

OVERVIEW AND SCOPE

The **Journal of Distilling Science (JDS)** is both an online and in-print journal with an overarching reach for reviews, and original research papers dealing with all the science and technology disciplines involved in the production of potable distilled spirits and related alcoholic beverages. The journal will become an integral part of the Society of Distilling Scientists and Technologists (SDST) — to be formed in 2021.

Full instructions to authors are provided in a separate document. The Manuscript Formatting and Preparation guide appearing separately here.

We encourage authors to refer to the American Chemical Society's — The ACS Style Guide for a general discussion of the principles and practices of scientific publishing. The American Medical Association's AMA Manual of Style, and similar works, are also recommended especially for "new to publishing" authors. Manuscripts will be subject to similarity check services to verify authenticity and originality. All manuscripts should be submitted in English (UK or American spelling accepted).

All cited references should carry an English title. Important contributions to the field are lost to us by journals not accepting genuine and legitimate references written in other languages. If the article was published in another language, the original title should also be supplied, along with a statement of the language it is written in (see page 5). Reviewers will do all in their power to avoid or resolve ambiguity or misinterpretation of terms and meaning for authors whose primary language is not English. All authors are, however, encouraged to seek out the advice of those with both a grasp of the science and the English language (translation services) to aid in resolving any issues that may arise during their translation. The editor will follow up as needed. Manuscripts will be returned if illegible or incomprehensible.

MANUSCRIPT LENGTH

Scientific articles are usually contained to shorter length pieces, by nature of the materials covered, though there are exceptions to all rules.

Typically the JDS, expects to receive articles dealing with scientific discovery, and application of findings to process development, of about 6-10 pages (maximum 12) in American National Standards Institute letter size. Measuring 8.5 by 11 inches (215.9 by 279.4 mm); this being similar to "A4 paper standard" as adopted by many countries and as approved by the International Organization for Standardization and defined as ISO 216. Submitted manuscripts might be in different-sized format with the expectations that the final revised text will fit within the typical specifications listed above and below. Certain reports such as technical briefs et cetera, might of course be much shorter in length.

Documents fitting within the specifications noted above will vary in word count depending upon the thesis descriptive text, figures and tables, acknowledgments and references, but as a guide will be between 5000-10,000 words in scope. Times, Arial and the Symbol Font are commonly used, but the use of other suitable open access fonts should not in most cases pose any problems for submitted review copy. We suggest 12 point font size for main text purposes.

Reviews might conform to different specifications, and authors whose papers are expected to be longer or outside the limits of the specifications noted above may discuss this issue with the lead editor prior to submission of their work.

Manuscripts may be rejected on submission without review if they do not conform to these general guidelines. Manuscripts will be rejected on submission without review if they lack scientific or technical merit — the aim of the journal being to present only exemplary research findings and views that best support the safe and efficient production practices, the quality production of, and the appreciation of the highest

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quality potable distilled spirits and other medium to higher strength alcoholic beverages.

MANUSCRIPT LAYOUT AND FORMATTING

Classically the Title of the work will be followed by the names of all authors with the lead or corresponding author noted with an Email address supplied for subsequent outreach. All current affiliations for all authors must be illustrated with the submission (A form to accompany each manuscript — available online).

Manuscripts should be submitted in a line-numbered documentary format for ease of editing, with double-space paragraph formatting used (to aid in review and revision). As noted above, it is suggested that the use of 12 point font size be used for main body text for clarity. Title headings will be formatted by level 1, 2, 3 headings to style by the publisher — authors may set their titles and headings in bold type to larger point font sizes. Italics should only be used within convention — such as for genus, species classification and genetic codification.

(Manuscript page numbers will of course be typically greater than the final layout page number. See notes above regarding article length, and anticipated word counts, and consult with the editor when preparing to submit manuscripts that will potentially produce lengthier articles.)

