

## Appendix 3

### Graphics – Guide for Authors

#### What to send to Wiley-VCH

Please supply the graphics electronically on a data carrier (CD-ROM), as an e-mail attachment, or via a FTP server. Access information for the latter can be obtained from your contact person. Please always indicate which contribution or chapter is being delivered, and mention the software used including version number. We also require a high-quality paper print-out of all graphical elements, which may serve as an original in case it is necessary to scan the item (or a PDF file that has been checked and approved by you). The print-outs must correspond exactly to the electronic data files.

Printing *color illustrations* is still very expensive. Please verify with your contact person at the publisher whether or not color can be used in your manuscript.

#### Software/graphics programs

Please use only commonly available commercial software packages such as, for example, CorelDraw, Adobe Illustrator, Microsoft Visio, etc. for diagrams, vector graphics, and charts or, for example, ChemDraw for chemical structures. Use common software suites for graphics such as digital photos, scans, and halftone images, for example, Adobe Photoshop or Corel PhotoPaint.

#### The graphics files

Please, send us your figure data as vector graphics, EPS, PPT, JPG, or TIF (with embedded fonts) files, with the following resolutions:

- Halftones (photos): 300 dpi,
- Combinations of halftones and line art (text): 600 dpi,
- Pure line art (bitmaps): 1200 dpi,
- Diagrams/line art graphs that are based on a spreadsheet: please also send us the source file (e.g. Excel, PowerPoint).

Please store all graphical elements as separate files.

### What to look out for when preparing graphics

**Text:** Use only one font type for all graphics. Sans serif fonts, such as Arial or Helvetica, are most suitable. If special emphasis of a piece of text is required then, for example, a slightly larger font size or italic formatting can be used (this corresponds roughly to "Arial 8 pt").

**Font size:** The ideal font size for the final graphics is 1.8 to 2.0 mm for numbers and capital letters.

**Lines:** The thinnest lines should be at least 0.35 mm thick. You can use different line thicknesses for clarity and differentiation. "Hairlines" can not be reproduced in print.

**Hatching or dotted texturing:** Please use only greyscales in graphics, and avoid making use of hatching or dotted texturing.

**Consistent scaling:** Graphics elements and the texts in them should be prepared in a consistent and uniform manner, so that the graphics in the finished work have a homogeneous appearance.

**Image size (after scaling):**

Our standard book layout has the following normalized image sizes within the page margins:

1. Normal width (one page width): 112 mm,
2. Reduced width (two-thirds page width): ca. 75 mm,
3. Smallest width (half page width): ca. 55 mm.
4. The upper limit on the image width is 132 mm, which can under no circumstance be exceeded.
5. The upper limit on the usage height is 188 mm (without legend), which can under no circumstance be exceeded.

Please make sure that the font size of text in the image is proportional to the dimensions of the image.

Draw chemical structures using ChemDraw and send both an EPS-file and the original mol-file.

Please supply all chemical reactions/structures/schemas in ChemDraw using the following styles:

- Font type: Sans serif fonts, such as Arial
- Font size:
  - 9 point for Atom labels and captions.
  - 7 point for all lettering above and below reaction arrows, with the following settings for the structures:

Fixed length	12.6 pt	Bold width	1.75 pt
Line width	0.6 pt	Tolerance	5.0 pixels
Margin width	1.0 pt	Hash spacing	1.8 pt
Chain angle	120 deg	Bond spacing	18% of length (= 2.27 pt)

Example of a good illustration:

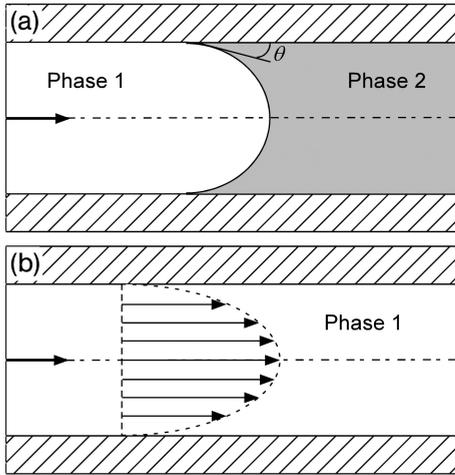


Figure 1. This is an example of a good Figure.

... and a not-so-good one:

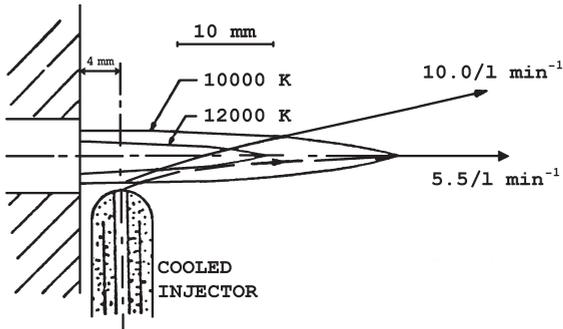
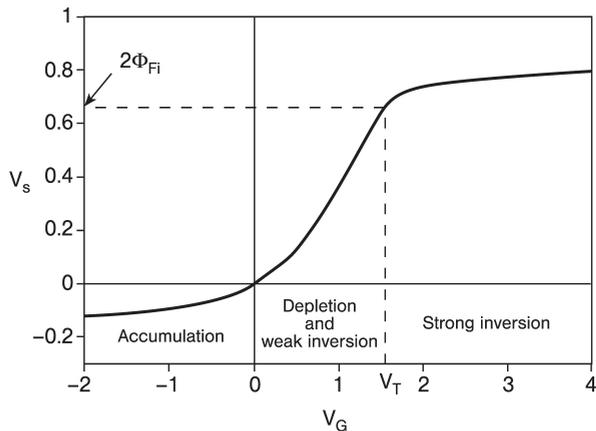
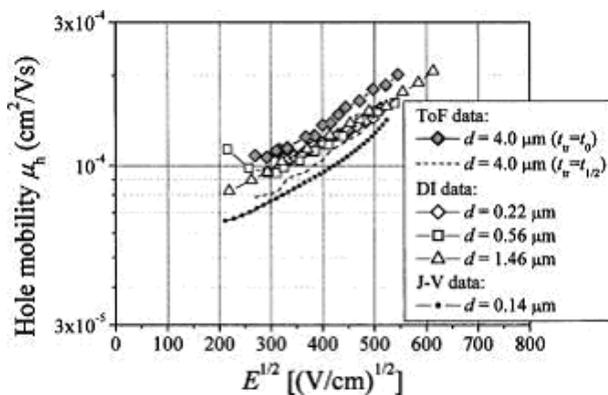


Figure 2. In this Figure the line thicknesses are too thick in relation to the font size.



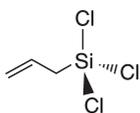
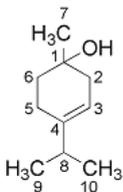
**Figure 3.** An example of a good diagram, with a good relation between line thickness and font size.



**Figure 4.** Here too much information is presented in a small area.

Chemical structures are clear, when the relationship between the bond lengths and font size is balanced.

#### Good examples



#### Bad examples

