

## 14. Conclusion

There is little doubt that this apparatus serves not only to increase accuracy of observation by reason of its continuous record, and by its ability to note temperature at a point in the flow instantaneously with pressure and direction, but the ability to assess mean values rapidly assists greatly in the full utilisation of testing time.

Moreover, the remote recorder eases considerably the lot of the observers, as well as adding to their safety under testing conditions where blade failures may occur, and where noise, heat and vibration are present.

The rate of traverse and the automatic angle setting greatly reduces testing time which, in turn, saves power and reduces the personnel required for traversing and computing.

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### REFERENCE

1. TODD, K. W. (1949). Some Developments in Instrumentation for Air Flow Analysis. *Proc. I. Mech. E.*, Vol. 161, p. 243, 1949.

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## ERRATUM

Volume IV, Part II, February 1953.

The following correction should be made in Volume IV, Part II of the February 1953 number to "Mixing of Compressible Flows," by F. G. Irving: in equations (5), (8) and (14), replace

$$\left(\frac{L_3}{N_3}\right)^2 \quad \text{by} \quad \left(\frac{N_3}{L_3}\right)^2 .$$