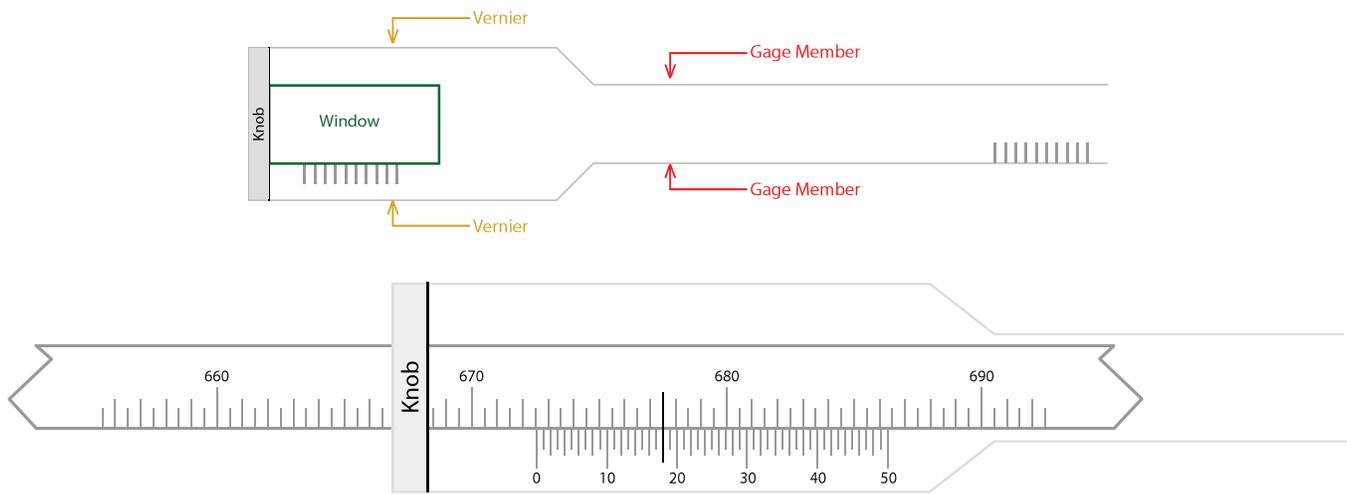




TO READ BELT OUTSIDE DIAMETER METRIC TAPES



Vernier Scale divides each graduation on Gage Member into 50 parts or .01mm

EXAMPLE

Make certain the tape and object to be measured are both clean.

Each line on the gage member represents .5mm of diameter, while each line on the vernier represents .01mm.

Wrap the tape around the object to be measured. Place the gage member section through the window on the vernier section. The vernier scale should be just below the gage scale. Tighten the tape around the object with 5 pounds tension.

Locate the "zero" on the vernier scale and note the highest value achieved on the gage scale above it (the highest value to the left of the zero). In this example, the value is 672.5mm.

Next, observe the vernier scale's value at the point where it lines up exactly with a marked division line on the gage scale. In this example, the value is 18 (0.18mm).

Finally, to obtain the diameter of the object, simply add the two values together:
 $672.5\text{mm} + 0.18\text{mm} = 672.23\text{mm}$

As a suggestion for checking very large diameters – pieces of masking tape can be used to hold the tape in the proper parallel position.

These Pi Tape® gages are guaranteed to $\pm .09\text{mm}$ accuracy on tapes up to 1200mm.

Care

Tape is delicate, handle with care.

When not in use, wipe clean and apply a light rust preventive oil. Store in tape container.

No periodic adjustments are needed.

Make sure the tape has not been stepped on or kinked, which may destroy the accuracy.