A Guide to Authors of Manuscripts for Lipids and for the Journal of the American Oil Chemists' Society

A rigid formula for preparation of manuscripts is not satisfactory for all experimental designs, procedures, results and conclusions. Although much of what follows may seem arbitrary, this document is a *guide* to authors. These suggestions should be followed to the extent possible and feasible, for the benefit of authors, editors, and especially readers.

Papers whose principal contents have been published, or are being considered for publication by another journal are not accepted. Approved manuscripts become the property of The American Oil Chemists' Society, and may not be reproduced in part, or in whole, without written permission from the Director of Publications.

The content of a manuscript usually determines whether it should be submitted to *Lipids* or to *The Journal.* The format is the same for both publications. Both publish regular papers, short communications and letters to the editor. Short communications report significant but more limited observations than regular papers and, because of their brevity, usually can be published quickly. Letters to the editor provide new interpretations of published data or new features of equipment, instrumentation or techniques.

Lipids contains significant original findings of physical, chemical, biochemical, pharmacological and physiological characteristics of lipids, lipoproteins and other lipid complexes. It includes methods for identification, qualitative and quantitative analysis, and other forms of characterization of these substances. Reviews on timely topics will be published occasionally. Send manuscripts to The Editor, *Lipids,* The Hormel Institute, 801 16th Avenue N.E., Austin, Minnesota 55912.

The Journal contains original papers and timely reviews of physical, chemical and processing data and methods for fats, waxes and related products such as fatty acids. It includes information on fat derivatives, detergents, paints, proteins and oilseed products. Symposia on any of these subjects may sometimes be published as a unit. Send manuscripts to The Editor, *Journal of the American Oil Chemists' Society,* Cargill, Inc., Cargill Building, Minneapolis, Minnesota 55402.

Submit three complete copies, typed double-spaced, of the regular manuscript, short communication or letter to the editor. Consult a recent issue for acceptable arrangements of main headings, subheadings, literature references, footnotes and other elements of general form. More specific details of form are outlined below. It is appropriate to suggest names of possible reviewers.

PREPARATION OF MANUSCRIPT

For Regular Papers

Title Page. (Page 1 of your manuscript.)

Title: brief, and containing important words for indexing.

Authors: names and initials (without titles), laboratory name and address with zip code.

Running title: sixty characters or less.

Page proof recipient: name and address.

Abstract. (Page 2 of your manuscript.) Maximum length to be 5% of paper or 250 words for long papers; no literature references.

Text. (Page 3 and subsequent pages of your manuscript.)

Introduction: brief and informative with a few key references to orient readers.

Experimental Procedures: sufficient detail to permit other scientists to repeat or extend the experiments.

Results: organized to supplement, but not repeat, data in tables and figures and to present in narrative form equations, formulas and data for which tables are unnecessary.

Discussion: to relate results to published studies and to present pertinent conclusions; may be combined with the Results section.

Acknowledgments. As a group, in simplest form, e.g., "This work was supported in part by research grants from _____ and _____. Chromatographic analysis was done by J. Doe; technical assistance by J. Smith; advice received from J.J. Jackson."

References. Listed by number in the order cited. See a recent issue for style.

For Short Communications

Pages 1 and 2, same as for regular papers. Page 3, Text, including tables or figures and references not to exceed two printed pages (about four pages of typed manuscript).

For Letters to the Editor

Usual letter style (see recent issues); maximum of four typed pages including data and literature references in text of letter.

For All Types of Manuscripts, Where Applicable

Tables. Each on a separate sheet, numbered (Roman) and titled, first word of column heads capitalized, units of expression under heads, superscripts a, b, c for footnotes.

Figures. Art work must be of good quality.

Size: 8½ x 11 in. or less.

Paper: line drawings on white with black ink or glossy photographs, no black grids.

Letter height: at least 4 mm or 2% of figure width for single printed column or 1% for double column.

