

Table for thickness of test plate:

SN	Initial circular scale reading (On test plate) x (mm)	Number of complete rotations n	Final circular scale reading (On base plate) y (mm)	Main scale reading $M = n \times P$ (mm)	Additional circular scale reading $A = x - y$ Or $A = x - y + 100$	Circular scale reading $C = A \times LC$ (mm)	Thickness of plate $= M + C$ (mm)
1.							
2.							
3.							
4.							
5.							
6.							

\therefore The mean thickness of the given test plate is: $t = \dots \dots \dots$ mm.

$= \dots \dots \dots$ cm

From graph, the area of the given test plate is:

$$A = \frac{A_1 + A_2}{2} = \dots \dots \dots \text{ mm}^2$$

$$= \dots \dots \dots \text{ cm}^2$$

CALCULATIONS

The volume of the given test glass plate is:

$$V = \text{Area} \times \text{thickness}$$

$$V = \dots \dots \dots$$

or, $V = \dots \dots \dots \text{ cm}^3$

And

The density of the given plate is:

$$\rho = \frac{m}{V}$$

$$\rho = \dots \dots \dots$$

or, $\rho = \dots \dots \dots \text{ gram cm}^{-3}$

PERCENTAGE ERROR

For density of glass:

Standard value, $SV = 2.5 \text{ gram cm}^{-3}$

Observed value, $OV = \dots \dots \dots \text{ gram cm}^{-3}$