Reg. No. :

Question Paper Code: 41763

B.E. / B.Tech. DEGREE EXAMINATION, NOV 2019

Sixth Semester

Mechanical Engineering

14UME603 - ENGINEERING METROLOGY AND MEASUREMENTS

(Regulation 2014)

Duration: Three hours

Maximum: 100 Marks

Answer ALL Questions

PART A - (10 x 1 = 10 Marks)

- 1. Scale sensitivity is defined as
 - (a) Ratio of a change in scale reading to corresponding change in pointer deflection
 - (b) Least reading of scale/range of scale
 - (c) Least reading of scale/unit measurable quantity
 - (d) Least count of scale/range of scale
- 2. Accuracy of measuring equipment is
 - (a) The closeness with which a measurement can be read directly from a measuring instrument
 - (b) A measure of how close the reading is to the true size
 - (c) The difference between measured value and actual value
 - (d) The smallest change that can be measured
- 3. The number of slip gauges in a set are

(a) 87 (b) 45 (c) 31 (d) None of these

- 4. Plug gauges are used to
 - (a) Measure the diameter of the work pieces
 - (b) Measure the diameter of the holes in work pieces
 - (c) Check the diameter of the holes in work pieces
 - (d) Check the length of the holes in work pieces

5.	Gear tooth vernier is used to measure	

5.	Sear tooth vermer is used to measure				
	(a) gear tooth profile	(b) gear tooth thickness			
	(c) pitch line thickness of gear tooth	(d) module			
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6.	Universal surface gauge is used for				
	(a) checking straightness	(b) checking flatness			
	(c) checking parallelism	(d) layout work and inspection			
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7.	Optical fiber operates on the principle of				
	(a) Total internal reflectance	(b) Tyndall effect			
	(c) Photo-electric effect	(d) Laser technology			
0					
8.	CMMs are mainly used in				
	(a) Design of components	(b) Forward Engineering			
	(c) Reverse Engineering	(d) Inspection of components			
0					
9.	Basic principle of Venturimeter is				
	(a) Moment of momentum principle	(b) Bernoulli's principle			
	(c) Newton's Principle	(d) Euler's Principle			
10. Common materials used for bi-metallic thermometer is					
		(1) (24) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1)			
	(a) Copper and Nickel	(b) Steel and Nickel			
	(c) Steel and Copper	(d) Copper and Aluminum			
PART - B (5 x $2 = 10$ Marks)					

- 11. Distinguish between Line standard and End standard
- 12. Write Taylor principle in gauge design.
- 13. Define lead
- 14. What are the advantages of laser interferometer?
- 15. Give the principle of hot wire anemometer.

PART - C (5 x 16 = 80 Marks)

16. (a) Explain the different types of standards.

Or

(16)

(b) (i) State the basic requirements for an instrument to operate accurately.	(6)			
(ii) Explain the different types of standards.	(10)			
17. (a) (i) Explain the construction and working principle of Limit Gauge with sketch ((16)			
Or				
(b) Explain with a neat sketch, the construction and working of a Autocollimator.	(16)			
 18. (a) With necessary illustrations explain the Parkinson gear tester with necessary diagram Or 	(16)			
(b) Explain about the Tomlinson surface meter.	(16)			
19. (a) With necessary sketches explain the principle of laser interferometer and also statis applications	ate (16)			
Or				
(b) How are CMMs classified with respect to constructional features? Sketch and their main applications, merits and demerits.	state (16)			
20. (a) With necessary sketch explain how bimetallic strip thermo meter is used to meas the temperature.Or	sure (16)			

(b) Briefly explain the various methods of measuring temperature. (16)

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