

# Exhibit B



A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q R S T U V W X Y Z

A

Abrasion Resistance	The level at which paper can withstand continuous scuffing or rubbing.
Absorption	The properties within paper that cause it to absorb liquids (inks, water, etc.) which come in contact with it.
Accordion Fold	A binding term describing a method of folding paper. When unfolded it looks like the folds of an accordion.
Acetate Proof	A transparent, acetate printing proof used to reproduce anticipated print colors on a transparent acetate sheet. Also called color overeat proof.
Arid Free	Paper made in a neutral pH system, usually buffered with calcium carbonate. This increases the longevity of the paper.
Acidity	Degree of acid found in a given paper substance measured by pH level. From 0 to 7 is classified acid as opposed to 7 to 14, which is classified alkaline.
Against the Grain	A right angle to which the fiber direction of a piece of paper lies. Folding with, not against, the grain is recommended.
Airdried Paper	Paper that is dried by circulating hot air around it with little or no tension or restraint on the paper. This gives the paper a hard cookie finish typical of bond papers.
Alcohol/Alcohol Substitutes	Liquids added to the fountain solution of a printing press to reduce the surface tension of water.
Aluminum Plate	A metal press plate used for moderate to long runs in offset lithography to carry the image.
Announcement Cards	Cards of paper with matching envelopes generally used for social stationery, announcements, weddings, greetings, etc.
Antique Finish	A paper finish, usually used in book and cover papers, that has a tactile surface. Usually used in natural white or creamwhite colors.
Apron	Extra space at the binding edge of a foldout, usually on a French fold, which allows folding and flipping without interfering with the copy.
Archival	Acid free or neutral paper that includes a minimum of 2% calcium carbonate to increase the longevity of the paper.
Artificial Parchment	Paper produced with poorly formed formation.
Artwork	A general term used to describe materials prepared and readied for print.
Ascenders	The tops of lower case letters such as: b, d, h and t.

[Back to Top](#)

B

Back Cylinder Pressure	Additional pressure applied through the impression cylinder assisting the image transfer to the press sheet.
Backbone	The back of a bound book; also called the spine.
Backing Up	Printing the reverse side of a sheet already printed on one side.

## K

Kerning	A method in composition of changing the spacing between type; brings the type closer together.
Key Plate	In color printing, the plate used as a guide for the register of other colors. It normally contains the most detail.
Keyline	In artwork, an outline drawing of finished art to indicate the exact shape, position and size for such elements as halftones, line sketches, etc. . .
Kiss Impression	Printing performed with only slight pressure. The normal procedure for quality printing.
Kiss Pressure	The minimum pressure at which proper ink transfer is possible.
Kiss-Cut	Partial cut through.
Kraft Process	A chemical pulping process that cooks down the tree to remove lignin, retaining the fibers for paper making. Free sheet papers are made in the kraft process.

## L

Label Paper	Paper used for labeling applications. It may or may not have pressure sensitive adhesive backing added to the sheet.
Laid Dandy Roll	A dandy roll made for the purpose of imparting a laid finish to paper. It is composed of wires running parallel to the roll's axis and attached to the frame by evenly spaced chain wires that encircle the circumference of the roll. The laid wires are affixed on top of the transverse chain wires, rather than being wove over and under them.
Laid Paper	Term describes the finish imparted by a dandy roll which features wires parallel to its axis that impress the paper during manufacture to produce a permanent watermark. The wires which produce the laid effect are situated parallel on the dandy roll and are not interwoven with the traverse chain wires which encircle the dandy roll's circumference, meaning the cross direction.
Laminated	Paper that is developed by fusing one or more layers of paper together to the desired thickness and quality.
Lap	The slightly extended areas of printing surfaces in color plates, which make for easier registration of color.
Lap Register	A register achieved by overlaying a narrow strip of the second color over the first color, at the points of joining.
Last Color Down	The last color printed.
Layout	The drawing or sketch of a proposed printed piece. In platemaking, a sheet indicating the settings for a step and repeat machine.
Layout Sheet	The imposition form; it indicates the sequence and positioning of negatives on the flat, which corresponds to printed pages on the press sheet. Once the sheet is folded, pages will be in consecutive order.
Leaders	In composition, rows of dashes or dots to guide the eye across the page. Used in tabular work, programs, tables of contents, etc.
Leight	The ability of an ink to flow.
Letterpress Printing	Also known as relief typographic printing, letterpress printing employs the use of type or designs cast or engraved in relief (raised) on a variety of surfaces which can include metal, rubber, and wood. Opposite of intaglio printing, in letterpress printing the ink is applied to the raised printing surface. Non-printing areas or spaces are recessed. Impressions are made in various ways. On a platen press the impressions are made by pressure against a flat area of type or plate. Flat bed cylinder press printing uses the pressure of a cylinder rolling across a flat area of type or plate to create the impression. A rotary web press uses a plate that has been stereotyped (molded into a curved form) which presses against another cylinder carrying the paper.
Levelness	The evenness of a paper determined by the fiber distribution.
Library Binding	A book bound in accordance with the standards of the American Library Association, having strong endpapers, muslin-reinforced end signatures, sewing with four-cord thread, cotton flannel backlining, and covers of Gaxton buckram cloth, with round corners.
Lift	Maximum number of sheets handled by operator of guillotine cutting machine or by paper handler loading paper for printing.
Lightfastness	The degree to which a paper or printed piece will resist a change in color when exposed to light.
Lignin	The "glue" that binds the cells of the tree and creates its structure. This product is removed in the kraft process. Approximately one third of the tree is lignin.

