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Title in English Ready for Publishing

A.Z. Surname, E. Surname & B. Surname

*Department of Mining Engineering, Middle East Technical University, Ankara, Turkey*

R. Surname

*Department of Geological Engineering, Hacettepe University, Ankara, Turkey*

ABSTRACT: Authors of papers to proceedings have to type these in a form suitable for direct photographic reproduction by the publisher. In order to ensure uniform style throughout the volume, all the papers have to be prepared strictly according to the instructions set below. The papers should be limited with 10 pages. Abstracts should be no longer than 200 words.

Keywords:

1.GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS

*1.1 Type area*

Please prepare the text using this template. The text should fit exactly into the type area of 187 x 270 mm (7.36" x 10.63"). The width of each column should be 90 mm (3.54"), not more and not less. Leave a gutter of 7 mm (0.28") between the two columns. The total width of the type area should be exactly 187 mm, and the height of the text on each page should be exactly 270 mm.

*l .2 Typeface, type size and indenting*

Use Times 12 point size and 13 point line spacing. Avoid using sans-serif fonts such as Gothic, Helvetica, or Univers. Except for headings; mathematical parameters (not log, sin, cos, or In); max.; d (in dx); etc.; and journal and book titles, which should all be italicised, use roman type. Bold should only be used to indicate vectors in mathematics. Never highlight any text. For tables, figure captions, and references, use small fonts (10 or 11 points). All text should be justified to the column width of 90 mm (3.54"). Indent the first line of each paragraph 5 mm (0.2"). Do not indent paragraphs after a heading or after a blank line. Never use letter spacing, and never use more than one space after each other.

2. LAYOUT OF THE TEXT

*2.1 Title of the paper*

Type the title of your paper at the top of the first page. Start the words of the title with an initial capital, and the rest should be in lower case. It should be no longer than 75 characters. Type the name(s) of the author(s) underneath the title. Initials should precede the surname. If any of the co-authors have the same affiliation as the first author, add his name after an & (or comma if more names follow). The author's affiliation should follow in the next line.

Write at the bottom of each page outside the type area a provisional page number.

*2.2 Abstract*

A 200-word abstract must be included at the beginning of every paper. As indicated by the translucent type area overlay, type the abstract's initial line 73 mm (2.87") from the top of the type area. Type the term ABSTRACT first, then the abstract, to ensure it fills both columns. Before beginning the paper's text (or first heading), leave two lines empty.

*2.3 Headings*

Type primary headings in capital letters (Roman) and secondary and tertiary headings in lower case italics. Type headings flush against the left margin of the relevant column. Leave two blank lines above and one beneath the primary headings and 18 points blank lines above and a 12-point blank line beneath the secondary headings. If a primary heading is directly followed by a secondary heading, only an 18-point blank line should be set between the two headings. Do not indent the heading or the first line of text following the heading. If a heading falls at the bottom of a column, transfer it to the top of the next column/page and leave open space at the bottom.

*2.4 Photographs, figures, equations and tables*

Number figures consecutively in the order in which reference is made to them in the text, making no distinction between diagrams and photographs. Figures should fit within the column width of either 90 mm (3.54") or within the type area width of 187 mm (7.36").

Figures, photographs, etc. should be pasted onto the typescript where you want them to appear in the text. Do not place them sideways on a page; however, if this cannot be avoided, no other text should appear on that page. Figures, etc. should not be centred but placed against the left margin. Leave about two lines of space between the actual text and figure (including caption). Never set any text in the same column next to a figure, table or photograph. The most convenient place for these items is at the top or bottom of the page. When pasting the figures, remember to place the actual lines of the figure immediately against the top of the type area; ignore the open space which may be present above the lines of the figure. Diagrams may also be printed from a file into the text. Line drawings (as well as photographic reproductions of these) should be in black (not grey) on white. Keep in mind that everything will be reduced to 75 per percent. Therefore, 2 mm should be the minimum size of the lettering. Lines should preferably be 0.2 mm (0.8") thick. Keep figures as simple as possible. Avoid excessive notes and designations.

