ACS

ACS (American Chemical Society) references are cited in the text by italic numbers in parentheses, and listed at the end of the article in number order.

Further guidance is available in *The ACS Style Guide* published by OUP and the American Chemical Society.

EndNote for Windows and Macintosh is a valuable all-in-one tool used by researchers, scholarly writers, and students to search online bibliographic databases, organize their references, and create bibliographies instantly. There is now an EndNote output style available if you have access to the software in your library (please visit http://www.endnote.com/support/enstyles.asp and look for TF-P ACS).

1. **How to cite references in your text**

2. **How to organize the reference list**

3. **Beilstein reference**

4. **Book**

5. **CD-ROM or DVD**

6. **Chemical abstract**

7. **Computer program**

8. **Conference paper, proceedings, poster session**

9. **Dataset**

10. **Dissertation or thesis**

11. **Government publication**

12. **Internet**

13. **Journal article**

14. **Nonscientific magazine or newspaper**

15. **Patent**

16. **Preprint**

17. **Software**

18. **Technical report**

19. **Unpublished work**
1. **How to cite references in your text.**

Start with 1, and number consecutively throughout the paper, including references in the text and those in tables, figures and other non-text components. If a reference is repeated, do not give it a new number; use the original number. The author’s name may be made part of the sentence.

Jensen (3) reported oscillation...

When authors are named, if a reference has two authors, give both names. If more than two, give only the first, followed by ‘et al.’.

Allison and Perez (4) reported...

Johnson et al. (6) reported...

To cite more than one reference by the same principal author and various co-authors, use the principal author’s name followed by ‘and co-workers’ or ‘and colleagues’.

Pauling and colleagues (27–29) reported...

When citing more than one reference at one place by number, list the numbers in ascending order and separate them by commas and spaces, or with an en-dash if part of a consecutive series:

in the literature (2, 5, 8)...

were reported (3–5, 10)...

Cite the reference in a logical place in the sentence.

2. **How to organize the reference list.**

Collate all references at the end of the paper in numerical order. Numbers are in parentheses but not in italics before each reference.


Do not include items that are not cited in the article.

*Repeating fields of information*

Provide complete references so that they can be properly linked. Do not use ibid. or idem. If two or more references with the same authors are cited, it is not acceptable to combine them into a single reference.

*Same authors in multiple publications*

Same authors of multiple articles in the same journal


Treat Beilstein references as periodical references.


Author name
Separate the names of multiple authors by semicolons. List names in inverted form: surname, then first initial, middle initial and qualifiers.


Organization or committee as author
Acronyms for very well-known organizations may be used. It is not necessary to repeat the publisher’s name for a work compiled by the organization that published it.


Editor name
If a book has no primary authors, place the editor in the author name field. Separate editor names by commas.


Chapter in edited book
The chapter title is an optional element. Please consult the journal style sheet for your journal to see if titles are required.


**Book title**
Book titles (and the following semicolon) are in italics.

**Edition**

*Reagent Chemicals, 10th ed.;*

**Publisher name**
Do not abbreviate publishers’ names, except for those created by the publishers (e.g. AIChe, ASTM, IUPAC). Words such as Co., Inc., Publisher and Press are not essential.


Expanded names are also not essential.

*John Wiley & Sons or John Wiley or Wiley*

It is not necessary to repeat the publisher’s name for a book compiled by the organization that published it.


**Place of publication**
Give the city and state for US cities, or the city and country for others, unless the city is a major city and could not be confused with others of the same name. Use the two-letter abbreviations for states.

*Birmingham, UK*

*Boca Raton, FL*

*Cambridge, MA*

*Cambridge, UK*

*Chichester, UK*

*Dordrecht, Netherlands*

*Elmsford, NY*

*Englewood Cliffs, NJ*

*London*

*New York*

*Princeton, NJ*

*Springfield, MA*
Washington, DC

**Year**
Add the year at the end of the reference.

**Volume information**
Use the following abbreviations and spelled out forms:

- Abstract
- Chapter
- No.
- Paper
- Part

Vol. (for specific volumes, Vol. 4; Vols. 1, 2; Vols. 1 and 2; Vols. 3–5)

vols. (for a number of volumes, 4 vols.)

If a volume or part number refers to the volume or part of an entire series of books, this information is placed where a series number would normally appear and not in the volume field for the specific volume being cited.


If the book or set of books as a whole is the reference, do not include individual volume information.


**Pagination information**
If you are citing a chapter, give the complete page range.

pp 562–569.

If the book as a whole is the reference, page numbers need not be given.

**Miscellaneous information**
If you wish to include additional information about a book that is important for the reader to know, add it as in the following examples


Book in a language other than English


Translated chapter


Organic Syntheses collected volumes

These should be treated as books.

Kirk-Othmer Encyclopedia

Include the article title followed by a full stop (period), similar to the citation of a chapter title.


Series publications

Publications such as book series should be styled as books. Use the regular citation format for a book reference, but include information pertaining to the series.


If a volume or part number is given for a series of books instead of a series number, cite this information.


