

Board

anti-tarnish - board that is made with a low sulfur content to help prevent silver from tarnishing.

blank - an unfinished chipboard base or lid of the box still flat.

boxboard (also see **chipboard**) - the basic recycled material used for the super structure of rigid boxes.

caliper - the thickness of material usually expressed in thousandths of an inch (mils) or points (pts).

chipboard (also see **boxboard**) - basic stock in most set-up boxes which is a combination of recycled paper and virgin kraft.

grain - in papermaking, the direction in which most fibers lie which corresponds with the direction the paper is made on a paper machine. Grain is a very important part in the manufacturing of rigid set-up boxes since most machinery runs with grain in a certain direction, when not followed a machine may not be able to run correctly.

kraft - a paper or board containing unbleached wood pulp which is brown or grey in colour.

pasted board - chipboard which has 2 or more lightweight boards glued together forming a thicker sheet.

stained board - a board in which stain is applied to only one side of a chip board side.

vat board - chipboard to which a layer of bleached-white pulp has been added. The pulp can also be applied to both sides.

Board **Decoration** Paper Printing Production Box Structure

Decoration

aqueous coating - a water-based coating that is applied to seal the entire sheet, creating a smooth finish that is available from several finishes including matte, satin, gloss.

blind embossing (also see **emboss & embossing**) - Creating a relief impression (pressing artwork onto a surface) without adding ink, foil or other color. The blind emboss is visible because of the shadow it casts through a raised image.

coating - a protective layer added to a printed sheet including varnish, UV coating, etc.

deboss - to press an image into a material which lies below the material surface.

emboss (also see **blind embossing & embossing**) - impressing an image in relief to achieve a raised surface either over printing or on blank paper.

embossed finish - a texture applied to paper or light weight board after the manufacturing of the sheet. Textures often resemble another material such as wood, cloth, leather, etc.

embossing (also see **emboss & blind embossing**) - a process in which paper is pressed between metal dies to create an image in relief. Used as over printing, with foil, or on blank paper.

film lamination - this coating is the finest coating applied to printed or fine paper. although it is not recommended for textured stocks, film lamination adds durability to the printed sheet and allows for constructions that would not be possible with un laminated paper and is available in varying finishes and weights.

foil - a thin layer of metal applied to paper or board to make metallic papers or to a mylar carrier for hot stamping.

hot stamp - using pressure and heat to adhere foil onto a surface in a desired shape (such as the shape of an image). This can be combined with embossing to create a sculptured effect. This effect does not always work with all papers because they may prevent foil from sticking to certain papers.

pulls - metal or plastic handles or pieces of tape or ribbon attached to a tray that is to function as a draw.

ribbon stop (also see **lid support**) - cloth, tape, or ribbon that is used to hold hinge lid in position when box is open.

UV coating - a liquid coating that is applied sometimes inline and sometimes off line as a screened process. Although UV coating appears quite glossy, it is not as durable as film lamination.

varnish - a coating that is applied for protection to a printed sheet. Varnish is available in different finishes & tints and can be applied to specific areas to create subtle effects or to coat the entire sheet.

Paper

against the grain - folding or feeding paper at right angles to the grain direction of the paper.

basis weight - the weight in pounds of a ream (500 sheets) of paper cut to a given standard size for that grade; e.g. 500 sheets 25 x 38 in. of 80lb. text paper weighs eighty pounds.

bulk - thickness of paper, expressed in thousandths of an inch or the number of PPI (Pages Per Inch) for a given basis weight.

coated paper - paper with a surface coating which produces a smooth finish surfaces vary from matte to glossy.

deckle - in papermaking, the width of the wet sheet as it comes off the wire of a paper machine.

deckle edge - the wavy, feathery edge of a sheet of paper created during manufacture.

grain - in papermaking, the direction in which most fibers lie which corresponds with the direction the paper is made on a paper machine. Grain is a very important part in the manufacturing of rigid set-up boxes since most machinery runs with grain in a certain direction, when not followed a machine may not be able to run correctly.

kraft - a paper or board containing unbleached wood pulp which is brown or grey in colour.

matte finish - a dull paper finish without gloss or lustre.

stock paper - a paper acquired in bulk. it comes in a myriad of designs, colours and finishes.

Board Decoration Paper **Printing** Production Box Structure

Paper

bleed - on a printed sheet, an extra amount of printed image which extends beyond the trim edge.

break for color - in artwork and composition, to separate the parts to be printed in different colors.

camera ready art - original artwork which is ready for photography; or artwork prepared on computer with all necessary files for printing.

chokes and spreads - in printing, overlap of overprinting images to avoid color or white fringes or borders around image detail (also called trapping).

