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. . .

(Continued from page 38A)

HARD SURFACE CLEANER. J.R. Martin (Lever Bros.). *U.S. 3,640,880.* The composition consists of a mixture of two olefin sulfonates of 12 and 20 carbon chain length, respectively. This combination may be used alone or with anionic or nonionic surface active agents.

SULFOSUCCINATE HALF ESTER LIME SOAP DISPERSING AGENTS. W.L. Groves, Jr. (Continental Oil Co.). *U.S. 3,640,882.* The soap bar consists of a water-soluble soap and a lime soap curd dispersant. These latter compounds are sulfosuccinate half esters prepared from ethoxylated alcohols. From 10–50% by weight of dispersant may be used.

FABRIC SOFTENER. V. Lamberti and R.R. Sepulveda (Lever Bros.). *U.S. 3,644,203.* A softener such as a quaternary ammonium compound or an imidazoline is mixed with an anti-yellowing agent which is a complex of C_{12} to C_{22} alkyl alcohol and C_{12} to C_{19} alkyl sulfate.

TREATING DETERGENT ALKYLATE. H.E. Jacobs (Atlantic Richfield Co.). *U.S. 3,646,238.* A method is disclosed for treating raw detergent alkylate to improve the color and odor characteristics of the ABS produced from the alkylate. The raw alkylate is contacted with activated charcoal and thereafter selectively hydrogenated in such a manner as to avoid hydrogenating the alkyl benzene compounds.

LINEAR ALKYLBENZENE COMPOSITIONS. A.E. Straus (Chevron Res. Co.). *U.S. 3,647,899.* Sulfonated derivatives of novel detergent alkylate compositions exhibiting synergistic detergent characteristics comprise mixtures of secondary C_{11} and C_{15} sulfonated phenyl-*n*-alkanes in a weight ratio of from 1:10 to 4:1, respectively.

COMBINATIONS OF HYDROXYALKYL-N-METHYL TAURINES AND ANIONIC SURFACTANTS AS SYNERGISTIC EMULSIFIERS. A. Cahn, J.A. Ackilli and F.E. Carroll (Lever Bros.). *U.S. 3,649,543.* Emulsifying agents characterized by unusual mildness toward the skin are described. They consist of a synergistic combination of a water soluble taurine salt of the general formula: R_1–CH(OH)–CH_2–N(CH_3)–CH_2–CH_2–SO_3M with a surface active organic sulfate or sulfonate detergent in a weight ratio from 1:3 to 3:1. R_1 is an alkyl or oxyalkyl radical having from 10–18 carbon atoms and M is a water-solubilizing cation.

RESEARCH ON RECIPROCAL ACTING POLYMERS AND SURFACTANTS. 1. POLYVINYLPYRROLIDONES WITH ANIONIC SURFACTANTS. G. Popescu, M. Radu and D. Anghel ("P. Poni-" Inst., Macromolecular Chem. Colloid Div., Bucharest, Rumania). *Koll.-Z. u. Z. Polymere* 250, 303–10 (1972). The viscometric and conductometric behavior of complex solutions of polyvinylpyrrolidone and anionic surfactants of the fatty acid sodium salt type (laurate, palmitate, stearate, oleate) and of the sulfate or sulfonate derivatives type (sodium dodecylsulfate, hexadecylsulfate, Igepon T) were investigated over a wide range of concentrations (0.05–16%) and of temperatures (30–70C). For the various surfactants characteristic curves were obtained, displaying at certain concentrations gradient changes depending on the length of the hydrocarbon chain, on its unsaturation and on the presence of ionizable groups, factors which determine the structure of particles in solutions. The results confirmed the formation of polymer-surfactant complexes of a polyelectrolyte character, where a significant role is played by the hydrophobic character of the surfactant as well as that of the polymer.

DETERGENT FORMULATIONS. M.T. Yang (Ethyl Corp.). *U.S. 3,637,511.* The nonphosphorus detergent builders provided are the water soluble salts of N,N-di(carboxymethyl)-aspartic acid (*e.g.*, the tetrasodium salt). Synthesis of the builders is described.

PROCESS FOR MAKING MONOGLYCERIDES RESISTANT TO THE FORMATION OF FREE FATTY ACIDS. R. Gibson, R.L. Campbell, Jr. and G. Smith (Anderson, Clayton). *U.S. 3,637,773.* Monoglycerides are made by a conventional process. The resistance to the later formation of free fatty acids when the reaction products are solidified is increased by reacting the chloride or sulfate salts of sodium, potassium, or lithium with the reaction products after neutralization of the catalyst and thereafter distilling off the water in the aqueous solution.

PROCESS FOR PREPARATION AND PURIFICATION OF POLYGLYCEROLS AND POLYGLYCEROL ESTERS. V.K. Babayan and H. Lehman. *U.S. 3,637,774.* There is disclosed the process for preparing these compounds, decolorizing and deodorizing them, and for their use in many different industrial and edible applications.

MANUFACTURE OF SPRAY-DRIED DETERGENTS CONTAINING SODIUM TRIPOLYPHOSPHATE. H. Gabler, H. Harnish, G. Heymer, K. Merkenich and W.-D. Pirig (Knapsack Aktiengesellschaft). *U.S. 3,639,287.* The slurry which is spray dried is prepared with sodium tripolyphosphate which is formed at least partially of material with a crystal water content between 17 and 22.7% by weight. ■

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