



**higher education
& training**

Department:
Higher Education and Training
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

MARKING GUIDELINE

NATIONAL CERTIFICATE

INSTRUMENT TRADE THEORY N3

5 APRIL 2018

This marking guideline consists of 5 pages.

QUESTION 1

1.1 1.1.1 C

1.1.2 B

1.1.3 C

1.1.4 D

1.1.5 D

1.2 1.2.1 True

1.2.2 True

1.2.3 False

1.2.4 True

1.2.5 False

(10 × 1) **[10]****QUESTION 2**

2.1 L

2.2 K

2.3 H

2.4 B

2.5 M

2.6 F

2.7 A

2.8 J

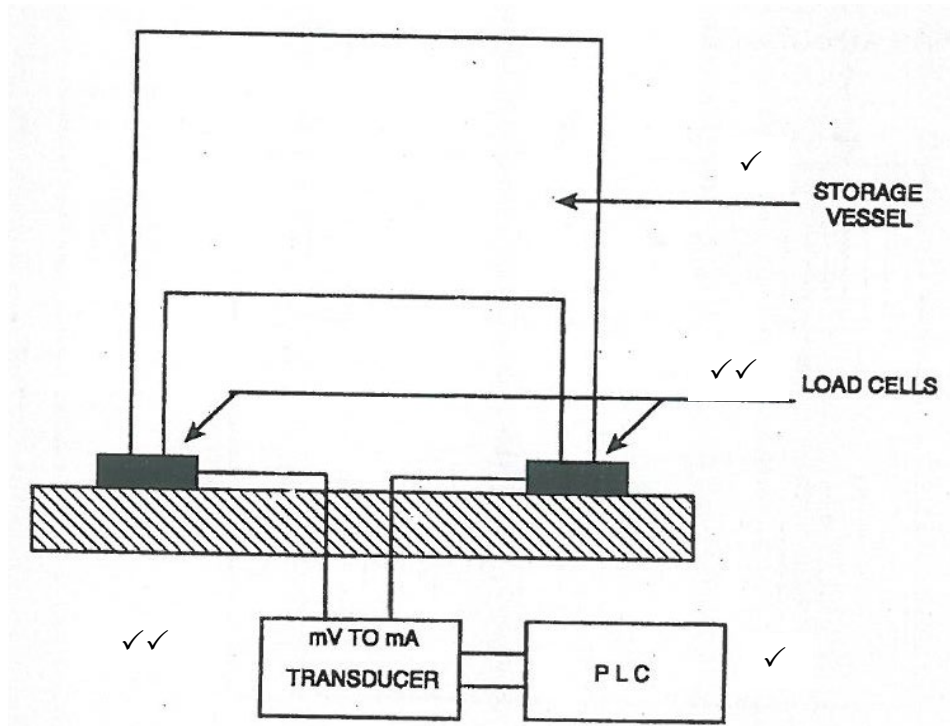
2.9 C

2.10 I

(10 × 1) **[10]****TOTAL SECTION A: 20**

QUESTION 3

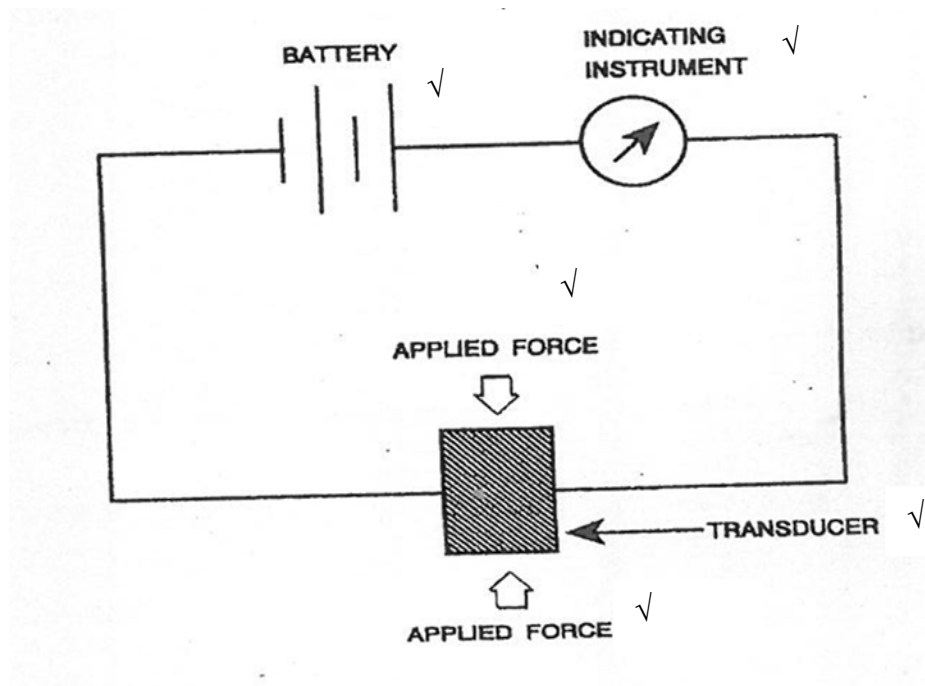
- 3.1 3.1.1 Unbounded strain gauge (1)
- 3.1.2



