CORRIGENDUM

Fatigue Crack Growth Specimen Configuration with Compressive Loads
 Present, R. I. Stephens, *International Journal of Fracture* 12 (1976)
 323-326.

The third paragraph (pg. 323) should read:

In order to determine if previously reported negative R ratio results using modified CT specimens [1,2] are not just specimen configuration effects, a limited number of similar tests were performed using different specimens. Both double edge notch (DEN) and single edge notch (SEN) specimens with thickness equal to 0.25 in were considered. The DEN specimen was soon eliminated because of the low percentage of cracks propagating from both notches. Thus only SEN specimens, Fig. 1b, of both 2024-TS and 7075-T6 aluminum were subjected to single tensile overloads followed by small constant amplitude loading as shown in Fig. 1c. R values equal to $P_{S_{min}}/P_{S_{max}}$ of 0, -1/2, -1 and -2 were used. Overload ratios, $OLR = P_{0_{max}}/P_{S_{max}}$, of 2 and 2.25 were used and tests were performed in the same manner as those previously reported for CT specimens [1,2]. The initial stress intensity $K_{iS_{max}}$ was reduced to 15 ksi $\sqrt{\text{in.}}$ however in order to provide reasonable crack growth life. Precracking was applied until crack length a was 0.25 in. Single tensile overloads were then applied followed by constant amplitude loading until fracture. At $a = 1/4$ in the nominal theoretical elastic stresses, P/A and Mc/I are equal.