

bridge structure, prestressing could reduce secondary stresses to 25% of the primary stresses, whereas in a welded or rivetted steel truss, the figure was 100–150%. Thus even now it was possible to construct concrete truss bridges of the same span/depth ratio as the equivalent steel structure. Exactly this had been done at Mangfall Bridge in Germany in 1958–60: prestressed concrete was used to replace a steel bridge of identical span/depth ratio.

It was clear that, given adequate facilities for research now, information could be obtained which, if accepted by the controlling authorities responsible for permissible design stresses, could lead to much more

efficient use of prestressed concrete as a building material than was possible at present.

#### REFERENCES

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3. KLEIN, A., KARBY, T. and POLIVKA, M. Properties of an expansive cement for chemical prestressing. *Journal of the American Concrete Institute*. Vol. 58, No. 1. July 1961. pp. 59.

#### CORRIGENDUM

*Magazine of Concrete Research No. 39.*

pages 145 and 147 : Figures 6 and 12 (but not the captions)  
should be transposed