

## Important Scientific Instruments and their usage

<b>Instrument</b>	<b>Uses</b>
<b>Accumulator</b>	<b>It is used to store electrical energy</b>
<b>Altimeter</b>	<b>It measures altitudes and is used in aircraft.</b>
<b>Ammeter</b>	<b>It measures the strength of electric current (in amperes).</b>
<b>Anemometer</b>	<b>It measures the force and velocity of the wind.</b>
<b>Audiometer</b>	<b>It measures the intensity of sound.</b>
<b>Audiphones</b>	<b>It is used for improving the imperfect sense of hearing.</b>
<b>Barograph</b>	<b>It is used for continuous recording of atmospheric pressure.</b>
<b>Barometer</b>	<b>It measures atmospheric pressure.</b>
<b>Binocular</b>	<b>It is used to view distant objects</b>
<b>Bolometer</b>	<b>It measures heat radiation</b>

<b>Calorimeter</b>	<b>It measures the quantity of heat.</b>
<b>Carburettor</b>	<b>It is used in an internal combustion engine for charging the air with petrol vapor.</b>
<b>Cardiogram</b>	<b>It traces movements of the heart, recorded on a cardiograph.</b>
<b>Chronometer</b>	<b>It determines the longitude of a place in a ship.</b>
<b>Cinematography</b>	<b>It is an instrument used in cinema making to throw on screen and enlarged image of the photograph.</b>
<b>Colorimeter</b>	<b>An instrument for comparing intensities of colour.</b>
<b>Commutator</b>	<b>An instrument to change or remove the direction of an electric current, in dynamo used to convert alternating current into direct current.</b>
<b>Cresco graph</b>	<b>It measures the growth in plants.</b>
<b>Cyclotron</b>	<b>A charged particle accelerator which can accelerate charged particles to high energies.</b>
<b>Dynamo</b>	<b>It converts mechanical energy into electrical energy</b>
<b>Dynamometer</b>	<b>It measures force, torque, and power</b>

<b>Electroscope</b>	<b>It detects the presence of an electric charge.</b>
<b>Endoscope</b>	<b>It examines the internal parts of the body.</b>
<b>Eudiometer</b>	<b>A glass tube for measuring volume changes in chemical reactions between gases.</b>
<b>Fathometer</b>	<b>It measures the depth of the ocean.</b>
<b>Galvanometer</b>	<b>It measures the electric current of low magnitude.</b>
<b>Hydrometer</b>	<b>It measures the specific gravity of liquids.</b>
<b>Hydrophone</b>	<b>It measures sound under water.</b>
<b>Hygrometer</b>	<b>It measures humidity in the air.</b>
<b>Kymograph</b>	<b>It graphically records physiological movements (Blood pressure and heartbeat).</b>
<b>Lactometer</b>	<b>It determines the purity of milk.</b>
<b>Manometer</b>	<b>It measures the pressure of gases.</b>
<b>Mariner's compass</b>	<b>It is an instrument used by the sailors to determine the direction.</b>

<b>Microphone</b>	<b>It converts the sound waves into electrical vibrations and to magnify the sound.</b>
<b>Microscope</b>	<b>It is used to obtain a magnified view of small objects.</b>
<b>Odometer</b>	<b>An instrument by which the distance covered by wheeled vehicles is measured.</b>
<b>Periscope</b>	<b>It is used to view objects above sea level (used in submarines)</b>
<b>Phonograph</b>	<b>An instrument for producing sound.</b>
<b>Photometer</b>	<b>The instrument compares the luminous intensity of the source of light</b>
<b>Potentiometer</b>	<b>It is used for comparing the electromotive force of cells.</b>
<b>Pyrometer</b>	<b>It measures very high temperature.</b>
<b>Quartz Clock</b>	<b>A highly accurate clock used in astronomical observations and other precision work</b>
<b>Radar</b>	<b>Radio, angle, detection and range is used to detect the direction and range of an approaching aeroplane by means of radio micro waves</b>
<b>Radiometer</b>	<b>It measures the emission of radiant energy.</b>

<b>Rain Gauge</b>	<b>An apparatus for recording rainfall at a particular place.</b>
<b>Rectifier</b>	<b>An instrument used for the conversion of AC into DC.</b>
<b>Refractometer</b>	<b>It measures refractive index.</b>
<b>Saccharimeter</b>	<b>It measures the amount of sugar in the solution.</b>
<b>Salinometer</b>	<b>It determines salinity of solution.</b>
<b>Seismograph</b>	<b>It measures the intensity of earthquake shocks.</b>
<b>Sextant</b>	<b>This is used by navigators to find the latitude of a place by measuring the elevation above the horizon of the sun or another star.</b>
<b>Spectrometer</b>	<b>It is an instrument for measuring the energy distribution of a particular type of radiation.</b>
<b>Spectroscope</b>	<b>An instrument used for spectrum analysis</b>
<b>Speedometer</b>	<b>It is an instrument placed in a vehicle to record its speed.</b>
<b>Spherometer</b>	<b>It measures the curvatures of surfaces.</b>

<b>Sphygmomanometer</b>	<b>It measures blood pressure.</b>
<b>Stereoscope</b>	<b>It is used to view two dimensional pictures.</b>
<b>Stethoscope</b>	<b>An instrument which is used by the doctors to hear and analyse heart and lung sounds.</b>
<b>Stroboscope</b>	<b>It is used to view rapidly moving objects.</b>
<b>Tachometer</b>	<b>An instrument used in measuring speeds of aero planes and motor boats.</b>
<b>Teleprinter</b>	<b>This instrument receives and sends typed messages from one place to another.</b>
<b>Telescope</b>	<b>It views distant objects in space.</b>
<b>Theodolite</b>	<b>It measures horizontal and vertical angles.</b>
<b>Thermometer</b>	<b>This instrument is used for the measurement of temperatures.</b>
<b>Thermostat</b>	<b>It regulates the temperature at a particular point.</b>
<b>Transistor</b>	<b>A small device which may be used to amplify currents and perform other functions usually performed by a thermionic valve</b>

<b>Udometer</b>	<b>It is used to measure the amount of liquid precipitation over a set period of time. It is also called Rain Gauge.</b>
<b>Vernier</b>	<b>An adjustable scale for measuring small subdivisions of scale</b>
<b>Viscometer</b>	<b>It measures the viscosity of liquids.</b>
<b>Voltmeter</b>	<b>It measures the electric potential difference between two points.</b>