

A	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - In the case of the elbow without any built in elements (1st configuration), calibrate the inlet orifice using the Prandtl (Pitot-static) tube. - Measure the pressure distribution along all of the walls in the investigated elbow. - Change the inner wall of the elbow to one having a radius (2nd configuration). Repeat the measurement of the pressure distribution along all the walls in the investigated elbow. - Change the outer wall of the elbow to one having a large radius (3rd configuration). Repeat the measurement of the pressure distribution along all the walls in the investigated elbow. - Place a curved plate having a large radius in the middle of the elbow cross-section (4th configuration). Repeat the measurement of the pressure distribution along all the walls in the investigated elbow. - Make all calculations and evaluations described in the measurement guidelines for all of the measured data. - Error calculations should be made for all of the elbow geometry variations.
B	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - In the case of the elbow without any built in elements (1st configuration), calibrate the inlet orifice using the Prandtl (Pitot-static) tube. - Measure the pressure distribution along all of the walls in the investigated elbow. - Place an L-shaped profile (.....mm) upstream of the elbow, on the inner wall of the elbow at a distance of 5, 6 and finally 7 cm from the corner. Measure the pressure distribution along all of the walls in the investigated elbow, for each case. - Make all calculations and evaluations described in the measurement guidelines for all 4 sets of measurement data. - Error calculations should be made for all of the elbow geometry variations.
C	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - In the case of the elbow without any built in elements (1st configuration), calibrate the inlet orifice using the Prandtl (Pitot-static) tube. - Measure the pressure distribution along all of the walls in the investigated elbow. - Change the inner wall of the elbow to one having a radius (2nd configuration). Repeat the measurement of the pressure distribution along all the walls in the investigated elbow. - Place an L-shaped profile (.....mm) upstream of the elbow, on the inner wall of the elbow at three different distances from the corner. Measure the pressure distribution along all of the walls in the investigated elbow, for each case. - Make all calculations and evaluations described in the measurement guidelines for all of the measured data. - Error calculations should be made for all of the elbow geometry variations.
D	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - In the case of the elbow having large radii on both the inner and outer walls (1st configuration), calibrate the inlet orifice using the Prandtl (Pitot-static) tube. - Measure the pressure distribution along all of the walls in the investigated elbow. - Change the outer element of the elbow to the one having a full guide vane element attached to it (2nd configuration). Repeat the measurement of the pressure distribution along all the walls in the investigated elbow. - Change the outer element of the elbow to the one having a partial guide vane element attached to it (3rd configuration). Repeat the measurement of the pressure distribution along all the walls in the investigated elbow. - Make all calculations and evaluations described in the measurement guidelines for all of the measured data. - Error calculations should be made for all of the elbow geometry variations.
E	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - In the case of the elbow without any built in elements (1st configuration), calibrate the inlet orifice using the Prandtl (Pitot-static) tube. - Measure the pressure distribution along all of the walls in the investigated elbow.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Change the inner wall of the elbow to one having a radius (2nd configuration). Repeat the measurement of the pressure distribution along all the walls in the investigated elbow. - Change the outer wall of the elbow to one having a large radius (3rd configuration). Repeat the measurement of the pressure distribution along all the walls in the investigated elbow. - Place a curved plate having a large radius in the middle of the elbow cross-section (4th configuration). Repeat the measurement of the pressure distribution along all the walls in the investigated elbow. - Make all calculations and evaluations described in the measurement guidelines for all of the measured data. - Error calculations should be made for all of the elbow geometry variations.
F	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - In the case of the elbow having large radii on both the inner and outer walls (1st configuration), calibrate the inlet orifice using the Prandtl (Pitot-static) tube. - Measure the pressure distribution along all of the walls in the investigated elbow. - Change the outer element of the elbow to the one having a full guide vane element attached to it (2nd configuration). Repeat the measurement of the pressure distribution along all the walls in the investigated elbow. - Change the outer element of the elbow to the one having a partial guide vane element attached to it (3rd configuration). Repeat the measurement of the pressure distribution along all the walls in the investigated elbow. - Make all calculations and evaluations described in the measurement guidelines for all of the measured data. - Error calculations should be made for all of the elbow geometry variations.
