The following notes have been compiled to assist authors in the preparation of papers for presentation to the Institute and for publication in the Journal. All papers must meet the standards set by the Council of the Institute, and for this purpose papers are refereed to at least two referees appointed by the Council.

Although the worldwide readership of the Journal results in a preference for papers in English, the Council treats papers in Afrikaans on an equal basis, but, to meet the needs of the majority of readers, an English summary of some 500 to 750 words should be provided.

STANDARDS FOR ACCEPTANCE

To merit consideration, papers should conform to the high standards that have been established for publication over many years. Papers on research should contain matter that is new, interpretations that are novel or of new significance, and conclusions that cast a fresh light on old ideas. Descriptive papers should not be a repetition of technical practices or ideas, but should incorporate developments that would be of real interest to technical men and of benefit to the mining and metallurgical industry.

In some cases, a well-prepared review paper can be of value and will be considered for publication. All papers, particularly research papers, no matter how technical the subject, should be written with the average reader of the Journal in mind, to ensure wide interest.

The amount of textbook material included in a contribution should be the minimum essential to the argument. The length of a paper is not the criterion of its worth, and it should be as brief and concise as possible consistent with the lucid presentation of the subject. Only in very exceptional circumstances should a paper exceed 18 pages of the Journal (10,000 words if there are no tables or diagrams). Six to ten pages is more normal.

Notes: Papers are printed in 10 point type, which is larger than the 8 point type used on this page. Special publications, Council may decide on page sizes smaller than A4 used for this Journal.

The text should be typewritten, double-spaced, on one side only on A4 size paper, leaving a left-hand margin of 4 cm, and should be submitted in triplicate to facilitate the work of the referees and editors.

LAYOUT AND STYLE

Orthodox sequence

Title and author's name, with author's degrees, titles, position.

Summary, including a brief statement of conclusions.

An Afrikaans translation of the synopsis.

Introduction.

Development of the main substance.

Conclusions, in more detail.

Acknowledgments.

References.

Title: This should be brief as possible, yet concise and descriptive of the subject and character of the paper.

Style: Writing should conform to certain prescribed standards.

The Institute is guided in its requirements by:


Hart, H. Rules for Compositors and Readers—Humphrey Milford (familiarly known as the Oxford Rules).

Fowler, H. W. & F. G. The King's English—Oxford University Press.

General: A few well-selected diagrams and illustrations are often more pertinent than an amorphous mass of text. Overstatement and dogmatism are jarring and have no place in technical writing. Be objective, and do not include irrelevant or extraneous material. Avoid unnecessary use of capitals and hyphens; punctuation should be used sparingly and be governed by the needs of sense and diction. Sentences should be uninvolved, and unambiguous. Paragraphs should also be short and serve to separate basic ideas into compact groups. Quotation marks should be of the 'single' type for quotations and "double" for quoted matter within quotations.

Interpretations in the text should be marked out, e.g., with brackets [ ]. Where brackets [ ] are employed to enclose explanatory matter in the text.

Words to be printed in italics should be underlined. Emphasis may be indicated by a superscript, thus, **. Trademark names should be given in normal type.

Abbreviations and symbols are laid down in British Standard 1991. Abbreviations are the same for the singular and plural, e.g., cm for centimetre and centimetres, kg for kilogram and kilograms. Percentages are written in the text in the usual way as per cent (25%), or restricted to tables. A full stop after an abbreviation is used only if there is likely to be confusion.

Metic System: The Systeme International d'Unites (SI) is to be used for expressing quantities. This is a coherent system of metric units derived from six basic units (metre, kilogram, second, ampere, kelvin, and candela), from which are derived all other units, e.g., the unit of force is the newton (N) for kilogram metre per square second (kg m/s²). Always use the standard metric abbreviations.

The comma must be used as a decimal indicator and must not be used for separating groups of digits. Figures of reading, digits should be grouped in three counting from the decimal indicator towards the left and right. However, where there are only four digits to the left or right of the decimal indicator, there should be no grouping.

Illustrations: Drawings and diagrams are to be in block India ink and should be about 18 cm wide. When submitting graphical representations, avoid a fine grid if possible. A heavy line is to be used to stand out. Lettering too should be bold, as a reduction in size is often involved in the printing process.

Numbering of tables should be in Roman numerals: I, II, etc., and figures in Arabic numerals: Fig. 1, Fig. 2, etc. (do not use the abbreviation for figure, f.) Photographs should be black and white glossy prints.

An author to the printer, the author should indicate by means of notes in the typescript where tables and figures, etc. should appear in the text.

Paragraphs: A decimal system of numbering paragraphs may be used when the paper is long and complicated and there is a need for frequent reference to other parts of the paper.

Proof correction: Galley proofs are sent to authors for the correction of printers' errors and not for the purpose of making alterations and additions, which may be expensive. Should an author make alterations that are considered excessive, he may be required to pay for them. Standard symbols as laid down in British Standard 1210C should be used.

SYNOPSIS

It is most important that the synopsis should provide a clear outline of the contents of the paper, the results obtained, and the author's conclusions. It should be written concisely and in normal, rather than abbreviated, English, and should not exceed 250 words, except when an English summary of an Afrikaans paper is involved. While the emphasis is on brevity, this should not be laboured to the extent of leaving out important matter or impairing intelligibility. Summaries simplify the task of abstractors and therefore should present a balanced and complete picture. It is preferable to use standard rather than proprietary terms.

FOOTNOTES AND REFERENCES

Footnotes should be used only when they are indispensable. In the typescript they should appear immediately below the line to which they refer and not at the foot of the page. Footnotes should be indicated by superscripts, thus, 1, 2, 3, etc. Do not use the word "Bibliography." When authors cite publications of other societies or technical and trade journals, titles should be abbreviated in accordance with the standards adopted in this Journal.

GENERAL

The Council will consider the publication of technical notes taking up to three pages (maximum 3000 words).

Written contributions are invited to the discussion of all papers published in the Journal. The editor, however, is empowered by the Council to edit all contributions. Once a paper or a note has been submitted to the Institute, that document becomes the property of the Institute, which then holds the copyright when it is published. The Institute as a body is, however, not responsible for the statements made or opinions expressed in any of its publications. Reproduction from the Journal is permitted provided there is full acknowledgement of the source. Authors are advised to bear in mind by authors who submit their work to other organizations as well as to the Institute.

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