Lettering: with commercial lettering guide (typed or hand lettering not acceptable); minimal lettering on figures.

Identity: figure number and author(s) in soft pencil on back of figure.

Figure Title Page: separate typed sheet for figure number (Arabic), title, key to lettering and explanatory detail, if necessary.

Formulas and Equations. Inked drawings for any which cannot be readily set in type.

Costs of Redrawing: at author's expense if figure must be redrawn.

Equations:

as A = B/(C-D), not A = $\frac{B}{(C-D)}$, usually in text rather than as separate illustrations.

Abbreviations. Without period or degree sign, e.g., ml, g, sec, 100 C or 373 K (for others see CBE Style Manual, Third Edition, Am. Institute of Biological Sciences, Washington, D.C., 1972).

Other Items of Form. Metric system wherever feasible; decimals in preference to fractions; per cent symbol (%) only after numbers; characters subject to misinterpretation, e.g., Greek letters, spelled in margin, formal name and E.C. number for enzymes at first mention–trivial name subsequently, if more convenient; commercial products expressed by common name or scientific name (if one exists) followed by trade names in parentheses only if essential; promotional statements concerning commercial products are not accepted.

PROCEDURE FOR ACCEPTED PAPERS

Galley Proofs

Two copies and reprint order form are sent to author to be returned within 48 hours. Authors may be charged for changes other than correction of printing errors.

Charge to Authors

Page charge ($35 per printed page for *Lipids*, $40 for *Journal*), on assumption of payment from author's supporting funds, accompanies galley proof. Payment provides reprints at lower price but is not mandatory for publication if funds are not available.

FOR THE AUTHOR'S THOUGHT

The experienced reader appreciates the additional effort an author puts forth to present his work concisely and clearly because it permits the reader to gain the greatest return for the time he invests in reading. The author's success in this effort is a primary determinant of the time interval in which editors and reviewers complete their tasks, the alacrity with which acceptable manuscripts are published and the effectiveness of the service provided for progress in lipid science. ■

• Abstracts. . .

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efficiency is evaluated with artificially soiled fabrics containing different types of soilings. Mechanical and chemical wear are measured with an unsoiled standard fabric and the rinsing effects by analyzing substances remaining on the washed textiles. Methods to test washing programs for woolens, synthetic fibers and wash and wear articles are described as well as some special tests including one for water extracting efficiency. Results of washing, bleaching, whiteness retention, wear and rinsing tests under different washing conditions are given. Methods described may be used to test detergents and textiles.

MODEL EXPERIMENTS ON THE BEHAVIOR OF NONIONIC RAW MATERIALS IN SPRAY DRYING. G. Hohfeld (Farb. Hoechst AG, vorm. Meister Lucius & Brüning, Frankfurt/M). *Seifen-Öle-Fette-Wachse* **99**(21), 601–2 (1973). The effects of antioxidants on determination of constants and of polyglycol content is discussed.

ORGANIC BUILDER SALTS AS REPLACEMENTS FOR SODIUM TRIPOLYPHOSPHATE (II). E.A. Matzner, M.M. Crutchfield, R.P. Langguth and R.D. Swisher (Monsanto Ind. Chems. Co., St. Louis, Mo. 63166). *Tenside Detergents* **10**(5), 239–245 (1973). Technical factors involved in developing satisfactory replacements for sodium tripolyphosphate in detergents are reviewed. The difficulty of this task has probably been underestimated by those urging removal and those seeking substitutes. The obvious requirements for any substitute are that it be safe, functionally effective, environmentally acceptable and economically practical. The technical implications of these deceptively simple requirements with respect to acceptable molecular structures are discussed in greater detail. The classes of compounds which have been considered by many investigators in the continuing search are reviewed. Monsanto has now evaluated many hundred different chemical structures. The approach to the selection of potential candidates is described including screening tests and pass-fail standards. The importance of certain key tests such as sequestration, detergency performance, biodegradability, toxicity and physical characteristics is highlighted.