(5)

- 3.1.3 • Industrial scales
 • Platform scales
 • Laboratory balances (Any 2 × 1) (2)
- 3.2 3.2.1 When certain rare earth materials are mixed with zirconium tetrachloride✓, the resulting mixture undergoes a large change in electrical resistance when pressure is applied to it✓ (2)

3.2.2



(5)

3.2.3

- Negligible hysteresis effects
- They can withstand high pressures and overload
- Temperature effects are very small
- They have very good frequency response
- High accuracy and repeatability

(5)

[20]

QUESTION 4

4.1 4.1.1

- A: Capillary tube
 B: Invar rod inside steel chamber
 C: Steel chamber and mercury
 D: Outer casing
 E: Capillary tube

(5)

4.1.2

When there is a change in ambient temperature[✓], there is a change in volume of the annular space[✓], due to the expansion of the outer casing.[✓] This change is sufficient to compensate for the expansion[✓] and thus will not exert any pressure on the bourdon tube[✓]

(5)

4.2 4.2.1

$$\begin{aligned}
 R_t &= R_1 + R_2 \\
 &= 16 + 16^{\checkmark} \\
 &= 32 \Omega^{\checkmark}
 \end{aligned}$$

(2)

$$4.2.2 \quad \frac{R_1}{R_3 + R_{L1} + R_{L2}} = \frac{R_2}{R_t + R_{L3} + R_{L4}} \quad \checkmark$$

$$\frac{16}{16 + 4 + 4} \quad \checkmark = \frac{16}{R_t + 4 + 4} \quad \checkmark$$

$$R_t + 8 = \frac{16(16 + 4 + 4)}{16}$$

$$R_t + 8 = 24 \quad \checkmark$$

$$R_t = 24 - 8$$

$$R_t = 16\Omega = R_3 \quad \checkmark$$

(5)

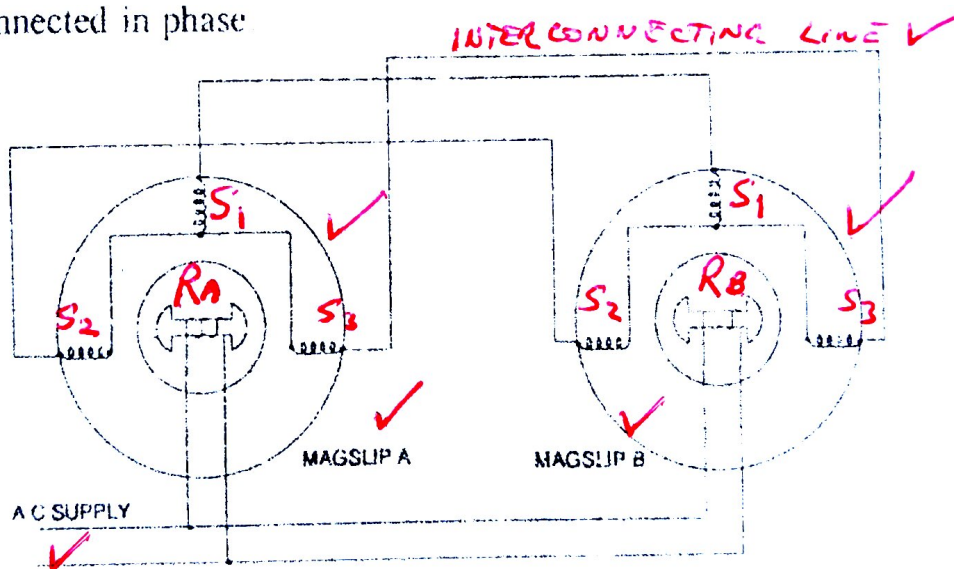
- 4.2.3
- $R_1 = R_2$
 - Bridge must be in balance
 - $R_3 = R_t$

(3)

[20]

