

PAPER MAKING & RECYCLING

GLOSSARY OF TERMS

Absorbency:	The ability of paper to soak up and hold aqueous solutions such as printing inks.
Additive:	Chemicals, minerals or dyes added to pulp to impart qualities such as opacity.
Board:	Industry term for cardboard, which is thicker and heavier than paper, and usually, consists of several layers of paper laminated together.
Brightness:	An indicator of the whiteness of paper, measured compared to a standard brightness level.
Broke:	Paper or board discarded as waste during the production process, usually recycled internally (termed pre-consumer waste).
Calender:	Machine used to impart a smooth finish to paper rolls.
Chemical Pulp:	Pulp formed using chemicals to separate the fibres of solid wood.
China Clay:	Mineral used to impart consistency and a good finish to paper.
Coated Papers:	Paper where a coating is applied to create a high quality printing surface.
Coating:	A layer of minerals applied to one or both sides of paper to improve brightness and printability.
Contraries:	Contaminants found in wastepaper which are unsuitable for papermaking e.g. staples.
Converting:	Where paper is converted to paper-based products such as packaging can be on-site at mill or in separate converting plant.
Corrugated Board:	Board with at least one sheet of fluted paper between 2 outer layers called liners.
ECF:	Elemental Chlorine Free is pulp that has been bleached using chlorine in its less harmful molecular form (e.g. chlorine dioxide).
Esparto:	A coarse grass from Mediterranean regions used in paper-making to form lithographic papers with good printing/writing surfaces, high opacity and good bulk.
Furnish:	The specific mixture of raw materials, chemicals and additives used in the manufacture of a particular paper grade.
Integrated Mills:	Mills where pulp and paper manufacture are combined on one site.
Kraft Pulp:	Pulp produced by the kraft/sulphate process where sodium hydroxide and sodium sulphate are used to produce a chemical pulp.
Lignin:	Non-cellulose material which binds cellulose fibres together in wood.
NBSK:	Northern Bleached Softwood Kraft, virgin pulp which is used as a benchmark for pulp prices worldwide.

Market Pulp:	Pulp (mechanical or chemical) sold on world market and bought by non-integrated mills to form part of the furnish.
Mechanical Pulp:	Pulp formed using mechanical means to separate the fibres that make up solid wood.
Opacity:	The ability of a paper to reflect light, with high opacity paper you can't see the writing on a sheet when you turn it over.
Pams:	Printed Advertising Material, a grade of wastepaper consisting mostly of magazines and leaflets.
Paper Grades:	Paper is classified into different grades depending on the type of pulp used, treatment of the paper, and its end-use.
Printings:	A term applied to all forms of paper used for printing purposes.
Secondary Fibre:	Fibre that has previously been used, and can be re-used or recycled.
TCF:	Total Chlorine Free pulp, where no elemental or molecular chlorine is used in the bleaching process.
Virgin Pulp:	Pulp manufactured and used for the first time.
Woodfree:	Pulp or paper containing no mechanical woodpulp, and therefore free of wood-based impurities such as lignin.