CMYK - acronym for Cyan, Magenta, Yellow, Black which are subtractive primary colors. Printing colors for 4-color process color reproduction.

digital printing - printing by plateless imaging systems that are imaged by digital data from pre-press systems.

hickeys - in offset lithography, spots or imperfections in the printing due to dirt on the press, dried ink skin, paper particles, etc.

keyline - in artwork, an outline drawing of finished art to indicate the exact shape, position and size for such elements as half-tones, line sketches, etc.

letterpress - a printing method in which ink is transferred from a metal plate to a sheet of paper or board.

lithography (also see **offset printing**) - a printing method in which ink is transferred from a plate to a smooth rubber blanket roller that transfers the image to paper or paperboard.

match print - a type of color proof for offset printing in which film positives for each of the printing plates are fused together.

off-press proofs - proofs made by photomechanical or digital means in less time and at lower cost than press proofs.

offset printing (also see **lithography**) - a printing method in which ink is transferred from a plate to a smooth rubber blanket roller that transfers the image to paper or paperboard.

press proofs - in color reproduction, a proof of a color subject made on a printing press, in advance of the production run.

printing - the process by which graphics are transferred to the paper of the box through offset printing.

This process is preferred over hot stamping when you have a multi-color logo or complex graphics and because of set-up costs, this process is sometimes preferred over hot stamping for long runs.

proofing - any of a number of ways of testing artwork/structure before final plates or tooling are made.

Production

bulk pack - to pack in boxes without prior wrapping in bundles.

bundling - wrapping a number of finished boxes together in paper, for shipment or storage.

CAD/CAM - acronym for Computer Assisted Design/Computer Assisted Manufacturing.

case maker - machine used to produce turned edge products.

combination die - a plate or die which applies foil and embosses at the same time.

corner cut - removing the waste material from a scored board blank or wrap blank which is typically all four corners.

curl - in paper, the distortion of a sheet due to differences in structure or coatings from one side to the other, or to absorption of moisture on an offset press.

cutscore (also see **kisscut**) - in die-cutting, a sharp edged knife, usually several thousandths of an inch lower than the cutting rules in a die, made to cut partially into the paper/board for folding purposes.

die cutting - the process of using sharp steel rules to cut special shapes for boxes, labels, wraps, and inserts from printed sheets or embossed papers.

kisscut (also see **cutscore**) - in die-cutting, a sharp edged knife, usually several thousandths of an inch lower than the cutting rules in a die, made to cut partially into the paper/board for folding purposes.

lifts - stacks of paper which are separated as they come off a printing press to prevent off-setting or stacks which are cut together.

master carton - a carton that is used to pack and ship smaller cartons within.

mitre - removing the waste material from a wrap blank which is typically all four corners.

nesting - placing trays or covers of the same size or boxes of varying sizes, one within another.

pack - the process of inserting item into the item box, then placing the completed box into a corrugated carton.

palletize - placing several corrugated cartons of completed boxes on a wooden structure, normally 40 x 48 and about 6' high.

poly bag - clear plastic bag used to pack and/or protect the finished product.

proofing - any of a number of ways of testing artwork/structure before final plates or tooling are made.

score line - the line formed or created where a box bends.

scoring - making an impression or crease in a material to facilitate bending or folding.

shrinkwrap - wrapping a roll of plastic around palletized cartons to keep them all in place. this can also refer to the process of placing plastic around an individual box and placing into a heat tunnel to shrink the plastic over the box.

steel rule die - a die in which a steel rule for cutting, creasing, or scoring is held in place by grooves cut in plywood.

turned edge - a process where a material is wrapped around another such as chipboard, where the edges of the material are turned over the edges of the board. This produces an extremely durable finished product.

Box Structure

base - the lower part of a rigid set-up box which normally holds the item.

base wrap - the material being attached to the base of the box.

box - a complete set that includes both a base and a lid.

clasp - a metallic closure with joint used to securely close a lid or lid flap to a base.

closure - accessories or hardware used to keep two parts or a bottom and top together.

dividers (also see partitions) - slotted or folded pieces of boxboard fitted together as a series of compartments to be placed in a base without being attached or glued into a base to isolate a section.

drop test - a procedure used to test the safety of package contents during shipping; determines the resistance of a filled box to shocks caused by dropping it during rough shipping and/or handling.

easel - support attached to a box or other items (i.e. picture frames, display cards) to sustain an upright position for display.

