click here to begin typing your title, but keep it no More than 240 Characters

Author 1, Author 2 (coded as Author Name in template)

Company or Organization #1 (coded as Company Affiliation in template)

Author 3, Author 4 (delete if not needed)

Company or Organization #5 (duplicate these pairs of lines for more authors & organizations)

Abstract (Note that it is coded as Head1 not Heading 1 in template)

In this section, give a brief, 1-2 paragraph overview of the purpose and topic for the paper. Try to limit your abstract to no more than 250 words (approx. 1,500 characters). It is only meant to provide an introduction to your topic. All text in the main body of the paper should be coded Body in the template. That ensures automatic indentation at the start of a paragraph and justified right margins, plus proper spacing between lines. Body text is 11 pt Arial. You can still use the underline, **bold**, or *italics* features to add emphasis where needed.

Background and Requirements are Coded Head1

This is a good section to explain what previous work has been done in this subject area and why more research or improvement was needed. It can also be a useful area to provide some background on challenges and opportunities in this industry segment. It is probably best to keep this section to no more than 2 pages. However, you need not include this section at all.

This Section Begins the Real Topic of the Paper – Note that It, Like the Sections Before It, is Coded as Head1 not Heading 1 in the Template

You can begin your paper by clicking here and starting to write. You may use sub-heads and sub-sub-heads as well. If you’re familiar with using templates, you should code your paragraphs as Body style in this template.

This is What Sub-Heads Look Like in this Template – They’re Coded Head 2

Don’t forget that you need to have more than one sub-head in a section to use sub-heads. If you only have one sub-head, leave it out and just make an additional section.

If you choose to use bulleted lists, here’s what a number list looks like.

1. Number lists are coded as Numbered Lists in the template.
2. Typically you’ll want each line to be followed by some type of punctuation, whether it be a period (.) or a comma (,) or a semi-colon (;).
3. Just as with sub-sections, you will want more than 1 bulleted item in a list of bullets. You also may have to tell it to start numbering again if you have a second numbered list in the template. (If you don't know how to fix that, ask us to do it for you).

If you need a Sub-Sub-Head in your paper, this is how to code it: Head3

And the information for this section goes here.

This Is Where the Second Major Section of Your Paper Begins

Just like the other sections, the body text is coded as Body. If you find you need to make a list that uses bullets not numbers, here is how to code for that.

This is a list bullet, rather than a number bullet – A list bullet is coded as Bulleted List in the template. If you want to make it fancy, you can bold or underline the start of the list, then put an explanation after a double-hyphen mark.

Don’t forget to have more than 1 list bullet in your list – And as with number bullets, punctuation will likely follow the words in your list.

Your text starts again here.

Last year we changed how figures and tables are handled. Instead of putting them all in the back of the paper, per ANTEC format, we are asking you to intersperse them throughout the paper, near the text where they are referenced. Since our papers are read on screen rather than on paper, this makes it much easier for the viewer to follow the discussion. This is how you might reference a table. The information shown below in Table I provides the data measured in the experiment. This table uses the Grid8 format in the Table, AutoFormat function in Word. Using a darker header panel and reversed out (white) type makes it easier to read and more pleasing to the eye. However, you may use another table format if you prefer.

Table I: Table Captions go Above the Table and use Roman Numerals & are Coded Caption in the Template

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Type of Test** | | |
| Impact Tests | Standard Mechanical Tests for Tensile Strength, Elongation, etc. | Noise, Vibration, Harshness (NVH) |
| Resistance to Common Automotive Chemicals | Resistance to Flammability | Long-Term Heat Aging |
| Hot & Cold Climate Test | Curb Damage Simulation | Drivability Over Rough Roads |

It’s a good idea to leave a bit of extra space between the bottom of a table or figure and the start of the next paragraph, as it provides space for the eye to rest before beginning to read again.

And here is how you might reference a figure contained in the text below. To actually insert your figure, add a number of blank carriage returns, and next it is best to draw a text box and then use the *insert*, *picture*, *from file* function in Word to place the image inside the box. Placing your figure in a text box helps keep it from slipping from one page to the next as you add more text around it.

Once you have your figure in place, it’s best to center it on the page and size it to fit. You may find you need to add text before it in order to push it to the next page so the entire image fits on the screen. That is fine. Just try to place it on the page as best you can and as close to the text that references what it displays as possible. If you need to force a page break in order to push the *image onto the next page, you can either hit ENTER, or you can use the Insert, Break, Page Break* function in Word.

To keep images in place within the text, we suggest you draw a text box first before dropping an image into it. You can use textbox tools to change the color or visibility of the textbox outline once your art is in place and sized properly.

Figure 1: Click here to type your caption for your first figure. If you are referencing source for figure, you can add that at the end of the caption/description [1]). Note that unlike Tables, the caption goes under the graph or photo or drawing and it uses Arabic numbers not Roman numerals.

You can also use footnotes in your paper. You create them by using the *Insert*, *Footnote*, *Footnote (or Endnote)* function in Word.**[[1]](#footnote-1)** Because our papers are read electronically, rather than by paper, it is much easier for your reader if you keep footnotes on the same page they are referenced.

Summary and Next Steps

Providing a summary and a list of next steps is always a good way to conclude a paper. This provides readers with an idea of where the research needs to be focused next in order to improve the prospects of success in the industry.

Don’t forget to include references so your readers can research this topic more thoroughly if they wish. References also help provide technical credibility by reflecting the prior work that your paper topic is built upon.

Acknowledgements

This is a great section in which you can thank colleagues, suppliers, and customers who helped with the project but might not be listed as authors on the paper. Keep remarks short and non-commercial.

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1. This is a sample footnote for a paper. Use it to provide ancillary information. [↑](#footnote-ref-1)