

## 中華牙醫學雜誌投稿詳則

一、凡與基礎牙醫學或臨床牙醫學有關之著作，均為刊載對象。接受稿件類型共有下列五種，來稿務必註明類型：

(一)學術綜論(review article)——作者專長學科權威性之專題綜合論述，或獨家創見論述。

(二)研究論文(research paper)——內容完整，具創見性之學術研究報告。

(三)臨床報告(clinical report)——對自創、改良新技術或新產品，已有相當時間及病例之臨床使用經驗，具有特殊應用價值，且有完整之文獻回顧者。

(四)病例報告(case report)——罕見性、特殊性，或作者具創見性治療方式或心得之病例報告。

(五)新理念與新方法(innovations and ideas)——在基礎研究上，對於實驗之方法、材料、器械；或在臨床上，對診斷、治療、手術等之方法、材料、器械、觀念上有新的或改良的理念、方法或新的發現，具應用價值或特殊意義，而又無法歸納在臨床報告或病例報告裡面。

二、新理念與新方法撰寫規格：

本類型稿件為爭取時效，一經接受刊登會儘可能在最短時間內刊出。稿件請以摘要方式書寫，總篇幅包括表格、圖片、參考文獻及另加附中文（或英文）簡扼摘要等，以不超過本雜誌二頁為原則，參考文獻最多八篇。稿件用中、英文書寫皆可，但題目及作者姓名須中、英文並列。

三、其他稿件撰寫一般規格：

(一)須一式三份（正本一份，複印本二份）寄「台北市新生南路三段五十二號四樓，中華牙醫學會雜誌、編輯委員會」收。

(二)須未曾以任何文字，在其他任何刊物發表者，勿一稿兩投，或將已被其他刊物接受之稿件投送，曾以摘要形式發表過者不受此

限，但須註明刊物名稱、卷號、期數及日期。

(三)中、英文皆可，其他文字須譯為中或英文。中文用每頁 500 字橫寫式稿紙正楷書寫；英文以十六開白色厚打字紙(20.3 × 26.7 公分或 21.6 × 27.9 公分)繕打，其每邊邊緣至少須留 2.5 公分。

(四)英文部分請先經以英文為母語之專家修飾後再行投稿。

(五)繕打必須複行(double spacing)——無論首頁、摘要、本文、謝誌、參考文獻、摘要翻譯、圖、表及其說明一律複行繕打。

(六)首頁、摘要、本文、謝誌、參考文獻、摘要翻譯、每一表格、每一插圖、每一插圖說明，皆須另起一頁。

(七)儘量勿引用他人圖表，必要時須標明出處，或附原作者同意書。

(八)英文縮寫(abbreviations)之應用請慎重，除通用之度量衡縮寫外，凡在文中第一次出現須將全字併出。

(九)度量衡單位一律採用公制，並以國際公認符號或簡寫表示之。

(十)全文總頁數（包括圖、表）以七頁為限，必要時可增至十二頁，但增頁之印刷費由作者負擔。

四、稿件內容含：首頁、摘要、本文、謝誌、參考文獻、表格、插圖、插圖說明、及摘要翻譯等項目，須順序整理排列之，其詳細規格如下：

(一)首頁(title page)：

1. 題目——須簡明而有涵蓋性，以重要字、詞為起首，宜採用獨立題目，儘量避免分第一部，第二部……等，更勿用疑問句之形式。

2. 簡題(running title)——以英文撰寫，其長度須在四十個字母（包括空間）以內。

3. 作者姓名。

4. 服務單位及職位。

5. 稿件主要負責者之中英文姓名、地址及電話。

(二)摘要(abstract)及關鍵詞(key words)：

1. 摘要以 300 字為限。

2. 研究論文摘要——須簡潔說明研究之目的、基本步驟(包括研究對象或實驗動物,觀察或分析方法),主要結果(儘可能以資料或統計意義表示之)及結論,著重於研究或觀察所得之創新或重要發現。病例報告摘要——須包含疾病之重要性、特殊性、報導目的;病例之重要資料、診斷方法,並簡潔討論及建議。

