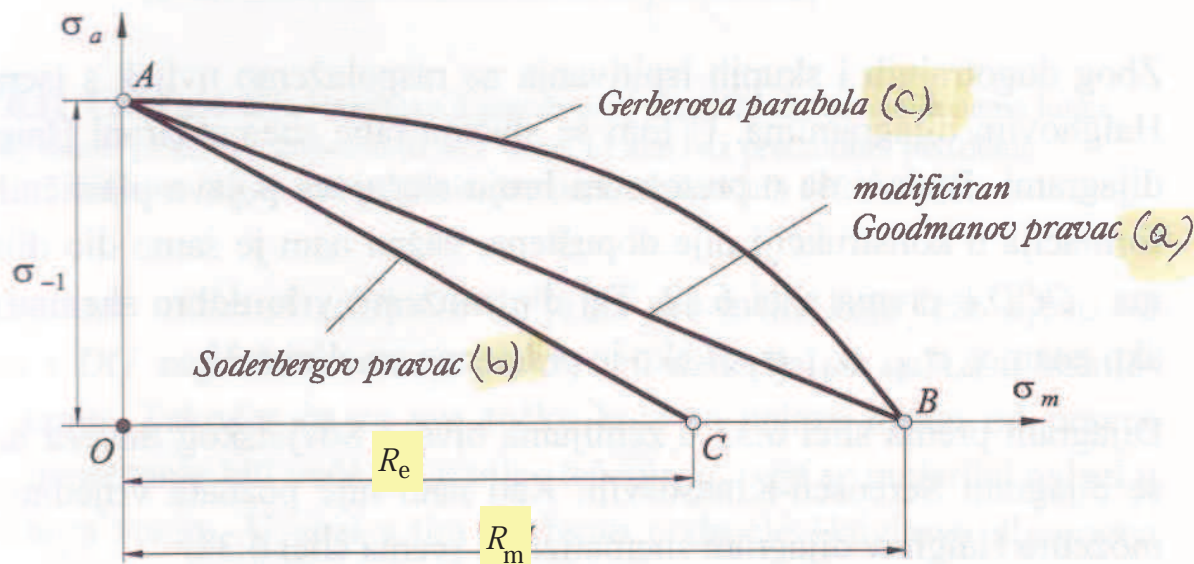


U anglo-američkoj literaturi Haighov se dijagram često shematizira prema jednoj od tri mogućnosti prema slici 6.35. U tom slučaju ovisnost amplitude σ_a o srednjem naprežanju σ_m glasi

$$\sigma_a = \sigma_{-1} \left(1 - \frac{\sigma_m}{R_m} \right), \quad (a) \quad (6.35)$$

$$\sigma_a = \sigma_{-1} \left(1 - \frac{\sigma_m}{R_e} \right), \quad (b) \quad (6.36)$$

$$\sigma_a = \sigma_{-1} \left[1 - \left(\frac{\sigma_m}{R_m} \right)^2 \right], \quad (c) \quad (6.37)$$



Slika 6.35 Anglo-američki način shematiziranja Haighova dijagrama

Jednadžbe Soderbergova pravca^(6.36a), modificiranog Goodmanova pravca^(6.35a) i Gerberove parabole^(6.37a) mogu se napisati u obliku

$$\frac{\sigma_a}{\sigma_{-1}} + \frac{\sigma_m}{R_m} = 1, \quad (6.35a)$$

$$\frac{\sigma_a}{\sigma_{-1}} + \frac{\sigma_m}{R_e} = 1, \quad (6.36a)$$