Likeledness	Noticably similar side to side color and finish of a sheet of paper.
Line Copy	Any copy suitable for reproduction without using a halftone screen.
Line Drawing	A drawing containing no grays or middle tones. In general, any drawing that can be reproduced without the use of halftone techniques.
Line Negative	A negative made from line copy.
Linear Paper	A watermarkked sheet with lines to guide the user.
Lintch Finish Paper	A paper composed to have a surface resembling lintch cloth.
Lining	The material which is pasted down on the backbone (spine) of a book to be casebound, after it has been sewn, glued off, and then rounded. It reinforces the glue and helps hold signatures together.
Lint	Small fuzzy particles in paper.
Lip	The allowance for overlap of one-half of the open side edge of a folded section, needed for sewn and saddlestitch binding, for feeding the sections; also called lap.
Lithographic Image	An ink receptive image on the lithographic press plate; the design or drawing on stone or a metal plate.
Lithographic Papers	See offset papers.
Lithography	A generic term for any printing process in which the image area and the nonimage area exist on the same plane (plate) and are separated by chemical repulsion.
Localized Watermark	Achieved by arranging the design on the dandy roll to leave a watermark at a predetermined place on the sheet.
Logo	A mark or symbol created for an individual, company, or product that translates the impression of the body it is representing into a graphic image.
Long Grain	Paper made with the machine direction in the longest sheet dimension.
Long Ink	An ink that has good flow on ink rollers of a press. If the ink is too long, it breaks up into filaments on the press, and causes flying as on a newspaper press.
Longevity	Degree of permanence.
Longfold	To fold a sheet lengthwise in the direction of the grain.
Loose Back	A popular style of binding in which the spine binding material is not glued to the binding edge of the sheets.
Loose Register	Color that fits "loosely"; positioning (register) is not critical.
Low Bulk	Refers to paper's somewhat thinner than the usual papers of the same weight, having a smooth surface, and which is a "thin" sheet.
Low-Key Picture	A continuous tone photo made up of predominantly shadow areas of the same tone.

[Back to Top](#)

## M

M	Symbol in the paper industry designating 1,000. Usually used to designate 1,000 sheets or two reams of fine paper.
Machine Direction	Establishes the grain direction, which is always parallel with the travel of the paper over the wire.
Machine Dried	Process of drying paper on the paper machine as opposed to air drying the paper after removal from the machine.
Machine Finish	Finish that is obtained while the paper is on the paper machine. Expressed as M.F. Different finishes are obtained by the number of times paper is passed through the rollers, either dry or wet.
Magenta	Hue of a subtractive primary and a 4-color process ink. It reflects or transmits blue and red light and absorbs green light.
Magenta Screen	A dyed contact screen, used for making halftones.
Make-ready	In printing presses, all work done prior to running; adjusting the feeder, grippers, side guide, putting ink in the fountain, etc. Also, in letterpress, the building up of the press form, so that the heavy and light areas print with the correct impression.
Making Order	A paper that is not available off the supplier's shelf, but they will produce it when ordered. Making orders for special sizes, colors and weights of paper are subject to small minimums.

