

2019

Authors Manuscript Guidelines



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1. GENERAL

1.1 PROCEEDINGS

All delegates are supplied with a set of Conference Proceedings either print or electronic format. It is our aim to ensure that these Proceedings include all papers to be presented at the event.

Papers accepted for the Appita Conference must not have been accepted or presented elsewhere. Material of commercial nature is unacceptable in an Appita technical paper

1.2 ABSTRACTS, EXTENDED ABSTRACTS & MANUSCRIPTS

As the abstracts, extended abstracts and manuscript will be issued in print and electronic format it is necessary for all authors to follow the rules outlined in **Sections 2 - 3**. It is important that these rules are followed to allow smooth preparation of material and a uniform format throughout the book. Failure to observe these rules may result in the manuscript not being published. Please use the Word Document templates provided in the Authors resources area of the Appita conference website.

A copy of your PowerPoint presentation, for use at the conference, is **not acceptable** as a manuscript.

Abstracts, extended abstracts and manuscript must be received in electronic format via email.

Please try and keep file size as small as possible. Appita can accept files up to 10 MB, however we ask that the file size be kept low, as we often receive many emails at the one time.

Failure to supply a manuscript of your paper may lead to the rejection of the paper.

1.4 Peer Review

If you have requested peer review of your manuscript, and the reviewers have deemed it worthy of the status of 'Peer reviewed', it will be so identified in the Proceedings by having a distinctive header on each page.

1.5 Disclaimer

The author is responsible for all material contained in the manuscript submitted. Also, the author must ensure that the co-authors named endorse the material. It will be necessary for you to obtain the approval of any organization whose results, etc. are discussed in your paper.

Appita does not accept any responsibility for the accuracy or otherwise of any information contained in the manuscripts submitted.

2. DOCUMENT PREPARATION

Microsoft Word doc or dox format is required, as we need to be able to edit the document, to insert page numbers, etc. Appita cannot open documents in Macintosh format. PDF files are not acceptable, as we may need to adjust the format of the manuscript to ensure a consistent appearance throughout the Proceedings. We also have to add sequential page numbers.

2.1 ABSTRACTS

Abstracts must be limited to 300 - 600 words. Longer abstracts may be returned to the authors for shortening.

2.1.1 Page size

Only A4 is acceptable. Margins at "normal" (all margins 2.54cm)

2.1.2 Font

Times Roman only.

2.1.3 Paper title

Title of the paper page should be centred in 14 point, bold, caps.

2.1.4 Authors

After a space type the authors' names in 12 point, bold, sentence case.

Then type the positions, organisations and business addresses of the authors in 10 point, sentence case. Include the email address of the corresponding author.

2.1.5 Text

10 point, justified single line spacing. One-line space between paragraphs

2.2 EXTENDED ABSTRACTS

An extended abstract contains references, comparisons to related work, proofs of key theorems and other details expected in a research paper but not in an abstract.

The extended abstract should contain a minimum of 500 words and a maximum of 1250 words. Extended abstracts can contain figures, tables and/or images which are not included in the word count. Please use the Extended **Abstract Template** provided.

2.2.1 Page size

Only A4 is acceptable. Margins at "normal" (all margins 2.54cm).

2.2.2 Font

Times Roman only.

2.2.3 Paper title

Title of the paper page should be centred in 14 point, bold, caps.

2.2.4 Authors

After a space type the authors' names in 12 point, bold, sentence case.

Then type the positions, organisations and business addresses of the authors in 10 point, sentence case. Include the email address of the corresponding author.

2.2.5 Text

The extended abstract must contain the following sections: abstract and keywords, introduction, methodology, findings, conclusion, and references. Section can be named differently and subsections can be included.

The extended abstract shall be written in font Time New Roman, single line spacing and 10 font size. The extended abstract should contain a minimum of 500 words and a maximum of 1250 words. Extended abstracts can contain figures, tables and/or images which are not included in the word count. The references are not included in the word count as well. Page format should be A4 page size with margins 2.5 cm wide from the right, left, top and bottom. Pages should not be numbered.

Supporting figures, tables and images of the results (no more than two (total) figures, tables or images) may be included in the extended abstract.

Tables, images and figures should be centred. Figures and images should be numbered (see Figure 2 for an example) and figure headers should be placed under the figure or image; as for the tables, they should also be numbered (see Table 2 for an example) and the table header should be placed at the top. References (if any) of the tables, figures and images should be presented right under the tables, figures and images in the form of author surname and publication date.