Photographic reproductions cut from books or journals, photocopies of photographs and screened photographs are unacceptable. Do not scan photographs.

Set equations right against the left margin of the column and number them consecutively. Refer to equations by these numbers. Leave one blank line between equations and text, and between two equations.

Number tables consecutively and locate them close to the first reference to them in the text. Avoid abbreviations in column headings. Indicate units in the line immediately below the heading. Explanations should be given at the foot of the table, not within the table itself. Use only horizontal lines; align all headings to the left of their column and start these headings with an initial capital. Type the caption above the table to the same width as the table.

3. PREFERENCES, SYMBOLS AND UNITS

Consistency of style is very important. Note the spacing, punctuation and caps in all the examples below.

- References in the text: Figure l, Figures 2-4, 6, 8a, b (not abbreviated)

- References between parentheses: (Fig.l), (Figs 2-4,6, 8a, b), (Pl.l), (abbreviated)

- USA / UK / Netherlands / the Netherlands in-stead of U. S. A. /U.K./ The Netherlands

- Author & Author ( 1989) instead of Author and Author(1989)

- (Author 1989a, b, Author & Author 1987) in-stead of (Author, 1989a,b; Author and Author, 1987)

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Always use the official SI notations:

- kg / m / kJ / cm instead of kg. (Kg) / m. / kJ. (KJ) / cm.; 20° 16'32"SW instead of 20° 16' 32" SW

- 0.50 instead of 0,50 (used in French text); 9000 instead of 9,000 but if more than 10,000: 10,000 in-stead of 10000

- 14C instead of C14 / C-14 arid BP/BC/AD instead of B. P/B. C./A. D.

- x 20 instead of x20 / X20 / x20 / x 20; 4 + 5 >

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4 NOTES

These should be avoided. Insert the information in the text. In tables the following reference marks are used: , \*, etc., and the actual footnotes are set directly underneath the table.

5 CONCLUSIONS

Conclusions should state concisely the most important propositions of the paper as well as the author's views of the practical implications of the results.

REFERENCES

In the text, place the authors' surnames (without initials) and the date of publication in parentheses. At the end of the paper, list all references in alphabetical order, underneath the heading REFERENCES. The references should be typed in small text (10 pt), and the second and further lines should be indented 5 mm (0.2").

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Sugawara, K. and Obara, Y., 1999. Draft ISRM suggested method for in-situ stress measurement using the compact conical-ended borehole overcoring (CCBO) technique. International Journal of Rock Mechanics and Mining Sciences, 36 (3), 307-322.

Ünal, E., Özkan, İ. and Ulusay, R., 1992. Characterization of weak, stratified and clay bearing rock masses. ISRM Symposium: Eurock'92 - Rock Characterization, 14-17 September 1992, Chester, U.K., J.A.Hudson (ed.), British Geotechnical Society, London, 330-335.

Goodman, R.E., 1989. Introduction to Rock Mechanics. John Wiley and Sons, New York, 2nd edn., 562 pp.

Ramamurthy, T. 1993. Strength, modulus responses of anisotropic rocks. Comprehensive Rock Engineering, J.A. Hudson (ed.), Pergamon, Oxford, Vol.1, 313-329.

Ranken, R.E. and Ghaboussi, J., 1975. Tunnel design considerations: Analysis of stresses and deformations around advancing tunnels. Final Report to Federal Railroad Administration, Report No. FRA OR&D 75-84, Department of Transportation, Washington, DC, 169 pp.

Sönmez, H., 1996. T.K.İ.-E.L.İ. Soma Linyitleri açık işletmelerinde eklemli kaya kütlesi içindeki şevlerin duraylılığının değerlendirilmesi. Yüksek Mühendislik Tezi (yayımlanmamış), Hacettepe Üniversitesi, Fen Bilimleri Enstitüsü, Jeoloji Mühendisliği Anabilim Dalı, Ankara, 99 s.

Hoek, E., 2000. Practical Rock Engineering, Course notes by Evert Hoek. http://www.rocscience.com

Bieniawski, Z.T., 1994. Kişisel görüşme. The Penn State University, State College, Pa. USA.