



Standard Terminology Relating to Carbonless Copy Products¹

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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 manifolding 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. (F221)

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.

¹ 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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