



Portrait of Maksymilian Tytus Huber, 1922

## **Professor Maksymilian Tytus Huber (1872 – 1950)**

See: [http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Tytus\\_Maksymilian\\_Huber](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Tytus_Maksymilian_Huber)

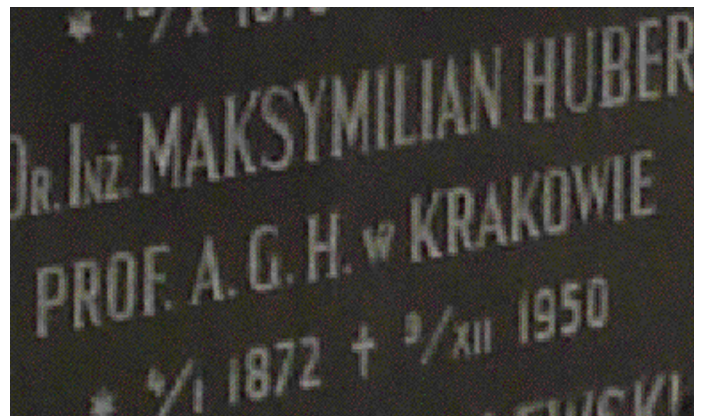
From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia:

Tytus Maksymilian Huber (also known as Maksymilian Tytus Huber .... was a world renowned Polish mechanical engineer, educator, and scientist. He was a member of the pre-war Polish scientific foundation, Kasa im. Józefa Mianowskiego.

His career began as a Professor at Lwow Polytechnic (now known as the Lviv Polytechnic) in 1908, later serving as rector from 1922-1923. In the late 1920s he was professor and department chair of Warsaw University of Technology. After the Second World War he helped organize the Gdansk University of Technology.

In 1949, he was named department chair at AGH University of Science and Technology, serving until his death the following year, at the age of 78.

He formulated the tensile stress theorem, an important equation in studies of tension known also as Huber's equation. See also (on Wikipedia) **Yield surface** and **Stress energy tensor**.



**Professor M. T. Huber (1872 – 1950) is buried in Krakow, Poland**

The following was written by Professor Jan Blachut, University of Liverpool, in an email message to David Bushnell, December 14, 2013:

“Dear David,

On the web resource [shellbuckling.com], you have two eminent persons there, i.e., von Mises and Hencky but [you are] missing M.T. Huber.

For years we were led to believe that the yield criterion is due to von Mises. This ‘historical injustice’ appears to be rectified now, and the yield criterion is fairly regularly referred to as Huber-Mises-Hencky, but very little is known about Prof. M.T. Huber. It is Huber who first published, well embedded in Physics, the criterion of yielding. This was in 1904, i.e., well before Mises. Since it was published in Polish it was not widely circulated, although Huber presented his findings at a IUTAM Congress and other meetings after the first world war. There are only a couple of publications about Huber in Polish, and the English translation of his original 1904 paper has appeared in 2004 (Archives of Mechanics Jnl). Last November, whilst being in Krakow (Poland), I decided to find the place where Huber is buried. After leaving Lvov, being helped by Timoshenko to escape, Huber worked in Gdansk and then at the AGH University in Krakow where he died. I am enclosing two photographs of the family vault where he is buried. His name is on the first vertical black marble – with dates. You will notice that he is referred to as Professor of AGH. His wife died in 1958 and is also listed there as the last entry.

My understanding is that the Polish Society of Theoretical and Applied Mechanics is to help Huber’s descendants to restore the family vault as it is clearly in need of some restoration. I am also suggesting to them to prepare in English a comprehensive list of Huber’s achievements.” Jan Blachut