

# An ASME Journal Article Created Using L<sup>A</sup>T<sub>E</sub>X<sub>2</sub><sub>ε</sub> in ASME Format for Testing Your Figures

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*This is the abstract. This article illustrates preparation of ASME paper using L<sup>A</sup>T<sub>E</sub>X<sub>2</sub><sub>ε</sub>. An abstract for an ASME paper should be less than 150 words and is normally in italics. Please use this template to test how your figures will look on the printed journal page of the Journal of Mechanical Design. The Journal will no longer publish papers that contain errors in figure resolution. These usually consist of unreadable or fuzzy text, and pixilation or rasterization of lines. This template identifies the specifications used by JMD some of which may not be easily duplicated; for example, ASME actually uses Helvetica Condensed Bold, but this is not generally available so for the purpose of this exercise Helvetica is adequate. However, reproduction of the journal page is not the goal, instead this exercise is to verify the quality of your figures. Notice that this abstract is to be set in 9pt Times Italic, single spaced and right justified.*

## **Nomenclature**

- A You may include nomenclature here.  
α There are two arguments for each entry of the nomenclature environment, the symbol and the definition.

The primary text heading is boldface and flushed left with the left margin. The spacing between the text and the

heading is two line spaces.

## **1 Introduction**

According to Leatherbarrow [1], there is nothing.  
According to Nilsson [2], there are none.  
According to Burrell [3], there is everything else.  
According to Gavel [4], there is everything.  
According to Dandekar [5], there is something.  
According to Ridgway [6], there is a little.

## **References**

- [1] Leatherbarrow, R. J., and Fersht, A. R., 1986. "Protein engineering". *Protein Engineering*, **1**(1), pp. 7–16.
- [2] Nilsson, B., Moks, T., Jansson, B., Abrahmsén, L., Elmblad, A., Holmgren, E., Henrichson, C., Jones, T. A., and Uhlén, M., 1987. "A synthetic igg-binding domain based on staphylococcal protein a". *Protein engineering*, **1**(2), pp. 107–113.
- [3] Burrell, R. E., Morris, L. R., Apte, P. S., Sant, S. B., and Gill, K. S., 2000. Formed by depositing an anti-microbial, biocompatible metal by vapor deposition techniques to produce atomic disorder in the coating such that a sustained release of metal ions sufficient to produce an anti-microbial effect is achieved, Jan. 25. US Patent 6,017,553.

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- [4] Gavel, Y., and von Heijne, G., 1990. "Sequence differences between glycosylated and non-glycosylated asn-x-thr/ser acceptor sites: implications for protein engineering". *Protein engineering*, **3**(5), pp. 433–442.
- [5] Dandekar, T., and Argos, P., 1992. "Potential of genetic algorithms in protein folding and protein engineering simulations". *Protein Engineering*, **5**(7), pp. 637–645.
- [6] Ridgway, J. B., Presta, L. G., and Carter, P., 1996. "knobs-into-holes engineering of antibody ch3 domains for heavy chain heterodimerization". *Protein engineering*, **9**(7), pp. 617–621.