3. 摘要下須列關鍵詞,以五個單字或片語為限,須能涵蓋全文主旨,有助於標示文稿內容者。

(三)本文(text)：

A、學術綜論——無一定格式。

B、研究論文——分引言、方法、結果、討論四項。

1. 引言(INTRODUCTION)——清楚而簡潔的說明本研究動機、重要性、基本理論,及有關文獻,切忌做過多之綜論(review)述說。

2. 方法(METHODS)

(1)明確敘述所研究的對象(病患或實驗動物)、所用方法、主要儀器(須括號說明廠牌及其產地)等。

(2)步驟之敘述須明確,足讓他人根據此敘述重作同樣實驗。

(3)已通用而被公認之方法(包括統計學方法),須附參考文獻。

(4)如僅曾被發表過而非通用之方法,除附參考文獻外,並須簡明敘述之。

(5)如對前人方法有所修改或創新,則須說明其理由,並敘說其適用範圍。

(6)以人為研究對象時,勿寫病人全名,中文以姓氏、英文以第一字母表示之。

(7)使用藥品或化學製劑時須述明化學名(必要時得加註商品名)、廠牌、公司及其地址、劑量,及供藥途徑(如肌肉注射、口服等)。

3. 結果(RESULTS)

有系統的將研究結果以文字、表格或插圖表示之,請勿將表格或插圖中已有之資料重覆於文字中敘述,僅摘要或強調重要發現即可。

4. 討論(DISCUSSION)

(1)強調研究所得之創新而重要發現的論點,並給予結論,但切勿重覆“結果”中之詳細資料。

(2)討論新發現之意義,及與前人工作的相關性。

(3)敘述結論與預期目標之相關性。

(4)可提出新的假說或學說,與進一步研究方向。

C、臨床報告——分引言、方法、結果與討論三項：

1. 引言(INTRODUCTION)

簡要說明此方法或產品之特點、使用之歷史、文獻之回顧、應用範圍以及引介之動機等。

2. 方法(METHODS)

明確說明該技術之步驟,使用儀器之裝配或材料之物理、化學性質,使用對象之選擇、限制、安排等。廠牌之產地及型號等資料需明列。

3. 結果與討論(RESULTS AND DISCUSSION)

說明使用該技術或產品之臨床表現,必要時附病例報告,並分析及檢討使用之結果,與其他方法或產品之優劣比較以及使用心得、經驗與展望等。

D、病例報告——分引言、病例、討論三項：

1. 引言(INTRODUCTION)

說明本報告之動機及目的,疾病之重要性及特殊性,並簡略將重要有關文獻綜論之。

2. 病例(CASE PRESENTATION)

若有一個以上病例須分別依序報告。

(1)病例之一般資料,僅可能包含姓氏、性別、年齡、人種、出生地、居住地、教育程度、婚姻狀況、職業、經濟狀況。

(2)病例之醫學病史、主訴、現在病況、

家族史。

(3) 病例之檢查方法及結果。

(4) 依檢查結果作成之診斷，給予之治療及結果。

### 3. 討論(DISCUSSION)

(1) 將所提出之病例中與其他文獻報導相同或相異點詳加分析、比較、討論。

(2) 病例中之特殊點或重要點再提出作相當於鑑別診斷之討論。

(3) 可能改進治療效果之方法及建議。

(4) 疾病之預後及其預防之可能性。

### (四) 謝誌(ACKNOWLEDGMENTS)

1. 致謝詞儘量從簡，僅誌謝對本研究有直接貢獻者，及研究經費補助機構，補助編號。

2. 作者須獲謝誌中列名者首肯，必要時得獲書面許可。

### (五) 參考文獻(REFERENCES)

1. 參考文獻以出現於本文中先後順序用阿拉伯數字排列之。

2. 不可引用未發表之資料如“unpublished observation”或“personal communications”等。

3. 如引用之文獻已被某刊物接受而未出刊，則可用“in press”但須列出刊物名稱。

4. 在表格或插圖說明中引用文獻之順序數，應依該表或圖在文中出現位置而定。

5. 書寫方式請參考 Cumulated Index Medicus，如係期刊請按作者姓名、篇名、期刊名、卷數、起迄頁數、出版年代順序繕打；如係書籍，請按作者姓名、篇名、書名、版次、編者、出版商、出版地、起迄頁數及出版年代順序繕打。

