CORRIGENDUM

The Mode III Fatigue Crack Growth Threshold for Mild Steel, L. P. Pook
and J. K. Sharples, *International Journal of Fracture* 15 (1979) R223-R226,

The second paragraph should read:

Conventional specimens used to determine fatigue crack growth be-
haviour have the initial crack oriented perpendicular to the applied
stress. In practice components fail by fatigue from crack-like flaws
that are not necessarily at right angles to the maximum principal stress,
and crack growth will in general not be in the plane of the initial
crack. Definition of threshold behaviour in terms of the fatigue limit
of cracked specimens extends naturally to such combined mode situations;
for example, ΔK_{IIIt} may be defined as the critical value of ΔK_{III}, the
range of the shear mode stress intensity factor necessary to cause crack
growth which leads to failure, even though crack growth is not in the
plane of the initial crack.

The antepenultimate paragraph should read:

Some preliminary tests on mild steel using the sharply notched
torsion specimen shown in Fig. 3 does confirm that $\Delta K_{IIIt} > \Delta K_{It}$. The
specimens were stress relieved before testing at zero mean load. ΔK_{III}
was calculated from the alternating load using the equation [5]

$$\Delta K_{III} = \frac{2\Delta T/R^3}{[1-(a/R)]^3} \frac{\sqrt{(a/\pi)}}{\sqrt{[1+7.111(a/R)/(1-a/R)]}} \qquad (1)$$

where a is depth of notch, R radius of specimen, and ΔT the range of
applied torque.