Probes are at a distance 5s from the bar ends.

For a given ratio h/a, the influence of the bar ends is the smaller, the smaller a and h, approaching zero as a and h go to zero, where the sample reduces to a filament, and the current is restricted to the region between the current probes.

The special case, when $h = \frac{1}{2} a$ and $2l = 3s + \frac{1}{2} \cdot a$, was treated in detail by Hansen (d). The decrease in G from $2\pi s/F$ was less than 1,6% for all values of a/s.