absolute loading far above 200 kp/sqcm"((5) page 163)). Also Spackeler and Sieben (1944), by careful evaluation of the literature appearing up to 1936, arrived at a similar answer to the question of the "true"flow limits of salt rocks On the basis of detailed preventation of the experimental results of Kusnetsov and Sementsov (22), who, by repeated loading and unloading, raised the flow limits of rock salt artificially close tothe rupture limits (maximal value of the flow limits obtained by strengthening: 318 kp/sqcm), it is stated that with monocrystals the strengthening can obviously be considerable ((in contrast to (3),page 450)); consequently, only the smallest of the values between 7 and 318 kp/sqcm tabulated in a table can be regarded as "genuine" flow limits. It is with these values that the above-mentioned values for salt rocks ((according to (19)) must be brought into agreement.

The comprehensive experiment series of Dreyer and Borchert (19,5) have probably made it definitively clear that it is only the smallest flow values from the earlier literature which can be regarded as true flow limits (material constants). According to Borchert ((5), page 198)):"... for monocrystals as well as for completely-recrystalled rock salt-rocks there can be taken an order of magnitude of about 10 kp/sqcm at the loading limit at which the beginning of flow phenomena becomes mensurable".

Although repeatedly referred to the available literature, Buchheim and Uhlmann ((3,page 450) abide by elasticity limites of salt rocks of about 100 kp/sqcm, which are supposed to be even higher at the triaxial tension state. Likewise Hofer (23)"...without knowledge of the precise magnitudes of the flow limits of the salt rocks in the earth aggregation or in the pillars: does not yet reckon "with flow phenomena. At the conditions of the usual hardsalt pillars the flow limit probably lies at about 200-300 kp/sqcm:"

On the basis of these assumed flow limits there can be "logically"constructed a "diagram of the pillar-transverse-expansion velocity as a function of the average specific laoding", according to which significant transverse expansions first occur at calculated average loadings of about 500 kp/sqc, and higher, and it is also possible to claim agreement with the earlier although only transitory