

REVIEW PAPER

Instructions for review paper:

Your paper should be consisted of following four general sections:

Numeration	Headings
1	Introduction
2	The body of the paper* (not a heading title within a paper)
3	Conclusions
4	References

*See example below

Example for heading titles in review paper:

Paper headings titles
1. Introduction
2. Hygienic production of H-1 lubricants
2.1 Raw materials
2.2 Contamination
2.3 How to approve the use of H-1 lubricants
3. Conclusions
4. References

What Goes into Each Section?

Section of the paper	What it should contain?
1. Introduction	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Make it brief. ➤ Grab the reader's interest while introducing the topic. ➤ Explain the "big picture" relevance. ➤ Provide the necessary background information.
2. Body of the Paper <div style="background-color: #cccccc; padding: 2px;">Important notes:</div> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ There is no heading title <i>Body of the paper</i> ➤ Each heading in this section should have different title ➤ Numeration of the different heading titles in the <i>Body of the paper</i> section starts with 2, and each new heading proceed with successive numbering as: 2.1, 2.2, 2.3 etc (see example above) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Describe important results from recent/previous primary literature articles. ➤ Explain how those results shape the current understanding of the topic. ➤ Mention the types of experiments done and their corresponding data (by you or other authors), but do not repeat the experimental procedure step by step. ➤ Point out and address any controversies in the field. ➤ Use figures and/or tables to present your own synthesis of the original data or to show key data taken directly from the original papers.
3. Conclusions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Summarize your major points succinctly. ➤ Point out the significance of your results. ➤ Discuss the open questions that remain in the area and future directions ➤ Keep it brief. <div style="background-color: #cccccc; padding: 2px; text-align: center;">Important note:</div> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Do not include irrelevant material.
4. References (Literature cited)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Literature references should be numbered and listed in order of citation in the text. ➤ In the text, enclose reference numbers in square brackets, e.g. [1], [2], [3], ... etc. ➤ Typically, at least 8-10 references are required. <div style="background-color: #cccccc; padding: 2px;">Important notes:</div> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Avoid references to works that have <i>not been peer-reviewed</i>. Avoid using endnotes or footers.

PAPER ELEMENT RULES

Tables

If applicable, you should present Table/s in your manuscript. The Tables have to be cited in the text consecutively.

Example 1- In order to prevent the growth of Legionella spp. different hot and cold water temperatures are required (Table 1)

Example 2 – In Table 2 is presented

- Each **table needs a short descriptive title above it (Arial font size 9, bold)** and **should be numbered consecutively with Arabic numerals** (see Table title in the example below).
- **Table column headings** should **clearly define the data presented**.
- If necessary, suitably **identified footnotes (font Arial size 8)** should be typed below the table and should be referred to **by superscript lowercase letter**.

Table from example (with footnote)

Table 1. Water temperatures required in hot and cold water systems in order to prevent the growth of *Legionella* spp.

Water system	Safe operating temperature
Hot water storage (calorifier)	At least 60°C
Hot water distribution	At least 50°C
Cold water storage and distribution	*20°C or below

*Impossible in the tropics and very difficult elsewhere in the summer months. The first objective must always be to keep the system clean and to avoid water stagnation.

Important notes:

- If applicable, take care to include all the units of measurement.

Figures

Figures (photographs, illustrations, diagrams and schemes) need to be cited in the text consecutively.

Example 1- Taking a lubrication survey is a must (Figure 1).

Example 2 – In the Figure 2 is shown

- Figures **should be numbered consecutively with Arabic numerals** in order to which they are referred.
- Make sure that the **Figure caption** (text explaining figure) **is included after the figure or image** (below it).
- Each figure or group of Figures should be planned to fit, after appropriate reduction, into the area of either one or two columns of text. The **maximum finished size of a Figure is 8.0 cm width** (Example – Figure 1). Be careful about the details which should be visible in this given size (Bad example – Figure 2).
- **Figures should be** also sent in electronic form as **TIFF or JPG files with minimum 300 dpi or higher resolution**.

Figure examples



Figure 1. Taking a lubrication survey

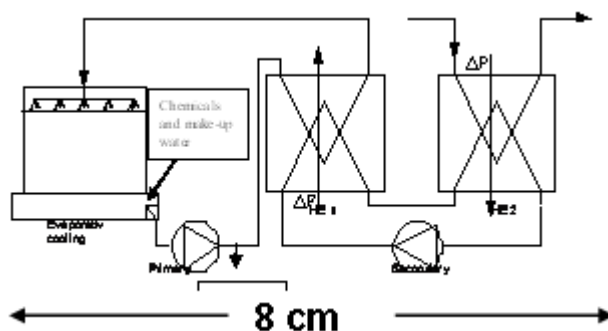


Figure 2. Cooling method with cooling tower loop

Units

The **SI** (Système Internationale d'Unités) for quantities and units **should be used throughout the whole text**. If nomenclature is specialized, nomenclature section should be included at the end of the manuscript, giving definitions and dimensions for all terms.

