Over the course of your career, you’ll write “instructions” constantly

Protocols for how to perform experiments or do data analysis
Methods sections for papers and talks
Work procedures for subordinates
Lesson plans for teaching
Management plans for projects

The purpose of written instructions is to get somebody to do something in exactly the right way
Instructions must include:

The “ingredients”
The equipment needed

Instructions should emphasize:

Hazardous materials or conditions
Possible fail points or likely mistakes
Instructions should have an obvious logical structure

Chronology (first to last)

Priority (most important to least important)

Each step should consist of only one discrete action

1. Place all dry ingredients in a medium bowl
2. Stir with a fork to mix ingredients thoroughly
3. Make a well in the center of the ingredients
4. Add the egg yolks, sugar, and vanilla to the well
5. On medium speed, beat with an electric mixer for 3 minutes
6. Gradually add the whipping cream while continuing to beat the mixture for an additional 5 minutes
Point out possible failure points or likely mistakes

Build in checkpoints so the user can assess progress and insure success

1. After adding the reagent, check the pH—it should be at least 5.2.
2. After shaking, the fluid should be bright green (between 8 and 10 on the color scale).
3. Before adding the solvent, be sure the fume hood is ON.
Avoid ambiguous language—think about how readers will interpret your words

Advice from Celia’s grandmother: “It’s impossible to make anything foolproof, because fools are so ingenious.”

No jargon! Use the simplest word that accurately and unambiguously conveys your meaning

Lost in Jargon
To recap:

Analyze the audience—what do they already know? What will confuse them?

Be sure to list all “ingredients” and all “equipment”

Include only one action per step

Write precisely and use familiar language

Remember IITMAFBFASI—but still try

Notes: