Papers and Boards

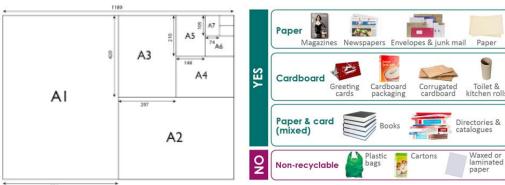
Corrugated cardboard	Often used for packaging large items. These brown boxes protect the contents from damage. Corrugated board is strong because it is composed of a top and bottom layer and in between there is a triangulated section. 1000 to 5500gsm.		Papers an squishy w the paper				
Copier paper	Smooth surface, bright white (bleached) to show print clearly, uncoated surface, takes colour well, cheap and readily available. For printing and photocopying. 80 gsm.		Papers ar density is grams per				
Tracing paper	This is used by pupil, students and designers. Allows the designer to copy an existing drawing/ shape. Tracing paper can be useful, when there is a need to produce several drawings, that are based on the same outline. 40 to 130 gsm.		the gsm, t Paper cor the smalle postage s (a large b				
Cartridge paper	This is high quality and has a textured surface. It's great for sketching with different drawing materials like pencils, crayons and inks. Sketchbooks are normally made out of this. 80-140 gsm.						
Recycled paper	Paper is recycled in a different way, it is broken into smaller pieces, with water. The slurry of water and paper can now be reformed to make new sheets of paper. Paper towels are made out of recycled paper.		Papers and appearance				
Mount board	Rigid with smooth surface, available in a range of colours (commonly black and white). Used for presenting and mounting photographs. 1,400 microns.		 Embosse Printed e Laminate Foil stan 				
Layout paper	Smooth finish, translucent (see-through), cheap to buy. For sketching and developing design ideas. 50 gsm.		surface u • Gloss fin				
Folding box	Often made from recycled paper, isn't very thick but has good stiffness, can be easily recycled, scores well and bends without splitting. Packaging - particularly associated with packaging of goods found in a supermarket, e.g. frozen food boxes or cereal packets. 300-1,600+ microns.						
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Papers and boards are formed from wood pulp, which comes from trees. This squishy wood pulp is rolled out into thin sheets in paper mill factories to form the papers and boards that we use.

Papers are made from wood pulp. Their density is measured by their weight, in grams per square metre (gsm). The lower the gsm, the thinner the paper will be. Paper comes in standard sized sheets the smallest is A10 (roughly the size of a postage stamp), and the largest size is A0 a large bed sheet). The most common sizes are A4 and A3. **Board** is categorised by weight as well as thickness; the weight is measured, like paper, in grams per square metre (gsm) and the thickness is measured in microns. One micron is 1/1,000th of a mm.

Papers and boards have a number of **finishes added** to them, either to improve appearance, strength or functional properties.

- **Textured** has a silky smooth surface structure.
- Embossed- To stamp a pattern onto a surface so that it stands out.
- Printed on- to improve the appearance or to add information.
- Laminated- with other materials to make them waterproof, eg drinks cartons.
- Foil stamping- Commercial printing process applying a metallic foil onto a solid surface using heat and dyes.
- **Gloss finish-** this makes the paper or card shiny.



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Layout paper					Gloss finish-	1169	
Folding box					1		Paper Magazines Newspapers Envelopes & junk mail Paper Cardboard
					ă Al	A4	Greeting Cardboard Corrugated Tollet & packaging Cardboard kitchen roll Paper & card Books Directories & catalogues Cardboard Waxed or Non-recyclople Plastic Cartons Waxed or
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