Online book

Include online location and access date. For a reference work updated with new content, include the date on which sections were posted or updated.


Online encyclopedia

5. **Chemical abstract.**
Use a semicolon to separate the periodical citation from a reference to its abstract (Chemical Abstracts).


6. **CD-ROM or DVD.**
Follow information for book or periodical as appropriate.

**Periodical**


**Book**


7. **Computer program.**
Computer programs can be dealt with as a book citation, but without chapters or pages.


**Commercial software or database**

*Mathematica*, version 5.1; software for technical computation; Wolfram Research: Champaign, IL, 2004.

8. **Conference paper, proceedings, poster session.**

**Full citation of published abstracts and proceedings**
This is as a book citation but the title field includes additional information.


Abstracts are slightly different; they do not usually have editors and the word ‘in’ is not used before the book title.

When the phrase ‘Proceedings of’ is part of the reference, include the publisher and place of publication. When a society sponsors a meeting, the society is assumed to be the publisher. If the place of the meeting and the place of publication are the same, additional publisher and location are not required.


CASSI citations
Proceedings and abstracts of meetings and conferences are indexed in CASSI. The reference format follows that for periodicals. CASSI gives the number of a meeting in ordinal form. Convert this number to an italic cardinal number and use it as the volume number, unless CASSI has indicated another volume number. Journal format can be used for references to preprint papers.


Unpublished conference paper
Dizman, B.; Elasri, M.O.; Mathias, L.J. Presented at the 227th National meeting of the American Chemical Society, Anaheim, CA, March 28–April 1, 2004; Paper POLY 229.


Unpublished conference presentation online (e.g. poster session)

On CD-ROM


**Electronic thesis**


12. Internet.

**Website**


**Document retrieved from website**


**Electronic list or newsgroup**
Chemical Information List Server, CHMINF-L@iubvm.ucs.indiana.edu (accessed Oct 13, 2004).
Computational Chemistry List, solvent discussion in archived messages of September 2003, chemistry@ccl.net (accessed Nov 10, 2004).

Molecular Diversity for Basic Research & Drug Discovery, mol-diversity@listserv.arizona.edu (accessed Nov 10, 2004).

Email
Cite as personal communication.

Solla, L.R. Cornell University, Ithaca, NY. Personal communication, 2005.

13. Journal article.

Author names
Include all author names, with surname first, then initials. With multiple authors, separate with semicolons. List the first ten authors followed by ‘et al.’.

Cotton, F.A.; Lin, P.B.
Schafer, F.W., Jr.
Fishman, W., ll.

Organization or committee as author
Acronyms for very well-known organizations may be used.


Article title
This is an optional element. Please consult the journal style sheet for your journal to see if titles are required. Not all examples in this guide give article titles. Capitalize main words in titles if used. This means nouns, pronouns, verbs, adjectives, adverbs, subordinating conjunctions but not coordinating conjunctions (‘and’, ‘but’, ‘or’, ‘nor’, ‘yet’, ‘so’) or articles (‘a’, ‘an’, ‘the’). Capitalize the ‘to’ in infinitives. Capitalize the first and last words of a title, regardless of the part of speech.


Journal title
Abbreviate according to the Chemical Abstracts Service Source Index (CASSI), and italicize. One-word titles are not abbreviated.

Journal published in a language other than English
Cite either by the non-English title or by a translated form.
*Nippon Ishikai Zasshi* or *J. Jpn. Med. Assoc.*


**Year of publication**
The year and following comma are bold.

**Volume number**
Volume number and following comma are italic.


For journals that have no volume numbers, include issue numbers, especially when the pagination of each issue begins with page 1. The issue number is not italicized.


**Issue number**
For periodicals in which each issue begins with page 1, include issue information (number or date) in the publication volume field. Issue information is roman, enclosed in parentheses, and follows the volume number and a space.


**Supplement**


**Pagination**
Give the complete page range, using all digits, with an en dash in between (2–15, 44–49, 103–107, 1376–1382, 11771–11779).

**Article printed in the English translation of a non-English journal**
Include reference to the original article, if possible, and use a semicolon to separate the two citations.


**Two or more companion publications**
Separate with a semicolon

**Online article**

For articles based on the print version of the journal, if you have viewed the online version only, add [Online] after the journal title.


**Article online in advance of print issue**


**Online-only journal**


14. **Nonscientific magazine or newspaper.**


15. **Patent.**

Ensure that the patent stage is indicated and that the pattern of the number follows that of the original document. If possible, include the title and *Chemical Abstracts* reference as well.


16. **Preprint.**

For articles retrieved from preprint servers:


17. **Software.**

*With producer location*

Without producer location (archive, especially)


Material in any stage preceding actual publication falls under this classification, as do personal communication and work not destined for publication. For material accepted for publication, use the phrase ‘in press’.


For material not yet accepted, use ‘unpublished work’, ‘submitted for publication’, or ‘to be submitted for publication’.


*Work not intended for publication*

Permission must be obtained before citing personal communication.

Henschler, L.X. University of Minnesota, Minneapolis, MN. Personal communication, 2001.


Messages sent by email are not considered personal communication.