

Instruction for Preparing Manuscripts in Jurnal Metris

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Article Info	Abstract
<i>Article history:</i> Received dd mm yyyy Accepted dd mm yyyy <i>Keywords:</i> Up to five keywords should also be included.	<i>This article presents an illustration of how to prepare your paper using MS-WORD. Your Manuscript should be written in Bahasa Indonesia or English. The length of the manuscript should be one-spaced and not exceed 15 pages in this format using A4 paper. The title page should include a succinct title, the authors, and an abstract of around 250 words at the beginning of the manuscript. The abstract should be written in English. The affiliation, postal address, and zip code, as well as e-mail address should be listed below each author's name. The paper begins with a title that uses 18pt Times New Roman. The remainder of the paper should be typed in 10pt Times New Roman. If you have any questions on the format, do not hesitate to send a message to the editors.</i>

1. INTRODUCTION

The Introduction should provide a clear background, a clear statement of the problem, the relevant literature on the subject, the proposed approach or solution, and the new value of research which is innovation. It should be understandable to colleagues from a broad range of scientific disciplines.

Section headings should be concise and numbered sequentially, using a decimal system for subsections. Emphasized words should be italicized, but such emphasis should be sparingly used.

2. METHODOLOGY

Describe the research process, research design, and research chronology. To ensure that the explanation is accepted by science, the research course description needs to be backed up by references. A theory section establishes the groundwork for future research and should build upon the background information already covered in the Introduction rather than restating it. A section on calculations shows how a theoretical foundation is developed practically.

2.1 SECOND-LEVEL HEADING

The next level of heading is boldface with upper and lower case letters. The heading is flushed left with the left margin.

2.1.1 Third-Level Heading

The third level of heading follows the style of the second-level heading. Avoid using more than a third for heading.

2.2 EQUATION

Equations should be italicized and numbered consecutively beginning with (1) to the end of the paper, including any appendices. The number should be enclosed in parenthesis and set flush right on the same line as the equation

$$X+Y = Z \quad \dots\dots\dots (1)$$

3 RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Research findings are explained, and a thorough discussion is also provided. Results can be shown in ways that are easy for the reader to understand, such as tables, graphs, and figures. There are multiple sub-chapters in which to examine this. The current international system should be adhered to when choosing the unit of measurement. Every figure and table in the text should be active and editable by the editor, and they should be presented individually at the end of each page.

3.1 FIGURE AND TABLE



Each figure and table should be referred to in the content of your manuscript (see Figure 1 and Table 2 for illustration). Each figure should have a caption below the figure, while the caption of a

Figure 1.

The caption of the figure should appear at the bottom of the figure

table should appear at the top of the table. The words in each caption should be written in lowercase except for the first character of the first word. All figures should be numbered consecutively and captioned.

Table 1.

A table should have a clear caption at the top of the table.

No.	Result1		Result2		
	Shop 1	Shop 2	Shop 1	Shop 2	Shop 3
1	2.2	3.4	3.2	5.4	4.4

4 CONCLUSION

The conclusion should be explained clearly. The suggestion placed after the conclusion contains a recommendation on the research done or an input that can be used directly by the consumer.

CITATION AND REFERENCE

The styles of references and citations should follow the Name-Years System (Harvard System). All references should be to the most pertinent and up-to-date sources. Please use a consistent format for references. Please double-check: every citation in the text must match up to an entry in the reference list and vice-versa. References must always be given in sufficient detail for the reader to locate the work cited (see below for formats).

REFERENCE

1. Bridger R.S., 1995. *Introduction to Ergonomics*. New York: McGraw-Hill. **(Book)**
2. Kroemer, K.H.E. 2003. Engineering Anthropometry. In *Occupational Ergonomics: Principles of Work Design*. (pp.9-1 – 9.27).
3. Iskandar, W. 2007. Design and prototype fabrication of Automated Guided Vehicle. *Tugas Akhir*. Jakarta: Universitas Katolik Indonesia Jakarta. **(Unpublished thesis)**
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5. Mokdad, M. 2002. Anthropometric study of Algerian farmers. *Journal of Industrial Ergonomics*, 29: 331-341. **(Journal)**
6. Widyanti, A., Aulia, Yassierli, Iridiastati, H. 2007. Pengembangan model antropometri dimensi lingkaran tubuh berdasarkan data linier dengan menggunakan kombinasi pengukuran manual dan digital. *Prosiding Seminar Nasional Ergonomi* (pp. 37 -36). Bandung: Universitas Pasundan. **(Proceeding)**