## Pulp & Paper Glossary

Browse below the most comprehensive collection of technical and commercial terms used in the pulp, paper, printing, publishing, and related industries. PaperIndex Glossary has definitions of **more than 1,600 terms** including some obscure and many popular & frequently-used terms.

A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q R S T U V W X Y Z

### Label

A slip of paper or other material to be affixed to a container or article.

### Label Paper

One-sided machine-coated or cast-coated paper for making labels.

### Laboratory Conditioning

The exposure or seasoning of paper to accurately controlled and specified atmospheric conditions in the test laboratory, so that its moisture content is in equilibrium with the surrounding atmosphere.

### Lacquer

A solution in an organic solvent of a natural or synthetic resin. Application of lacquer gives papers a greater gloss and stiffness.

### Laid

The finish imparted by a dandy roll that impresses the paper during manufacture to produce a permanent watermark. The wires, which produce the laid effect, are situated parallel on the dandy roll.

### Laid Finish

A parallel lined paper that has a look of handmade papers.

### Laid Lines

Close light lines in laid paper formed by the laid wires of the laid mould or dandy roll.

### Laid Paper

Paper with a prominent pattern of ribbed lines in the finished sheet.

### Laminate

Material used to bond together two or more layers of paper or paperboard.

### Laminated Paper

Paper formed by bonding a layer of paper to another layer, which may be a sheet of paper, metal or plastic.

### Laser Engraving

A paper cutting technique whereby laser technology is utilized to cut away certain unmasked areas of the paper.

### Laser Paper

Paper that has been engineered for optimal performance in xerographic or laser-based imaging devices.

### Laser Printing

Xerographic printing where a modulated laser ray is projected on to a photoconductive cylinder or belt by a rotating mirror. The laser serves to produce the electrostatic latent image, which is developed with toners.

### Latex

A water dispersion of high polymers from natural or synthetic rubber. Used in paper manufacturing for coating, adhesive, and as a barrier.

### Leaders

The dots or dashes used in type to guide the eye from one set of type to the next.

### Leaf Stamping

A metal die, either (flat, or embossed).

### Leaves

Individual sheets of paper.

### Ledger Paper

A grade of business paper generally used in accounting for keeping records. It is similar to bond paper in its erasure and writing characteristics.

### Letterpress Printing

A printing process in which ink is applied to paper, paperboard, or film from raised portions of printing plates or type.

### Lightfastness

The rate at which a pigment or colored paper fades in sunlight.

### Light-Sheet Interaction

When light falls on any material, a part of it is reflected, another part is absorbed and the rest is transmitted through the body of the material. In case of paper, only the reflected and transmitted fractions are of importance.

**Light-Weight Coated Paper**

Paper produced from mechanical and chemical pulp and coated to provide a high-quality printing surface. LWC papers are used for magazines, catalogues and advertising materials.

**Lightweight Coating**

Coating applied at a coat weight of 7-10 g/m<sup>2</sup> on one or both sides of the paper.

**Lightweight Paper**

Paper manufactured in weights below the minimum basis weight considered as standard for that grade.

**Lignin**

One of the three main constituents of wood, along with cellulose and hemi-cellulose. Lignin acts as the cementing agent in wood, binding the cellulose fibers together and lignin is largely responsible for the strength and rigidity of plants.

**Lime Kiln**

An important section of a Kraft mill's chemical recovery system. Lime sludge (calcium carbonate) is burnt in the lime kiln to produce lime.

**Lime Sludge**

Sludge of calcium carbonate (CaCO<sub>3</sub>) formed during the preparation of white liquor in the chemical pulping process.

**Line Art**

Black and white illustration, with no continuous tones (or greys).

**Linear Laid Paper**

A watermarked sheet with lines to guide the user.

**Linen**

Cuttings and threads of linen cloth used for the manufacture of high-quality rag content paper.

**Linen Finish**

A paper surface design made by embossing the paper with a linen cloth pattern.

**Liner**

Packaging board used as a surface layer on corrugated board.

**Linerboard**

The grade of paperboard used for the exterior facings of corrugated board. Used in the manufacture of corrugated and solid fiber shipping containers, linerboard is made predominantly on a Fourdrinier machine. It is used by the packaging industry as a facing material for containers.

**Lint**

The material removed from paper due to linting.