filler - products like foam, paperboard, chipboard or pads that are normally placed in the base of the box.

flap lid (also see panel lid) - a lid that has no sides or ends and is hinged to the box base.

flock foam - foam which has a velvet like top which is used to showcase an item or items which is usually diecut to hold them in place.

foam - used as an insert or filler which can be diecut to display items or used for cushioning purposes.

folder - a group of two or more panels hinged together.

hinge - the method used to attach two parts together such as a lid to a base or between two panels.

inner packing - materials used in supporting, positioning or cushioning an item during shipment.

insert (also see platform) - any construction of paperboard or other material such as chipboard, thermoformed trays, foam, etc. placed or sometimes glued in a box to locate and secure product.

label - a plain or printed piece of paper attached to a box, distinct from top or bottom wrap.

lid - the upper or covering portion of a rigid set-up box.

lid support (also see ribbon stop) - cloth, tape, or ribbon that holds hinge lid in the open position.

lid wrap - the paper being attached to the lid of the box.

loose wrapping - the process of covering a lid with a paper wrap so that only the edges of the wrap receive the adhesive.

litho wrap (also see printed wrap) - a paper or other suitable wrap material such as book cloth, vinyl etc. with custom printing.

neck - a tray or collar inserted in a base to form a shoulder box and extending above the base into the lid when box is closed.

pad - refers to a filler for a box.

padded top - tops covered with paper or cloth with one or more layers of wadding or other padding material underneath.

panel - a panel is a flat piece of board without folds.

panel lid (also see flap lid) - a lid that has no sides or ends and is hinged to the box base.

papers - commonly used as wraps in the manufacturing of set-up or rigid boxes. They could be hand-made, stock purchased from a paper mill, printed 4-color process, coated or uncoated

partitions (also see dividers) - slotted or folded pieces of boxboard fitted together as a series of compartments to be placed in a base without being attached or glued into a base to isolate a section.

Board Decoration Paper Printing Production **Box Structure**

Box Structure

platform (also see **insert**) - a folded piece of material such as paperboard that is normally placed in the base of the box to support a product such as a gift certificate. A two-sided platform has two legs which keep the platform raised and a 4-sided platform has four legs which keep it raised.

printed wrap (also see **litho wrap**) - a paper or other suitable wrap material such as book cloth, vinyl etc. with custom printing.

pvc - poly vinyl chloride, a clear plastic used in making see-through lids.

rigid paper box - a chipboard paper box of rigid construction formed or set-up and ready to be used. It generally has a base and lid and is usually wrapped with a material and this distinguishes it from a folding carton or a corrugated shipping container.

rigid set-up box (also see **set-up box**) - a chipboard paper box of rigid construction formed or set-up and ready to be used. It generally has a base and lid and is usually wrapped with a material and this distinguishes it from a folding carton or a corrugated shipping container.

set-up box (also see **rigid set-up box**) - a chipboard paper box of rigid construction formed and ready to be used. It generally has a base and lid and is usually wrapped with a material and this distinguishes it from a folding carton or a corrugated shipping container.

shoulder box - box having glued neck so inserted that ends and sides of base form a shoulder upon which a lid rests.

skeleton - a set-up box base or lid which is not wrapped.

sleeve - a tube with both ends open. it could be plain or wrapped.

slider box - a box in which a tray is inserted into a sleeve.

slipcase - a case into which a book or binder slides into usually significantly deeper than its width. receptacles for other purposes of similar proportions and structure.

spine - the back of a bound book, ring binder, connecting the two panels, or in box making, the back of a slipcase.

stay - material used for securing and reinforcing the corners of a base, lid or tray.

telescope box - a box in which the sides and ends of the lid are cut to fit over the sides and ends of the base, when the depth of the lid is more or less than the height of the base, lid depth should be stated separately.

thermoformed tray - a plastic insert used to hold the product in the base of the box. This insert can be can be flocked which is a velvet like texture.

thumbcuts - a semi-circular shape cut made in sides or ends to facilitate removal of lid from base or contents from base.

tight wrapping - process of covering base, lid or tray with material on a wrapping machine, or by hand with the entire surface covered with adhesive.

tray - a base or receptacle for which no lid is required.

turn-in - that part of the wrap which ends on the inside of the box, keeps the wrap in place and secure.

velcro closure - a button or strip of velcro material used to securely close a lid or lid flap to a base.

wrap - the covering material that is glued to the chipboard base and/or lid of a set-up box. This material may be paper, book cloth, bonded leather, etc.