Record Nr. UNINA9910788869403321 Autore Hosford William F. **Titolo** Fundamentals of engineering plasticity / / William F. Hosford, University of Michigan [[electronic resource]] Cambridge:,: Cambridge University Press,, 2013 Pubbl/distr/stampa **ISBN** 1-107-23855-2 1-107-25586-4 1-107-34228-7 1-107-34853-6 1-139-77537-5 1-107-34478-6 1-107-34603-7 1-107-35815-9 Descrizione fisica 1 online resource (vii, 267 pages) : digital, PDF file(s) Classificazione SCI085000 Disciplina 620.1/633 Soggetti **Plasticity** Metal-work Lingua di pubblicazione Inglese **Formato** Materiale a stampa Livello bibliografico Monografia Note generali Title from publisher's bibliographic system (viewed on 05 Oct 2015). Includes bibliographical references and index. Nota di bibliografia Nota di contenuto Machine generated contents note: 1. An overview of the history of plasticity theory; 2. Yielding; 3. Stress and strain; 4. Isotropic yield criteria; 5. Bounding theorems and work principles; 6. Slip-line field theory; 7. Anisotropic plasticity; 8. Slip and dislocations; 9. Taylor and Bishop and Hill models; 10. Pencil glide calculations of yield loci; 11. Mechanical twinning and Martensitic shear; 12. Effects of strain hardening and strain-rate dependence; 13. Defect analysis; 14. Effects of pressure and sign of stress state; 15. Lower bound analysis; 16. Plasticity tests. William Hosford's book is ideal for those involved in designing sheet Sommario/riassunto metal forming processes. Knowledge of plasticity is essential for the computer simulation of metal forming processes and understanding the advances in plasticity theory is key to formulating sound analyses.

The author makes the subject simple by avoiding notations used by

specialists in mechanics. R. Hill's authoritative book, Mathematical Theory of Plasticity (1950), presented a comprehensive treatment of continuum plasticity theory up to that time; much of the treatment in this book covers the same ground, but focuses on more practical topics. Hosford has included recent developments in continuum theory, including a newer treatment of anisotropy that has resulted from calculations of yielding based on crystallography, analysis of the role of defects, and forming limit diagrams. A much greater emphasis is placed on deformation mechanisms and the book also includes chapters on slip and dislocation theory and twinning.