



List Scientific Instruments and their Uses PDF

List of Scientific Instruments

The table given below enlists important scientific instruments that are being used in day-to-day life or in the field of science. You must have read about them in subjects like Biology, Chemistry and Physics. In this list of scientific instruments, we have incorporated most of the instruments that are frequently asked in the govt exams. Students are advised to learn them by heart to perform well as it is one of the favourite topics of the examiner when it comes to exams such as [CGL](#) and [CHSL](#). Let us go through scientific instruments and learn their specific usage.

Instrument	Uses
Accumulator	It is used to store electrical energy
Altimeter	It measures altitudes and is used in aircraft.
Ammeter	It measures the strength of electric current (in amperes).
Anemometer	It measures the force and velocity of the wind.
Audiometer	It measures the intensity of sound.
Audiphones	It is used for improving the imperfect sense of hearing.
Barograph	It is used for continuous recording of atmospheric pressure.
Barometer	It measures atmospheric pressure.
Binocular	It is used to view distant objects
Bolometer	It measures heat radiation
Calorimeter	It measures the quantity of heat.
Carburettor	It is used in an internal combustion engine for charging the air with petrol vapour.
Cardiogram	It traces the movements of the heart, recorded on a cardiograph.
Chronometer	It determines the longitude of a place on a ship.
Cinematography	It is an instrument used in cinema making to throw on screen and enlarged image of the photograph.
Colorimeter	An instrument for comparing intensities of colour.
Commutator	An instrument to change or remove the direction of an electric current, in dynamo is used to convert alternating current into direct current.
Cresco graph	It measures the growth in plants.
Cyclotron	It is a charged particle accelerator which can accelerate charged particles to high energies.
Dynamo	It converts mechanical energy into electrical energy
Dynamometer	It measures force, torque, and power
Electroscope	It detects the presence of an electric charge.
Endoscope	It examines the internal parts of the body.
Eudiometer	A glass tube for measuring volume changes in chemical reactions between gases.



Fathometer	It measures the depth of the ocean.
Galvanometer	It measures the electric current of low magnitude.
Hydrometer	It measures the specific gravity of liquids.
Hydrophone	It measures sound underwater.
Hygrometer	It measures humidity in the air.
Kymograph	It graphically records physiological movements (Blood pressure and heartbeat).
Lactometer	It determines the purity of milk.
Manometer	It measures the pressure of gases.
Mariner's compass	It is an instrument used by the sailors to determine the direction.
Microphone	It converts the sound waves into electrical vibrations and magnifies the sound.
Microscope	It is used to obtain a magnified view of small objects.
Odometer	An instrument by which the distance covered by wheeled vehicles is measured.
Periscope	It is used to view objects above sea level (used in submarines)
Phonograph	An instrument for producing sound.
Photometer	The instrument compares the luminous intensity of the source of light
Potentiometer	It is used for comparing the electromotive force of cells.
Pyrometer	It measures very high temperatures.
Quartz Clock	A highly accurate clock used in astronomical observations and other precision work
Radar	Radio, angle, detection and range is used to detect the direction and range of an approaching aeroplane by means of radio microwaves
Radiometer	It measures the emission of radiant energy.
Rain Gauge	An apparatus for recording rainfall at a particular place.
Rectifier	An instrument used for the conversion of AC into DC.
Refractometer	It measures the refractive index.
Saccharimeter	It measures the amount of sugar in the solution.
Salinometer	It determines the salinity of the solution.
Seismograph	It measures the intensity of earthquake shocks.
Sextant	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.
Spectrometer	It is an instrument for measuring the energy distribution of a particular type of radiation.
Spectroscope	An instrument used for spectrum analysis
Speedometer	It is an instrument placed in a vehicle to record its speed.
Spherometer	It measures the curvatures of surfaces.



Sphygmomanometer	It measures blood pressure.
Stereoscope	It is used to view two-dimensional pictures.
Stethoscope	An instrument which is used by doctors to hear and analyse heart and lung sounds.
Stroboscope	It is used to view rapidly moving objects.
Tachometer	An instrument used in measuring the speeds of aeroplanes and motor boats.
Teleprinter	This instrument receives and sends typed messages from one place to another.
Telescope	It views distant objects in space.
Theodolite	It measures horizontal and vertical angles.
Thermometer	This instrument is used for the measurement of temperatures.
Thermostat	It regulates the temperature at a particular point.
Transistor	A small device which may be used to amplify currents and perform other functions usually performed by a thermionic valve
Udometer	It is used to measure the amount of liquid precipitation over a set period of time. It is also called Rain Gauge.
Vernier	An adjustable scale for measuring small subdivisions of scale
Viscometer	It measures the viscosity of liquids.
Voltmeter	It measures the electric potential difference between two points.



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