## Reading a Dial-O-Gram Balance

Name $\qquad$
Date $\qquad$
Block $\qquad$

For further practice and information, refer to http://www.ohaus.com/en-us/tutorials/dial-o-gram

In order to read the Dial O Gram, you need to know your place-values...

These scales will measure masses to $1 / 100^{\text {th }}$ of a gram - that is 2 decimal places. So to find your mass, you start with the left side - your 'hundreds', and your 'tens'...


Next step is reading our ones and our decimal places...


We need to refer to this 'Zero' - that is our starting point...
The Zero line falls between 5 and 6, so our 'ones' value is ' 5 ' - our value is 285.?? g

Next, is the tenths spot - the 0 is between the 5.2 and 5.3 marks, so the tenths spot will be 0.2 - our value is now 285.2 ? g

Lastly, is the hundredths spot - Check out which of the top lines matches the best with one of the lower lines...

- Notice that the . 05 line matches the best with one of the lower lines... so the last value is a ' 5 '


## Our final value is $\mathbf{2 8 5 . 2 5}$

Let's try some other examples...

The vernier scale is an aid to help you estimate the last decimal place of your weight. It is not foolproof and is still a method of estimation. The following are examples of vernier readings:

.04

.00

.06 (. 07 was close)

.09

.02

.01

In each case there is only one line that matches both the vernier and dial. As in the bottom left example, they can be very close.


What are the readings on these?


Ones =
Tenths = $\qquad$
Hundredths = $\qquad$

Total $=$ $\qquad$
Ones = $\qquad$
Tenths = $\qquad$
Hundredths = $\qquad$

Total $=$ $\qquad$

Try These :

2.



[^0]3.

4.

5.

6.

7.

8.


Total $\qquad$


[^0]:    hundreds $\qquad$
    tens $\qquad$
    ones $\qquad$
    tenths $\qquad$
    hundredths $\qquad$
    Total $\qquad$

