

This article was downloaded by:

On: 22 January 2011

Access details: *Access Details: Free Access*

Publisher *Taylor & Francis*

Informa Ltd Registered in England and Wales Registered Number: 1072954 Registered office: Mortimer House, 37-41 Mortimer Street, London W1T 3JH, UK



The Journal of Adhesion

Publication details, including instructions for authors and subscription information:

<http://www.informaworld.com/smpp/title~content=t713453635>

Erratum

To cite this Article (1990) 'Erratum', The Journal of Adhesion, 32: 4, 255

To link to this Article: DOI: 10.1080/00218469008030409

URL: <http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/00218469008030409>

PLEASE SCROLL DOWN FOR ARTICLE

Full terms and conditions of use: <http://www.informaworld.com/terms-and-conditions-of-access.pdf>

This article may be used for research, teaching and private study purposes. Any substantial or systematic reproduction, re-distribution, re-selling, loan or sub-licensing, systematic supply or distribution in any form to anyone is expressly forbidden.

The publisher does not give any warranty express or implied or make any representation that the contents will be complete or accurate or up to date. The accuracy of any instructions, formulae and drug doses should be independently verified with primary sources. The publisher shall not be liable for any loss, actions, claims, proceedings, demand or costs or damages whatsoever or howsoever caused arising directly or indirectly in connection with or arising out of the use of this material.

J. Adhesion, 1990, Vol. 32, p. 255
Reprints available directly from the publisher
Photocopying permitted by license only
© 1990 Gordon and Breach Science Publishers, Inc.
Printed in the United Kingdom

Erratum

D. L. Hunston, A. J. Kinloch, S. S. Wang, "Micromechanics of Fracture in Structural Adhesive Bonds", *J. Adhesion* **28**, 103 (1989)

There is an omission in the above paper that does not change the conclusions but could be important if the data were to be used for modelling. In Figure 6 (the 1.0 mm bond), the experiment began with an initial load on the sample equal to almost exactly one-half of the fracture load. Consequently, the data represent only the last 50 percent of the loading. The sample used for Figure 7 (the 0.38 mm bond) was loaded from an initial value of zero.