2.3 MANUSCRIPTS

Manuscripts must be limited to eight (8) A4 pages. Longer manuscripts may be returned to the authors for shortening. Alternatively, an additional printing fee may be charged.

2.3.1 Page size

Only A4 is acceptable; we cannot afford to spend time correcting formatting, especially if figures have moved as a result of changing paper size.

2.3.2 Margins (IMPORTANT!)

Manuscripts must be formatted in two columns with margins top, bottom, right and left margins set at 2.54 cm. Column width 7.46 cm with 1.0 cm spacing between column. See example on page 6.

2.3.3 Font

Times Roman only.

2.3.4 Paper title

Type the title of the paper at the top of the left column in 14 point, bold, sentence case.

2.3.5 Authors

After a space type the authors' names in 10 point, bold, upper case.

Then type the positions, organisations and business addresses of the authors in 10 point, sentence case.

2.3.6 Headings/Sub headings/Sub sub headings

Headings should be typed in 10 point, bold, upper case.

Sub-headings should be typed in 10 point, bold, sentence case type.

Sub-sub headings should be typed in 10 point, italics, sentence case.

2.3.7 Text

10 point, single line spacing. One line space between paragraphs

2.3.8 Page Numbering

Please **do not** number pages as this numbering will have to be removed prior to printing the Proceedings, as we will have sequential page numbering.

2.3.9 References – Journals and books

Only those references cited in the manuscript should appear in the reference list. The references should be numbered and in the order in which they are cited. All authors of a work must be listed as well as the volume number, issue number (if there is one), page number (first page only), and DOI (for journal articles).

Private communications and unpublished work cannot be used as references.

The following styles should be used when referencing. Please ensure that the same punctuation is used as in the examples; that is, the same use of capitals, lower case, commas, fullstops, brackets, colon and '-'. A list of abbreviations for journal titles can be found at <https://www.library.caltech.edu/journal-title-abbreviations>.

Journal article

McLean, D.S., Stack, K.R. and Richardson, D.E. – The effect of wood extractives composition, pH and temperature on pitch deposition, *Appita J.* **58**(1): 52 (2005).

Book

Coles, R., McDowell, B. and Kirwan, M.J. (Eds) – **Food Packaging Technology**. Blackwell Publishing, CRC Press, Oxford (2003)

Book Chapter

Padanyi, Z.V. – Physical aging and glass transition: effects on the mechanical properties of paper and board, In Baker C.F. (Ed.) **Products of Papermaking**, Pira, UK, p51 (1993).

Conference presentation or preprint

Lloyd, J., Allison, R. and Horne, C. – Laboratory kraft pulping with low dissolved solids concentrations, *Proc. 51st Appita Ann. Conf.*, Melbourne, p.565 (1997).

Master's Thesis or Ph.D. dissertation

Johnsen, I., *The impact of dissolved hemicellulose on adsorption of wood resin to TMP fines*, Ph.D dissertation, Norwegian University of Science and Technology, Trondheim, Norway, p. 53. (2007).

Website

Li, L. (2014), *Chinese scroll painting H533*, Australian Museum, <https://australianmuseum.net.au/chinese-scroll-painting-h533>. Accessed 20 February 2016.

World Health Organisation (2013), *Financial crisis and global health*, The United Nations, http://www.who.int/topics/financial_crisis/en/. Accessed 1 August 2013

Patent

Giezen, F. E., Jongboom, R. O. J., Feil, H., Gotlieb, K. F. and Boersma, A., Biopolymer Nanoparticles, *US Pat.* 6,677,386, (2004).

NB Double-check all references. We all know the frustration of trying to find an incorrectly referenced article.

2.3.11 Citation

References should be cited in the text using a number and should be numbered in the order they appear. The number should be in italics with round brackets, for example (7).

2.3.12 Appendices

Appendices should incorporate details of sampling techniques and statistical analysis along with all long-detailed tables. Tables in appendixes should be labelled as tables and should continue the number sequence of the tables in the text. When two or more appendix sections are required, they should be labelled using consecutive numbers; '1', '2', etc.

Mathematical or chemical formulae pertinent to the text should stand alone between lines of the text and should be numbered consecutively (Arabic numerals) throughout the paper. Unusual abbreviations and symbols should be identified.

2.4 ILLUSTRATION: Photographs, charts, drawings, graphs etc.

For good reproduction in the hardcopy version all illustrations will be in greyscale.