範例：（請參照參考文獻範例）

### (六) 表格(TABLES)

1. 每一表格應為單獨一頁，每行須複行繕打。

2. 表格不可以照片形式投送。

3. 每一表格須有簡短標題，並冠以數字順序。

4. 每一行（列）須有一簡短標字(heading)，較長之說明或解釋，以腳註(footnote)列於表格下。

5. 腳註之標示以 \* , † , ‡ , § , || , \*\* , †† , ..... 順序之。

6. 統計結果須有標準誤、差(standard error,

standard deviation)等分析。

7. 表格中勿用縱線，橫線也儘可能避免。

8. 如有部份資料來自其他作者，無論是否為已發表者，應註明出處或附原作者書面許可。

9. 中文稿件的圖表中，標題及註解以中文書寫為原則，必要時得附英文，圖表內容則可用中或英文，但須全文一致。

### (七) 插圖 (ILLUSTRATIONS)

1. 插圖包括繪圖及照片，皆必需要有高品質，專業性之水準。

2. 繪圖須用繪圖紙、黑墨水繪製，大小與稿紙相同，不需要之線條勿留於紙上，以保持圖面清晰美觀。

3. 照片以光面 12.7 × 17.3 公分 (5 × 7 英吋) 為準，最大不得超過 20.3 × 25.4 公分 (8 × 10 英吋)。

4. 照片上之文字、數字、或符號必須清晰，深淺平均，並須與照片呈明顯對比，勿以手寫或打字機打印。

5. 插圖之標題及詳細說明須另紙繕打（規格請見插圖說明），切勿將其印製在圖片上。

6. 每一照片應在背面以標籤浮貼說明其序數，第一作者姓名，及上下方向，但切勿在照片背書面寫之。

7. 勿將照片貼於硬紙板上，更不可用迴紋針或任何紙夾夾寄照片。

8. 顯微照像須以比例尺(internal scale makers) 標明放大倍數。

9. 病人臉部照片須部份遮蓋至無法辨認係何人程度，否則須附病人之書面許可。

10. 彩色照片須附其負片或幻燈正片，及彩色相片兩張，印刷費由作者負擔。

### (八) 插圖說明 (LEGENDS FOR ILLUSTRATION)

1. 每一插圖之說明須以複行依被說明之順序分別另頁繕打。

2. 插圖中任何數字、字母、指標等符號須在此詳加說明。

3. 圖片內，比例尺之放大倍數須在此說明。

4. 顯微照片須說明染色方法。

### (九) 摘要翻譯

1. 中文稿，文末須附摘要之英文翻譯，英文稿須附中文摘要翻譯，但可略為詳盡，字

數以 600 字為限。

2. 譯文前開列題目、作者姓名、服務單位。

#### 五、稿件之寄送

(一)稿件須以厚信封掛號投寄。

(二)附照片之稿件須以硬紙板保護，以防摺疊。

(三)照片及幻燈片不可置於同一信封內寄送，以防相互磨損。

(四)信封須標明稿件負責人姓名地址。

(五)作者在一人以上，須附一證明函，由全部作者簽名表示全文已被每一作者仔細閱讀過，並認可之。

(六)如有增頁或彩色照片者，請另附一函，承諾其印刷用費。

#### 六、校對注意事項

(一)初、二校由作者負責，三校由本刊編輯委員會負責。

(二)用紅筆改正錯誤及遺漏，若非絕對必要，勿作內容之增減。

(三)任何改正，應使用國際通用之符號（符號表可向本會索取），並於改正處之正左或正右空白處打一紅鉤。

(四)校對以三日為限，校畢將原稿、校稿，限時掛號寄回本會。

七、投稿作者如非本會會員者，需繳付各項支出成本費 5000 元。

八、稿件一經刊載，著作權即屬本誌所有，未經書面同意，不得以任何方式轉載。且第一作者或通訊作者必須簽署著作權讓與書，同意將其著作權轉讓「中華牙醫學雜誌」

九、稿件被本誌採用後，免費印贈第一作者抽印本 25 份，及本誌三本，若欲加印，請在初校時訂購，所需費用自理，加印以 25 份為基數。

十、作者收到本刊後四天內若發現錯誤，請來函本會，本會於抽印本中更正，較重大錯誤，則於次期刊登更正啟事。

十一、本規則若有疑問，請函本會編輯委員會詢問或參閱國際指導委員會（International Steering Committee）發表之生物及醫學雜誌稿件統一規格（Uniform requirements for manuscripts submitted to biomedical journals）見 *Ann Intern Med*, 90: 95-99, 1979（可向本會索取）。