**Linters**

Linters are the short fibers left on the cotton seed after the longer fibers have been removed. The fibers are cleaned and processed into pulp sheets.

**Liquid Packaging Board, Milk stock**

Plastic-coated board used for the packaging liquids, such as milk and juice.

**Lithocoated Paper**

A paper that is coated with a special water-resistant material, which is able to withstand the lithographic printing process.

**Localized Watermark**

Achieved by placement of design on the dandy roll to leave a watermark at the same position on each sheet after cutting.

**Loft Dried Papers**

A form of air drying where paper is festooned on poles to dry without tension.

**Long Fiber Pulp**

A general term given to pulp produced from softwoods such as pine.

**Long Life Paper**

Paper made in accordance with ISO standards (ISO 9706) to achieve the characteristics of permanence.

**Longfold**

A lengthwise fold in the direction of the grain.

**Look-through**

The appearance of Paper when held up against the transmitted light. It reveals whether the paper formation is even and uniform.

**Low Finish**

Paper with by low light reflectance. Low-finish papers have low or no glaze or gloss.

**LPB**

Liquid Packaging Board - plastic-coated board used for the packaging liquids, such as milk and juice.

**LWC**

Light-Weight Coated Paper - paper produced from mechanical and chemical pulp and coated to provide a higher quality printing surface. LWC papers are used for

magazines, catalogues and advertising materials.

Share this page with your colleagues and friends



## Start Download

Download safely from the Chrome Web Store.

mydocstopdf.com

OPEN



### For Buyers

- Submit RFQ
- Find Suppliers
- Browse Products
- Manage Quotations

### For Suppliers

- Find Buyers
- Manage Inquiries
- Showcase Products

### Need Help?

- FAQ
- Sitemap
- Customer Care

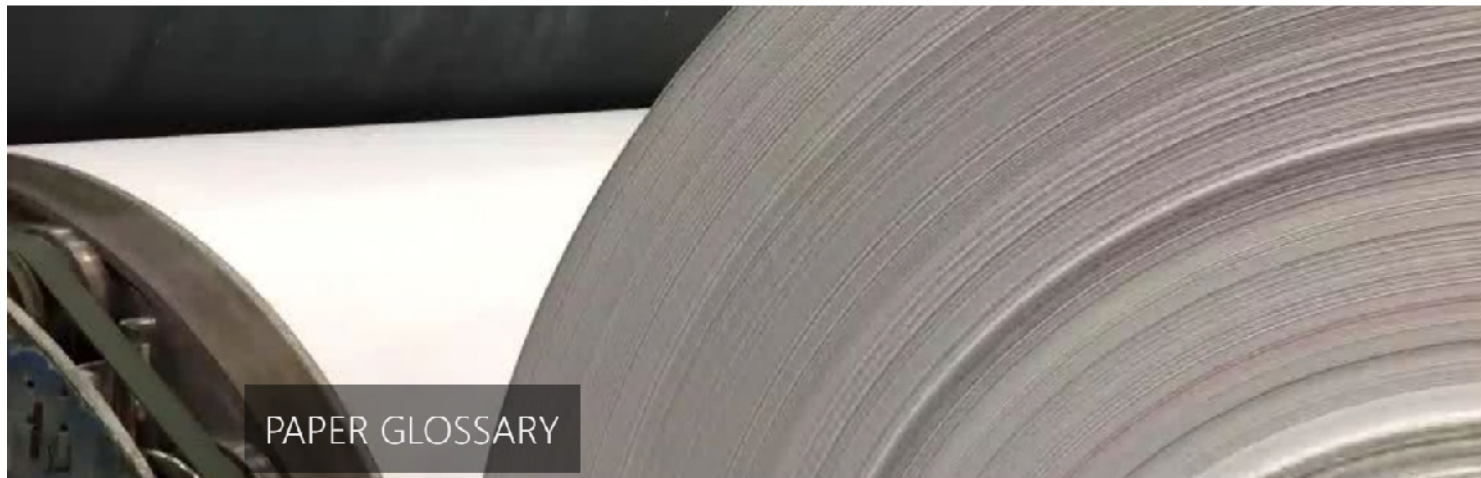
### Useful Links

- Safe Trading Guidelines
- Academy
- Industry Events
- Terms of Service
- Disclaimer
- Privacy Policy
- Copyright Notice
- Link Policy

Follow us on social networks



© 2005 - 2020 PaperIndex.com. All rights reserved.  
PaperIndex name and logo are trademarks of PaperIndex.com



## PAPER GLOSSARY

### Accordian Fold

A bindery term where two or more parallel folds open like an accordion.

### Acid Free

A paper that has no acidity and no residual acid producing chemicals. Papers manufactured to a pH of higher than 7.0 (neutral).

### Adhesive Bound

Book binding technique that uses glue or hot melt glue to hold each page or signature together and into the cover of the book

### AF & PA

American Forest & Paper Association. An organization that coordinates the many different needs of the broad based paper and paperboard industry.

### Against The Grain

Folding or feeding paper at right angles to the grain direction of the paper.

### Antique Finish

A very rough uncoated paper finish, obtained on the paper machine with little wet pressing or machine calendering; can also serve as a prefix to other finishes, implying a rougher than usual finish, such as antique or vellum.

### Archival Paper

A paper that has long-standing qualities - acid free, lignin free, usually with good color retention. Archival papers must meet national standards for performance. The expected life of archival paper is more than 100 years.

### Backing Up

Printing the reverse side of a sheet already printed on one side.

### Bagasse

Crushed sugar cane or fiber used in papermaking. An alternative fiber to trees.

### Basis Weight

The weight in pounds of a ream of paper; typically consisting of 500 sheets cut to its basic size.

### Beater



In printing presses, the device which stores and supplies ink to the inking rollers.

### Ink Holdout

An important printing paper quality - the ability to keep ink on top of the paper's surface. An inked image printed on paper with a high degree of ink holdout will dry by oxidation rather than absorption.

### Ink Jet Printing

In digital printing, a plateless printing system that produces images directly on paper from digital data using streams of very fine drops of dyes which are controlled by digital

### Ink Jet Printing

In digital printing, a plateless printing system that produces images directly on paper from digital data using streams of very fine drops of dyes which are controlled by digital signals to produce images on paper.

### Interleaves (slip sheets)

Paper inserted between sheets as they come off the printing press to prevent transfer of wet ink from one to the other. Also, accessory sheets between parts in a form.

### Jog

To align sheets of paper into a compact pile.

### Junior Carton

A package of reamed sealed, cut size paper packed 8 to 10 reams per carton.

### Justify

To make a line (or lines) of text copy fit both margins exactly.

### Kerning

A method in composition of changing the spacing between type.

### Key Plate

In color printing, the plate used as a guide for the register of other colours. It normally contains the most detail.

### Keyline

In artwork, an outline drawing of finished art to indicate the exact shape, position and size for such elements as halftones, line sketches, etc.

### Kiss Impression

Printing performed with only slight pressure. The normal procedure for quality printing.

### Kiss-Cut

Partial cut through.

### Label

Paper coated on one side, used for labeling applications.

### Laid

Term describes the finish imparted by a dandy roll which features wires parallel to its axis that impress the paper during manufacture to produce a permanent watermark.

### Laminated

Paper that is created by fusing one or more layers of paper together to the desired thickness. Often other substances like thin sheets of metal, plastic are fused to paper.

### Letterpress

Also known as relief typographic printing, letterpress printing employs the use of type or designs cast or engraved in relief (raised) on a variety of surfaces which can include metal, rubber, and wood. Opposite of intaglio printing, in letterpress printing the ink is applied to the raised printing surface. Non-printing areas or spaces are recessed. Impressions are made in various ways. On a platen press the impressions are made by pressure against a flat area of type or plate. Flat bed cylinder press printing uses the pressure of a cylinder rolling across a flat area of type or plate to create the impression. A rotary web press uses a plate that has been stereotyped (molded into a curved form) which presses against another cylinder carrying the

paper

### Lift

Maximum number of sheets handled by operator of guillotine cutting machine or by paper handler loading paper for printing.

### Lightfastness

The degree to which a paper or printed piece will resist a change in colour when exposed to light.

### Lignin

The glue that binds the cells of the tree and creates its structure. Approximately one third of the tree is lignin.

### Likesidedness

Noticeably similar side-to-side colour and finish of a sheet of paper.

### Linen Finish

A paper embossed to have a surface resembling linen cloth.

### Lithography

A generic term for any printing process in which the image area and the non-image area exist on the same plane (plate) and are separated by chemical repulsion.

### Localised Watermark

Achieved by arranging the design on the dandy roll to leave a watermark at a predetermined place on the sheet.

### Long Grain

Paper made with the machine direction in the longest sheet dimension.

### Loose Register

Colour that fits loosely; positioning (register) is not critical.

### M

Symbol in the paper industry designating 1,000. Usually used to designate 1,000 sheets or two reams of fine paper.

### Mweight

Weight of 1,000 sheets of paper at a given size and basis weight. Is defined as the weight in pounds of 1000 sheets of paper of a given basis weight and size (dimensions). M is the Roman numeral for 1000. Makeready In printing presses, all work done prior to running.

### Making Order

A paper that is not available off the supplier's shelf, but they will produce it when ordered. Making orders for special sizes, colours and weights of paper are subject to small minimums.

### Matte Finish

A coated paper with a low level of gloss compared to enamel or gloss finishes.

### Merchant

A company designated by a paper mill to represent and distribute their products and services to printers and publishers.

### Micrometer

A device for accurately measuring the thickness (caliper) of paper.

### Mottle

Finish which exhibits high and low spots or glossy and dull areas on the printed sheet.

### Neutral PH

Offset papers manufactured with a pH of 6.0 to 8.0 on a scale of 0 to 14.0. Neutral pH factors are built into paper as a minimum value, to increase stability and improve permanence for use in printing of archival records.

### Offset Lithography

The most common form of lithographic printing. To print, the ink is offset (transferred) from the plate onto a rubber blanket

## **Glossary of Papermaking Terms**

### **ABRASION RESISTANCE**

Ability of paper product to withstand abrasion. Measured by determining degree and rate that a sample loses weight under specific rubbing action of an abrading substance, such as an craser.

### **ABSORBENCY**

Property of pulp, paper, and its constituents and products that permits the entrainment and retention of other materials it contacts, such as liquid, gaseous and solid substances.

### **ACCEPTS**

Stock after it has been subjected to some cleaning processes.

### **AFTER DRYERS**

The bank of dryers positioned after intermediate or sizing rolls.

### **AGITATOR**

(1) Propeller or agitating shaft for stirring the pulp suspension in a chest or tank. (2) A rotating device for mixing fluids and fluid suspension in a tank or chest.

### **AIR DRY (a.d.)**

Weight of moisture-free pulp or paper plus a nominal 10% moisture based on traditional assumption that this amount of moisture exists when they come into equilibrium with the atmosphere.

### **AIR DRYING**

A method of drying the paper web on the paper machine by blowing air along the direction of the web.

### **ALUM**

Papermaking chemical commonly used for precipitating rosin size onto pulp fibres to impart water-resistant properties (when used for water treatment) to the paper. Also, used for pitch control. More correctly called aluminium sulphate.

### **ANTI-TARNISH PAPER**

Term originally applied to higher weight tissues used for wrapping silverware, but now used for all papers so prepared that they will not rust or discolour razor blades, needles, silverware etc.

### **APPARENT DENSITY**

Weight (mass) per unit volume of a sheet of paper obtained by dividing the basis weight (or grammage) by the caliper (thickness).

### **BACKWATER**

Water used in the papermaking process, recycled to reduce the wastage of fresh water, and normally contains residual amounts of fibres and chemicals.

### **BACKS**

The waste paper stock used to make the bottom ply of a sheet of board.

### **BAFFLE**

A device which obstructs the flow of fluid, whether to aid mixing or restrict the flow rate.

**JUMBO ROLL**

(1) Larger than normal roll of paper as it is slit and rewound. (2) Roll of paper usually greater than 12in. in diameter and used for converting into user products. (3) Large roll of paper coming off the paper machine before cutting.

**KRAFT**

German word meaning strong that is used to denote paper or pulp made by a particular wood digestion process - the sulphate process. Papers made from Kraft pulp are very strong.

**KRAFT PAPER**

High strength paper made from sulphate pulp, usually with a naturally brown colour from unbleached pulp. Also called sulphate paper

**KRAFT PULP**

Fibrous materials used in pulp, paper and paperboard manufacturing, produced by chemically reducing woodchips into their component parts by cooking in a vessel under pressure using an alkaline cooking liquor. Also called sulphate pulp.

**KROFTA**

Name of equipment used for recovering fibre excess from backwater on an air flotation principle.

**LACQUER**

Organic solution with volatile solvents used for coating paper to give high surface gloss, grease resistance, heat sealing and improved surface appearance.

**LAMINATED PAPER**

Multi-ply paper and paperboard consisting of firmly united, superposed layers, which may be bonded with resin or adhesive.

**LAYBOY**

Device at the end of a cutting machine for jogging sheets into a neat pile.

**LEAD OR CARRYING ROLL**

Roll that helps lead the paper from the wire to the first felt and onto subsequent felts.

**LEDGER PAPER**

Strong, highly sized paper made from bleached chemical pulp. Used to make accounting and record books; also used with accounting machines.

**LETTERPRESS PRINTING**

Printing process in which ink is applied to paper, paperboard or film from raised portions of printing plates or type.

**LIGNIN**

Natural 'adhesive' which binds wood fibres together. Brown organic substance that acts as an interfibre bond in woody materials.

**LINERBOARD**

Kraft paperboard, generally unbleached, used to line or face corrugated core board (on both sides) to form shipping boxes and various other containers.

**LINER**

A term in board-making used to denote the top ply, usually of better quality, in a sheet of cardboard.

**MACHINE COATED**

Paper and paperboard that have surface coating of adhesives and minerals applied while being made on the paper machine, as an integral part of the papermaking operation.

**MACHINE DIRECTION (MD)**

Direction from the wet end to the dry end of a paper machine or to a paper sheet parallel to its forward movement on a paper machine.

**MACHINE FINISH (MF)**

Surface finish produced on an uncoated sheet of paper as it is being made on the paper machine, and usually accomplished with limited calendering on the machine calender stacks.

**MACHINE FINISHED OR MF**

Smooth paper calendered on the machine.

**MACHINE GLAZED OR MG**

Paper with a glossy finish to one side produced on the paper machine by a large MG or Yankee cylinder.

**MACHINE GLAZED (MG)**

High gloss surface finish produced on the wire side of a sheet by passing it over a large diameter, highly polished, steam-heated roll as used on Yankee type paper machine dryers.

**MANIFOLD PAPER**

Very thin regular bond paper with glazed or unglazed finish used to make carbon copies of letters.

**MATTE**

Paper and surface finishes with very low gloss or lustre.

**MEASURING UNIT OR SCANNER**

Cross machine unit using ionising radiation source to gauge web characteristics such as weight.

**MECHANICAL PULP**

Pulp produced by reducing pulpwood logs and chips into their fibre components by the use of mechanical energy, via grinding stones, refiners etc.

**MECHANICAL PULPING**

Grinding and screening of chips to separate the fibres without removal of lignin.

**MECHANICAL WOODPULP**

Pulp made by grinding coniferous logs, which have had the bark removed.

**MEDIUM**

See corrugating medium

**MG CYLINDER**



# GLOSSARY

Printindustry.com makes getting a quote for your print job easy, fast and totally free! Get reliable printing quotes from a range of domestic and international printing companies. Just post your job specs and commercial printers will then send their bids directly to you - there's no middle man or broker markup!

## Quick Start - Click on the Letter of Your Choice

[A](#) | [B](#) | [C](#) | [D](#) | [E](#) | [F](#) | [G](#) | [H](#) | [I](#) | [J](#) | [K](#) | [L](#) | [M](#) | [N](#) | [O](#) | [P](#) | [Q](#) | [R](#) | [S](#) | [T](#) | [U](#) | [V](#) | [W](#)

## A

### Acetate

A transparent sheet placed over originals or artwork, allowing the designer to write instructions and/or indicate a second color for placement.

### Acid-free Paper

Paper made from pulp containing little or no acid so it resists deterioration from age. Also called alkaline paper, archival paper, neutral pH paper, permanent paper and thesis paper.

### Acid Resist

An acid-proof protective coating applied to metal plates prior to etching.

### Additive Color

Color produced by light falling onto a surface, as compared to subtractive color. The additive primary colors are red, green and blue.

### A4 Paper

ISO paper size 210 x 297mm used for Letterhead.

### Against the Grain

At right angles to the grain direction of the paper being used, as compared to with the grain. Also called across the grain and cross grain. See also Grain Direction.

### Airbrush

Pen-shaped tool that sprays a fine mist of ink or paint to retouch photos and create continuous-tone illustrations.

### Alteration

Any change made by the customer after copy or artwork has been given to the service bureau, separator or printer. The change could be in copy, specifications or both. Also called AA, author alteration and customer alteration.

### Anodized Plate

An offset printing plate having a treated surface in order to reduce wear for extended use.

### Anti-offset Powder

## K

### K

Abbreviation for black in four-color process printing. Hence the 'K' in CMYK.

### Key

(1) The screw that controls ink flow from the ink fountain of a printing press. (2) To relate loose pieces of copy to their positions on a layout or mechanical using a system of numbers or letters. (3) Alternate term for the color black, as in 'key plate.'

### Keylines

Lines on a mechanical or negative showing the exact size, shape and location of photographs or other graphic elements. Also called holding lines.

### Key Negative or Plate

Negative or plate that prints the most detail, thus whose image guides the register of images from other plates. Also called key printer.

### Kiss Die Cut

To die cut the top layer, but not the backing layer, of self-adhesive paper. Also called face cut.

### Kiss Impression

Lightest possible impression that will transfer ink to a Substrate.

### Kraft Paper

Strong paper used for wrapping and to make grocery bags and large envelopes.

[GO TO TOP OF PAGE](#)

## L

### Laid Finish

Finish on bond or text paper on which grids of parallel lines simulate the surface of handmade paper. Laid lines are close together and run against the grain; chain lines are farther apart and run with the grain.

### Laminate

A thin transparent plastic sheet (coating) applied to usually a thick stock (covers, post cards, etc.) providing protection against liquid and heavy use, and usually accents existing color, providing a glossy (or lens) effect.

### Landscape

Artist style in which width is greater than height. (Portrait is opposite.)

### Lap Register

Register where ink colors overlap slightly, as compared to butt register.

### Laser Bond

Bond paper made especially smooth and dry to run well through laser printers.

### Laser-imprintable Ink

Ink that will not fade or blister as the paper on which it is printed is used in a laser printer.

### Lay Flat Bind

Method of perfect binding that allows a publication to lie fully open. (Also known as Lay Flat Perfect Binding.)

### Lay Edge

The edge of a sheet of paper feeding into a press.

### Layout

A sample of the original providing (showing) position of printed work (direction, instructions) needed and desired.

### Leading

Amount of space between lines of type.

### Leaf

One sheet of paper in a publication. Each side of a leaf is one page.

## Ledger Paper

Strong, smooth bond paper used for keeping business records. Also called record paper.

## Letter fold

Two folds creating three panels that allow a sheet of letterhead to fit a business envelope. Also called barrel fold and wrap around fold.

## Letter Paper

In North America, 8 1/2' x 11' sheets. In Europe, A4 sheets.

## Legend

Directions about a specific matter (illustrations) and how to use. In regard to maps and tables, an explanation of signs (symbols) used.

## Letterpress

Method of printing from raised surfaces, either metal type or plates whose surfaces have been etched away from image areas. Also called block printing.

## Lightweight Paper

Book paper with basis weight less than 40# (60 gsm).

## Lignin

Substance in trees that holds cellulose fibers together. Free sheet has most lignin removed; groundwood paper contains lignin.

## Line Copy

Any high-contrast image, including type, as compared to continuous-tone copy. Also called line art and line work.

## Line Negative

Negative made from line copy.

## Linen Finish

Embossed finish on text paper that simulates the pattern of linen cloth.

## Lithography

Method of printing using plates whose image areas attract ink and whose nonimage areas repel ink. Nonimage areas may be coated with water to repel the oily ink or may have a surface, such as silicon, that repels ink.

## Live Area

Area on a mechanical within which images will print. Also called safe area.

## Logo (Logotype)

A company, partnership or corporate creation (design) that denotes a unique entity. A possible combination of letters and art work to create a "sole" entity symbol of that specific unit.

## Looseleaf

Binding method allowing insertion and removal of pages in a publication (e.g., trim-4-drill-3).

## Loose Proof

Proof of a halftone or color separation that is not assembled with other elements from a page, as compared to composite proof. Also called first proof, random proof, scatter proof and show-color proof.

## Loupe

Lens built into a small stand. Used to inspect copy, film, proofs, plates and printing. Also called glass and linen tester.

## Low Key Photo

Photo whose most important details appear in the shadows.

[GO TO TOP OF PAGE](#)

## M

### Machine Glazed (MG)

Paper holding a high-gloss finish only on one side.

### Magenta