

Guidelines for Authors of *Mechanics of Solids*

1. GENERAL

Mechanics of Solids accepts manuscripts of articles by authors from any country, in Russian or English, containing original results in the field of mechanics of deformable and rigid bodies, as well as review articles, that have not been published or been considered for publication elsewhere. The length of a manuscript is limited to 30 pages in the format adopted by the journal.

Authors are encouraged to refrain from premature publications requiring further refinement and development. The content of the manuscript should be well thought out and presented in clear and understandable language that leaves no ambiguity.

The manuscript should be sent by e-mail. Completed files of the [copyright transfer agreement](#) with scanned signatures from all coauthors must be submitted together with the manuscript. Files of the manuscript, the signed copyright transfer agreement, and other accompanying documents should be collected into one archive file (preferably, ZIP). Additional large files (for example, original illustration files) can be transferred to the editorial board after acceptance of the manuscript for publication. If some questions arise to the submitted version, the editorial board has the right to request a printed version of the manuscript (or fragment in question).

Information about the authors indicating their names and surnames, addresses, affiliations, phones, and e-mail addresses should be attached on a separate sheet (and as a separate file). The corresponding author should be specified. For this author, please indicate an additional e-mail address accessible when the author is out of the office.

All manuscripts are anonymously peer reviewed. Upon receiving the manuscript, the editorial board notifies the authors within one business week and specifies the date of receipt and registration number of the manuscript.

A manuscript returned to authors for revision should be resubmitted within two

months. After this period, the manuscript is considered a new submission. A letter from the authors describing the corrections made and giving responses to all comments from the reviewer should be attached to the revised manuscript.

Submitted manuscripts must be prepared in accordance with these guidelines. Manuscripts disregarding the guidelines will not be considered. The editorial board reserves the right not to discuss reasons for rejection.

After the manuscript is accepted for publication, it is edited by a scientific editor and can be sent to the authors for final revision and preparation for publication. Corrections by the scientific editor should be introduced into the manuscript within two weeks. The corrected digital version is resubmitted by e-mail. The editorial board informs the author by e-mail when the proofs are ready and sends them upon author's confirmation. Only minimum corrections may be made to the proofs. After publication, a digital reprint of the article is sent to the author.

2. MANUSCRIPT STRUCTURE

The following information should be specified on the first page:

Title, specific and informative;

[Empty line]

List of authors (initials and surnames);

Abstract. It should not contain references to other publications. It should be informative and detailed and describe the methods and main results of the study. It should be clear from the abstract what issues were addressed and what answers were obtained.

Keywords. Three to ten words or short phrases accurately reflecting the content of the manuscript.

The main text begins on a new page. When preparing the manuscript, the authors should maintain consistency of terms. The same entities should not be given different names. The authors should use notation, units of measure, and nomenclature consistently throughout

the manuscript. Abbreviations should be explained in the text on first mention. Avoid emotional estimations and comments and praises and criticisms of certain works and authors. We recommend adhering to the following approximate structure of the manuscript:

1. INTRODUCTION
 2. PROBLEM STATEMENT
 3. METHOD AND ALGORITHM OF SOLUTION
 4. DISCUSSION AND EXAMPLES
 5. CONCLUSIONS
- REFERENCES
FIGURES
TABLES
Information about authors

Introduction. In the introduction, the subject of research should be explained in a way understandable to nonspecialists; the history of the problem should be briefly highlighted; the place of original study among other studies should be justified.

Conclusions. The main results are briefly formulated.

List of references. The list of references should reflect the state of art in the field of study, include references to publications for the past 3–5 years, and should not be excessive.

Figures and tables. If any, these should be placed at the end of the manuscript on separate pages. If there are several panels in one figure, they should be arranged sequentially and have a common caption.

3. MANUSCRIPT FORMAT

General Format

The length of a manuscript should not exceed 30 typewritten pages, with top and left margins of 2.5 cm, right and bottom margins of 1.5 cm, 14-point fonts, and double line spacing. The manuscript should be typeset using Microsoft Word; formulas should be prepared in the Microsoft Equation or MathType editors. There should be no more than ten figures. The abstract and keywords are placed on the first page. The heading *Key-*

words is typed in italics on a new line. Keywords themselves are separated by commas.

Number and section headings are typeset in bold face in a new line. The text of a section, typed in normal font (not bold), starts in the same line. The subheading is typed in italics; it has a double numbering and typed in a new line. The text of subheading is typed in the same line. If the subheading is placed immediately after the section heading, it is typed in the same line in italics.

