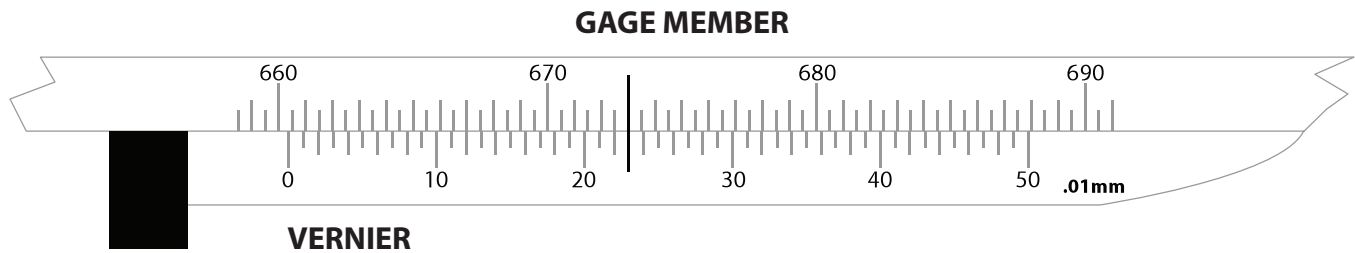




TO READ OUTSIDE DIAMETER METRIC TAPES



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. The vernier scale should be just below the gage member. Tighten the tape around the object with 2.25 kg tension for O.D. tapes (For I.D. tapes, use 0 kg tension).

Locate the "zero" on the vernier scale and note the highest value achieved on the gage member above it (the highest value to the left of the zero). In this example, the value is 660.0mm.

Next, observe the vernier scale's value at the point where it lines up exactly with a marked division line on the gage member. In this example, the value is 23 (0.23mm).

Finally, to obtain the diameter of the object, simply add the two values together:
 $660.0\text{mm} + 0.23\text{mm} = 660.23\text{mm}$

When using a standard O.D. tape on an I.D. surface, add double the tape thickness to the reading to arrive at the I.D. of the part. It is suggested that direct I.D. tapes be used for inside diameter readings.

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

Care

Tape is delicate, handle with care.

When not in use, wipe clean and apply a light rust preventive oil*. Store in tape container.
* White Easy to Read Tape - Do not oil or use solvents to clean this product.

No periodic adjustments are needed.

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