## 參考文獻範例

▲雜誌（定期刊物）：（著者姓名，題目，雜誌簡稱，卷數：起訖頁數，年號。）

中文例：王天美,王國陽,趙崇福.顏面部軟組織輪廓的評估.中華牙誌, 5(1):22-31, 1986.

英文例：（引用雜誌之英文簡稱應參照 *Index Medicus* 之型式）

#### 1. 一般期刊之原著：

Duh BR, Lan WH. A clinical evaluation of test files set at 38 on an Endodontic Meter-S. *Chin Dent J*, 6:1-7, 1987.

#### 2. 引用雜誌附冊：

Kaplan NM. Coronary heart diseases risk factors and anti-hypertensive drug selection. *J Cardiovasc Pharmacol*, 4(spl 2):186-365, 1982.

#### 3. 引用文獻本文非英文，但有英文摘要：

Tada A, Hisada K, Suzuki T, Kadoya S.

Volume measurement of intracranial hematoma by computed tomography. *Neurol Surg* (Tokyo), 9: 251-256, 1981. (In Japanese, English abstract)

▲單行本：（著者姓名，書名，版數，發行社名，發行地名，引用部分起訖頁數，年號。）

中文例：楊志良. 生物統計學新論. 增修版, 巨流圖書公司, 台北, pp. 111-115, 1986.

英文例：（英文單行本書名，除介系詞與冠詞外，第一字母需以大寫打字）

Pickard HM. *A Manual of Operative Dentistry*. 4th ed, Oxford University Press, Great Britian, pp. 87-91, 1976.

▲有編輯者之單行本或叢書：（有關文章之作者姓名，題目，書名與版數，編輯者姓名，出版社名，出版地名，起訖頁數，年號。）

中文例：姚振華. 醫學現況與發展之我見. 於

“口腔衛生與其他”初版，姚振華編著，中華牙醫學會，台北，pp. 50-60, 1980.

英文例：Johnston MC, Sulik KK. Development of face and oral cavity. In “Orban’s Oral Histology and Embryology” 9th ed, Bhaskar SN ed, CV Mosby Co, St. Louis, pp.1-45, 1981.

▲其他：依照下列各種例子打字（中文參考文獻亦請參照英文範例之順序）

A、學會摘要專集中之摘要：

Wang TM, Shih C, Chang JJ. The osteogenic stimulating effect of calcitonin gene-related

peptide (CGRP). Chin Dent J, 10: 41(030), 1991.

B、學位論文：

Ayers AJ. Retention of resin restorations by means of enamel etching and by pins. M. S.D. Thesis, Indiana University, Indianapolis, 1971.

C、公司或廠商之刊物或說明書、摘錄等：

Eastman Kodak Company. Eastman Organic Chemicals. Rochester NY, Catalog No. 49, pp. 2-3, 1977.

\*如有未盡事宜，隨時訂定之。

## 稿約附則

經第九屆第七次出版委員會編輯會議決議通過：

「凡作者稿件第一次修改逾至一個月未寄回、第二次或第三次修改逾至兩星期未寄回者，將一律視同作者自動退稿；唯該稿如欲再審，則作者需經整理後，改以重新投稿方式受理之。」

## Instructions to authors

1. The editors of the Chinese Dental Journal welcome the submission of articles from various dental disciplines that are of interest to the dental profession. There are five main types of articles that the Chinese Dental Journal will accept:

