 5 teeth of gear having 45 teeth module 4mm and pressure angle 20°
- 13) Derive the formula for measuring the effective diameter of thread by 3-wire method
- 14) Draw the set up and explain the measurement of effective diameter of a screw thread using three wires.
- 15) Describe a thread pitch measuring machine.
- 16) With the aid of sketch describe the principle of operation of a rolling gear testing machine.
- 17) Describe a method for inspecting the involute profile of a spur gear tooth.
- 18) What are the various methods used for measuring tooth thickness of a Spur gear. Explain the principle involved with neat sketches. Under what circumstance each method is used.
- 19) How is the involute profile of gear tooth measured?

UNIT-IV

- 1) With neat sketch explain the various types of CMM based on its construction. Write the advantages of computer aided inspection.
- 2) Explain the construction and working principle of laser interferometer with neat diagram? Explain the use of laser interferometer in angular measurement.

- 3) Explain the various geometrical tests that are to be done to get a better accuracy in the machine tool?
- 4) Describe the working principle of a dual frequency laser interferometer and state its application.
- 5) Explain the construction details of column type CMMs. What are the advantages of bridge type CMMs? State the possible sources of errors in CMM.
- 6) Explain with a neat sketch the working of talysurf instrument for surface finish measurement. What is the symbol for fully defining surface roughness and explain each term?
- 7) Describe in detail the method of checking roundness by using Roundness Measuring Machine. State its advantages.
- 8) Explain the working principle of AC LASER interferometer and how the straightness is measured?
- 9) Explain in detail the various methods of testing accuracy of horizontal milling machine and lathe using laser interferometer.
- 10) Sketch and describe the optical system of a laser interferometer.
- 11) Write a brief note on laser as a means of alignment checking
- 12) Define explain the working principle of Tomlinson surface meter with a neat sketch. Define straightness. Describe any one method of measuring straightness of a surface.
- 13) Explain how the straightness error of a Lathe bed is checked using a Auto-collimator
- 14) With neat sketches, explain the significance of some important parameters used for measuring surface roughness. Why so many parameters are needed?
- 15) How surface finish is measured using LASER. How the angle is measured using a laser interferometer?
- 16) Explain with neat sketches how Roll, yaw and pitch of a lathe carriage is checked using Laser interferometer.
- 17) Discuss the steps involved in computing flatness of surface plate.
- 18) How are the pitch and yaw errors in X direction of table movement measured in a horizontal milling machine by LASER interferometer?
- 19) How are CMMs classified with respect to constructional features? Sketch and state their main applications, merits and demerits.

UNIT-V

- 1) How to measure the power by using rope brake dynamometer? Explain with a neat diagram
- 2) Explain how cup and vane type anemometers are used to measure air movement.
- 3) With neat sketch explain the construction and working principle of vapour pressure thermometer.
- 4) List the advantages of temperature measurement by using the resistance thermometer.
- 5) Explain with neat diagram the purpose and operating principle of a venturimeter.
- 6) What are rotameters? State its applications.
- 7) Explain the working principle of an electrical resistance thermometer.
- 8) What are thermo couples? State its applications.