



Designation: F 221 – 98

Standard Terminology Relating to Carbon Paper and Inked Ribbon Products and Images Made Therefrom¹

This standard is issued under the fixed designation F 221; the number immediately following the designation indicates the year of original adoption or, in the case of revision, the year of last revision. A number in parentheses indicates the year of last reapproval. A superscript epsilon (ϵ) indicates an editorial change since the last revision or reapproval.

1. Scope

1.1 This set of definitions is intended for use by users of carbon paper, inked ribbons and images made therefrom, so that they will be able to better understand the terminology used by others in the field.

2. Terminology

acceptance range—a relative range of variation in impact pressure and release characteristic over which the image acceptor media will receive an image of specified quality.

accuracy (as distinguished from precision)—the degree of conformity of a measured or calculated value to some recognized standard or specified value. This concept involves the systematic error of an operation, which is seldom negligible. (E 380)

angle of inclination—an angle at which the test sheet and supporting base are inclined from the horizontal. (F 254)

archival quality—the ability of a print to retain specified characteristics and legibility over a period of use and storage under specified conditions.

background—the reflectance of the receptor virgin surface.

bleed of image—spread or diffusion of an image with time.

bleeding of coating—the diffusion of coloring matter through a substrate from the coating, or to copy paper from the coating.

blocking—the tendency for coated sheets to stick together under pressure. (F 335)

burn-off papers—materials sensitive to and that will produce an image by electric current.

carbon or carbon sheet—see **carbon paper**.

carbon paper—a sheet composed of a supporting substrate on one or both sides of which is a coating containing a transferable (usually colored) material. The coating is of such nature that it will transfer in part or entirely to a copy sheet at the point of pressure contact. (F 129)

carbon tissue—a substrate manufactured for use in the production of carbon paper.

cartridge—a case containing an inked ribbon correction ribbon, or dry ink toner for insertion into an image producing device.

cassette—see **cartridge**.

chemical reaction papers—papers that produce a visible image by the reaction of relatively colorless materials which come into contact under pressure.

cleanliness—the degree of freedom from undesirable and unintentional ink transfer from carbon paper and inked ribbons.

coefficient of image removal—the change in reflectance of the printed pattern divided by one hundred. (F 362)

color bleed resistance—the freedom from intermixing of the inks on multiple-colored ribbons.

control—a standard production-inked ribbon (film or fabric), carbon paper, manifold sets, etc. that has known values in normal use. (F 153)

correctable (as related to typewriter ribbons)—an image that may be completely removed from the substrate by means of lift-off rather than erasure or cover-up.

cover-up—the obliteration of one or more images by means of an opaque material similar in color to the substrate.

curl—the degree of curvature of a sheet of paper or carbon paper.

curl resistance—the tendency of sheet carbon to be flat on exposure to varying conditions of temperature and humidity.

embossed—any deformation of the back of the acceptor media due to imaging, usually by type action.

erasability—ease with which the image may be removed without impairing the surface of the paper.

fabric ribbon—an inked ribbon wherein the substrate is a woven cloth material, such as nylon, cotton, silk, etc.

feathering—an undesirable thread-like deposit extending radially from the edge of an image.

festooning—loading a cartridge with a supply of imaging material without the use of carrier spools.

flaking—that phenomenon manifested in film carbon ribbons and carbon paper by the actual detachment of pieces of the ink itself from the substrate. Flaking is the result of loss of adhesion, usually due to strain or extension of the film ribbon substrate due to tension or to contact with ribbon

¹ This terminology is under the jurisdiction of ASTM Committee F-5 on Business Copy Products and are the direct responsibility of Subcommittee F05.01 on Nomenclature and Definitions.

Current edition approved Dec. 10, 1998. Published February 1999. Originally published as F 221 – 63. Last previous edition F 221 – 93. Redesignated as F 221 in April 1968.