



## Standard Terminology Relating to Carbonless Copy Products<sup>1</sup>

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**blush**—a premature coloration of a CFB sheet caused by component migration from the CB to the CF within the sheet.

**BP**—an abbreviation for base paper, referring to an uncoated paper that is coated to form a carbonless product. Also known as base stock or rawstock.

**BS**—abbreviation for base stock. (see **BP**)

**carbonless paper**—a sheet coated or treated to provide manifold capability without the use of carbon paper interleaves.

**carbonless manifold set**—a set that contains multiple plies of carbonless paper consisting of one CB and one CF, or one CB, one or more CFBs and one CF.

**CB**—an abbreviation for coated back, referring to a carbonless paper of the two-coat, transfer type.

**CF**—an abbreviation for coated front, referring to a carbonless paper of the two-coat, transfer type.

**CFB**—an abbreviation for coated front and backed, referring to a carbonless paper of the two-coat, transfer type.

**chemical carbonless transfer paper**—a transfer paper that produces a visible image by transferring a relatively colorless material from one sheet to another where it reacts to form a visible image.

**donor**—relatively colorless material capable of generating color when transferred to a reactive receptor surface.

**fill-in**—image spread within nonimage areas of characters, digits, or designs.

**ghosting**—in carbonless copy products, the transferring of a secondary image from the CB sheet to the CF sheet.

*haze*—see **smudge**.

**granularity**—presence of voids or discontinuities within the image giving the image a grainy appearance.

**mated mechanical transfer**—a system requiring a CB donor sheet, usually a colored or black pigmented layer which may be bound or covered by a protective material and a CF receptor sheet on which an image is produced on application of pressure.

**mated transfer paper**—a transfer paper requiring two different coatings to come into contact to develop an image.

**mechanical transfer papers**—papers that produce a visible image by the transfer of a coating to another sheet which may or may not be specially treated. (F 221)

**migration development**—premature color development on the CF side of a CFB sheet caused by free CB oil-dye penetrating through the sheet until it reacts with the CF receptor coating.

**receptor**—the component of the carbonless papers which is chemically coated or treated to develop or receive the colorless dyes or pigments respectively.

**RS**—abbreviation for raw stock. (see **BP**)

**SC**—an abbreviation for self-contained.

**scuff**—the color of the CF or CFB sheet caused by capsule damage on the CB sheet when it is pulled under pressure across the mate sheet.

**self-contained chemical paper**—a sheet that has two materials added during the paper manufacturing process or coated on the formed sheet, that react under pressure to form a visible image.

**self-contained mechanical paper**—a sheet that has a pigmented substrate that becomes apparent when a surface coating is rendered transparent by application of pressure.

**smudge**—a coloration on the CF surface caused by contact with ruptured capsules on the CB surface.

**spread**—extent of image expansion in comparison to dimension of imaging device.

**unmated mechanical transfer paper**—a sheet that has a clean pigmented coating that is physically transferred to a second sheet upon the application of pressure.

<sup>1</sup> These definitions of terms are under the jurisdiction of ASTM Committee F05 on Business Imaging Products and are the direct responsibility of Subcommittee F05.01 on Nomenclature and Definitions.

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