- (1) Review article — Authors' specialty in authoritative discussion of various subjects, or original ideas.
  - (2) Research paper — Research paper should be reports of completed original investigations.
  - (3) Clinical report — Clinical reports include self-innovated, improved new techniques or new products, which have been applied clinically for a certain period of time and are supported by thorough review articles.
  - (4) Case report — Case reports are brief descriptions of cases of interest, in which a dental procedure plays an important role that has not been established.
  - (5) Innovations and ideas — The basic research studies that include new innovations and ideas on the experimental methods, materials, equipments; the clinical studies that include new innovations and ideas on methods, materials, equipments in relation to diagnosis, treatment and operations. These innovations and ideas can not be included in either clinical report or case report.
2. Manuscript format for new innovations and ideas
- All manuscripts judged suitable for review by the editorial staff will be published in the shortest time possible. Please write the

manuscripts in the abstract form. Each manuscript should include tables, illustrations, references and a concise Chinese (or English) abstract. The manuscripts can be written in either Chinese or English, but the topic name as well as the authors' names should be stated in both Chinese and English.

3. Manuscript format for the other types of articles
- (1) The authors must prepare one original copy and two duplicate copies, and submit them to "5F, No.52, Section 3, Shin-Sheng South Road, Taipei, The editorial board of the Chinese Dental Journal".
  - (2) Manuscripts must be original and must not have been previously published in or submitted for publication to any other journal. The manuscripts that have been published in the form of an abstract are not restricted by this rule, yet the authors must state the name of the journal, the volume number, and the date.
  - (3) Articles can be written in either Chinese or English. Articles that are written in other languages must be translated into either Chinese or English. Manuscripts must be typewritten on one-side, leaving a 2.5 cm margin on all sides of non-erasable white bond A4 paper.
  - (4) Before submission, English manuscripts should be corrected by an English native speaker.
  - (5) Manuscripts must be double-spaced — including title page, abstract, text, acknowledgement, references, abstract translation, illustrations, tables and legends.

- (6) Begin each manuscript component on a new page in the following order: title page, abstract, text, acknowledgement, references, abstract translation, tables (each on a separate page), illustration (each on a separate page), and legends for each illustration.
  - (7) Try not to include other authors' illustrations or tables in the manuscript. When necessary, please identify the sources of the illustrations or tables, or attach a copy of the original author's consent.
  - (8) Abbreviations in the text must be used only after having been initially explained, unless they are common, easily recognizable ones such as cm, ml, g, min, sec.....etc.
  - (9) Measurement of length, height, weight, and volume should be reported in metric units. Temperatures should be given in degrees Celsius, blood pressure in millimeters of mercury. All hematological and clinical chemistry measurements should be in SI units.
  - (10) The manuscripts (including illustrations and tables) should be no longer than 7pages, but can be increased to up to 12 pages if necessary. The authors will be charged for the printing of additional pages.
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- (1) Title page:
    - a. Title — The title should be concise and inclusive, and should be initiated with key words and phrases.
    - b. Running title — The title page should include a running title of not more than 40characters.
  - c. Names and affiliations of the authors. Authors' Chinese names (in characters) as well as English names should appear under the title.
  - d. Complete mailing address, telephone number, postcode and facsimile number of the principal author responsible for correspondence and reprints.
- (2) Abstract and key words:
- a. Articles must carry a structured abstract of 300 words of less.
  - b. Abstract should clearly state a precise purpose for the study, the methods used to answer the questions raised (including information on the study design, setting, subjects, interventions, outcome measures, and analyses), the main findings of the study along with data and statistical details, and the conclusion giving emphasis to original or important findings. Abstract for case report should include the significance, the specificity, and the purpose of the case presentation; state the key data, diagnostic methods of the case, and briefly make comments and suggestions.
  - c. Key words should be listed following the abstract, and should be limited up to five key words or phrases. In addition, they should be able to cover all the main points for the entire article.
- (3) Text
- A. Review articles — No restrictions on the format.
  - B. Original articles — Original articles should include the following components: Introductions, Materials and Methods,

Results, and Discussion.

- a. INTRODUCTION — Introduction should address the subject of the paper and explain the importance of the study topic and state a precise study question or purpose.
- b. METHODS
  - Clearly identify the population, patient samples or animal specimens used, explain the laboratory or study methods followed, and state the statistical procedures employed in the research.
  - The description for the protocol of the experiment must be clear enough for other researchers to carry out the same experiment.
  - For the experimental methods that have been widely accepted (including statistical methods), reference articles must be attached.
  - If there is any improvement or alteration that the author has made to the previously accepted experimental methods, the reasons for such improvement or alteration as well as their suitable areas of application should be explained.
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statistical details such as p values and confidence intervals where appropriate.

