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not economical and where besides sufficient strength other features of the elements (constitution of useful surfaces etc.) are desired

#### IVb

##### *Construction in light alloy*

Light alloy structures exhibit considerable similarities to steel structures as far as the shape of their structural members and the methods of fabrication are concerned. On the other hand, however, there are certain fundamental dissimilarities which are directly due to the differences in the behaviour of the materials. Consequently, it is impossible to apply the same principles of design and the same calculation procedures as are employed for steel constructions; on the contrary, new principles, which correspond to the special characteristics of light alloys, must be developed.

From the points of view of strength and deformation, these characteristic features take the form of differences in the stress-strain diagrams and of a greater sensitivity towards loads which vary with time and are applied for long periods. The absence of a yield point that is clearly defined from a physical point of view cannot be compensated by the adoption of a conventional value (ultimate elongation of 0.2%). A low value of the modulus of elasticity is essential, not only for shaping the various components, but also because it assumes decisive importance in the selection of the general arrangement of the supporting structure. The solution of the general problem of fatigue strength is also of particular importance in this instance, since light alloys can exhibit creep phenomena even at normal room temperatures.

Light alloys are not absolutely corrosion-resistant, but their resistance is nevertheless superior to that of steel and, consequently, economy in the cost of upkeep can often be achieved.

In the present state of the market, the advantages of lighter weight are usually counterbalanced by higher unit costs; under special circumstances (difficulties in connection with transport and erection, portable structures) lightness of weight may nevertheless prove to be a decisive factor from the economic point of view.

The suggestion put forward by the London Congress of the IABSE, in 1952, regarding the urgent need for the standardisation of alloys intended for constructional engineering purposes, and of their designation, with a view to promoting their ultimate development, must be taken into consideration.

#### IVc

##### *Various structures*

A number of papers were read during the Congress which aimed at the same objective, namely, the development of economically favourable forms for slender and relatively light-weight structural members. For light-weight, wide-mesh lattice structures, particularly such as are employed for pylons and derricks, tubes should be more extensively used; special attention should be directed to the design of simple and