



Supply and Services
Canada

The Honourable Jean-Jacques Blais
Minister

Approvisionnement et Services
Canada

L'honorable Jean-Jacques Blais
ministre

GLOSSARY OF PRINTING TERMINOLOGY

Canada

**Canadian Government Printing Office
Printing Products Centre**

**GLOSSARY
OF
PRINTING TERMINOLOGY**

**Canadian Government Printing Office
Printing Products Centre**

Edited and Translated

by

MARCEL O. MASSÉ

for

**Department of Supply and Services
Canadian Government Printing Office
Printing Products Centre**

Printing Products Centre
would also like to acknowledge the efforts of
Mr. R. L. Sauvé and Mr. G. J. Lapointe
who spent considerable time and effort
in revising and updating this document

Preface

The Glossary of Printing Terminology was originally prepared by the Printing Products Centre of the Canadian Government Printing Office in 1974.

This publication was developed for the technical officers in the Centre and from their continual input was used as an aid when preparing bilingual typesetting and printing specifications on behalf of customer departments and agencies.

With the introduction of new processes and electronic equipment in the past several years plus the need to have access to more refined technical definitions in both official languages, the updating of terms and definitions became increasingly demanding.

The first edition was prepared on typewriters and updating of the original pages was exceedingly difficult.

The latest edition has been typeset at the Canadian Government Printing Office. The pages were composed on our electronic typesetting system. The data are currently stored on magnetic tape and will be updated as required by the use of our modern technology.

The Glossary should prove particularly useful to persons who are involved in all phases of the Graphic Arts industry and I would invite suggestions or input for updating, to be addressed to Chief, Technical and Advisory Division, Printing Products Centre.

Ed. Roberts,
Director General,
Canadian Government Printing Office

A

ABBREVIATION: Abréviation

Conventional excision of certain letters in a word or phrase.

ABERRATION: Aberration

In photography, failure of the lens to produce exact and clean image.

ABRASIVE: Abrasif

Rough substance used for wearing down or polishing.

ABRASIVE PAPER: Papier abrasif

A good grade of manilla or other strong paper, coated with glue and an abrasive material, such as sand, emery or carborundum.

ABRIDG(E)MENT: Résumé

Summary of the significant parts of a book.

ABSORBENT PAPER: Papier absorbant

The principal characteristic of a printing paper which absorbs ink readily.

ABSORBENT PAPER: Papier hydrophyle

A general term representing a class of bulky papers, spongy and bibulous in character, such as blotting, filter and towelling paper.

ABSTRACT: Résumé

See "Abridg(e)ment".

ACCENTED LETTERS: Lettres accentuées

Marks added over vowels to indicate a specific sound and value.

ACCENTS: Accents

Marks placed over certain vowels to modify and to specify their sound value.

ACCESS TIME: Temps d'accès

See "Accessibility"

ACCESSIBILITY: Accessibilité

(a) Data required to input or retrieve information from the computer's memory bank.

(b) The necessary gap required for the spacing of characters by a computer from the beginning to the end of the operations.

ACCORDION FOLD: Pli accordéon

Map, large insert spread, or folder, with parallel folds in opposite directions for each successive fold, to be inserted into a book or published separately.

ACCORDION PLEAT: Planche en paravent

See "Accordion fold".

ACCUMULATOR: Accumulateur

A temporary storage location or register used to store the results of mathematical or logical computations.

ACETATE OVERLAYS: Transparents en acétate

See "Overlay: segment"

ACETATE PROOFS: Épreuves d'acétate

Proofs on sheets of transparent acetate to check if the colours register. They are superimposed to present a visual of the primary colours once printed.

ACHROMATIC COLOUR: Couleur achromatique

Processing no hue like white, black or grey.

ACID: Acide

In photography, chemical solution used to set the image on the plate.

ACID-FREE PAPER: Papier sans acide

Paper containing no acid or corrosive matter, such as anti-tarnish tissue.

ACID-RESIST: Réserve anti-acide

Substance applied to metal plates which will protect the coating from the etching acid.

ACID-PROOF PAPER: Papier à l'épreuve des acides

Paper which is not discoloured by acids.

ACROSS THE GRAIN: Sens contre le grain

Folding paper at right angle to the grain or machine direction of the sheet.

ACTINIC LIGHT: Lumière actinique

Rays of light which cause visual chemical changes on various materials, as in photogravure.

ACTINIC RAYS: Rayons actiniques

See "Actinic light"

ADD: Ajouté

Addition made by an author on manuscript or proofs.

ADDED EDITION: Copies supplémentaires

Supplementary copies printed over and above the number ordered.

ADDENDUM: Addenda

Additional notes made to a book etc.

ADDRESS: Adresse

The identification by label name or number of the location of data in main storage.

ADHESIVE BINDING: Reliure sans couture

A method of binding the ground off back of a book with glue instead of stitching or sewing. The cover is drawn on to the wet glue.

ADHESIVE DOPE: Solvent (de reliure)

Alcohol or other chemical solution used to wash imitation leather and facilitate the pasting of book ends.

ADHESIVE PAPER: Papier gommé

Paper gummed on one side with glue or dextrin for labels or tapes.

ADHESIVE PASTE: Colle (de pâte), adhésif

Adhesive prepared from flower or starch, used in bookbinding, make-ready, laminating sheets of paper or board.

ADS: Annonces

Abbreviation of the word "Advertisement" an announcement in newspapers and magazines.

ADVANCE COPIES: Exemplaires anticipés

Copies of a book or printed matter issued before the regular edition; often used for revision.

ADVANCE-PROOFS, -SHEETS: Bonnes feuilles

Used for publicity purposes or See "Clean sheets"

ADVERTISEMENT TO THE READER: Avertissement

Foreword of a book.

AEROGRAPH: Aérographe

Compressed air instrument used to apply a spray of colour.

AGAINST THE GRAIN: Contre le grain

See "Across the grain".

AGATE: Agate

American unit of measure used to measure the space of columns and pages, 14 agate lines equal one inch.

AGATE: Dent de loup

Bookbinder's tool used for burnishing gold or silver edges. See "Bloodstone".

AGATE LINE: Ligne d'agate

Unit of measure used in newspapers and magazines. See "Agate"

AGITATOR: Agitateur

Mechanism which stirs a solution or a mixture such as the ink in the trough of a printing press.

AIR BELLS: Bulles d'air

(a) Air bubbles that prevent the liquid in a photographic bath from contacting all the surface of a developing plate.

(b) Non-developed dots on a negative or positive caused by these air bubbles.

(c) The term also applies to the bubbles seen on an optical lens of poor quality.

AIRBRUSH: Pinceau à air

See "Aerograph".

AIR DRYING VARNISH: Vernis siccatif

Varnish which dries by oxidation when exposed to the air.

AIR ERASER: Pistolet sableur

Sand-blasting appliance used for removing superfluous lithographic image from the plate, without destroying the texture of the image.

AIR HOLE: Soufflure

Small hole or pit at the surface of a piece of casting metal (type slugplate) caused by the presence of an air bubble during casting.

ALGORITHM: Algorithme

A step by step procedure for the solution of a type of problem.

ALGORITHMIC: Algorithmique

See "Algorithm".

ALIGN, TO: Aligner

To assemble type of different sizes on one line of type so that their faces all line up.

ALIGNMENT: Aligement

- (a) Arrangement of lines of type so that both ends are aligned vertically.
- (b) Imaginary line formed by the top or the bottom of letters or characters.
- (c) Action of placing the necessary blanks for the alignment of mathematical signs or for the justification of a plate in a page.

ALIGNMENT: Parangonnage

Adjustment of lines.

ALIGN, TO: Aligner

To assemble type of different sizes on one line of type so that their faces all line up.

ALIVE: Composition conservée

See "Alive matter".

ALIVE MATTER: Matière debout

Type matter or plates put aside for a reprint.

ALKALI-PROOF PAPER: Papier à l'épreuve des alcalis

Paper which is not discoloured by alkali contact.

ALL-ALONG STITCH: Couture à un cahier

Method of binding in which the thread passes from top to bottom of each section.

ALL-IN: Copie toute entière

Term used to indicate that all the necessary printing material has been given to the composing room.

ALL-OUT: Police épuisée

When the types of a font have all been used up in a composition.

ALL-UP: Tout composé

When the composition work is completed.

ALPHAMERIC: Alphanumérique

See "Alphanumeric".

ALPHANUMERIC: Alphanumérique

- (a) Information consisting of numbers, letters and/or other symbols.
- (b) In a wider sense a computer capable of processing digital and alphabetical data at the same time.

ALPHANUMERIC CODE: Code alphanumérique

See "Alphanumeric".

ALPHANUMERIC ITEM: Donnée alphanumérique

See "Alphanumeric".

ALTERATION: Correction

Author's correction in the text or disposition of type.

ALTERNATIVE TITLE: Variante de titre

Title given as an alternative to the main title of a book; it is printed below the main title on the title page and is linked to the main body by the word "or".

ALUMINOGRAPHY: Impression par plaque d'aluminium

See "Aluminotype".

ALUMINOTYPE: Aluminotype

Method of impression by means of aluminum plates cast from a mould.