STRUCTURE

Structural organization will vary depending on type of paper — review, original research style, technical report etc. For the research style paper, the main document will generally consist of title, list of authors, abstract, an introduction to the topic, materials and methods (or experimental design and approach), results and discussion sections, conclusions, author contributions, acknowledgments and references (cited literature). Publisher based mockups are available to act as a guide as needed.

TITLE

Titles should be short and to the point. Articles are expected to be stand alone and not series pieces as

such, nor, usually, as posed questions; so, should not be noted as part 1, part A, etc., and contain no quotation marks. Titles will be set in bold font with any taxonomic names in bold italics. (See Reference Style, page 5 for further guidance.)

AUTHORS AND AFFILIATIONS

Authors are listed with the format: First name, initials (for middle names as required) and surname. Accented letters are allowed. Indicate the authors affiliation with a superscript number (1, 2, 3 etc) after each surname. Provide the address of each affiliation, with the superscript number preceding it. Identify the ‘corresponding author’ and provide the email address for this author only. Such information will also be provided by the authors in the agreement document that must accompany the submission of the manuscript.

Title

Gary Spedding¹, Helène E. Copperstill², Kashime Polk¹ and George R.S. Pepperpots³.

(Addresses — this example would be three.)

(Corresponding Author: Gary Spedding. Email)

The publisher will set details for the Corresponding author and author affiliations in the proof layout.

ABSTRACT

Each article will have an abstract describing the work. This abstract will only appear in the English language at this time. Abstracts will be of about 250 words in length and typically appear as a single paragraph of text. However, as modern practice allows for headings such as Aim/Scope, Methods, Results and Conclusion in short statements, the authors may consider such a format — keeping within the 250 word limit. Call outs to figures, tables, supporting information and references should not appear in the abstract.

RUNNING-HEAD KEYWORDS

For search and indexing purposes the title abstract should be accompanied by 4-6 key words conveying the main terms or theme of the article.

INTRODUCTION

Typically all papers including reviews will contain an Introduction. An introduction should provide sufficient background information for the reader to understand the reasoning for the work, and the significance surrounding the topic area, then follow the flow of experimental results and subsequent discussion. Cited references should thus be specific, and place in context the work that is being reported. The introduction should not include sub-headings.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Experimental details will appear under a Materials and Methods heading. Facilities, instrumentation, and steps needed to perform the research will be covered in the necessary detail here — the publisher assuming no responsibility for, nor accepting any endorsement of specific company names or products. Articles appearing in the JDS are not to be of an advertorial nature, however, for the scientific tenet of the ability to reproduce experimental findings, sufficient detail must be supplied or referenced accordingly.

Theoretical, engineering, cooperage, still operations, warehousing/maturation, and sensory analysis papers etc., may need to include different style result or discussion headings/terms for the approaches taken by the authors. Such considerations may involve unique or common terms such as blueprints, regulatory approval/safety notices, ethical approvals, noise/pollution control, lexicon/language/descriptive terms, threshold limits, panel number, training and validation systems, scale, process, replicates and data analysis, and more according to specific discipline.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The preferred format for many journals is for a combined Results and Discussion section. Though flexibility is deemed important here based on the nature of topics to be covered, so separate Results and Discussion sections are permissible. For example, “Results, Methodology, Assay Development” or “Principles for Establishing Safety and Quality Standards”, “Sensory Analysis”, or, “Theoretical

Modeling/design”, etc., might be appropriate Results Heading Terms.

DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSION SECTIONS

In view of the above, regarding results and discussions, if a separate Discussion section is covered by the authors they may consider adding in a final Conclusion subheading or a succinct closing Conclusion heading by way of summarizing their work and pointing to future actions, research and activities needed for the further advancement of the field.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS, COMPLIANCE WITH ETHICAL STANDARDS, FUNDING STATEMENTS, ETHICAL APPROVAL

Specific Author Contribution statements/sections will also be included as appropriate (see below).

Funding and competing interests information does NOT belong under the Acknowledgments heading.

