International Standard 5122

INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION FOR STANDARDIZATION•МЕЖДУНАРОДНАЯ ОРГАНИЗАЦИЯ ПО СТАНДАРТИЗАЦИИ•ORGANISATION INTERNATIONALE DE NORMALISATION

Documentation — Abstract sheets in serial publications

Documentation — Sommaires analytiques dans les publications en série

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Descriptors : documentation, periodicals, articles of periodicals, abstract sheets, presentation.

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FOREWORD

ISO (the International Organization for Standardization) is a worldwide federation of national standards institutes (ISO member bodies). The work of developing International Standards is carried out through ISO technical committees. Every member body interested in a subject for which a technical committee has been set up has the right to be represented on that committee. International organizations, governmental and non-governmental, in liaison with ISO, also take part in the work.

Draft International Standards adopted by the technical committees are circulated to the member bodies for approval before their acceptance as International Standards by the ISO Council.

International Standard ISO 5122 was developed by Technical Committee ISO/TC 46, *Documentation*, and was circulated to the member bodies in September 1977.

It has been approved by the member bodies of the following countries :

Australia	India	Poland
Austria	Iran	Romania
Belgium	Ireland	South Africa, Rep. of
Brazil	Israel	Spain
Bulgaria	Italy	Sweden
Czechoslovakia	Japan	Switzerland
Egypt, Arab Rep. of	Korea, Rep. of	USA
France	Mexico	USSR
Germany, F. R.	Netherlands	Yugoslavia
Hungary	New Zealand	

The member bodies of the following countries expressed disapproval of the document on technical grounds :

Canada
Denmark
Finland

Printed in Switzerland

Documentation — Abstract sheets in serial publications

0 INTRODUCTION

The abstract sheet in a periodical or other serial publication provides a detailed description of each article, giving such details as are essential for documentation work. The page is divided into blocks, each containing information about one article, arranged so that the least important details are at the head and foot of the block and can be left out when they seem superfluous. The heading of the abstract sheet provides the supplementary information necessary for obtaining the original document. The abstract sheet cannot in any way substitute for the contents page of the publication.

When the publishers prefer an abstract accompanying each article, it is recommended that the presentation be the same as for the blocks of the abstract sheet.

1 SCOPE AND FIELD OF APPLICATION

This International Standard sets out rules for the presentation of an abstract sheet in a periodical or other serial publication.

2 REFERENCES

ISO 4, *Documentation — International code for the abbreviation of titles or periodicals.*

ISO 8, *Documentation — Presentation of periodicals.*

ISO 214, *Documentation — Abstracts for publications and documentation.*

ISO/R 215, *Presentation of contributions to periodicals.*

ISO/R 639, *Symbols for languages, countries and authorities.*

ISO 690, *Documentation — Bibliographical references — Essential and supplementary elements.*

ISO 832, *Documentation — Bibliographical references — Abbreviations of typical words.*

ISO 833, *Documentation — International list of periodical title word abbreviations.*

ISO 3297, *Documentation — International standard serial numbering (ISSN).*

3 DEFINITION

abstract sheet : A page, preferably detachable, placed at the beginning or end of every periodical or other serial publication comprising more than one contribution, and including a bibliographic description and an abstract of each contribution.

4 TEXT OF ABSTRACT SHEET

(See examples on pages 3 and 4.)

4.1 Heading

The heading shall contain the following information, which is excluded from the blocks :

1) title of the serial publication in bold type;

2) ISSN (International Standard Serial Number);

3) date in full of the issue;

4) source of the classification;

5) source of descriptors used in the blocks;

6) permission to reproduce abstract sheet(s).

4.2 Blocks

Each block shall contain the following elements, which should comply with ISO 690, presented in the order shown :

1) number(s) UDC or numbers of other international system of classification;

2) name(s) of author(s) with forename(s) (in the form in which they appear);[1)]

3) [author's (authors') professional affiliations and place of work];

4) title and subtitle in the original language of the article;[1)]

5) [translation of the title into the language of the abstract sheet];

6) [language in which the article was published, coded in accordance with ISO/R 639];

1) Transliterated or transcribed when necessary.

7) details of source (complying with ISO 690) including the following elements presented in the order shown :

a) title of the serial publication (for abbreviation, see ISO 4, ISO 832 and ISO 833 and supplements); however, the key-title in full or abbreviated, should preferably be used;

b) nominal date of publication (in brackets);

c) volume number, if applicable;

d) issue number;

e) collation (first and last page of the article, figures, tables, references);

8) abstract of the article (complying with ISO 214);

9) descriptors or free terms.

5 PHYSICAL PRESENTATION

(See examples on following pages.)

5.1 Size, paper, print

The abstract sheet shall be of the same size as the rest of the publication and shall be printed in such a way as to facilitate its reading and reproduction.