QUESTION 5

5.1 connected in phase



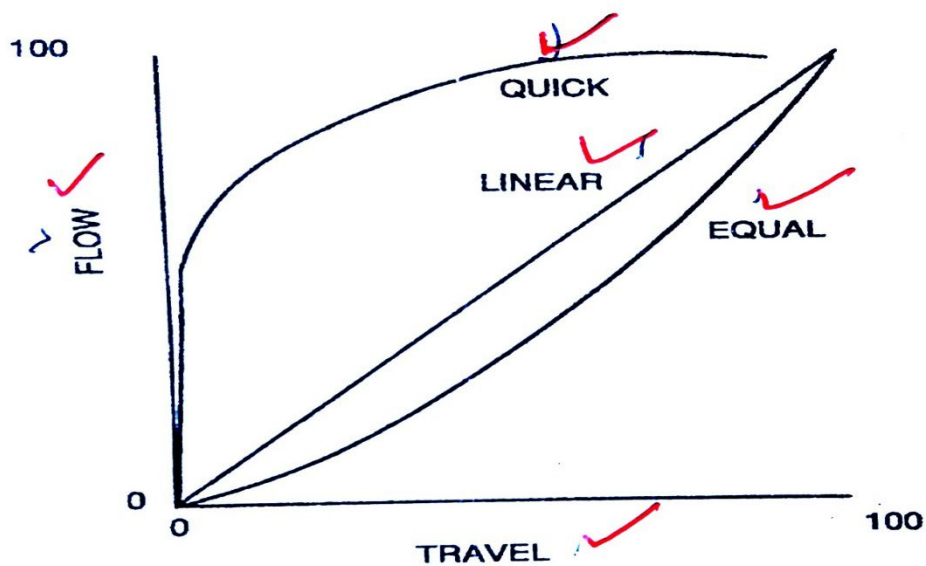
(6)

- 5.2
- The basic form of magslip transmission system consists of two magslip units with their rotors excited from a common ac supply and their stator windings interconnected in phase. ✓
 - Owing to the alternating magnetic fields set up by the electric currents flowing in the rotors, ✓ voltage will be induced in each of the three stator windings of both magslip units, their magnitude depending upon their angular position of each rotor ✓
 - When the rotors of the two units are in the same angular positions ✓, the voltages induced in their corresponding stator windings are equal ✓, and in the same phase ✓, so that no current flow between the stators ✓
 - If the rotor of magslip A is displaced with respect to that of magslip B ✓, the condition of balance is upset and currents will flow and produce a magnetic field ✓ which reacting with the magnetic field set up by the rotor current will produce torque tending to restore the rotors of magslips to same angle. ✓ (10)
- 5.3
- Output not linear
 - Large time lag
 - Sensitive to vibration
 - Nozzle may become blocked
 - Variations in supply pressure (Any 4 × 1) (4)

[20]**QUESTION 6**

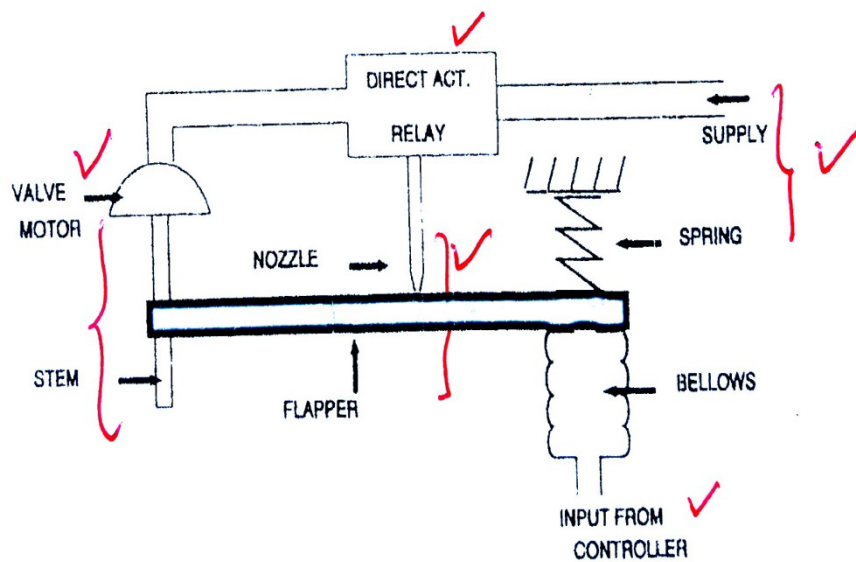
- | | | | |
|-----|-------|---|-----|
| 6.1 | 6.1.1 | The relationship between the valve opening and flow plots a straight line | (2) |
| | 6.1.2 | Equal increments of the stem motion produce equal percentage change in flow | (2) |
| | 6.1.3 | A small percentage valve opening will result in a large amount of flow | (2) |

6.2



(5)

6.3



(5)

6.4

- Basic forces
- Pressure load
- Weight load
- Inertia load
- Friction load

(Any 4 × 1) (4)

[20]

TOTAL SECTION B: 80

GRAND TOTAL: 100