CONFLICTS OF INTEREST

All articles will carry a statement conveyed by the lead/ corresponding author that: “The authors declare no conflict of interest.” if that should be the case. Otherwise wording should be in place to describe any allowable interests, which do not preclude their publishing of their article, based on rules of the publisher and ethical practices. All contributors and authors understanding that, via agreement with their corresponding/lead author/contributor they are signing off on a conflict of agreement statement prior to their manuscript being accepted for review. The agreement statement discussing varying conflicts of interest which may apply to publishing original content.

ORCID

If applicable, authors may optionally include their ORCID ID (Open Researcher and Contributor ID — persistent digital identifier) to link readers to their

professional information and gain credit for their contributions.

REFERENCES

References should be cited as discussed below.

SUPPLEMENTARY MATERIALS

If online and linked supplementary material is to be included, a statement illustrating this fact with a link to that material will be provided by the publisher. Supporting material should follow the rules of structure as noted herein and be supplied at the time of the main manuscript submission. Supplementary material is considered as supporting evidence that would dilute the storyline of the main article but helps interested readers delve deeper into the evidence presented. Such matter may include additional experimental details, chromatographic profiles, engineering diagrams, data storage account access links, and so on. Guidance from the editor, and via the reviewers will play a role here. Any such supporting information will be delivered to the editor as separately uploaded files.

OTHER ARTICLES AND STYLE

Review and short report type manuscripts will entail a different structure but should follow general rules of writing practice and headings, subheadings, referencing, et cetera.

FIGURES AND TABLES

Figures and tables, charts and diagrams will appear in manuscripts. These items should be used sparingly and only to enhance the coverage of the material when text alone will not convey the full story, or when long strings of text would lead to a cluttered array of terminology or organism species names etc. Think clarity of expression!

Figures and tables should be cited in order as “Fig 1”, Fig 2”, “Table 1”, et cetera. When citing as a group or multiples: “Figs 1 and 2”, “Figs 1-3”, “Fig 1a-1d”, and so on. Figure captions are to appear directly after the

paragraph in which they are first cited. Tables cited in text do not appear with captions. “Specifically, as Table 1 and Fig 1 show...”, “Fig 1. Flow diagram of distillation process.” Fig 1. (a) (b) (c) etc., used for multi-diagram call out text (appears below the actual Figure). Example: “Fig 1. Title in bold text — legend description non-bold text”. Tables will carry short clear headings (bold text) above the tabulated data and may include table footnotes (non-bolded text). Tables should be cell-based with no padding or spacing rows.

FIGURES: FILE SUBMISSION

Typically GIF, PNG, and JPG file formats are used for online publishing with EPS (preferred) and TIFF files reserved for print publishing. An EPS file is a vector file of a graphic, text or illustration and, as it is a vector image, it can easily be resized to any size it needs to be. Files submitted with manuscripts will be titled “Fig1.tiff”, Fig2.eps” etc. These files will be submitted separately as individual files in most cases. If there are any concerns about file types or processing please consult with the lead editor for further detail and advice.

Resolution of images should be 300-600 dpi (dots per inch). Dimensions on width: 789-2250 (max) pixels (at 300 dpi resolution) by 2625 pixels for max height. Size ranges here will be from 2.63 inches (6.68 cm) to 7.5 inches (19.05 cm) width by 8.75 inches (22.23 cm) 4 inches in height. Note: max. height is full page and allows no room for captions. As for the body text the safest fonts to use will rely on End User License Agreements (EULA) and standard publishing practices.

Figures will be grayscale or, if color, adhere to the RGB color profile at 8 bits/channel. Be aware of different RGB profiles and color rendering.

Figure files should, moreover, be presented with the embedded figure or diagram/schematic in the actual orientation in which it should appear in the body article. Regardless as to desired orientation, figures must fit within the page size as noted earlier — no spanning of pages will be permitted for figures. Contact the editor first for any possible exceptions.

The publisher may send specific instructions prior to final layout of the manuscript.

EQUATIONS

Chemical equations will follow standard practice and may make use of Equation Formatting programs. Mathematical and engineering equations and formulations should be formatted with suitable (Mathtype or Equation) tools and not use graphic objects. This will apply to both display/numbered equations and also to in-line text equations (though in-line may also be prepared using regular text formatting tools). The symbol font should NOT be used for equations.

SI nomenclature, symbols, mathematical terms and units and significant figure expression and statistical rigor should apply in all cases.

REFERENCE CITATIONS

All references cited in the text must be in the reference list and cited in order at first mention. Cited in brackets by number. “[1]”, “[2-5]”, “[3,7,9,11]” “[1-5,7,9,11-15,17]” and so on.

Reference details should provide complete publication information. Several styles and formats are seen in the literature. For the JDS, the following example formatting will be used.

For journal articles: all authors’ surnames and initials, year of publication, full title of the article, name of the journal, volume number, and page range of the article will be required.

For books: all authors’ surnames and initials, year of publication, title and page range of the book chapter (if in an edited book), title of book, editors’ names (if any), and the publisher’s name and location (city, state/country) will be needed.

For published proceedings (considered books: provide the publisher’s name and location (city, state/country), not the date and location of the meeting. In some journals the date (days) of the conference itself will be noted. The JDS considers it more important to state the publication date of the resulting Proceedings or Symposium volume.

EXAMPLES OF LITERATURE CITATION/REFERENCE STYLE

JOURNAL ARTICLES

[1] Abernathy, D.G.; Spedding, G.; Starcher, B. Analysis of Protein and Total Usable Nitrogen in Beer and Wine Using a Microwell Ninhydrin Assay. *J. Inst. Brew.* 2009, 115,122-127.

[2] Curtin, C. D.; Langhans, G.; Henschke, P. A.; Grbin, P. R. Impact of Australian Dekkera bruxellensis Strains Grown under Oxygen-Limited Conditions on Model Wine Composition and Aroma. *Food Microbiol.* 2013, 36, 241–247. DOI: 10.1016/j.fm.2013.06.008.

[3] Marchal, A.; Prida, A.; Dubourdieu, D. New Approach for Differentiating Sessile and Pedunculate Oak: Development of a LC-HRMS Method to Quantitate Triterpenoids in Wood. *J. Agric. Food Chem.* 2016, 64, 618–626. DOI: 10.1021/acs.jafc.5b05056.

[4] Tian, Y.; Kong, X.; Fang, F. Microbial n-propanol synthesis during Luzhou-flavor liquor Fermentation. *Acta Microbiol. Sin.* 2020, 60, 1421-1432. (in Chinese).

BOOKS, DISSERTATIONS AND CHAPTERS IN BOOKS

[5] Boothroyd, E. L.; Jack, F.; Harrison, B.; Cook, D. J. The Impact of Increased Wash Fatty Acid Levels on the Nutty/ Cereal Aroma Volatile Composition of New Make Malt Spirit. In *Distilled Spirits: New Horizons: Energy, Environmental and Enlightenment*; Walker, G, Hughes, P., Eds.; Nottingham University Press: Nottingham, 2010, pp 167–173.

[6] Fukuyo, S.; Myojo, Y. Japanese Whisky. In *Whisky: Technology, Production and Marketing*; Russell, I., Stewart, G.G., Eds.; Elsevier: Amsterdam, 2014, pp 17–26.

[7] Simpson, K. L.; Priest, F. G. Characterization of Some Lactic Acid Bacteria from Scotch Whisky Distilleries. *Proceedings of the Fifth Aviemore Conference on Malting, Brewing and Distilling, The Institute of Brewing, London, 1999, pp 275–278.*

[8] Merizalde Carillo, J.C. Feasibility Testing of Chill Filtration of Brown Spirits to Increase Product Stability.

Masters Thesis, University of Louisville, USA. 2015.

ONLINE JOURNALS AND WEBSITES

[9] Scotch Whisky Associations. Fact and Figures. <https://www.scotch-whisky.org.uk/insights/facts-figures/> (accessed May 18, 2020).