The printed area of a block on the abstract sheet shall have a maximum width of 95 mm and a maximum height of 64 mm, in order to be small enough to be filed on ISO A7 size documentation cards.

5.2 Arrangement in an issue of a serial publication

The abstract sheet shall always be in the same position in each issue.

It shall be printed on pages separate from the main part of the document and shall not be included in the pagination of the issue.

6 LANGUAGE(S) OF ABSTRACT SHEET

The abstract sheet shall be given in the language of the publication and in at least one of the three official ISO languages (English, French and Russian).

It may not be convenient for translated blocks and those in the original language to appear on the same page. On the other hand, if blocks in the original language occupy only part of the page of the abstract sheet, the other part may be used for translated blocks or, failing that, for any other editorial matter.

In any case, the number of pages of abstract sheets in each language shall be as few as possible.

The original language of an article shall always be identified.

JOURNAL OF ENGINEERING

ISSN 1234-5679 Date of issue : 1970-03-27

UDC 62-057.4 : 368.1

Pletcher, E. (Technical Insurance Ltd., London) :

The Insurance Engineer

J. Eng. March 1970, vol. 64 no. 3, p. 249-255

The technical demands made on the insurance engineer are outlined, the tasks required of him listed, and the main fields of operation given.

(Author).

Free terms : insurance, engineer, profession

UDC 377.5 : 62

Kapinski, A. (London University) :

Countering the Obsolescence of Technical Knowledge.

J. Eng. March 1970, vol. 64 no. 3, p. 256-261, 3 ref.

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(A.F. Wells).

Free terms : training (complementary), engineer

UDC 66.011.003 UDC 657.47 : 66

Syper, L. (World Chemical Co., New York) :

Estimating the Costs of Process Engineering Projects.

J. Eng. March 1970, vol. 64 no. 3, p. 262-273, 4 tab.

When developing new processes an estimation is essential of the costs of capital and operation of the proposed plant. There are different ways to compile suitable data, e.g. from the costs of capital and operation of older and newer plants or from semi-technical experimental plants, to analyse and evaluate these data by graphical methods in order to retain reliable methods.

(J. Smith).

Free terms : chemical engineering, cost accounting

UDC 331.054 : 007

Noyes, B.R. (Académie du Travail, Lyon) :

Cybernetic Correlations between Man and Industry.

J. Eng. March 1970, vol. 64 no. 3, p. 274-280, 5 ref.

After a survey of historical events an attempt is made to interprete the notion of cybernetics with regard to the inter-relationship between man and industry. By his planning and even in a highly automated industry Man is still the centre of action. The mastery of a technological system by Man reaches its limit when the quantity of information to be absorbed and digested exceeds the narrowness of this conception.

(Author).

Free terms : industrial relations, manpower, cybernetics

UDC 624.04 : 66.023

Peters, G. (Chemiebau AG, Essen) :

Berechnung und Konstruktion zylindrischer und sphärischer Druckgefäße. Teil 1. (Calculation and Design of Cylindrical and Spherical Pressure Vessels. Part 1.) (Orig. D).

J. Eng. March 1970, vol. 64 no. 3, p. 281-285, 3 ill., 10 tab., (to be continued)

A representation is given of the stresses in walls of cylindrical and spherical pressure vessels and the calculation of them. The modes of computing are compared with the utilization formulae of rules and the limits of application of them are subject of a discussion. Influence of thermal stresses and those due to other causes are treated. Construction rules are derived and the development of multilayered vessels is outlined.

(W. Jones).

Free terms : pressure vessel, calculation, design

UDC 628.113.5

Kunst, R., Svenson, B. (Royal Chemical Works Inc., Manchester) :

Optimization of Flash Distillation Plants for Saline Water.

J. Eng. March 1970, vol. 64 no. 3, p. 286-291, 5 tab.

An approach to the problem of economical design of flash distillation plant for saline water desalting is outlined using small and medium size computers. An optimization programme for basic design, approximate lay-out, and minimum search expenditure is given. Results show various correlated aspects of economics. Research covered flash distillation plant heated by fuel oil, diesel engine exhaust gas, and dual purpose oil-fired steam power stations.

(A. Erkland).

Free terms : water (saline), sea water, distillation, design, chemical plant

UDC 535.65

Schwarz, G. (Farbe und Lack AG, Leverkusen) :

Kolorimetrie ohne Berechnungen und ohne Auswertung von Diagrammen. (Colorimetry without Calculations and without Interpretation of Diagrams) (Orig. D).

J. Eng. March 1970, vol. 64 no. 3, p. 292-298, 3 tab., 4 ill., 10 ref.

Methods are given for treating colorimetric problems in plants and laboratories without calculations and without use of any diagram. The device developed is sensitive enough to detect small color deviations and gives some instruction for the removal of them.

(Author).

Free terms : colorimetry, diagrammes, calculations

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