Use highly contrasting colours to indicate distinctions. Print a test page in greyscale to see if the illustration has sufficient contrast.

2.4.1 Insertion into Text

Please insert illustrations at the appropriate section of the manuscript. Illustrations may be one or two columns in width. Use the 'lock' command to ensure the illustration is inserted exactly where you want it, as it may move when opened on another computer.

2.4.2 Numbering

Illustrations should be numbered consecutively through the paper. They are to be referred to as 'Figures'.

2.4.3 Captions

Captions should be placed directly below each illustration and numbered consecutively.
e.g. Fig 3 Tear index versus PFI beating revs for radiata pine kraft pulps.

2.4.4 Tables

Please also insert tables in the appropriate section of the manuscript. Captions should be placed directly above each table. e.g. Table 2 Properties of bleached pulps.

2.4.5 Equations, formulae and Units of Measurement

Use SI system of measurement.

2.4.6 Graphics and Photos

Graphics and photos must be crisp and clear (minimum resolution of 300 dpi). They must be inserted into the manuscript at the appropriate section. We cannot accept audio or video for inclusion in the manuscripts.

SAMPLE OF CORRECTLY FORMATTED MANUSCRIPT:

Starch-nanoclays as barrier coatings for paperboard

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Keywords: Starch, Montmorillonite, Nanoclay, Barrier coatings, WVTR, WAXD, Compatibiliser

barrier coat that improved WVTR by 30% when compared with uncoated paperboard. This improvement is attributed to delamination of the nanoclay to form an intercalated structure.

Starch has the ability to form a barrier coat when applied as a thin layer on paperboard. This barrier coat for food packaging is more demanding.

Paperboard uses paper or paperboard to distribute a large variety of food products such as dry foods (e.g. cookies), frozen foods (e.g. fish fingers) and fresh food such as apples and kiwi fruits [1]. Paperboard comprises a compressed complex structure of cellulose fibres, mineral fillers and additives. The structure is highly porous and a poor barrier to water vapour and volatile gases. The corrugated paperboard used for food packaging application needs to be treated or coated in some manner in order to improve resistance to liquid and gas permeation. There are a number of alternative ways to achieve this, such as dispersion coatings, laminated board, etc. These treatments have been used, but these treatments are difficult to re-pulp or compost. Today, environmental and commercial considerations are creating a strong push among large retailers for paperboard that is free of wax and chlorofluorocarbon (CFC) barrier treatments, such as those based on mineral fillers in dispersion coatings [3-8]. The latter process has several advantages, most notably higher machine speeds and fewer processing steps, leading to significant cost savings without compromising recyclability. A further positive step would be to apply, by conventional coating techniques, an environmentally friendly barrier coat.

ABSTRACT

In this paper, we report the synthesis, characterization and use of barrier coatings based on starch and montmorillonite nanoclays.

Different milling conditions have been systematically studied in order to achieve a pigment structure that maximises barrier performance as measured by water vapour transmission rate (WVTR). Parameters examined included ball mill type (magneto versus planetary), the mixture of ball mill media and milling time.

REFERENCES

Books: Authors family name(s), initials, title of book (bold), page number, publisher, year (brackets)

Journals: Authors family name(s), initials, title of paper, abbreviated journal name, Volume No (bold); issue number (brackets), colon, first page number, year (brackets)

Fig. 7 WAXD pattern of a composite containing 9 wt% OHPS, 4 wt% nanoclay and 1 wt% cationic starch compatibiliser

Adding a plasticiser (1:5 ratio to starch), along with the compatibiliser in a coating containing 9 wt% OHPS and 4 wt% nanoclay, gave an improvement in WVTR of 30% when compared to the uncoated paperboard.

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2. Andersson, C. - New ways to enhance the functionality of paperboard by surface treatment - a review, *Packag. Tech. Sci.*, 21(6):339 (2008).
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4. Vähä-Nissi, M. et al. - New water-based barrier coatings for paper and paperboard, *Appita J.*, 54(2):106 (2001).
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6. Popil, R.E. - Optimizing water resistance of linerboard coatings using pigments, *Tappi J.*, 5(9): 18 (2006).
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8. Kugge, C. and Johnson, B. - Improved barrier properties of double dispersion coated liner, *Prog. Org. Coat.*, 62(4):430 (2008).
9. Sorrentino, A., Gorrasi, G. and Vittoria V. - Potential perspectives of bio-nanocomposites for