GERMICIDAL ACTION OF MEDICATED BAR SOAPS. G. Singh (Inst. of Medical Sciences, Banaras Hindu Univ., Varanasi-5, India). *Soap/Cosmetics/Chemical Specialties* **49**(10), 34–6, 74 (1973). A study was carried out to determine the value of medicated soaps in preventing skin infections. An experimental model of producing skin infections with *Staph. aureus* in humans was employed. Washing with medicated soaps prevented the development of lesions when the skin was challenged with the organism. Bar soaps containing hexachlorophene were as effective as those containing halogenated salicylanilides. The effect of a germicidal soap gradually diminishes and does not last beyond 48 hours if not replenished by subsequent use of the soap.

BIODEGRADABLE HARD WATER DETERGENTS. El-A. I. Heiba and A.L. Williams (Mobile Oil Corp.). *U.S. 3,770,643.* The detergents are the water soluble ionic salts or nonionic esters or amides of alkanoic acids which are substituted by at least one group containing an electronegative atom. The substitutent is attached to a carbon atom 2 to 5 positions from the carboxyl group. Gamma substituted alkanoic acid derivatives are preferred. The detergents are biodegradable and have improved resistance to precipitation in hard water.

SODIUM TRIPOLYPHOSPHATE. W. Huttinger, H. von Almasy and J. Buchwald (Chemische Werke Albert). *U.S. 3,770,644.* A process for increasing the hardness of sodium tripolyphosphate hollow spheres comprises spray drying a solution of mono- and disodium phosphate which has been adjusted to a ratio of Na:P of approximately 5:3 to yield a product containing more than 10% condensed phosphate. The product is calcined and then treated at a temperature of less than 80C with sufficient moisture to yield a product having an ash loss of 0.2–7%. A detergent composition containing this sodium tripolyphosphate hollow spheres as an essential ingredient is also claimed.

NONIONIC SURFACTANTS HAVING ENHANCED DETERGENCY. M. Cenker and E.A. Weipert (BASF Wyandotte Corp.). *U.S. 3,770,701.* Liquid, biodegradable, water miscible, nonionic surfactants are prepared from straight chain aliphatic alcohols having 8–22 carbon atoms in the aliphatic chain and a mixture of ethylene oxide and propylene oxide.

MANUFACTURE OF SCOURING CLEANSER. R.A. Insignares (Colgate-Palmolive). *U.S. 3,772,204.* Scouring cleansers are made by neutralizing a detergent acid with an excess of calcium carbonate, whereby a calcium-detergent salt is produced together with calcium carbonate scouring material. Such cleansers have improved foaming power, and bleaches present in them are more stable on storage than in similar products containing a corresponding sodium-detergent salt.

IMPROVED PROCESS FOR WASHING POLYESTER MATERIALS. R.P. Berni and R.A. Grifo (GAF Corp.). *U.S. 3,771,951.* A soil anti-deposition agent for use in laundry applications is disclosed. The agent comprises a synergistic mixture of polyvinylpyrrolidone and polyvinyl alcohol.

PRODUCTION OF GRANULAR MIXTURES. A.G.M. Hussain (Colgate-Palmolive Co.). *U.S. 3,773,671.* A process for making a granular enzyme product comprises mixing an aqueous slurry of powdered enzyme preparation with hydrated pentasodium tripolyphosphate while agitating.

SOAP INSERT. E.A. Bredice. *U.S. 3,773,672.* A plate-like insert adapted to keep the soap from breaking as it is used is positioned within the center of a bar of soap. The insert is preferably resilient and designated to stick to the soap.

BLEACHING COMPOSITION. P.A. Jenkins and A. Ritchie (Procter & Gamble). *U.S. 3,773,673.* The compositions comprise mixtures of persulfate bleaching compounds and organic peroxy-compounds in proportions such that the weight ratio of avail-

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