AMPERSAND: Perluète

Sign or mark used instead of "and" in English and "et" in French.

ANCHORING: Ancrage

Mounting large solid plates flush on a base by means of screws or of solder poured through holes in the base.

ANGLE CLAMPS: Blocs d'angles

Angular metal pieces of the same height as quads, used to hold corners of rules and keep them properly jointed.

ANNOTATION: Annotation

Notes or comments written in the margin of a text.

ANTIHALATION: Antihalo

Quality of a film or a plate wherein the reverse is covered by an opaque material to prevent partial mist.

ANTIQUE BOOK PAPER: Papier d'édition antique

A bulky paper with a natural rough finish similar to the finish of uncalendered hand-made paper.

ANTIQUE FINISH: Apprêt antique, fini antique

The natural rough finish of uncalendered or lightly calendered paper.

ANTIQUE TYPE: Caractère antique

A family of type, bold faced with thick serifs and without hair-lines.

ANTI-OFFSET POWDER: Poudre anti-offset

A vaporised powder sprayed on a freshly printed sheet to prevent smearing the next sheet.

ANTI-SKINNING AGENT: Antipelliculeur

Substance, used in printing inks, that prevents the formation of a skin on the surface of a drying oil.

ANVIL BEATER: Imposeur

See "Lock-up Man".

APPENDIX: Annexe

Supplement at the end of a book; it follows the last chapter and precedes the index.

- AQUATINT:** Aquatinte
Etching imitating a wash drawing.
See "Aquatint".
- AQUATINTA:** Aqua-tinta
See "Aquatint".
- ARC LAMP:** Lampe à arc
An electric lamp in which the light is produced by heating the ends of carbon rods to incandescence by an electric arc: used as source of light in photographic work.
- ARGUMENT:** Argument
Shadow variable used in a text subprogram and replaced by red value when executed.
- ARITHMETIC OPERATION:** Calcul
The unit of a computing system that does addition, subtraction, multiplication and division.
- ARITHMETIC UNIT:** Unité arithmétique
A part of a computer that performs arithmetic operations and related operations.
- ARTBOARD:** Carton couché
(a) A term of British origin referring to coated board.
(b) *See* "Coated Board".
- ARTIFICIAL LEATHER:** Cuir artificiel
Cotton fabric, base dyed surface coated with cellulose ester and embossed to give the appearance of leather.
- ARTIFICIAL LEATHER BOARD:** Carton similicuir
Common name of all boards embossed with leatherlike finish.
- ARTIFICIAL LEATHER PAPER:** Papier similicuir
Common name of all paper embossed with leatherlike finish.
- ARTIST'S BOARD:** Carte d'artiste
High grade drawing board used by artist for pen and ink drawing, wash drawings, watercolours, etc.
- ARTIST'S PROOF:** Épreuve d'artiste
Special proof of an etching to be used as a sample or model.
- ART PAPER:** Papier couché
(a) Original British term for coated paper
(b) *See* "Coated Paper".
- ART WORK:** Maquette
Preliminary hand-drawn sketches; layout drawings supplied by the customer for photomechanical reproduction. They are laid-out on a form or plate for printing.
- ASCENDER:** Ascendante, Jambage supérieur
Part of a lower case letter which extends above the main body of the type face such as b, t, d and l.
- ASCENDING LETTER:** Lettre ascendante
(a) Letter which extends higher than its "x" height such as b, t, d, l.
(b) *See* "Ascender".
- ASSEMBLE, TO:** Assembler
To prepare a machine language program from a program written in symbolic coding by substituting operation codes for symbolic addresses.
- ASSEMBLER:** Composteur
On line-block composing machines, the part which receives the matrices from the magazine and in which the type line is assembled.
- ASSEMBLING ELEVATOR:** Composteur
See "Assembler".
- ASTERISK:** Astérisque
A sign or a star-shaped mark indicating a cross reference.
- AUTHOR (ESS):** Auteur
Person who writes out a text intended for publication.
- AUTHOR'S ALTERATIONS:** Corrections d'auteur
All the author's corrections on the original copy to be distinguished from the printer's errors.
- AUTHOR'S PROOF:** Épreuve d'auteur
Proof submitted to the author for approval or correction.
- AUTOCHROME PLATE:** Plaque autochrome
Plate for direct colour photography on glass which must be viewed by transparency.
- AUTOMATIC ENGRAVING:** Gravure électronique
Direct manufacturing, without transition of printing plates with line and halftone illustrations. The plates are obtained on automatic engraving machine from photographic images.
- AUTOMATIC FEEDER:** Margeur automatique
Mechanical appliance which lifts the sheet of paper from the pile.
- AUTOMATIC PROGRAM INTERRUPT:** Arrêt automatique du programme
Capability of a computer to stop an operation temporarily to pass to and complete a more urgent one, then return and finish the first operation.

AUTOSCREEN FILM: Film prétramé

Photographic film in which a halftone screen is incorporated. Exposed to a continuous image, it automatically gives a formation of dots like the ones produced by a conventional screened halftone.

AUXILIARY STORAGE: Mémoire auxiliaire

- (a) Any peripheral device upon which data may be stored.
- (b) A storage that supplements the main storage.

AWL: Alène poinçon

See "Bodkin".

AZURE PAPER: Papier azuré

Bond or ledger paper coloured a pale blue.

B

BACK: Dos

- (a) Part of a book or the cover where the binding is generally made.
- (b) Reverse to the nick or belly side of a piece of type.

BACK: Petit fond

English abbreviation for "Back margin" which is the margin in a form corresponding to the one for binding a book.

BACK: Verso

Back of the sheet as opposed to front.

BACKBONE: Dos

See "Spine".

BACK COVER: Plat du verso

Part of the cover at the end of a book.

BACKER: Machine à endosser

Machine that shapes the back and prepares the book joints.

BACK ETCHING: Morsure de descente d'intensité

To increase or decrease the tone density of a negative. Practised in lithography to correct the colour in continuous tone negatives.

BACKGROUND: Fond

A light flat tint with or without design such as a decorative base for printing a different colour.

BACKGROUND: Arrière plan

In photography or graphic presentation, that which stands in the back to bring out the main subject.

BACKGROUND PLATE: Cliché du fond

Piece of rigid metal usually made of zinc, cut to the required sizes and used to print dull tints.

BACKING: Collage du dos

Operation by which a coat of glue is applied to the spine of a book and then rounded.

BACKING: Feuille de dessous

Sheet of resilient paper or other material which is placed underneath the sheet to be printed insuring an even impression.

BACKING HAMMER: Marteau de relieur

Round-headed hammer used for rounding and backing the backbone of books.

BACKING PRESS: Presse à endosser

See "Backer".

BACKING UP: Doublage, Retiration

See "Back-up".

BACKING UP: Impression du second côté

See "Back-up".

BACK-LINE: Raffiner le carton

To paste a piece of paper or other material along the back of a book to reinforce it.

BACK-LINING: Doublure du dos

Paper or other material used to reinforce the back of sewed books.

BACK-LINING PAPER: Papier garniture

See "Back Strip".

BACK MARGIN: Marge de fond

In the pages of a book, margin near the side of the bound edge.

BACK MARKS: Indices de collationnement

See "Collating Marks".

BACK OF TYPE: Dos du caractère

The opposite side of the nick.

BACK ROUNDING: Endossage, Arrondissement

Rounding of a book after the signatures are sewn and glued.

BACK ROUNDING MACHINE: Machine à arrondir les dos

See "Backing".

- BACK STRIP:** Doublure du dos
See "Back-Lining".
- BACK UP:** Garnissage de la coquille
To thicken the engraving in a form to make it type-high.
- BACK UP:** Impression au verso, Retiration
Printing the reverse side of a printed sheet already printed on one side.
- BACK UP, TO:** Imprimer au verso
See "Back up".
- BAD BREAK:** Fausse-ligne
An incompleted line ending a paragraph at top of the following page.
- BAD COPY:** Mauvaise copie
Badly written manuscript which makes it hard to read.
- BAKED:** Collé
Nicks of type that adhere to each other.
- BAKED TYPE:** Caractère collé
Shanks of type melted together, very difficult to separate.
- BAND:** Zone
On a computer, a group of recording tracks on a magnetic storage drum.
- BANDED-STOCK:** Papier sous bande
A method of packaging paper which leaves the ends of the sheets exposed.
- BAND-IN:** Sous bande
See "Banded-stock".
- BANDS:** Accolures
Twine on which the thread goes through when sewing the signatures of a bound book, hand sewn.
- BANK:** Table à papier
A table four feet high on which lays the paper before and after printing.
- BANK:** Table pour la composition
A table, shelf or frame in a composing room used for holding standing type.
- BANKS:** Index à encoches
Notches or tabs on the edge of the pages of a book to facilitate the use of reference table or index.
- BAR:** Barre
Closed horizontal strokes on top and bottom of certain letters like A, H, and E.
- BASE:** Base
On a computer, number used to define a system of numeration of logarithms etc.
- BASE:** Bloc de montage
See "Mount".
- BASE COLOUR:** Couleur de fond
The first colour printed on which succeeding colours are laid.
- BASIC SIZE:** Format de base
The size of paper, known to buyers and sellers on which the basic weight is related to.
- BASIS WEIGHT:** Force du papier
Weight of a ream of paper in pounds (usually 500 sheets) cut to its base size.
- BASTARD TITLE:** Faux-titre
Abbreviated title usually printed on a page preceding the full title page.
- BAS TITLE:** Faux-titre
See "Bastard Title".
- BATCH:** Lot
On a computer, a group of data to be run at the same time with the same program.
- BATTERED TYPE:** Caractère endommagé
Broken letter, type or rule.
- BEARD:** Bavure
Slang term describing metallic fuzz between and around line cast letters, usually due to faulty or dirty matrices.
- BEARD:** Hachures
The part of a letter that extends over the shank as in ornamental type faces.
- BEARD:** Talus de pied
Part of type character between shoulder and face.
- BED:** Marbre
Part of a printing press on which the plate or the form is set for printing.
- BEGIN EVEN, TO:** Commencer sans enfoncement
To start the first line of a paragraph without indentation.
- BELLY:** Bosse
Bulge on a printing plate poorly adjusted on the cylinder.
- BELLY:** Côté du cran
Front part of a type where the nick is usually found.

- BELLY:** Talon
The lower edge of a graver.
- BELLY:** Ventre
Concave distortion in a pile of sheeted paper.
- BENDAY:** Ben-day
See "Shading Medium".
- BENDAY ARTIST:** Chromiste ben-day
Person specialized in the application of benday tints on photogravures.
- BENDAYED PLATES:** Clichés exécutés par ben-day
Toning of an embossed zinc or copper plate on which ornaments have been produced by means of a benday film.
- BENDAY PROCESS:** Ben-day, procédé
A method of transferring on a photogravure, a design or other ornament on the back of a benday sheet by local pressure; the process was invented by Benjamin Day.
- BEVEL:** Biseau
Sloping edge of a plate which is used to fasten the plate onto the block.
- BEVEL:** Chanfrein
On a rotary press, sloping edge of a plate used to fasten the tightening clamps.
- BEVEL:** Talus
Sloping edge of a type from shoulder to face.
- BEVELLED RULE:** Filet à épaulement
Part of a rule flush with the face and the other slightly bevelled.
- BEVELLING:** Biseautage
Cutting edges of a printing plate to a bevel angle.
- BEVELLING MACHINE:** Biseauteuse
Machine used for bevelling and cutting plates and rules.
- BEVEL OF SHOULDER:** Facette
See "Bevel".
- BIMETAL PLATES:** Plaques bimétalliques
Lithographic plates in which the printing part is of one metal and the nonprinting part of another. There are also trimetal and multimetal plates.
- BIND, TO:** Relier
Assembling the sheets of a book and adding a cover if required.
- BINDER:** Liant
See "Vehicle".
- BINDER:** Reliure mobile
Temporary cover for ledger or loose leaf forms.
- BINDER'S BOARD:** Carton pour reliure
Thick smooth board, made from mixed papers and low grade rags, used for book covers.
- BINDER'S CASE:** Reliure cartonnée
Board and cloth cover used on back for protection.
- BINDER'S STAMP:** Fer à dorer
Drawing or lettering cut in brass and used for stamping or embossing the back and (or) the cover of a book.
- BINDERY:** Atelier de reliure
A commercial enterprise specializing in binding
- BINDING:** Commande
In locking a form, when a piece of furniture is longer or wider than the type, it is called "binding" or "force" and the form cannot be backed properly.
- BINDING:** Reliure
The cover of a bounded book.
- BINDING EDGE:** Dos
Back of the book where the sections or signatures are bound together.
- BINDING MARGIN:** Marge côté reliure
On a page, the margin near the binding edge.
- BINDING MEDIUM:** Liant
See "Vehicle".
- BINDING SAW:** Scie à grecquer
Circular saw used by bookbinders to cut grooves across backbone of book to receive cords or bands used in binding.
- BINDING VARNISH:** Vernis
See "Vehicle".
- BINDING WIRE:** Fil métallique
Steel wire of round, square or rectangular shape used in stitching of books.
- BITE:** Moine
White spot in an impression due to the presence of a small piece of paper or other foreign matter during printing.
- BITE:** Nature de la surface
Characteristics of an ink receptive paper surface.
- BITE:** Morsure
Period of time in which the action of the etching acid on the metal plate is taking place.

BITONE INK: Encre double-ton
See "Double-Tone Ink".

BLACK: Blancs levés
See "Black".

BLACK: Caractère bloqué
See "Black".

BLACK: Marque de blanc
Unwanted impression left by raised lead, space, or a piece of furniture caused by work-up.

BLACKING UP: Tableau noir
On rotary press, impression left by the non-printing surfaces of the plate.

BLACK PRINTER: Cliché du noir
One of the four negatives made for colour reproductions to give proper emphasis to the neutral tones and certain details in illustrations.

BLANK: Blanc
(a) All spaces in a printed page not covered by printing such as areas occupied by spaces, quadrats, leads, slugs etc.
(b) Portion of an engraved plate used to transfer the light.
(c) Unprinted page in a book.

BLANK: Espace
Blank column on a computer's input or output tape.

BLANK: Formule
See "Blank".

BLANK BOOK: Livre de comptabilité
Strong, flat and free opening binding for ledgers and other accounting volumes, usually canvas covered, with leather back and corners.

BLANKED: Gaufré à froid
See "Blind Blocked".

BLANK EMBOSS: Gaufrure à blanc
Impression made on a book cover without using ink or gold leaf.

BLANK EMBOSSING: Gaufrage à blanc
Book covers stamped without using either ink or gold leaf.

BLANKET: Blanchet
(a) In letterpress, a piece of cotton, rubber, plastic, cork, etc. used for covering the tympan on a cylinder press.
(b) Rubber surfaced sheet used in offset presses to transfer the image from plate to paper.

BLANKET CLAMP: Dispositif d'accrochage du blanchet
Flat bar, on which blanket is set, to hold it on cylinder.

BLANKET CREEP: Glissement du blanchet
Light shifting of the blanket towards the front when in contact with the plate or the paper; it produces a bad impression.

BLANKET CYLINDER: Cylindre porte-blanchet
On offset press, the cylinder that transfers the printed matter from the plate to the paper.

BLANKET EMBOSSING: Gonflement (d'un blanchet)
Thickening of the image on an offset plate due to the absorption of the ink solvents.

BLANKET THICKNESS GAUGE: Micromètre (pour mesurer des épaisseurs de blanchet)
Special gauge to measure the thickness of the blanket of an offset press.

BLANKET-TO-BLANKET PRESS: Presse blanchet sur blanchet
Perfecting press on which the strip of paper passes between two blanketed cylinders, being each other's pressure cylinder.

BLANK FORM: Questionnaire
A printed form which must be filled in part by hand.

BLANKING: Laisser en blanc
See "Leaving blank".

BLANK LEAVES: Feuilles blanches
See "Blank Sheets".

BLANK PAGE: Page blanche
Unprinted sheet in a book.

BLANK PAPER: Papier en blanc
Unprinted or unwritten paper

BLANK SHEETS: Feuilles non-imprimées
Non-printed sheets.

BLEED: Fond perdu
Impression that covers a page without leaving a margin after trimming. A page can bleed on one, two, three or four sides.

BLEED: Engrainnement des couleurs pour repérage
To obtain a perfect register by preventing the overlapping of successive colours due to the vibration of the press during printing.

BLEEDING COLOUR: Couleur soluble
A colour which tends to spread or run when wetted by a solvent.

BLEEDING INK: Encre soluble.

Ink with a tendency to spread if wetted by a solvent.

BLEED-OFF PLATES: Clichés à fond perdu

Specially made plates to print close to the edge of a sheet, so that a thin part of the illustration is cut when the book is trimmed.

BLEED TO: Se laver

A lithographic ink that dissolves in water and varnish.

BLENDED COLOURS: Teintes fondues

Colours or tints of an illustration which bleed into one another and are so intimately mixed that the dividing line between them cannot be distinguished.

BLIND BLOCKED: Doré à froid

Embossed lettering (or design) on a book cover which is not inked or gilded.

BLIND EMBOSSSED: Gaufré à froid

See "Blind Blocked".

BLIND IMAGE: Image filée

In lithography, an image that has lost its ink receptivity or does not reproduce the image properly.

BLINDING: Filage (du report)

Progressive weakness of an impression from an offset plate during printing, due to the surface accepting less and less ink.

BLIND STAMPING: Gaufrage à sec

See "Blank Embossing".

BLIND TOOLED: Tracé

See "Blind Blocked".

BLISTERED MAT: Matrice grésilée

In stereotype, mat which has been scorched by pouring too hot metal, the stereo having a blistered appearance.

BLOCK: Bloc de montage

See "Base".

BLOCK: Plaque à dorer

Solid metal stamp used to impress a design on a book cover.

BLOCKED-UP TYPE: Matière bloquée

Composed type, ready for presswork, but delayed for some reason, such as waiting for author's corrections, lack of paper etc.

BLOCKING: Montage

Operation of mounting a plate on a wood base.

BLOCKING FLUSH: Montage pour rognage à vif

Cutting of a mounted plate on one or more edges so that the printed image is even with the mounted plate.

BLOCKING LUMBER: Bois (de montage de clichés)

See "Mount".

BLOCKING NAILS: Pointes (pour montage des clichés)

Small flat-headed nails used to tighten the plate to its block.

BLOCK LETTERS: Caractères en bois

Originally, types cut from wood.

BLOCK LETTERS: Lettres moulées

(a) Style of characters suggesting wood types, square cut and without serifs.

(b) Also term used to indicate writing or imitating printed characters.

BLOCK MAKER: Clicheur

See "Process engravings".

BLOCK OUT (HALFTONE PLATE): Simili détournée

See "Outlined Halftone".

BLOCK TYPE: Lettres moulées

See "Block Letters".

BLOODSTONE: Agate

Tool used by bookbinders for burnishing the edges of a book.

BLOW-UP: Agrandissement géant

See "Blown-Up Halftone".

BLOWN-UP HALFTONE: Simili agrandie

Coarse screen halftone containing exaggerated lights and shadows.

BLOWOUT: Simili à blancs purs

Highlight halftone, the one especially obtained from a high-light negative.

BLUE FILTER: Filtre bleu

Used to obtain the yellow plate.

BLUE KEY: Faux décalque en bleu

Blue marks on glass or on a sheet of plastic layout containing all the elements, including register marks, used as a guide for negative or positive flats or for the register of colours.

BLUELINE: Faux décalque

A form of blueprint on an offset plate, used as a guide to apply a litho ink or a pencil drawing.

BLUEPRINT: Bleu

A photographic proof from a negative, the image usually being bluish.

BLUE PRINTER: Cliché du bleu

See "Cyan Printer".

BLUEPRINT PAPER: Papier à bleus

Paper on which blueprints are printed.

BLUR: Papillotage

A slurred impression in printing or in stamping.

BLURRED IMAGE: Image papillotée

See "Blur".

BOARD: Carton, Plat

(a) Material of the same general composition as paper but stiffer and thicker.

(b) A piece of rectangular board to form the binding cover.

(c) See "Binder's board".

BOARD MOUNTED ARTWORK: Maquette montée sur carton

Graphic presentation of which all the elements have been laid-out on a piece of board to facilitate the photography.

BODKIN: Alêne

A pointed tool used by bookbinders to pierce holes or trace lines on the cover of a book.

BODKIN: Point à corriger

See "Tweezers".

BODY: Consistance

English term referring to the consistency and viscosity of a printing ink.

BODY: Corps

Shank or portion of type below the face, rule, slugs, etc.

BODY: Main

(a) 25 sheets of paper or one-twentieth of a ream.

(b) Relationship of the weight of paper to its thickness.

BODY: Texte

See "Body Matter".

BODYING AGENT: Épaississant

Material added to an ink to increase its viscosity.

BODY MATTER: Labeur

Type used for the text in a volume as distinguished from display type.

BODY OF THE WORK: Corps d'ouvrage

Main part of a book's text, distinguished from the preliminary pages.

BODY TYPE: Caractère de labeur

Type commonly used for the composition of text in a book; as opposed from display type.

BOGUS: Imitation

Term used for cheap grade of paper or board, but imitating appearance of a high grade of paper.

BOGUS BRISTOL: Simili bristol

See "Bogus".

BOLD: Demi-gras

A face of a type which is thicker than an ordinary text type.

BOLD-FACE TYPE: Caractère mi-gras

See "Bold".

BOLSTER: Housse

Part of the blanket that is not subject to the pressure of the plate.

BOLTS: Témoins

(a) Uncut folded edges of a sheet left intentionally by the bookbinder to show sheet size before trimming.

(b) See "Bolts Out"

BOLTS OUT: Laisser les témoins

Leave the sheets of a book intact, without trimming the edges, to show margins have been economized.

BOND INK: Encre pour "Bond"

Ink used on hard sized bond and ledger papers. Should be as concentrated, heavy and tacky as the grade of paper and type of press will permit. It should dry entirely by oxidation.

BOND PAPER: Papier bond

Strong and durable paper, used for writing or for printing letterheads and commercial forms.

BOOK BACK LINER: Doublure du dos

See "Back-lining".

BOOK-BACKING PAPER: Doublure du dos

See "Back-lining".

BOOKBINDER: Relieur

Specialist in bookbinding

BOOKBINDER: Relieuse

Machine that automatically accomplishes in whole or in part the work of a bookbinder.

BOOKBINDER'S CLOTH: Toile à reliure

Term for various types of prepared woven fabrics used for covering books.

BOOK BINDERY: Atelier de reliure

See "Bindery".

BOOKBINDING: Reliure

See "Binding".

BOOK CASE: Étui

Boarded box covered with paper, cloth or leather, harmonizing with the cover of a book and used as a protector for a deluxe bound book.

BOOK CLOTH: Toile à reliure

See "Bookbinder's Cloth".

BOOK COVER: Couverture de livre

See "Case".

BOOK DESIGNER: Graphiste

Person responsible for the appearance of a book.

BOOK END PAPER: Papier de garde

Paper for finishing the inside of book covers.

BOOK FACE: Caractère d'édition

Fonts of body types used mostly in printing of books, different from job printing.

BOOK FOUNTS: Caractères d'édition

See "Book Face".

BOOKHOLDER: Porte-livre

A special device that holds the book open for the photography of its pages.

BOOK INKS: Encres pour édition

Fluid inks that dry partly by oxidation and partly by adhesion to paper.

BOOK JACKET: Couverture de protection

Loose paper cover folded over bound books for protection against dust and stain; often printed in bright colours to promote sale of book.

BOOKLET: Livret

Small book wired or thread sewn, paper covered, and not bound for permanence.

BOOK LINEN: Toile à reliure

See "Bookbinder's Cloth".

BOOKMARK: Signet

Small ribbon fastened at head of book to easily find a page.

BOOK PAPER: Papier d'édition

Paper used for many purposes, printing of books, magazines, circulars, labels, etc.

BOOK SEWING MACHINE: Couseuse au fil textile

Machine used to manufacture the binding of book.

BOOK SIZE: Format du livre

Dimensions of a book (in length, width and thickness).

BOOK TRIMMER: Rogneuse

Cutting machine by which the assembled books are cut to size.

BOOKWORK: Travaux d'édition

The printing of books as distinguished from magazines, newspapers, etc.

BORDER: Cadre

Rules around the printed area of a plate.

BORDER: Bordure

Rule or ornament around an illustration or any other composition.

BORDER RULE: Filet d'encadrement

See "Box".

BOTTLE-BOTTOM TYPE: Caractère évasé

Type or slug wider at bottom than top.

BOTTLE-NECKED TYPE: Caractère aplati

Type or slug wider at top than at bottom.

BOTTOM-GROOVE: Rainure de queue

Groove at bottom of back of a book cover.

BOTTOM NOTES: Notes de bas de page

See "Foot Notes".

BOTTOM MARGIN: Blanc de pied

The white space at the bottom of a page.

BOUND BOOK: Livre relié

Book with a cover.

BOX: Cadre

Rules which enclose a text.

BOX: Cassetin

One of many compartments of a printer's case.

BOXHEAD: Titre encadré

Heading surrounded by rules and borders.

- BRACES:** Accolades
Signs that join words or numbers vertically or horizontally.
- BRACKET, TO:** Mettre entre parenthèses
See "Brackets".
- BRACKETS:** Crochets
Kind of parenthesis () used to enclose a note reference or explanation and to separate it from the context.
- BREAK:** Cassure
A tear in the roll of paper.
- BREAK:** Fin d'alinéa
Term used to mark the beginning and the end of a paragraph.
- BREAK:** Rempure (du jet)
Removal of excess metal from foot of type after casting.
- BREAK IN, TO:** Insérer
To insert cuts in their proper position in the text as indicated on the proofs.
- BREAK LINE:** Bout de ligne
The last line of a paragraph that should not be used to start a new page.
- BREAK MARK:** Signe de paragraphe
See "Paragraph Mark".
- BREAK UP FOR COLOURS:** Démontage pour tirage en couleurs
To separate the form in parts for colour printing.
- BREAK UP, TO:** Désosser (la forme)
To unlock a form and distribute the type and furniture in their proper case.
- BRIGHTNESS:** Brillance
Light reflected by the surface of paper.
- BRING UP, TO:** Mettre à hauteur
To underlay a cut to make it type high.
- BRISTOL:** Carte bristol
High quality board, more or less thick, made directly from pulp.
- BRISTOL BOARD:** Bristol
See "Bristol".
- BRITTLE:** Cassant
Easily broken film of ink.
- BRITTLENESS:** (of a film) Tendance à l'écaillage (d'un film)
See "Brittle".
- BROADSIDE:** Oblong
See "Oblong Size".
- BROCHURE:** Brochure
A pamphlet with a stitched paper cover.
- BROKEN MATTER:** Pâte
Mixture of types of different sizes and/or varying lengths of lines.
- BROWNLINING:** Tirage en brun
A proof made from a negative flat of a brownish colour.
- BRUSH:** Blaireau
Brush used to develop an offset plate.
- BRUSH:** Brosse à poudrer
Brush used for powdering à photogravure.
- BUCKLING:** Gondolage
Tendency of paper to bend or warp with changes in atmospheric conditions.
- BUCKRAM:** Bougran
Strong gummed cloth, used in bookbinding.
- BUFFER:** Mémoire intermédiaire
On computer, a drive which holds data temporarily.
- BUFFER:** Solution tampon
In photography, a chemical agent used to control the activity of the developer.
- BULKING PAPER:** Papier bouffant
See "Bulky Paper".
- BULKY PAPER:** Papier volumineux
Thin uncalendered or slightly calendered paper of a relatively light weight.
- BURIN:** Burin
(a) Steel bevel-shaped tool, used by artists to engrave in metal.
(b) Copper plate engraved with this tool.
- BURSTING STRENGTH:** Résistance à l'éclatement
Quality of paper with resistance to pressure.
- BUTTERY INK:** Encre beurré
Ink that lacks tack and does not adhere easily to all kinds of paper, because its consistency is similar to butter.

C

CAKED: Collé
See "Baked".

CAKED TYPES: Caractères collés
See "Baked Types".

CAKING: Plaquage
See "Piling".

CALENDERED PAPER: Papier apprêté
See "Calender finished paper".

CALENDER FINISHED PAPER: Papier calandré
Paper which has been smoothed on the machine calender.

CALENDERING: Calandrage
Operation by which paper or carton is smoothed at the end of the paper machine. May also refer to the thickness of that paper carton.

CALIPER: Épaisseur
Thickness of a sheet of paper measured by means of a micrometer.

CALLIGRAPHIC: Calligraphique
A beautiful type imitating a handwritten character.

CALLING CARD: Carte de visite
Small pieces of card stock on which the user's name, address and titles are printed.

CALLIPER: Micromètre
Precision instrument to measure thickness of paper.

CAMERA: Appareil de photographie
In photo reproduction, instrument which projects a photographic image on a light sensitive surface.

CAMERA COPY: Copie à photographier
Copy used in photography that is susceptible to further modification.

CAMERA LINE COPY: Copie aux traits à photographier
Copy, used in photography, containing only line drawings instead of continuous tones.

CAMERA READY COPY: Prêt à photographier
A copy susceptible to no changes, ready to be photographed.

CANCELS: Feuilles refaits
Remove sheets, full of errors, from a book and replace them with corrected ones.

CAPITAL LETTERS: Majuscules
Capital letters shown on the manuscript by three lines under the letter.

CAPITALS: Capitales
See "Capital Letters".

CAPS: Majuscules
English abbreviation for "Capitals" and "Capital letters".

CAPS AND SMALL CAPS: Capitales et petites capitales
Indicates that all letters used in the composition of words or phrases are to be in small capitals except the first letter which should be a large capital.

CAPTION: Légende
See "Legend".

CARBON PAPER: Papier carbone
Paper coated with carbon pigments used to obtain duplicate copies of same document.

CARET: Signe d'omission, Renvoi de marge
A proofreader's sign (or mark) to indicate where missing letter or word is to be inserted.

CARRIAGE: Chariot
(a) Bed of the press on which the form is laid and which runs under the cylinder.
(b) A communication terminal linked to a computer.

CASE: Casse
A wooden tray, divided into small compartments used for holding type.

CASE: Couverture
Wrap-around of a deluxe book, usually consisting of a dust jacket and a box.

CASE BOUND BOOK: Livre cartonné
See "Cased Book".

CASED BOOK: Livre cartonné
In bookbinding, book which the cover was prepared separately and later bound by gluing the endleaves to the book.

CASERACK: Layette
A piece of furniture for storing cases when not in use.

CASE ROOM: Atelier de composition
See "Composing Room".

CASE STAND: Meuble à casses
See "Caserack".

CASING-IN: Emboîtement
In bookbinding, the assembling of the text with the cover.

CASING-IN MACHINE: Machine à emboîter

Apparatus that automatically accomplishes the casing-in of the book cover.

CAST, TO: Couler

- (a) In stereotype, running of the molten metal in the matrix.
- (b) In typography, running of the molten metal in the character moulds.

CASTER: Fondeuse

Machine that melts and casts the metal used to form type.

CASTING: Fonte

Running of the molten metal in the matrix.

CASTING BOX: Moule à cliché

Cast iron box, in which the matrix is set for casting stereotypes.

CASTING MACHINE: Fondeuse

See "Caster".

CASTING OFF: Estimation (de la copie)

See "Cast Off, to".

CAST OFF, TO: Estimer (une copie)

Evaluate the space the manuscript will occupy once set in type.

CAST UP, TO: Évaluer

Evaluate the cost of a composition.

CASUAL WORK: Bilboquets

Small printing jobs, such as calling cards or announcement cards, ordered by casual customers.

CATCHING UP: Graissage

In lithography, a term which indicates that the non-image areas of a press plate are beginning to take ink. This is due to insufficient water.

CATCH-LINE: Ligne perdue

- (a) Temporary headline on galley proofs.
- (b) Short line in small type set between large display lines.

CATCH LINE: Ligne de réclame

Line which contains the catchword, that is the word set in a special type face.

CATCH LINE TITLE: Sous-titre

Subtitle of each book in a set of volumes such as an encyclopedia.

CENTERLINE: Repère de centre

See "Center-mark".

CENTERMARK: Repère de centre

A mark used in a form or press sheet to indicate the exact center of margins. Also used for colour registration.

CENTER NOTES: Notes centrales

Explanatory notes set between two columns in a text.

CENTER SPREAD: Centre éployé

Centre or middle pages of an open book on which an illustration or design covers the double page area.

CENTER TO CENTER: Centre en centre

Term used to specify the exact distance between two holes on a sheet of paper based on the middle of each hole.

CENTRAL PROCESSING UNIT: Unité centrale de traitement

A unit of a computer that includes circuits controlling the execution of instructions.

CENTRE STITCHING: Couture à trois points

Stitching of pamphlets with thread by working it in three places in the fold, in a manner similar to wire saddle stitching.

CERLOX BINDING: Reliure cerlox

Method of binding loose leaves between two covers joined together by a plastic band (comb style) of which the teeth (more or less wide) pass through holes punched on one edge of the sheets.

CHADLESS TAPE: Bande semi-perforée

A paper band in which the small pieces of paper are not removed when punched.

CHALCOGRAPHY: Chalcographie

The art of engraving on copper or brass.

CHALKING: Poudrage (de l'encre)

Dry ink on a printed work caused by the use of too thin a vehicle on an absorbent paper, the pigment being left on the surface.

CHAPTER: Chapitre

A main division in a book.

CHAPTER HEADING: Tête de chapitre

Main heading at the beginning of each chapter, set in small caps with or without cap initial.

CHARACTER: Caractère

- (a) Mould piece set in relief to indicate a printed sign.
- (b) The printed letter.
- (c) By extension, the assembling of letters or signs forming the alphabet of a language.

CHASE: Châssis

Metal frame in which type is locked-in.

CHASE: Châssis à négatif

Case in which a photographic negative and sensitized paper are placed enabling the paper to become a positive by exposure to light.

CHASE RACK: Porte-châssis

Frame in which unused racks are stored.

CHECKER: Compteur

See "Counter".

CHOPPER: Lame de pli

On a rotary, the mechanism that makes a cross fold.

CHOPPER FOLD: Pli croisé

On a rotary, subsequent fold made to a first parallel fold at right angles to that fold.

CHROMAIC ABERRATION: Aberration chromique

Failure of lens to produce some foci of yellow and red, blue and purple. Also indicates the absence of colour correction.

CHROMIUM-FACED PLATE: Cliché chromé

Printing plates, coated with a deposit of chromium to improve durability, used for long runs.

CHROMOLITHOGRAPHY: Chromolithographie

Colour printing by means of lithography.

CHROMOMETER: Colorimètre

See "Colorimeter".

CHROMO PAPER: Papier chromo

Heavily coated paper, somewhat absorbant, used in chromolithography.

CIRCULAR SCREEN: Trame circulaire

A circular-shaped halftone screen which can be adjusted to obtain proper screen angles for colour halftones without disturbing the copy.

CLEAN PROOF: Bonne épreuve

Proof, revised or not, with few corrections, also proof pulled after corrections.

CLEAN SHEETS: Bonnes feuilles

Sheets set aside during printing to show progress of the work.

CLEAN UP, TO: Dégraisser

A litho plate is cleaned-up when the non-printing surfaces that had started to take the ink now reject it.

CLERICAL ERROR: Faute de copiste

An error that was not in the original copy but made by the copyist, or the typist.

CLOSED LOOP: Boucle fermée

On a computer, a series of directions or operations repeated continuously unless subjected to outside interference or instructions.

CLOSE CUT: Détourer

See "Silhouetting".

CLOSE FORMATION: Épair fondu

Uniformed distribution of fibres in a sheet of paper.

CLOSE LEADERS: Points de conduite

Periods used in setting lines to lead the eyes in tables or tables of content.

CLOSELY SPACED LINE: Ligne serrée

See "Close-Up, to".

CLOSE MATTER: Composition serrée

Unleaded or thinly spaced text matter.

CLOSE REGISTER: Repérage au poil

See "Hairline Register".

CLOSE SPACING: Espace mince

Very thin spaces between words.

CLOSE UP, TO: Rapprocher

To remove spacing leads and bring letters or words closer.

CLOTH: Toile à reliure

See "Bookbinder's Cloth".

CLOTH-LINED BOARD: Carton entoilé

Board covered with cloth.

CLOTH-LINED PAPER: Papier entoilé

Paper lined with linen or other textile to reinforce it.

CLOTH BOARDS: Couverture toile

See "Cloth Case".

CLOTH CASE: Couverture toile

Book covers made from bookbinders, cloth pasted over stiff boards, used on ordinary books.

CLOTH HINGES: Mors de toile

- (a) Cloth joints used to reinforce the back of the book and extending from the book itself to the cover.
- (b) Cloth joints used to bind-in heavy inserts in a book.

- CLOTH LINED:** Entaillé
Board or paper covered by cloth.
- CLOUDY FORMATION:** Épair nuageux
When viewed by transmitted light, the paper shows the distribution of light and dark areas.
- CLUMP:** Lingot
A metal slug no more than 6 points in thickness.
- CLUMP:** Plomb de l'encrier
A piece of lead used to divide the ink fountain in compartments.
- COARSE SCREEN:** Trame grossière
Halftone screen from 85 to 100 lines to the inch on rough finish papers.
- COARSE SCREEN ETCHING:** Simili (à) grosse-trame
See "Coarse screen".
- COARSE SCREEN HALFTONE:** Simili (à) grosse-trame
See "Coarse screen".
- COATED BOARD:** Carton couché
Board made of special material used for different purposes.
- COATED PAPER:** Papier couché
Paper coated on one or two sides with special clay.
- COATING:** Couchage
Process of covering, paper or board, with one or more surface coatings of a special product.
- COATING:** Couche
A thin cellulosed sheet covered on one side with a sensitized gelatin enabling it to receive the light exposure in a camera.
- COATING:** Étendage de la couche sensible
Application of a light sensitized matter on the surface of an offset plate. Usually by means of a graining box.
- COBOL:** Cobol
Abbreviation for "Common Business Oriented Language". A high-level programming language designed primarily for business or commercial use.
- CODE, TO:** Coder
To put information into the form or symbols of a code thus permitting data processing.
- CODE, TO:** Programmer
Writing a program or the data of a program.
- CODER:** Codeur
A person that does program coding.
- CODING:** Codage
Action of coding.
- CODING:** Programmation
To write a program or the data of a program.
- CODING SYSTEM:** Système de codage
Set of data used to represent data, functions or instructions to a computer for processing.
- COLD COLOURS:** Couleur froide
Blue, violet and green are cold colours as opposed to the warm colours of red, orange and yellow.
- COLD TYPE COMPOSITION:** Composition à froid
Composition made without the use of typography.
- COLLATE, TO:** Assembler les feuilles
To put the signatures of a book in proper order for binding. Wrongly used in English as a synonym for "gathering".
- COLLATE, TO:** Collationner
Examination of signatures and paper, for proper sequence, after gathering, but before sewing.
- COLLATE, TO:** Interclasser
Assembling in sequence two or more previously filed cards, indexes.
- COLLATING:** Collationnement
Examination of sheets of paper for proper sequence after gathering.
- COLLATING MARKS:** Indices de collationnement
Black marks on the back of folded sheets to facilitate collating and binding.
- COLLATING TABLE:** Table à assembler
See "Collating".
- COLLATION:** Confrontation (de textes)
Comparaison of the copy with the original manuscript.
- COLLECTING:** Assemblage
See "Gathering".
- COLLOTYPE PRINTING:** Phototypie
See "Collotype process".
- COLLOTYPE PROCESS:** Collotypie
Printing from a bichromated gelatine surface of a greasy ink.

COLOPHON: Colophon

(a) Printer's signature at the end of a book with date of completion.

(b) Publisher's trade-mark on cover or title page.

(c) The modern colophon, at back of book, often includes technical data on book production such as typeface used, method of typesetting, illustrations, engravings, paper, method of printing, etc.

COLORIMETER: Colorimètre

An instrument used for chemical analysis and comparison of colours.

COLOUR ARTIST: Chromiste benday

See "Benday Artist".

COLOUR-CONTROL PATCHES: Morceaux comparateurs de couleurs

Bars or squares of the three ink colours (plus black) in various combinations. They are used as a guide for the different stages of photography.

COLOUR CORRECTION: Correction de couleur

Any operation such as masking, dot etching or scanning used to match colour reproduction.

COLOUR ETCHER: Chromiste

See "Colour Process Etcher".

COLOUR FILTER: Filtre coloré

Transparent coloured screen placed between the camera's objective and the subject to be photographed, allowing the interception of certain spectral rays.

COLOUR LITHOGRAPHY: Chromolithographie

See "Chromolithography".

COLOUR KEYS: Couleurs clés

See "Acetate proofs".

COLOUR PRINT: Imprimé polychrome

Printing in two or more colours.

COLOUR PROCESS: Procédé chromatique

Process colour printing.

COLOUR PROCESS ETCHER: Chromiste

The person who modifies the dot structure in photogravure, heliography and offset.

COLOUR PROOF: Épreuve en couleurs

Proof to control the combination and register of colours before final printing.

COLOUR REVERSION: Jaunissement

See "Yellowing".

COLOUR SCANNER: Sélecteur électronique

Electronic device used to isolate the colours from a continuous tone image in the four process colours: yellow, magenta, cyan and black.

COLOUR SCREEN: Filtre coloré

See "Colour Filter".

COLOUR SEPARATION: Sélection des couleurs

Isolating the three primary colours and black from a full colour print to produce four negatives or positives, one for each colour.

COLOUR SWATCH: Touche de couleur

A guide in colour separation and correction operations.

COLOUR TRANSPARENCY: Diapositif en couleurs

A coloured positive image on a transparent support.

COLUMN COMPOSITION: Composition de(s) tableaux

See "Column matter".

COLUMN MATTER: Tableaux

Type matter set in tables.

COLUMN RULE: Colombelle

Brass rule with narrow face, used for separating columns of test matter.

COLUMN WIDTH: Justification de colonne

Tables set in a way so that columns will align vertically.

COMBINATION PLATE: Cliché simili et trait

See "Line-half-tone combination".

COMPENSATING ROLLER: Rouleau compensateur

See "Jockey roller".

COMPENSATOR: Rouleau de tension

See "Jockey roller".

COMPILE, TO: Compiler

To prepare a machine language program from a computer program written in a symbolic language.

COMPILER: Compilateur

A computer peripheral unit that compiles program.

COMPONENTS: Composants

The completed material of a job, shipped as a whole or in parts.

COMPOSE, TO: Composer

The process of manually or mechanically setting type in a certain way for printing.

COMPOSING MACHINE: Machine à composer
Machine used for type setting, best known as linotype, intertype, monotype, etc.

COMPOSING ROOM: Atelier de composition
Subdivision of a printing shop where the personnel and the equipment of composition are located.

COMPOSING RULE: Lève-ligne
Piece of metal used in a composing stick and against which the types are set; it usually has a nib at one or both ends, to remove (or lift) it from behind the line once it is justified.

COMPOSING STICK: Composteur
A metal device used by compositors to hold the type while it is being assembled into lines of equal lengths.

COMPOSITE BLOCK: Cliché composite
Plate made up of two or more originals. Can also mean a combination line and halftone plate.

COMPOSITE PLATE: Planche composite
See "Composite Block".

COMPOSITION: Composition typographique
Assembling type into words, lines and paragraph ready for printing.

COMPOSITOR: Compositeur
One who performs the operations of setting type matter.

COMPOSITOR'S ERROR: Erreur de composition
Error made during the setting of type.

COMPUTER: Ordinateur
A device capable of solving problems by accepting data, performing prescribed operations on the data and supplying the results of these operations.

COMPUTER OPERATOR: Opérateur sur ordinateur
Person who performs the manual operations on computers.

COMPUTER PROCESSING: Traitement des données
See "Data Processing".

COMPUTER TECHNICIAN: Technicien d'entretien
Person responsible for the performance of the computer, preventive maintenance, repair of the electronic, electromechanical, mechanical systems in the computers and their peripheral units.

COMPUTERIZED COMPOSITION: Photocomposition
See "Photocomposition".

COMPUTERIZED TYPESETTING: Photocomposition
See "Photocomposition".

CONCERTINA FOLD: Pli accordéon
See "Accordion fold".

CONDENSED: Allongé
Type which is small and thin or a type which is thin in proportion to its height.

CONDENSED TYPE: Caractère allongé
The width of a typeface narrowed to make space for more characters in a given line.

CONNECTED DOTS: Point liés
On negatives or engravings, the dots of a halftone connected by a joint point.

CONSOLE: Pupitre de commande
Part of the computer through which the operator may control and observe the operations for a well functioning system.

CONSOLE OPERATOR: Pupitreur
See "Computer Operator".

CONSTITUENT PARTS: Pièces détachées
See "Components".

CONSULTANT ANALYST: Analyste-conseil
A person who defines problems and develops procedures for their solution.

CONTACT COPY: Épreuve par contact
Photographic copy of the same size as the original, obtained by the exposure of the sensitized paper in contact with a transparency, negative or a positive; the light exposure goes through a master image.

CONTACT PRINT: Contretype
See "Contact Copy".

CONTACT PRINTING: Impression par contact
A photographic print made from a negative or a positive in contact with sensitized paper.

CONTENTS: Table des matières
See "Table of contents".

CONTINUOUS TONE: Modelé continu
An unscreened photographic reproduction showing the complete variety of tones.

CONTRAST: Contraste
In photogravure, accentuation of the lights and shadows, in black as in colour.

COPPER-LINE ETCHING: Eau-forte

- (a) Intaglio printing plate produced by drawing a design with an etching needle or tool on a wax coated copper plate; the exposed metal being subsequently etched by acid.
- (b) A line etching on copper, instead of zinc, for reproduction of fine lines or details.

COPPER ENGRAVING: Gravure sur cuivre

All process of intaglio engravings made on copper.

COPPER ETCHING: Cliché sur cuivre

- (a) A copper plate on which an image is engraved.
- (b) Etched engraving of line and halftone on copperplate.

COPPERPLATE ENGRAVER: Graveur en taille-douce

Person who executes hand engraving on copperplate.

COPPERPLATE ENGRAVING: Gravure sur cuivre

- (a) Hand engraved copper plate used in intaglio printing.
- (b) By extension, a proof obtained from a copperplate engraving.

COPY: Copie

- (a) Text manuscript, typed or printed, to be set by the typographer for printing purposes.
- (b) All material supplied by the customer to the printer for photo mechanical reproduction.

COPY: Exemple

Copy of a book or printed work.

COPYBOARD: Porte-modèle

Part of the photography apparatus for holding copy to be photographed.

COPY BOARD MARK UP: Marquage de la copie

Direction on a copy giving instructions to the printer or adding supplementary matter.

COPY EDITING: Révision du manuscrit

To examine the manuscript to insure there are no errors.

COPYFITTING: Évaluation de copie

Adaptation of printing types to the copy in such a way that they occupy a predetermined space.

COPY PREPARATION: Préparation de la copie

In typesetting, complete revision of the copy to insure a minimum of errors before the type is set.

COPY TO: Copier

Reproduction of an original by means of contact photography.

CORNER: Coin

In general, the square or rounded corner of a book cover.

CORNER: Coins

Pieces that form the border's corners.

CORNER: Outil à coins

Triangular tool for finishing the back and corners of a book.

CORNER MARKS: Marques de coin

Marks on the camera copy indicating the corners, the finished size also a guide for imposition.

CORNER ROUNDER: Machine à coins ronds

See "Corner rounding machine".

CORNER ROUNDING MACHINE: Machine à coins ronds

Machine used for rounding corners of pages and/or book covers.

CORNER STITCHING: Piquage en coin

Binding the leaves of a book by wiring at the corner only.

CORRECTION MARKS: Signes de correction

Symbols used by proofreaders to indicate the corrections to be made on proofs.

COUNTER: Compte-feuilles

Automatic instrument attached to a printing press which registers the number of sheets going through.

COUNTER: Intérieur de l'œil

Hollow in the face of a letter that does not print.

COUNTER-ETCHING: Décapage

In offset, the grained plate is subjected to the action of diluted acids to remove metallic oxide and dirt from the surface.

COUNTER-ETCH, TO: Décaper

See "Counter-etching".

COVER: Couverture

General term applicable to the different grades of paper used to cover books, pamphlets and other items.

COVER PAPER: Papier à couverture

A strong paper, plain or with fancy finish and coloured, ideal for covering pamphlets.

COVER SIZE: Format couverture

Dimensions of a book cover.

COVER WITH ROUNDED BACK: Volume avec dos arrondi.

Bound volume where the back of the cover has been rounded with special equipment by the bookbinder.

COVER WITH SQUARE BACK: Volume avec dos plat

Bound volume where the back of the cover has been squared with special equipment by the bookbinder.

CRASH: Gaze

A cotton gauze-like material placed on the spine of a book, about one inch wide front and back under the end-papers, to strengthen the spine and support the book in the case.

CRASH NUMBERING: Numérotage frappé

The action of printing a number on the first sheet of a multiple part form and that number is imprinted on the remaining parts by use of the carbon.

CREASE: Rainure

Heavy impression on board to mark the fold line.

CREASE, TO: Rainer

Indentation on the surface of board or heavy paper to facilitate folding.

CREASING: Faux-pli

See "Score".

CREASING: Gaufrage

Process by which single or double blank lines are impressed on the cover by means of a creases.

CREASING: Plissage

The formation of a wrinkle in a sheet of paper while it is going through the press, due to waviness in the paper, poor trimming of the sheet or poor adjustment of the gauge, side guard or grippers.

CREASING RULE: Filet raineur

Brass rule that produces a line in the board to mark the fold line.

CREASING TOOL: Fer à tracer

Instrument used to trace an embossing, creasing, etc.

CREEPING: Étalement

Flowing of ink beyond the letter contour when the inks are not viscous enough.

CROP, TO: Élaguer

To trim off the unwanted part of an illustration.

CROP MARKS: Repères de coupe

Marks on illustration used to define the limit of the area to be reproduced.

CROSS-BACK SEAM: Endos croisé

A method of gluing flaps (usually 3) at the back of an envelope to leave only one opening on the side of the joint.

CROSS DIRECTION: Sens travers

See "Across the Grain".

CROSS FOLD: Pli croisé

See "Chopper fold".

CROSSLINE SCREEN: Trame quadrillée

A grid with opaque lines crossing each other on the surface of two glass plates. When put together they produce the squares for the formation of the halftone dots.

CROSS REFERENCE: Renvoi

Reference, in text of a book, to another part of the same book.

CROWD: Encreage excessif

- (a) Inking the plate liberally to obtain darker tones
- (b) Applying an ink too liberally on a plate.

CRUCIBLE: Creuset

Porcelain or metal container in which substances are melted, such as leaded bars on a linotype composing machine.

CURL: Gondolage

Malformation or deformation of paper due to faulty manufacture or caused by changes in the atmospheric conditions.

CURSIVE CHARACTER: Caractère courant

A style of printed letter resembling handwriting.

CURVED: Cintré

The curved plates used especially on rotary press.

CURVED PLATE: Cliché cintré

Reinforced plate which has been curved to fit the cylinder of a rotary press.

CUT: Cliché de photogravure

An old English term describing photogravures.

CUT-IN LETTER: Initiale

A two or three line high initial letter used at the beginning of a chapter or paragraph, sometimes used for deluxe works.

CUT-IN NOTE: Note marginale

Notes printed on the side of a page, in the margin.

CUT-OUT BACKGROUND: Fond détourné

See "Outlined halftone".

CUT, TO: Couper

The separating of a sheet of paper into pieces.

CUT AWAY TO: Champlever

In engraving, remove the parts that should remain white.

CUT EDGES: Tranches ébarbées

Smooth, trimmed edges of a book.

CUT FLUSH, TO: Rogner à fleur

To cut or trim the edges of cover and sheets of a book together, in one operation so that the cover is the same size as the body of the book.

CUT OUT: Découpage

(a) Halftone from which background has been removed leaving only outline of figures.

(b) A term for a fancy shaped printed novelty such as a window display, board or other material to draw attention.

CUT OUT: Simili détournée

See "Outlined halftone".

CUTTER: Massicot

See "Guillotine".

CUTTING DIE: Forme de découpe

See "Die".

CUTTING MACHINE: Massicot

See "Guillotine".

CYAN: Cyan

A greenish blue colour used as a primary colour in process colour printing.

CYAN PRINTER: Cliché du cyan

One of four negatives, derived from the separation of colours, named because of the ink's colour rather than the filter's colour.

CYLINDER COVERING: Habillage

See "Packing".

CYLINDER DRESSING: Habillage

See "Packing".

CYLINDER MACHINE: Presse à cylindre

A letterpress printing machine in which the chase lies flat on a bed. The impression is taken by rolling a cylinder holding the paper over the inked type in the chase.

D

DABBER: Tapette

Pad of cotton used by the engraver to apply an acid resistant varnish to the plate before hand or machine engraving.

DAGGER: Obèle

Reference mark imitating the form of a dagger.

DAMPENERS: Rouleaux mouilleurs

On offset presses, rolls which transfer water onto the non-printing surface of the plate.

DAMPENING: Mouillage

(a) A device that maintains the humidity of the non-printing areas on the offset plate during printing.

(b) Also deviation that takes place when the ink goes back to the damper rollers in offset printing.

DAMPENING ETCH: Solution de mouillage

See "Dampening Solution".

DAMPENING ROLLERS: Rouleaux mouilleurs

See "Solution Rollers".

DAMPENING SOLUTION: Eau de mouillage

A liquid compound mostly of water used for mounting the plate of an offset press.

DANCING ROLLER: Rouleau compensateur

See "Jockey Roller".

DANDY MARK: Filigrane

Mark, drawing or line in the body of paper only seen by translucence.

DARKENING: Assombrissement

Effect made when the ink darkens on the press.

DARK PRINT: Épreuve foncée

Print of an overexposed negative which gives a shadow to certain parts of an illustration.