[10] Staub, T. (2001). Induced disease resistance in crop health management. Online. Plant Health Progress. DOI:10.1094/PHP-2001-0913-01-PS.

[11] National Institute for Occupation Safety and Health. (2005). Carbon dioxide. In: NIOSH Pocket Guide to Chemical Hazards. Published online at www.cdc.gov/niosh/npg/npgd0103.html. Centers for Disease Control, Atlanta.

[12] Kyoto Encyclopedia of Genes and Genomes. KEGG PATHWAY Database, 2020. https://www.kegg.jp/kegg-bin/highlight_pathway?scale=1.0&map=sce00290&keyword=

(Due to the ephemeral nature of websites — such should be referenced sparingly in the journal. If in doubt about longevity it may be best not to cite such materials.)

UNPUBLISHED DATA AND PERSONAL COMMUNICATIONS

References that are only cited in the text. Websites, unpublished data, submitted manuscripts, personal communications and patent applications should only be quoted parenthetically in the text, with the initial(s) and last name(s) of all authors. We again note that online references should be used only sparingly if at all — as a last resort. Web links being ephemeral and often not of safe archival-quality.

ABBREVIATED JOURNAL NAMES

For standard abbreviations for most journals consult the NLM Catalog: Journals referenced in the NCBI Databases. Italicize but do not add a full stop/period for each abbreviation. DOI. The Digital Object Identifier is required for all appropriate references. This facilitates direct access to the paper where available. It must be added in the form <https://doi.org/10>.

ENDNOTE & ZOTERO BIBLIOGRAPHIC TOOLS

EndNote is a commercial reference management software package, used to manage bibliographies and references when writing essays and articles. It is currently produced by Clarivate Analytics. The JDS publisher and editor will utilize this software to assist in manuscript preparation for the journal. An alternative tool to use to help collect, organize, cite and share research is Zotero. Used in academic settings, this program is from the Corporation for Digital Scholarship.

SUMMARY OF RULES, TERMS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Every figure, table, and reference must have a call out in the text. References must be sequentially numbered in the order that they appear the first time in the text. If your article includes reproduced or adapted versions of previously published tables, figures, illustrations, or extensive quotations from other sources, you must obtain appropriate written permission, and provide copies of the correspondence to the lead editor of the JDS. Authors themselves are allowed their rights to retain their own submitted materials for subsequent use (though not impinging upon the “not submitted anywhere else at this time” rules), but the layout of their article in the JDS is copyright reserved by the publisher. If others wish to utilize, materials presented in the JDS written permission must be sought from and released by the publisher and authors with all due citations and references to the source made for any subsequent publication. For notes on authorship and contributorship roles in manuscript preparation — see below.

As in all matters of concern or where further advice is needed, the lead science editor stands ready to assist: gspedding@jdsed.com

Terms and conditions and formatting guidelines may change from time to time so please ensure you are reading the latest versions of all relevant instructions to author documents. [Online](#).

CONTRIBUTORSHIP VERSUS AUTHORSHIP?

Recent developments in publishing include the need to be aware of Contributor Role Taxonomy (CRediT). This system of citing the contribution of scientists, associated staff, and assistance teams involved in the research, preparation of data and manuscripts and the submission of the research results, or reviews et cetera, goes a long way to ensure visibility and diversity in research contributions. The system also shows the roles, and sometimes the actual weighting of each contributor's/author's contribution to the work.

Several references are available for the reader to review to find out more about this new system. See below.

For the immediate future the JDS will keep this system simplified and provide only a few general rules and ideas for its use within the JDS. In essence, multiple contributory terms apply to the CRediT system (see references). These include the supervisor of the research (mentors etc), the hands-on staff doing the bench work or the research (graduate students or post-doctoral fellows), those conceptualizing the research, designing the methodology — seeking the funding, designing and running the software or the data mining work, statistical validation teams, those providing resources and writing drafts and more.

