

Terms and Definitions _____ Paper

Absorbency

The ability of paper to absorb fluids such as water or printing ink

Banknote paper

Highly resistant, age-resistant, suitable for 4-colour printing, with watermark and other falsification safeguards such as embedded metal strip. Often containing cotton fibres

Bible paper

Woodfree, sometimes rag-containing speciality printing paper with a low grammage, mostly with a high filler content

Carbon paper

Carbon paper is a thin paper with a waxy coating, that is used to produce carbon copies on typewriters or other office equipment. Carbon base paper is made from chemical pulp

Carbonless copy paper

Paper that permits making multiple copies without intervening layers of carbon paper. The paper translates pressure into a dye reaction which transfers the image to the copy. Carbonless copy papers are mainly used for continuous form sets,, for vouchers to be dispatched by post and for payment forms. In the US and some other countries, carbonless copy paper is also called NCR paper.

Coated paper

The uniform application of a coating yields a more even and more closed surface of printing papers, which is suitable for the reproduction of fine screen artwork. The coating is applied in separate coaters or in the paper machine

Impressed watermark

Semi-genuine watermark made in the paper machine press section using engraved rolls while the web is still wet

ISO brightness

The brightness of paper and board measured at a wavelength of 457 nanometres under standard conditions.

Label papers

Mostly one-side coated papers which must be printable in 4-colour offset and gravure printing. These papers are usually suitable for varnishing, bronzing and punching and sometimes also feature wet strength and alkali resistance (See "Wet strength and alkali resistant paper") in order to en-sure the removal of the labels e.g. in the bottle rinsing machines of breweries

Lamination

Laminating paper or board with foil, plastics etc

Multi-layer web forming

Usually applied to a board machine on which several webs are combined into one
NCR paper—Non Carbon Required. See Carbonless copy paper.

Packaging paper

A generic term used for many type of paper-based materials which are used in the packaging industry. Burst and tear strength are of utmost importance followed closely by the print quality of the paper because many packaging are utilized as some type of advertising or identification. Water resistance,

absorption, etc are also characteristics that might require a special paper type or coating in the packaging industry.

Printing paper

Printing paper is another generic term that simply describes a type of material for printed information. Opacity, printability, surface texture, and strength are several factors that are evaluated when determining the appropriate medium. Additionally the speed of manufacturing and printing has to be taken into account to ensure that the medium can be printed at the appropriate speeds in relationship to the cost drivers.

Printability

Describes how smoothly paper runs in a printing press and the quality of the printed image

Ream

Unit consisting of 500 identical sheets of paper

Runnability

How smoothly paper runs through a paper machine or printing press (also how well cartons run on an automatic packaging line)

Sheeter

Machine for cutting the paper web into sheets

Recovery rate

Volume of paper recovered as a percentage of volume of paper consumed

Virgin fibre

Wood fibre never before used to make pulp, paper or board. Also primary fibre (cf. secondary fibre)

Web glazing

Imparting a gloss to the paper web; calendering