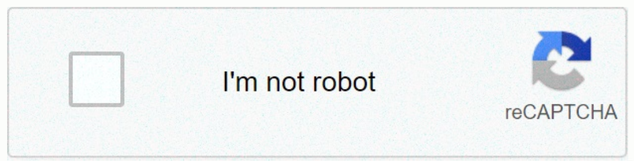

Continue

Reading a tape measure worksheet answers

At least one tape measure should be in the toolkit of each homeowner or tenant. It is a cheap and practical device that has many uses in the construction, maintenance and repair of a home or car. A tape measure is a portable measuring device used to quantify the size of an object or the distance between objects. The tape is marked along the edge of the tape in inches and fractional inches, usually in increments of a quarter,eight, sixteen inches. Some tape measures are marked in millimeters, centimeters and meters on one edge. The most common tape measures are 12 feet, 25 feet, or 100 feet in length. The 12-foot tape measure is handiest for consumers. The length of 25 feet is called the builder's tape and is marked in feet and in 16 inches to make measuring the standard distance between wall pins easier. 100-foot tape, usually made of reinforced fabric, is useful for determining the boundaries of properties and other external measurements. How to safely use meter meter tape measures are relatively safe and easy to use. Extend the tape from point to point by placing the end clip to the location from which you want to measure. Most tape dimensions have a clip that can be attached to a fixed object to easily measure ranges. Many steel blade tapes have voltage-control brakes that lock the knife in place to measure the span. Longer straps have a handle on the side of the sleeve to slide the fabric tape. To minimize injury, slowly insert the metal straps and keep your fingers away from the edges. How to maintain a meter meter tape measures are practically maintenance-free. To extend their service life, keep the measuring knife clean and do not pull the knife into the case too quickly. Tape-related tools Measures Other useful measuring devices include a rigid ruler and square. Advertising Home Repair Tools: Whether you prefer to use the Gold Page for anything that needs fixing around the house, or are considered a regular do-it-yourselfer, there are several tools that everyone should have in their toolbox. Read all about them in this article. Measurement and marking tools: Find out which tools are useful when calculating sizes and marking locations in some home improvement tasks on this page. Chalk line: The chalk line allows you to work quickly to mark a long, straight line on a wall or other flat surface. Learn more about this handy home repair tool here. Photo: istockphoto.comSy you've no doubt heard the carpentry proverb Measure Twice, cut once and maybe even make it a mantra for your own projects. But if you don't know how to use meter tape and read its markings correctly, your best efforts may be slightly off-and, unfortunately, no amount off just won't do. What's more, this seemingly one-note tool can actually be used for tasks in addition to simply measuring the length between point A and point B. So read on to explore this modest and learn how to use it correctly— for everything from measuring the inner width of the library to quickly placing the pin to drawing the perfect circle. Reading the MeasurePhoto tape: istockphoto.comDon't say, duh! Lots of DIYers and even some experienced professional carpenters may not be aware of all the information about retractable metal tape measures. Below is a primer for parts and measurement increments, which you can find on reliable tape gauges. Locate the cover, tang, lock and blade. Case: The plastic or metal case holds the tape. It can act as a tool for quick measurement itself using the base of the body to measure short distances (the length of the housing appears at its base for easy orientation). Tang: Metal buckle at the end of the tape, also known as a clip or hook. When reading the tape measure, the value is zero. Lock: The button on the front of the case locks the tape when pressed in place, preventing the tape from being pulled out or retracted. Blade: The technical term for the tape itself, the blade is used by pulling the tang, stretching over the distance to be measured, and reading the numbers and symbols on the blade surface. Read the incremental meter markers for the imperial system. In the United States, the imperial measurement system is usually used on a tape dimension, although some models may have both an imperial and a metric system. The thumb and centimeter tape usually has imperial measurements in red on the top of the blade, while the metric measurements are black on the underside of the blade. Leg or 1': The foot measurement appears on 12. This measurement is usually in a black box with a small triangle or arrow pointing to the inch line on which it falls. Example: 1F=1', 2F=2', 3F=3' inch or 1: The inch measurement is the longest vertical line on the imperial half of the blade. This line is indicated by a large number sitting to the left of the line. Example: 1=1, 2=2, 3=3 Half or 1/2: The second longest line is a half-inch measurement. Some measuring tapes display a line only as a measurement indicator, while others display a line and a fractional representation of the measurement. Example: 1/2=1/2 Quarter or 1/4: The medium-sized row is the third longest and the third shortest on a typical meter. This line measures a quarter of an inch. It can also be indicated with fractional representation, similar to half an inch. Example 1/4=1/4, 3/4=3/4 Eighth or 1/8: The second shortest line on imperial measurements is given as an eighth of an inch. This line can also be marked with a fractional representation. Example: 1/8=1/8, 3/8=3/8, 5/8=5/8 Sixteenth or 1/16: The shortest line on imperial measurements shows 16. partial representation. Read the incremental markers of the metric system. Meter or 1m: The designation of one meter is located on a 100 centimeter mark or 10. It is indicated by 1m. On some meter dimensions, centimeters begin on one following the designation of the meter. Example: 1m=1m Decimeter or 1dm: The designation of one decimeter is usually displayed on the red number 10. This measurement is located on every tenth centimeter line. Example: 10=1dm, 20=2dm, 30=3dm centimeter or 1cm: This measurement is indicated by the longest line on the metric side of the blade and a large number. This measurement can be found with each 10-millimeter marking. Example: 1 =1 cm, 2 = 2 cm, 3 = 3 cm millimeter or 1 mm: The smallest metric measurement on the blade is a millimeter. It is not marked with a number or fraction, but simply the smallest line on the metric side of the blade, with every fifth millimeter line being slightly longer to indicate the point of half between centimeters. Learn about these important additional measurements. Pin measurement: Red squares every 16 inches indicate the skein of the pins in the middle. So, for example, if you install a base bar, you can put a measuring tape over the wall and use red squares to find the pins behind the drywall. Keep in mind that the second pin in the wall is installed 16 inches from the end of the wall, not from the center of the first pin. Beam measurement: Black diamonds placed every 19 3/16 inches indicate gaps between the beams on the central beam. This allows you to quickly identify beams without using a stud finder, useful in nailing the floorboard. Photo: istockphoto.comUse tape MeasuresService with these instructions on how to effectively use meter tapes. To use the meter, pull the tang from the cover and hang it on the edge of the measured object. Spread the knife over the object, press the lock, and then watch where the blade meets the end of the object. The nearest line on the knife at the end of the object is the final measurement. Once you notice this, unplug the tang, hold the blade with your hand so that its rebuttal does not cause injury, and then press the lock to release the blade. Slowly let the knife return to the cover. Photo: istockphoto.comThe right element of the zero hook will keep the measurement accurate. The first inch per meter measure is actually short by 1/16 inch because the metal per tang is exactly 1/16 inch. So, to measure from the inner edge of an object, such as measuring the length of the wall from corner to corner, tang slides back against the blade and metal tang is added to the account for missing 1/16 inch. However, this would leave 1/16 inch short for objects that are measured from the outer edge, such as a board. To explain it, tang extrusion 1/16 thumb when it is hooked to an object, allowing actual measurements to be taken. Always make sure that the tang is fully entangling when it is curved to the edge. Round up to erroneous on the larger side. When reading a tape measure, the edge of the object may fall between two lines on the knife. To avoid too short cutting, always round up to a larger measurement. In the worst case, you have to measure and cut again, but this is much better than wasting a piece of material that is 1/16 inch too short for your needs. Instead of bending the tape, use the sleeve for internal measurement. It is a common mistake when making internal measurements (such as the inner width of the library) to pull the blade further than necessary, and then bend it to fit against one side of the object, while the tang is pushed against the other side. Bending the tape can lead to estimation instead of accurate measurement. Instead, sit the base of the tape against one side of the object to be measured. Pull out the tang and hold it on the other side of the library. Take the reading from the tape and add it to the length of the case (indicated on its base) to get an accurate reading. This practice also prevents repeated bending of the tape, causing damage and premature wear. Photo: istockphoto.comThe blade's curving improves the tape's elasticity. The tape measuring knives are slightly concaving to increase the sealing of the blade during use. This curve allows the blade to be further pulled out without loss of hardness, which helps to make longer measurements with greater accuracy. If the pencil is not at hand, use the seared doodle tool at the end of the blade. The matte serged edge at the end of the tango can also be used as a marker. If you don't have a pencil or marker tool handy, lower the sercheded edge back and forth through the measured material to mark the location. Do not confuse the nail and screw grab behind a simple hole in the tang. Tang also has a small hole at the end, just above the ser fiancée edge, specially designed to be hooked to a nail or screw - very useful in measuring a flat surface and working without a partner. Simply insert the nail or screw on the side of the surface, grasp the head of the fastener with the hole of the thong and pull out the knife to make measurements quickly and accurately. A hole in the tang can also be used to make perfect circles, great if you're crafting a lazy susan, or a round table. Insert the nail or screw in the middle of the material to be measured, and then hang the tang on the head. Pull the knife into the desired radius (half the diameter of the circle) and push the lock. Using a pencil, mark the initial measurements and keep the tip of the pencil, which at this time sits slightly on the surface of the material. Turn the meter of tape in a full 360 degrees, taking the tang tightly attached to the head of the nail or screw. Complete and you should have the perfect circle. Circle.