- d. DISCUSSION — The discussion should contain conclusions based on the findings, a review of the relevant literature, a discussion of the application of the conclusions, and implications for future research or clinical applications.
- C. Clinical report — Case report should include the following components: Introduction, Methods, Results and Discussion.
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- D. Case Report — Case report should include the following components: Introduction, Case presentation, and Discussion.
  - a. INTRODUCTION — Describe the purpose of the present report, the significance of the disease and its specificity, and briefly review all the



related articles or literatures.

- b. CASE PRESENTATION — If there are more than one case to be reported, they should be reported in order. Include the general data for the case, such as surnames, sex, age, race, place of birth, educational background, marital status, occupation, and economic status. Include the medical history, chief complaint, present illness, family history, clinical manifestation, methods of diagnosis, methods of treatment, and outcome.
- c. DISCUSSION — Compare, analyze, and discuss the similarities and differences between the reported case and the cases reported in the other articles. The importance or specificity of the case should be restated for the discussions of differential diagnosis. Suggest the prognosis of the disease and the possibility for its prevention.

#### (4) ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

- a. Acknowledgements should be kept concise, and include the individuals who contributed directly to the study, and the institutions which sponsored the research fund.
- b. The author should ask for the consent of the individual to be listed in the acknowledgement. Get the written permission if necessary.

#### (5) REFERENCES

- a. References must be numbered consecutively as they are cited in the text.
- b. Do not use the unpublished data such as “unpublished observation” or “personal communications” ...etc.
- c. If the cited reference has been accepted by some journal and has not yet to be

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- d. References must be numbered consecutively as they are cited in the tables and figures.
- e. The Journal uses the Index Medicus style for references.

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- b. The table cannot be submitted in the form of a photograph.
- c. Each table should have a brief title and should be numbered by consecutive orders.
- d. Each line should have a brief heading. For longer description or explanation, a footnote should be listed under the table.
- e. Footnote should be shown by such order “\*, †, ‡, §, ||, \*\*, ††, .....” .
- f. Statistical results should be analyzed by standard deviation and standard error.
- g. Omit the uses of vertical as well as horizontal lines in the table.
- h. If there are part of the data that are derived from other authors, no matter whether they have been published or not, they should be cited or attach a copy of the original author’s written consent.
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- a. Illustrations include figures and photos, and must be printed with high quality and professional standards.
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*Duh BR, Lan WH. A clinical evaluation of test files set at 38 on an Endodontic Meater-S. Chin Dent J, 6: 1-7, 1987.*
  - (2) Cited from Supplementary Journals:  
*Kaplan NM. Coronary heart diseases risk factors and anti-hypertensive drug selection. J Cardiovasc Pharmacol, 4(Supp1. 2): 186-365, 1982.*
  - (3) Cited reference that is not written in English but contains an English abstract:  
*Tada A, Hisada K, Suzuki T, Kadoya S. Volume measurement of intracranial hematoma by computed tomography. Neurol Surg (Tokyo), 9: 251-256, 1981. (In Japanese, English abstract)*
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*Johnston MC, Sulik KK. Development of face and oral cavity. In " Organ's Oral Histology and Embryology" 9th ed, Bhaskar SN ed, CV Mosby Co, St. Louis, pp. 1-45, 1981.*
4. Others:
  - (1) Abstract cited from the abstract of special edition from an academic society:  
*Wang TM, Shih C, Chang JJ. The osteogenic stimulating effect of cal citonin gene-related peptide (CGRP). Chin Dent J, 10: (030), 1991.*
  - (2) Thesis:  
*Ayers AJ. Retention of resin restorations by means of enamel etching and by pins. M.S.D. Thesis, Indiana University, Indianapolis, 1971.*
  - (3) The publications, instructional pamphlets and abstract of a company or manufacture:  
*Eastman Kodak Company, Eastman Organic Chemicals, Rochester NY, Catalog No. 49, pp. 2-3, 1977.*