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Product Name :

Bernoulli Tube Apparatus

Product Code :

SLE/PHY/23



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Description :

Bernoulli Tube Apparatus (Product Code: SLE/PHY/23) is a glass flow-tube set used to explain Bernoulli's theorem by showing how the pressure and speed of a flowing liquid change with the bore of a tube, in physics labs. It pairs a Bernoulli tube with a central narrowed portion and a constant-bore gradient tube, each 500 x 13 mm with three side tubes for glass manometers. This physics demonstration kit is made by **Jain Scientific Equipments Pvt Ltd (ScienceLab)**, an OEM manufacturer, at its own factory in Ambala, India.

Specifications

Parameter	Detail
Flow tubes	Bernoulli tube with central narrowed portion; constant-bore gradient tube
Flow tube size	Each 500 x 13 mm (length x outer diameter)
Side tubes	Three sealed-in short side tubes on each flow tube, each 25 mmlong, spaced about 150 mm apart
Constriction tapping	On the Bernoulli tube, the middle side tube comes out from thecentral narrowed portion
Manometer tubing	6 lengths of glass tubing, connected to the side tubes for use as manometers
Outlets	2 swan-necked outlet tubes
Connectors	8 small pieces of rubber connecting tubing for joining the glass tubes as needed
Purpose	Observing the variation in pressure and speed of flow of an incompressible fluid with the bore or cross-section of the tube
Product code	SLE/PHY/23
Manufacturer	Jain Scientific Equipments Pvt Ltd (ScienceLab) — OEM
Country of origin	India (made in Ambala, Haryana)

What Is the Bernoulli Tube Used For?

Water from a steady supply is run through one flow tube at a time, with a length of glass tubing standing upright in each side tube as a manometer and a swan-necked outlet at the far end. In the constant-bore gradient tube, the water levels in the three manometers fall evenly along the tube, showing the pressure drop along a uniform pipe. In the Bernoulli tube, the middle manometer, which taps the narrowed portion, stands noticeably lower than its neighbours.

That dip is Bernoulli's theorem in action: to pass the same volume each second through the constriction, the water must speed up, and its pressure falls. Comparing the two tubes side by side separates this effect from the ordinary friction loss. Keep the flow steady, clamp the manometer tubes upright, and handle the glass with care when fitting the rubber connectors. It is a clea flow practi

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