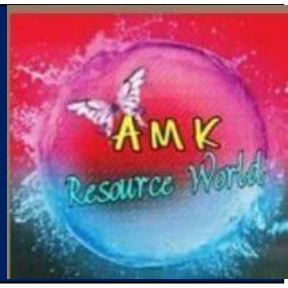

Instruments and Uses

Instruments	Usage
Altimeter	Measures altitude
Ammeter	Measures strength of electric current
Anemometer	Measures force and velocity of Wind and directions.
Audiometer	Measures Intensity of Sound
Barograph	Continuous recording of atmospheric pressure
Barometer	Measures atmospheric pressure
Binoculars	To view distant objects
Bolometer	To measure heat Radiation
Callipers	Measures inner and outer diameter of bodies
Calorimeter	Measures quantities of heat
Cardiogram (ECG)	Traces movement of heat; recorded on a Cadiogram
Cathetometer	Determines heights, measurement of levels, etc. In scientific experiments
Chronometer	Determine longitude of a vessel at sea
Colorimeter	Compares Intensity of colours
Commutator	To change / reverse the direction of electric current. Also used to convert AC into DC
Cryometer	It is a type of thermometer used to measure very low temperatures

Cyclotron	A charged particle accelerator which can accelerate charged particles to high energies
Dilatometer	Measures changes in volume of substances
Dyanamo	Converts mechanical energy into electrical energy
Dynamometer	Measures electrical power
Electro Encephalo Grameg (EEG)	Measures and records electrical activity of brain
Electrometer	It measures very small but potential difference in electric currents
Electroscope	Detects presence of an electric charge
Electromicroscope	It is used to obtain a magnifying view of very small objects capable of magnifying up to 20,000 times
Endoscope	To examine internal parts of the body
Fathometer	Measures depth of the ocean
Fluxmeter	Measures magnetic flux
Galvanometer	Measures electric current
Hydrometer	Measures the relative density of liquids
Hygrometer	Measures level of humidity
Hydrophone	Measures sound under water
Hygroscope	Shows the changes in atmospheric humidity
Hypsometer	To determine boiling point of liquids
Wavemeter	To measure the wavelength of a radiowave
Wattmeter	To measure the power of electric current
Voltmeter	To measure electric power potential difference between two points
Viscometer	Measures the viscosity of liquids
Vemier	Measures small sub-division of scale
Venturimeter	To measure the rate of flow of liquids
Ultrosonoscope	To measure and use ultrasonic sound (beyond hearing); use to make a ecogram to detect brain tumours, heart defects and abnormal growth

Udometer	Rain gauge
Transponder	It is used to receive a signal and transmit a reply immediately
Tonometer	To measure the pitch of a sound
Thermostat	It regulates the temperature at a particular point
Thermometer	It measures temperature
Telescope	To view distant objects in space
Teleprinter	Receives and sends typed messages from one place to another
Telemeter	Records physical happening at a distant place
Tangent Galvanometer	It measures the strength of direct current
Tacheometer	A theodolite adapted to measure, elevations and bearings during survey
Kymograph	Graphically records physiological movement
Lactometer	Measures the relative density of milk
Machmeter	It determines the speed of an aircraft in terms of the speed of sound
Magnetometer	It is used to compare magnetic movements of magnets and fields.
Manometer	Measures the pressure of gases
Micrometer	It measures distances / angles.
Microphone	Converts sound waves into electrical vibrations
Microscope	To obtain a magnified view of small objects
Nephetometer	Measures the scattering of light by particles suspended in a liquid
Ohmmeter	To measure electrical resistance in ohms
Ondometer	Measures the frequency of electromagnetic waves, especially in the radio- frequency band.
Periscope	To view objects above sea level
Photometer	Compares the luminous intensity of the source of light.

Polygraph	Instrument that simultaneously records changes in physiological processes such as heartbeat, blood-pressure and respiration; used as a lie detector.
Pyknometer	It determines the density and coefficient of expansion of liquids.
Pyrheliometer	Measures direct beam solar irradiance.Sunlight enters the instrument through a window and is directed onto a thermopile which converts heat to an electrical signal that can be recorded.
Pyrometer	Measure very high temperature.
Quadrant	Measures altitude and angles in navigation and astronomy.
Radar	It is used to detect the direction and ranges of an approaching aeroplane by means of radiowave,
Radio Micrometer	Measures heat radiation
Refractometer	Measure refractive indices.
Salinometer	Determines the salinity of solutions
Sextant	It is used by navigators to find the latitude of a place by measuring the elevation above the horizon of the sun or another star; also used to measure the height of very distant objects.
Spectroscope	To observe or record spectra.
Spectrometer	Spectroscope equipped with calibrated scale to measure the position of spectral lines
Spherometer	Measures curvature of spherical objects.
Sphygmometer	Measures Blood- Pressure
Stereoscope	To view two- dimensional pictures.
Stethoscope	It is used by doctors to hear and analyze heart and lung sounds.
Stroboscope	To view rapidly moving objects.
Tachometer	It is used to determine speed, especially the rotational speed of a shaft