Editorial
Volume 7:7, 2021

Journal of Steel Structures & Construction

Open Access

Steel Structural Products are Made by Bending Flat Sheets

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Editorial

Stainless steel has distinctive properties which might be taken advantage of in an exceedingly large choice of applications within the housing industry. This paper reviews however analysis activities over the last twenty years have wedged the employment of chrome steel in construction. vital technological advances in materials process have light-emitting diode to the event of duplex unsullied steels with wonderful mechanical properties; vital progress has additionally been created within the improvement of surface finishes for subject applications Structural analysis programmers across the globe have arranged the bottom for the event of national and international specifications, codes and standards spanning each the planning, fabrication and erection processes. Chrome steel has several fascinating characteristics which might be exploited in an exceedingly wide selection of construction applications. It's corrosion-resistant and lasting, creating agent and additional sturdy structures doable. It presents architects with several potentialities of form, color and type, while at an equivalent nonce powerful, hygienic, convertible and utile. chrome steel producers are regularly developing their producing processes with the aim of reducing prices, lowering emissions, shortening lead times and up quality. These enhancements have helped to regulate the price of unsullied steels, at intervals the constraints set by the dependence on raw materials. Cold-formed steel structures are steel structural products that are made by bending flat sheets of steel at ambient temperature into shapes which will support more than the flat sheets themselves. They have been produced for more than a century since the first flat sheets of steel were produced by the steel mills. However, in recent years, higher strength materials and a wider range of structural applications have caused a significant growth in cold-formed steel relative to the traditional heavier hot-rolled steel structural members. A survey of current research on cold-formed steel structures has been conducted by the Department of Civil Engineering, University of Kentucky for the Subcommittee on Current Research and Future Needs of the Committee on Cold-Formed Members, Structural Division, and American Society of Civil Engineers. This survey was initiated in July, 1989 with a follow up mailing in January, 1990. The principal purposes of the survey are: to assist the Subcommittee in preparing a report on the current research work being conducted in the cold-formed members area, in planning future research needs, maintaining or initiating contact with the investigators working in the field of cold-formed steel research, and provide individual research investigators a list of potential contact people who are working in the same or related areas of research. More than 100 questionnaires were sent to universities, research institutions, and industries in Australia, Canada, Europe, India, Japan, People's Republic of China, Republic of China, Singapore, South Africa, South America and the United States. Completed question aires for 56 research projects in Australia, Belgium, Canada, England, France, India, Netherlands, Peoples Republic of China, Republic of China, Singapore, South Africa, Switzerland, United Kingdom and United States have been received. This paper provides a brief description of each research project received through the survey. As in previous surveys, this survey is not a complete summary of the current research being conducted on cold-formed steel. It merely reports the survey responses received. The Subcommittee recognizes that there are other current research projects ongoing which are not reported.

How to cite this article: Su Gwan. "Steel Structural Products are Made by Bending Flat Sheets." *SSC* 7 (2021) : 7

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Received Date: July 07, 2021; **Accepted Date**: July 21, 2021**; Published Date**: August 02, 2021