



$$=\frac{h}{N} = \frac{1}{100} = 0.01 mm$$

Zero Correction:

Zero error

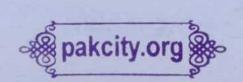
(i) 0 mm

(ii) 0 mm

(iii) 0 mm

Mean zero error = 0 mm

Zero correction = ± 0 mm



No. of Obs.	Linear Scale Reading R (mm)	No. of circular scale div. coinciding with index line "n"	Fraction to be added y = n x L.C.	Diameter	
				Observed D = R + (n x L.C) (mm)	Corrected (D ± Z.C) (mm)
1 2 3 4	0 0 0 0	41 41 41 40	0.41 0.41 0.41 0.40	0.41 0.41 0.41 0.40	0.41 0.41 0.41 0.40

Mean Diameter = $\frac{0.41+0.41+0.41+0.40}{4}$ mm = 0.408 mm

CALCULATIONS:

Mean diameter of the wire = D = 0.408 mm

Radius of the wire = $r = D/2 = \frac{0.408}{2000} mm = 0.204 mm$

Area of cross – section of the wire = πr^2 = 3.1416 x (0.204)² mm² = 0.1307 mm²

Result:

Area of cross – section of the wire = 0.1307 mm²

PRECAUTIONS

Do not press the screw too hard.

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- Remove the kinks in the wire.
- The zero correction should be applied.
- Always revolve the screw in the same direction to avoid back lash error.
- Take two reading perpendicular to each other at each place on the wire.

VIVA VOCE:

Q: What is meant by the pitch of a screw gauge?

Ans: The value of 1 smallest division on main scale is called pitch of screw gauge. Its value is 1mm.



Q: What is meant by least count?

Ans: The minimum measurement which can be made by the instrument is called its Least count.

Q: If pitch of the screw is 1 mm and the number of divisions on circular scale is 100 then find the least count of the screw gauge?

Ans: Lease count =
$$\frac{Pitch \ of \ the screw}{No \ of \ divisions \ on \ the \ circular \ scale}$$
$$= \frac{h}{N} = \frac{1}{100} = 0.01 mm$$

Q: What is the use of a screw gauge?

Ans: It can be used to measure the diameter of a thin wire or a small sphere,

