NOTE TO AUTHORS

TECHNICAL REQUIREMENTS FOR THE SUBJECT-SPECIFIC TEXTS

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correct example

incorrect example

1 TEXT

- Titles of parts, chapters and subsections of the text are in **lower case**, except for the **first letters** of words, i.e., avoid using all capital letters.

1. Classical Qualitative Chemical Analysis
1.1. Glassware and Laboratory Equipment

1. CLASSICAL QUALITATIVE CHEMICAL ANALYSIS
1.1. GLASSWARE AND LABORATORY EQUIPMENT

- To highlight words, phrases, sentences, etc., used in a text, **two** types of highlighting are used:

  a) Bold font;
  b) Italics.

  If needed, bold font and italics can be used **simultaneously**.

  Avoid greater diversity.

Linear scanning of a plexiglass sample by using non-focused signal:

- Set the data collection parameters in the main menu: *UT Settings → General.*
- From the main menu, choose the linear scan: *Focal Law → Configuration → Linear.*

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2 DIVIDING THE TEXT INTO PARTS

- The listed parts of the divided text are provided as follows:

a) **only numbering;**
b) **only one type of marking;**
c) **both numbering and markings.**

Avoid diversity.

a) 1. Developing the ability to apply the basics of chemical analysis and available information for the solution of practical problems.
2. Promoting logical chemical thinking, i.e., deepening of analytical, evaluation, and reasoning skills when dealing with real-life problems.

b) The main elements of the transducer are the following:

- Piezo element;
- Backing (damping);
- Matching and protecting layers;
- Electrodes;
- Housing.

c) Measurement of longitudinal ultrasonic wave velocity by the pulse-echo method:

- Figure of the used experimental setup.
- Record signals in the samples.
- Measurement and calculation data listed in Table 4.3.

Household consumption expenditure is:

- non-durable goods (food, clothing, etc.);
- consumer durables (refrigerators, cars, furniture, etc.);
- services (legal advice, banking, hairdressing, etc.).

Investment expenditure includes:

✓ expenditure by private firms on machinery, equipment, industrial buildings;

✓ expenditure on the construction of dwellings;

✓ the value of changes in stock of goods.

3 TABLES, FIGURES, FORMULAE

- Titles of figures and tables are written in **standard font.** The abbreviation '**Fig**.' and the word ‚**Table**' are written in **bold font**.

✓ **Fig. 4.15.** Tile glaze abrasion visual assessment
Table 1.17. Critical moisture of clay

- Avoid four or more digits while presenting numbered smaller subsections, figures, tables and formulae. They are usually highlighted in *italics*.

✓ **6.3.2. Money demand**
Classical quantitative theory of money demand

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6.3.2.1 Classical quantitative theory of money demand

- There are **two** methods of numbering for figures, tables and formulae (apply one method in the text):

  a) **continuously;**
  b) the **numbering** of the figures and tables correlates with the numbering of the main parts.

✓ a) **Figure 7.** Tongs
Figure 8. Glass rods
Table 1. Flame test: colours
Table 2. Analytical grouping of cations by acid-base method
$V_b = V_u - V_v$ (1)

b) **1.** Testing of Properties of Clay
Table. **1.**1. Large-grained clay inclusions (impurities)
Fig. **1.**1. Winckler diagram of clay granulometry
$A_1 = a_{2.5} + a_{1.25} + ... + a_1$ (**1.**1)

- To avoid uniform numbering of figures, tables and formulae in the text and the appendices, the appendices, tables, figures and formulae are numbered as follows:

  a) by adding a letter '**A**';
  b) by adding **this letter** and a **number** corresponding to the number of the appendix.

✓ a) **A.**Fig.1. Chemical properties of metals
A. Table 2. Acids, hydroxides, salts
$\Phi_f = \Phi_d + \Phi_{fs}$ (**A.**1)

b) **A2.**Fig.1. Wiring diagram for independent excitation motor
A2. Table 2. Load torque and motor speed
$E_{aq} = -jI_dX_{ad}$ (**A2.**1)

4 REFERENCES

- The word '**see**' is used in the text when referring to the numbers or titles of chapters, tables, or formulae.

✓ Samples are formed, dried and burned in the same way as the crubes (see Chapter 3.2.1.).
The specimens displace water into the measuring cylinder (see Fig. 1.20).

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- To show that the general text (title) of a figure is broken down into the more detailed parts of the listing, both a letter and a number follow the word '**see**' and the figure or table number after the comma.

  Both the letter and the number of the listing are written in *italics*.

✓ Centre curvature is the deviation of the centre of the tile from the plane in which three of the four corners of the tile lie (see Fig. 4.10, a)

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- Numbers or letters indicating parts of the listing, both in the figure and in the discussion of the figure in the text, are written in *italics.*

✓ **Fig. 4.4.** Scheme for measuring the total wall thickness: a – the shortest section from one longitudinal; b – short to the other is obtained by determining the total minimum wall thickness
Fig. 3. Laboratory plunger: 1 – specimen; 2 – acorn; 3 – handle; 4 – balance
About 170 g of the prepared mixture shall be placed in the acorn 2. The sample 1 shall be compacted by three blows of a weight 4. The weight is lifted by turning the knob 3.

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- If the values included in a formula are explained after the formula, a semicolon is added at the end of the formula before the numbering of the formula. A semicolon is also written after each explanation.

✓ $p = p_0 e^{-\alpha x}$;
p_0 – *the ultrasonic pressure at the beginning of distance x;*
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