Subheading like *Theorem*, *Determination*, *Evidence* must be in italics and start in a new line.

Text

Do not use the spacebar for separation of more than one space; indentations or tabs should be used if needed instead. Do not end a line by pressing the Enter key; it should be used only to start a new paragraph.

Use a period rather than comma as decimal separators in the text and figures (0.25, not 0,25). Indices should be explained in the text. Use Latin or Greek letters for indices. The format for dates is as follows: February 15, 1991.

Formulas

Formulas are typed using a 14-point fonts for both line formulas and offset equations. The size of formulas should be the same throughout the text. Avoid using multiple subscripts and superscripts. Gothic letters in formulas and indices are not allowed. Formulas arranged in a separate line are separated by commas. Do not put a period or a comma at the end of such formulas.

Formulas are numbered using section numbers: (1.1), (1.2), (2.1), (2.2), etc.; that is, the first number is the section number and the second number is the sequential number of a formula in the section. A formula is numbered if its referred to in the text.

If a manuscript is not divided into sections, then sequential numbering of formulas ((1), (2), etc.) should be used.

In two-level offset formulas, fractions in the numerator and the denominator are indicated by a slash. In text formulas, a fraction is always specified by a slash. Greek letters should not be italicized. Vectors and matrices

should be typeset in bold face; arrows over vectors are not used.

Figures

Gothic fonts should not be used in the figures. Inscriptions or formulas cluttering the figure should be replaced by numbers or letters and explained in the text. Each figure is placed on a separate page; figures are attached at the end of the manuscript. Figures should be numbered as Fig. 1, Fig. 2, etc. Figures should have no captions; all explanations should be given in the text. If a figure is composed of several panels, they are denoted by Latin letters in parentheses, for example, (a), (b), etc.

Notation of axes in the graphs is given in letters or formulas without explanatory words and typically placed at the top left of the ordinate and at the bottom right of the abscissa. In rare cases, a legend is allowed in the figure when needed. It is necessary to maintain consistency in notation in text and figures. References to figures in the text should be as follows: Fig. 1, Fig. 2; Figs. 3a and 3b; etc. If there is the only figure in the manuscript, it should be referred to as “figure.”

In tables, short notation should be used and text should be avoided whenever possible. Necessary explanations of notation should be given in the main text.

Each figure (table) should be on a separate page at the end of the manuscript. References to tables are given as Table 1, Table 2, etc. If there is the only table in the manuscript, it should be referred to as “table.”

References

References in the main text are numbered consecutively in square brackets: [1], [2, 3], [4–6]. Sample formats of references in the list are as follows:

Books

L. B. Zuev, V. I. Danilov, and S. A. Barannikova, *Physics of Plastic Flow Macrolocalization* (Nauka, Novosibirsk, 2008).

X. P. V. Maldague, *Nondestructive Evaluation of Materials by Infrared Thermography* (Springer, London, 2011).

F. C. Moon, *Chaotic Vibrations* (Wiley, New York, 1987).

Journal articles

V. S. Aslanov and S. P. Bezglasnyi, “Gravitational Stabilization of a Satellite Using a Movable Mass,” *J. Appl. Math. Mech.* (Engl. Transl.) **76** (4), 405–412 (2012).

W. Fan and P. Qiao, “Vibration-Based Damage Identification Methods: A Review and Comparative Study,” *Struct. Health Monitor.* **10** (1), 83–111 (2011).

Meeting papers

V. L. Yakushev, I. A. Bubnova, V. R. Tsi-bul’skii, and R. R. Khusainov, “Mathematical Modeling of the Eye Deformation in the Intraocular Pressure Measurement,” in *Proc. XVI Int. Conf. on Computational Mechanics and Contemporary Applied Program Systems (CMCAPS2009)* (Mosk. Aviats. Inst., Moscow, 2009), pp. 774–776.

L. R.-L. Wang, “Parametric Investigation of Buried Pipelines under Seismic Environments,” in *Proc. 8th World Conf. Earthquake Engineering, San Francisco* (San Francisco, 1984), pp. 483–490.

Online resources

Micron Optics, <http://www.micronoptics.com>. Cited May 20, 2014.

E. Grekova and P. Zhilin. “Basic Equations of Kelvin’s Medium and Analogy with Ferromagnets,” *J. Elasticity* **64** (1), 29–70 (2001). doi 10.1023/A:1014828612841

Contacts

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Deviation from the above guidelines may result in delays.