The **names of chemical substances** should be in accordance with the *Le Système Internationale d'Unités* - SI. The results of elemental analyses of organic compounds should be given in the following form:

- Anal. C₁₂H₁₆O (176.26).
- Calc'd: C 81.77; H 9.15; O 9.08 %.
- Found: C 81.63; H 9.36; O 9.01 %.

When a large number of compounds have been analyzed, the results should be given in tabular form.

The **names of microorganisms** should be given in *italic* lettering.

Microorganisms are named using binomial nomenclature (viruses are exceptions)

Binomial nomenclature employs the names of the two lower level taxa, genus and species, to name a species

Conventions when using binomial nomenclature include:

- Genus comes before species (e.g., *Escherichia coli*).
- Genus name is always capitalized (e.g., *Escherichia*).
- Species name is never capitalized (e.g., *coli*).
- Both names are always italicized (e.g., *Escherichia coli*).
- The genus name may be abbreviated but only used in conjunction with the species name (i.e., *E. coli*)

When naming microorganism strain name the genus name comes first, species name second and strain name last and never capitalized. Everything should be *italicized* except prefix subsp. (e.g. *L. lactis* subsp. *lactis*).

Citations

It is essential **to credit published papers** for work mentioned in your manuscript.

When citing in the text the surname of **one or two authors may be given** (example: Wirtanen and Raaska [6]), whereas in case of more than two authors they should be quoted only the name of first author *et al.* (example: Lelieveld *et al.* [2]).

Important notes:

- In text citations should refer to reference list.
- Do not rewrite title of references in text.

Abbreviations

Use standard abbreviations (e.g. hr, min, sec, etc) instead of writing complete words.

- **Define all other abbreviations the first time they are used**, and then **subsequently use only the abbreviation** [e.g. Ampicillin resistant (AmpR)].
- As a general rule, **do not use an abbreviation unless a term is used at least three times in the manuscript**.
- With two exceptions (the degree symbol - e.g. 10⁰ C and percent symbol - e.g. 1%), a space should be left between numbers and the accompanying unit (e.g. 1 cm).
- For **litre** is used abbreviation **L** and not **l** (e.g. 1 L, 1 mL etc).
- In general, abbreviations should not be written in the plural form (e.g. 1 mL or 5 mL, not mLs).

References

Literature references should be:

- A. **Numbered with Arabic numerals in square brackets** and
- B. **Listed in order of citation in the text.**

References should be cited as follows:

Books:

- [1] EHEDG Document No.2, Third Edition (2004). *A method for the assessment of in-place cleanability of food processing equipment.*
- [2] Lelieveld M. L. H., Mostert A. M. and Holah J. (Eds). (2005). *Handbook on hygiene control in the food industry.* Woodhead Publishing Ltd, Cambridge, UK.
- [3] Chum H., Baizer M. (1985). *The Electrochemistry of Biomass and Derived Materials*, ACS Monograph 183, American Chemical Society, Washington, DC, pp. 134–157.

Book chapters:

- [4] Timperley, D. A. and Lawson, G. B. (1979). *Test rigs for evaluation of hygiene in plant design.* In: Jowitt R. (ed.), *Hygienic design and operation of food plant.* Ellis Horwood Publishers, Chichester, 79 106.

Journals:

- [5] Graßhof A. (1980). *Studies on the flow behaviour of fluids in cylindric dead spaces in pipeline systems.* Kieler Milchwirtschaftliche Forschungsberichte 32 (4), pp. 273-298.

Scientific meetings:

- [6] Wirtanen G. and Raaska L. (2005). *Food safety regulations, standards and guidelines in Europe.* In 36th R3-Nordic Symposium & 5h European Patent Conference, Linköping, Sweden, pp.151-160.

Standards:

- [7] DIN 11851 (1998). *Fittings for the food, chemical and pharmaceutical industry - Stainless steel screwed pipe connections - Design for rolling in and welding-on.*

Online citation:

For the **web references**, as a minimum that should be given are the full URL and the date when the citation is accessed. Any further information, if available (author names, dates, reference to a source publication, etc.) should also be given.

Example:

- [8] Jensen B. B. B. and Friis A. (2003). *Critical wall shear stress for the EHEDG test method.* Chemical Engineering and Processing, 43
<URL:http://www.sciencedirect.com/science?_ob=ArticleURL&_udi=B6TFH-492058Y1&_user=10&_coverDate=07%2F31%2F2004&_rdoc=1&_fmt=high&_orig=gateway&origin=gateway&_sort=d&_docanchor=&view=c&_searchStrId=1739002169&_rerunOrigin=google&_acct=C000050221&_version=1&_urlVersion=0&_userid=10&md5=01d8a56c3edfe7f72149dee479345c5b&searchtype=a. Accessed 16 July 2004.