

Question Paper Code: 51857

B.E./B.Tech. DEGREE EXAMINATION, MAY/JUNE 2016

Fifth Semester

Mechanical Engineering

ME 2304/ME 54/ME 1304/080120044/10122 ME 505 – ENGINEERING METROLOGY AND MEASUREMENTS

(Common to Production Engineering)

(Regulations 2008/2010)

(Common to PTME 2304/10122 ME 505 – Engineering Metrology and Measurements for B.E. (Part-Time) Fourth Semester Mechanical Engineering – Regulations 2009/2010)

Time: Three Hours

Maximum: 100 Marks

Answer ALL questions.

 $PART - A (10 \times 2 = 20 Marks)$

- 1. What is Primary Measurement? Give an Example.
- 2. What are Seismic Instruments?
- 3. Why Laser is preferred in Engineering Metrology?
- 4. A 100 mm sine bar was used to measure the taper angle of the specimen and the gauge block was 5.055mm. What is the taper angle.
- 5. What is the chordal tooth thickness at the pitch line of gear of number of teeth 50 and module 4 mm?

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What is crust and Trough?					
Define Grey Scale Analysis.					
Give the basic principle of strain Gauge Load cell.					
What is an anemometer?					
	•	PART – B (5 × 16 = 80 Marks)			
(a)	(i)	Describe the various elements and its function of a generalized Measurement System.	(12)		
	(ii)	Give the difference between accuracy and precision with an example.	(4)		
		OR	•		
(b)	(i)	Give an example of Zero order system.	(4)		
	(ii)	Give one example for the first order system having electrical components.	(4)		
	(iii)	What is meant by Interchangeable Manufacturing? What are its advantages?	(8)		
• (a)	(i)	With a neat diagram explain the Construction and working principle of Depth Micrometer.	(10)		
	(ii)	Explain mathematically why error in sine bar increases when the angle	(6)		
			(0)		
			•		
(b)	(i)	Explain with the help of neat sketches, the construction and working of an Autocollimeter.	(8)		
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	Defi Give (a)	Define Green Green Give the beautiful and (i) (a) (i) (ii) (iii) (a) (i) (iii)	Define Grey Scale Analysis. Give the basic principle of strain Gauge Load cell. What is an anemometer? PART - B (5 × 16 = 80 Marks) (a) (i) Describe the various elements and its function of a generalized Measurement System. (ii) Give the difference between accuracy and precision with an example. OR (b) (i) Give an example of Zero order system. (ii) Give one example for the first order system having electrical components. (iii) What is meant by Interchangeable Manufacturing? What are its advantages? (a) (i) With a neat diagram explain the Construction and working principle of Depth Micrometer. (ii) Explain mathematically why error in sine bar increases when the angle being measured exceeds 45°. OR (b) (i) Explain with the help of neat sketches, the construction and working of an Autocollimeter.		

Define Out off Roundness.

		(ii)	With a neat sketch explain the construction and working Principle of	of
			Differential Pneumatic Comparator.	(8)
13.	(a)	(i)	Describe the method of measuring the pitch of the Screw thread using th	ne
		•	Tool Makers Microscope? Discuss in detail.	(10)
		(ii)	Explain kinematic accuracy in Gear Rotation.	(6)
			OR	
	(b)	(i)	Explain the working Principle of Tomlinson surfacemeter with a near	at
			sketch.	(8)
		(i)	Define Straightness. Describe the method of measuring the straightness of	of
			a surface using Autocollimeter.	(8)
14.	(a)	Expl	lain the working principle of AC Laser Interferometer with a neat sketch.	(16)
			OR	
	(b)	(i)	Explain the procedure to be used in measurement of various dimensions of	of
			a typical component using a cantilever type CMM.	(12)
		(ii)	What are the important features available in CMM software?	(4)
†5 .	(a)	(i)	Describe the construction of a hydraulic Dynamometer and explain how	it
			is used for Power Measurement.	(12)
		(ii)	Briefly explain a Torque meter.	(4)
			OR .	
	(b)	Writ	te short Notes on	
		(i)	Thermocouple	(8)
		(ii)	Optical Pyrometer.	(8)