At this time, the current editor feels that the supervisor, those doing the research and writing the manuscript would be considered the authors of the actual manuscript. Their contributions will be noted on the manuscript submission agreement sheet. If extensive parts of the work were done by different individuals; complementary methodologies run by different members of the team, or the design by them, of those methods or techniques, then they can and should be noted.

The names of suppliers of materials, samples or equipment, the funding source persons or organizations, or personal communications of advice givers, etc., belong in acknowledgments, and declaration of conflicts of interests or funding sources addenda headings as noted above (and on the manuscript submission sheet). The JDS will not accept advertorial articles. Though both industry and academic contributions will be considered

as they should be for the advancement of the field.

For this journal, an exception on not including authorship-ownership by funding personnel covering the research costs and preparation of the manuscript might be a distillery owner or group funding the research, depending upon their actual involvement if the work is performed in another research facility or laboratory, and how the project was conceptualized, addressed and the significance of their findings. However, we feel they must also have been involved in the actual research in a more hands-on manner to consider an authorship role on their manuscript. This can be so noted on the manuscript submission agreement form and in the text of their submitted manuscript. Relying solely on third party laboratory input or data should be noted. If any doubts persist here please consult with the editor.

The JDS and editorial team will, however, grow with the “Indicate Who Did What” CRediT process as it develops, and we encourage our contributors to be aware of this important newer program, and for them to consult some of the references below to learn more about this program development. Most importantly, however, we hope to encourage authors to better illustrate their responsibilities behind the work they submit for presentation to the Journal of Distilling Science (the JDS).

This will ultimately help ensure transparency, visibility, removal of biases, ensure credit toward future career moves by scientists, and better illustrate potential conflicts of interest, or a lack thereof. Ensuring the validity and integrity of the scientific process and contributions towards distilling science and the production of high quality, flavorful, and safe to consume alcoholic beverages. Thus the mission of the JDS.

REFERENCES TO THE CRediT CONTRIBUTOR, NOT AUTHORSHIP PROCESS

ON-LINE REFERENCES:

[https://casrai.org/credit/#::~:~:text=CRediT%20\(Contributor%20Roles%20Taxonomy\)%20is,contribution%20](https://casrai.org/credit/#::~:~:text=CRediT%20(Contributor%20Roles%20Taxonomy)%20is,contribution%20)

[to%20the%20scholarly%20output](#)

<https://www.enago.com/academy/experts-take-giving-proper-credit-in-multi-authored-publications/>

<https://www.editage.com/insights/how-journals-are-using-credit-to-capture-author-contributions-in-editorial-manager>

<https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC3164109/pdf/fpsyg-02-00196.pdf>

<https://www.nature.com/news/publishing-credit-where-credit-is-due-1.15033>

<https://us.sagepub.com/en-us/nam/credit>

(These links were last shown to be active in April 2021. As noted above, the use of web references which can be ephemeral should be used sparingly if at all to ensure archival-quality of information and data.)

PUBLISHED REFERENCES:

- [1] Tschartke, T.; Hochberg M.E.; Rand, T.A.; Resh, V.H.; Krauss, J. Author Sequence and Credit for Contributions in Multiauthored Publications. *PLoS Biology*. 2007, 5, Issue 1, e18. DOI: 10.1371/journal.pbio.0050018.
- [2] Eggert, L.D. Best Practices for Allocating Appropriate Credit and Responsibility to Authors of Multi-authored Articles. *Frontiers in Psychology*. 2011, 2, Article 196. DOI: 10.3389/fpsyg.2011.00196.
- [3] Allen, L.; O'Connell, A.; Kiermer, V. How can we Ensure Visibility and Diversity in Research Contributions? How the Contributor Role Taxonomy (CRedit) is Helping the Shift from Authorship to Contributorship. *Learned Publishing*. 2019, 32, 71-74.
- [4] Holcombe, A.O. Contributorship, Not Authorship: Use CRedit to Indicate Who Did What. *Publications*. 2019, 7, 48. DOI: 10.3390/publications7030048.