

Author Writing Guideline (For Primary Research Type Articles)

Title

Must be concise and informative. Avoid abbreviations and formulae where possible.

Author names and affiliations

Present the authors' affiliation addresses (where the actual work was done) below the names. Please provide full names of the author(s) in this form: first name followed by family name. Please bold the family name. Indicate all affiliations with a lower-case superscript letter immediately after the author's name and in front of the appropriate address. Provide the full postal address of each affiliation, including the country name and, if available, the e-mail address of each author.

Corresponding author. Clearly indicate who will handle correspondence at all stages of refereeing and publication, also post-publication. Ensure that telephone and fax numbers (with country and area code) are provided in addition to the e-mail address and the complete postal address. Contact details must be kept up to date by the corresponding author.

Present/permanent address. If an author has moved since the work described in the article was done, or was visiting at the time, a 'Present address' (or 'Permanent address') may be indicated as a footnote to that author's name. The address at which the author actually did the work must be retained as the main, affiliation address. Superscript Arabic numerals are used for such footnotes.

Abstract

A concise and factual abstract is required. The abstract should state briefly the purpose of the research, the principal results and major conclusions. An abstract is often presented separately from the article, so it must be able to stand alone. For this reason, References must be avoided. Also, non-standard or uncommon abbreviations should be avoided, but if essential they must be defined at their first mention in the abstract itself.

The abstract should NOT be more than 200 words in length and must be in a single paragraph.

Keywords

Immediately after the abstract, provide a maximum of 5 keywords, avoiding general and plural terms and multiple concepts (avoid, for example, "and", "of"). Be sparing with abbreviations: only abbreviations firmly established in the field may be eligible. These keywords will be used for indexing purposes.

Subdivision - Numbered Sections

The article must be divided into numbered sections. Each section and subsection should be numbered 1.1, then 1.1.1, 1.1.2, 1.2, etc. The abstract is not included in section numbering. The subsection must be given a brief heading. Heading for each section and subsection should appear on its own separate line.

Introduction / background

The author should provide an adequate background of the study stating the importance and the novelty of the research. The author should avoid discussing detailed literature review or summary of the results in this section.

Theory / Literature Review

A theory section should extend, not repeat, the background to the article already dealt with in the Introduction and justify the foundation for the practical work. Provide clear detail of calculations made such that they could be reproduced.

Materials

Provide sufficient detail of the materials used and their source to allow the work to be reproduced.

Experimental

Provide sufficient detail including the apparatus/equipment used to allow the work to be reproduced. Methods already published should be indicated by a reference: only relevant modifications should be described.

Results and Discussion

Results should be clear and concise. A combined Results and Discussion section is often appropriate. This section should discuss the significance of the results of the research. Avoid extensive citations and discussion of published literature.

Conclusion / Digest / Summary

The main findings or conclusions of the study may be presented in a short Conclusion section.

Acknowledgements

An acknowledgement should be provided in a separate section at the end of the article before the references and do not, therefore, include them on a title page, as a footnote to the title or otherwise.

Units

Use the international systems of units (SI). Temperatures should be given in degree Celsius.

Abbreviations

Define abbreviations that are not standard in this field in the text at their first mention. Such abbreviations that are unavoidable in the abstract must be defined at their first mention there. Ensure consistency of abbreviations throughout the article.

Math formulae

Present simple formulae in the line of normal text where possible and use the solidus (/) instead of a horizontal line for small fractional terms, e.g., X/Y. In principle, variables are to be presented in italics. Powers of e are often more conveniently denoted by exp. Number consecutively any equations that have to be displayed separately from the text. Equations should be placed in the centre of the page.

Footnotes

Footnotes should be used sparingly. Number them consecutively throughout the article, using superscript Arabic numbers. Many word processors build footnotes into the text, and this feature may be used. Should this not be the case, indicate the position of footnotes in the text and present the footnotes themselves separately at the end of the article. Do not include footnotes in the Reference list.

Table footnotes

Indicate each footnote in a table with a superscript lowercase letter.

Artwork

Electronic artwork

- Use the Times New Roman font, size 12 for labels and captions.
- Number the illustrations according to their sequence in the text.
- Use a logical naming convention for your artwork files.
- Produce images in .tiff or .jpeg or .bmp formats at a minimum of 500dpi resolution or near to the desired sharpness, brightness and contrast of the printed version.

References

Citation within text

Please ensure that every reference cited in the text is also present in the reference list (and vice versa). Any references cited in the abstract must be given in full. Unpublished results and personal communications are not recommended in the reference list, but may be mentioned in the text. If these references are included in the reference list they should follow the standard reference style of the journal and should include a substitution of the publication date with either 'Unpublished results' or 'Personal communication'. Citation of a reference as 'in press' implies that the item has been accepted for publication.

Reference style

All publications cited in the text should be presented in a list of references following the text of the manuscript. In the text refer to references by a number in square brackets on the line (e.g. Since Askeland [1]), and the full reference should be given in a numerical list at the end of the paper.

References should be given in the following form:

1. D. R Askeland. The science and engineering of materials. 2nd ed. Chapman and Hall. 1984
2. A. Stern, F. Asanger, R.W Lang. Creep crack growth testing of plastics. II. Data acquisition, data reduction and experimental results. International Journal of Institute of Materials Malaysia 2004, (6):423.
3. N. Brown N, X. Lu In: Proceedings of the 12th Plastic Fuel Gas Pipe Symposium, Boston, 1991. pp. 128-133.