G	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - In the case of the elbow without any built in elements (1st configuration), calibrate the inlet orifice using the Prandtl (Pitot-static) tube. - Measure the pressure distribution along all of the walls in the investigated elbow. - Change the elbow to the configuration having large radii on both the inner and outer walls (2nd configuration). Repeat the measurement of the pressure distribution along all the walls in the investigated elbow. - Change the outer element of the elbow to the one having a guide vane element (3rd configuration). Repeat the measurement of the pressure distribution along all the walls in the investigated elbow. - Make all calculations and evaluations described in the measurement guidelines for all of the measured data. - Error calculations should be made for all of the elbow geometry variations.
H	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - In the case of the elbow having large radii on both the inner and outer walls (1st configuration), calibrate the inlet orifice using the Prandtl (Pitot-static) tube. - Measure the pressure distribution along all of the walls in the investigated elbow. - Change the outer element of the elbow to the one having a full guide vane element attached to it (2nd configuration). Repeat the measurement of the pressure distribution along all the walls in the investigated elbow. - Change the outer element of the elbow to the one having a partial guide vane element attached to it (3rd configuration). Repeat the measurement of the pressure distribution along all the walls in the investigated elbow. - Make all calculations and evaluations described in the measurement guidelines for all of the measured data. - Error calculations should be made for all of the elbow geometry variations.
I	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - In the case of the elbow without any built in elements (1st configuration), calibrate the inlet orifice using the Prandtl (Pitot-static) tube. - Measure the pressure distribution along all of the walls in the investigated elbow.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Change the outer element of the elbow to the one having a full guide vane element attached to it (2nd configuration). Repeat the measurement of the pressure distribution along all the walls in the investigated elbow. - Change the outer element of the elbow to the one having a partial guide vane element attached to it (3rd configuration). Repeat the measurement of the pressure distribution along all the walls in the investigated elbow. - Make all calculations and evaluations described in the measurement guidelines for all of the measured data. - Error calculations should be made for all of the elbow geometry variations.
J	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - In the case of the elbow without any built in elements (1st configuration), calibrate the inlet orifice using the Prandtl (Pitot-static) tube. - Measure the pressure distribution along all of the walls in the investigated elbow. - Change the outer element of the elbow to the one having a full guide vane element attached to it (2nd configuration). Repeat the measurement of the pressure distribution along all the walls in the investigated elbow. - Change the outer element of the elbow to the one having a partial guide vane element attached to it (3rd configuration). Repeat the measurement of the pressure distribution along all the walls in the investigated elbow. - Make all calculations and evaluations described in the measurement guidelines for all of the measured data. - Error calculations should be made for all of the elbow geometry variations.
K	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - In the case of the elbow without any built in elements (1st configuration), calibrate the inlet orifice using the Prandtl (Pitot-static) tube. - Measure the pressure distribution along all of the walls in the investigated elbow. - Change the inner wall of the elbow to one having a radius (2nd configuration). Repeat the measurement of the pressure distribution along all the walls in the investigated elbow. - Change the outer element of the elbow to the one having a full guide vane element attached to it (3rd configuration). Repeat the measurement of the pressure distribution along all the walls in the investigated elbow. - Place a curved plate having a large radius in the middle of the elbow cross-section (4th configuration). Repeat the measurement of the pressure distribution along all the walls in the investigated elbow. - Make all calculations and evaluations described in the measurement guidelines for all of the measured data. - Error calculations should be made for all of the elbow geometry variations.
L	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - In the case of the elbow without any built in elements (1st configuration), calibrate the inlet orifice using the Prandtl (Pitot-static) tube. - Measure the pressure distribution along all of the walls in the investigated elbow. - Change the inner wall of the elbow to the one which is bent instead of having a continuous curvature (2nd configuration). Repeat the measurement of the pressure distribution along all the walls in the investigated elbow. - Change the inner wall of the elbow to one having a small radius (3rd configuration). Repeat the measurement of the pressure distribution along all the walls in the investigated elbow. - Change the outer wall of the elbow to one having a large radius (4th configuration). Repeat the measurement of the pressure distribution along all the walls in the investigated elbow. - Make all calculations and evaluations described in the measurement guidelines for all of the measured data. - Error calculations should be made for all of the elbow geometry variations.

