```
STAGS,allenrings4: Radius=50 in: yes in-plane edge warping; no axial bending; u at Node 19
STAGS,allenrings4: Radius=50 in: yes in-plane edge warping; no axial bending; u at Node 29
STAGS,allenrings4: Radius=50 in: yes in-plane edge warping; no axial bending; u at Node 42
STAGS,allenrings4: Radius=50 in: yes in-plane edge warping; no axial bending; u at Node 49
STAGS,allenrings4: Radius=50 in: yes in-plane edge warping; no axial bending; u at Node 56
STAGS,allenrings4: Radius=50 in: yes in-plane edge warping; no axial bending; u at Node 66
STAGS,allenrings4: Radius=50 in: yes in-plane edge warping; no axial bending; u at Node 66
STAGS,allenrings4: Radius=50 in: yes in-plane edge warping; no axial bending; u at Node 71
```

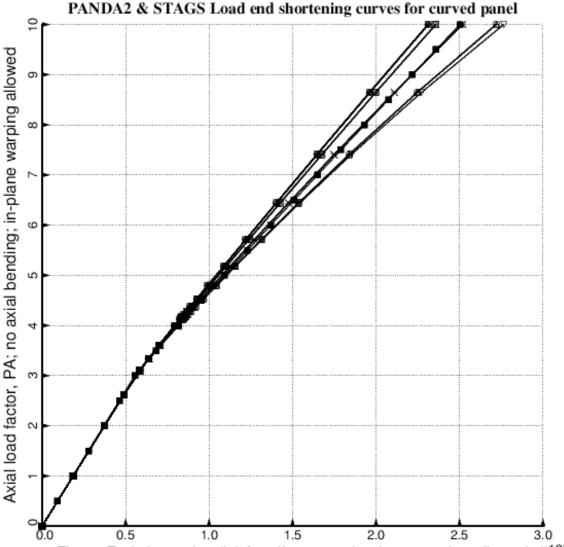


Fig. 43 STAGS prediction of end-shortening of the panel in which in-plane warping of the panel skin is allowed along all four edges of the STAGS model. The PANDA2 end-shortening curve from Figs. 27 and 35 runs between the extremes shown here (essentially on top of the STAGS trace labeled "Node 56"). The STAGS curves correspond to ll nodes along the panel edge at x = 0. The load-end-shortening curves differ from each other in the STAGS model because in-plane warping occurs at x = 0. Overall axial bending of the STAGS model is NOT permitted. (IBCX0XL = 1 in the *.STG file that, via execution of the PANDA2 processor, STAGSUNIT, generates the *.bin and *.inp input files for STAGS.)