DARK REACTION: Réaction de l'obscurité

With light-sensitive plate coatings, the hardening action which takes place without lights; this action is greater with high humidity or temperature.

DARKROOM: Laboratoire obscure

A room with a safelight for processing the photographic films.

DARKROOM CAMERA: Chambre laboratoire
A photographic apparatus with the back permanently fixed to the wall of a dark room.

DARKROOM LAMP: Lampe à chambre obscure
A coloured safelight for handling light-sensitive photographic materials.

DASH: Trait d'union
Small horizontal line used to join the two parts of a set word.

DASH (EM DASH): Tiret
Plain or ornamental pieces of rule used to separate parts of printed matter.

DASH (EN DASH): Tiret sur demi-cadratin
A small horizontal dash half the size of an em used mostly for composition of tables because it has the same width as a number.

DATA: Données
A representation of facts, concepts or instructions in a formalized manner suitable for communication by automatic means.

DATA COMMUNICATION: Transmission de données
A systematic sequence to transmit coded information.

DATA PROCESSING: Traitement de l'information
The execution of a systematic sequence of operations performed upon data.

DATA PROCESSING SYSTEM: Ensemble de traitement de l'information
Arrangement of a group of machines on a data processing system.

DATE LINE: Date limite
Latest date on which the delivery of goods must be made.

DAYLIGHT: Lumière du jour
Natural light from the sun.

DEAD: Matière morte
See "Dead matter".

DEAD LINE: Repère du marbre
Engraved line or mark on a press bed to indicate the exact position of the plate, thus eliminating the risk of damage to the plate by the press grippers.

DEAD MATTER: Matière à distribuer
Plates or type matter that are not to be used and may therefore be disposed of or melted.

DEBUGGING: Épurage
To eliminate errors in a computer program.

DECKLE EDGE PAPER: Papier barbé
Paper with a thinned edge of irregular pattern.

DEDICATION: Dédicace
A name and often a message in manuscript or printed form prefixed to a literary production in tribute to a person.

DEEP-ETCHED HALFTONE: Simili grand creux
Halftone which has been re-etched to increase the depth of the grooves between the dots; re-etching tends to reduce the size of the dots, and to undercut them when they are not properly protected from an acid-resist.

DEEP-ETCH OFFSET: Offset en creux
Offset printing with plates on which the printing areas are etched below the surface, to compensate for wear of long runs and to allow for the transfer of a thicker film of ink.

DEEP-ETCH PAD: Tampon de peluche
A plush-covered wood block used for applying the deep-etch solutions in platemaking.

DEEP-ETCH STENCIL: Réserve (en offset creux)
A hard-gummed coating to stop the non-printing areas to develop under the developer and the copper etching.

DEEP ETCH: Morsure en creux
See "Deep Etching".

DEEP ETCHING: Morsure de grands creux
In photo engraving, additional etching to secure proper printing depth where dense black lines are used in combination line and halftone cuts; it is employed for long runs to compensate for wear and also for printing on rough paper to reduce fill-in.

DELETE, TO: À supprimer, déléatur
(a) The Latin word means "to erase" and corresponds to the mark indicating a suppression of letters or type.
(b) A proofreader's mark signifying to take out a letter, a word, or a sentence.

DELIVERY: Livraison
Mechanism that carries the sheet of a pressure cylinder to the reception table on a press.

DELIVERY BELTS: Courroies de sortie
Mobile belt used to convey paper from the press.

DELIVERY CHAIN: Chaîne de sortie
See "Delivery Belts".

DELIVERY CYLINDER: Cylindre de dégagement
See "Skeleton Cylinder".

DELIVERY DATE: Date de livraison

The latest day on which delivery must be made.

DELIVERY TABLE: Table de reception

On a press, cutter or folder, the table on which the printed, cut or folded sheets are piled automatically.

DELIVERY TAPES: Cordons de sortie

See "Delivery Belts".

DENSITOMETER: Densitomètre

Electric instrument used to measure the exact optical density or colouring of a surface, either by transparency or by reflection.

DENSITOMETRY: Densitométrie

Makes it possible to measure different tones with precision instruments and to express these measurements in numbers.

DENSITY: Densité

The relative density of paper is equal to the weight of the paper divided by its thickness or caliper: it increases with the addition of loading, beating and calendering.

DENSITY: Densité optique

In photography, the density of a negative or any part of it is a measure of the mass of silver deposit per unit area of the image.

DENSOMETER: Densomètre

Equipment used to determine the paper's porosity or resistance to the passage of air.

DENT: Faible d'un blanchet

Hollow in an offset blanket.

DEPTH: Profondeur

The engraved parts recessed on relief press.

DESCENDER: Jambage inférieur

Part of a lower case letter which is below the main body.

DESICCATED: Desséché

A dry plate, from which all the water was removed.

DESIGN: Ébauche

Preliminary sketch or plan for work to be done, used in preparation of dummy.

DESIGN, TO: Dessiner

To plan the work to be done in the preparation of a dummy.

DEVELOPER: Développeur

Chemical product used after exposure of the plate to make the image visible.

DEVELOPING BATH: Bain révélateur

Bath used to develop the plate thus making the image visible to the naked eye.

DEVELOPING INK: Encre à report

In photolithography, greasy material applied to printing plates, used to protect plates and makes them receptive to ink when developing, etching and gumming the plates.

DEVELOPING SINK: Évier de développement

Tub containing the solution used to develop the plate.

DEVELOPMENT: Développement

To render visible the concealed image of a plate through a reducer or developer.

DIA: Diapositive

See "Transparency".

DIAMOND SHAPE GUMMED FLAP: Languette gommée en forme de losange

Appendix at one end of an envelope that is sealed by means of refolding and gumming.

DIAPOSITIVE: Diapositive

A positive photocopy made for projection on a screen.

DIE: Forme de découpe

A sharp-edged device on a press, adjusted to any shape for cutting paper, board, etc.

DIE: Matrice de timbrage

A metal plate engraved with ornament, letter or design used for embossing or stamping book covers.

DIE-CUT: Coupé à la forme

A sheet of paper or a piece of board cut by means of steel dies.

DIE-CUT CARDS: Cartes découpées à la forme

Small card cut-out by means of a die-cut form.

DIE CUTTING: Coupage à la forme

Cutting of board, metal, plastic or other material by means of sharp steel rules to a particular shape.

DIE STAMPING: Gravure en creux

Production of engraved letters or ornaments on which colours can be added.

DIMENSIONAL STABILITY: Stabilité dimensionnelle

- (a) Ability to maintain their original sizes.
- (b) Resistance to paper or film to dimensional change in moisture content.

DIMENSION MARKS: Repères de dimension

Marks to indicate the portion of the image to be reproduced.

DINKY SHEET: Bobine étroite

A roll of paper narrower than what the press can use.

DIPPING: Immersion

To dip a photographic plate in a bath of chemical solvents.

DIRECT ACCESS DEVICE: Appareil à accès sélectif

See "Direct Access Storage".

DIRECT ACCESS STORAGE: Mémoire à accès sélectif

Process of obtaining data from storage depending only on the location and not on a reference to previously retrieved or stored data.

DIRECT COLOUR PHOTOGRAPHY: Autophotochromie

Process in which coloured subjects are photographed directly.

DIRECT ELECTROSTATIC: Électrostatique directe

Impression produced by the merging of negatives and positive charges on a sheet of paper.

DIRECT HALFTONE: Autosimiligravure

See "Halftone Negative".

DIRECT HALFTONE NEGATIVE: Négatif tramé direct,
Phototype

Negative of a halftone produced by exposure of the object directly through a halftone screen.

DIRECT HALFTONE PROCESS: Sélection directe

Process of isolating the colours by which each colour negative is obtained by only one direct exposure of the original through a colour filter and the halftone screen.

DIRECT ROTARY MACHINE: Rotative directe

Rotary press from which the impression is made directly from the form to the sheet.

DIRECT SEPARATION: Sélection directe

Isolation of colours made simultaneously with halftone screen from copy.

DIRTY PROOF: Épreuve chargée

Proof with large number of corrections or alterations.

DISPLAY: Accentuation

Emphasis placed on a word or a line in a text by means of bold faces, spacing, colour or any other method.

DISPLAY, TO: Mettre en vedette

To make a word or a line prominent by using large type, space, colour or other ways.

DISPLAY FACES: Caractère à vedette

See "Display Type".

DISPLAY LINE: Ligne aux caractères travaux de ville

Line containing large or bold body of types.

DISPLAY MACHINE: Machine pour gros corps

Machine used especially to cast display type; the body is heavy-face.

DISPLAY MATRIX: Matrice pour gros corps

Matrix used for casting display type.

DISPLAY TYPE: Caractère à vedette

Type made conspicuous by its large or bold face used for advertising or for headings in newspaper.

DISPLAY WORK: Composition en vedette

Prominent composition of characters as in title pages, headings, job printing, to make them more conspicuous than the other characters.

DISSECTING FOR COLOURS: Démontage pour tirage en couleurs

See "Break up for Colours".

DISTRIBUTE, TO: Mettre en case

Returning each of the letters and spaces to their proper location; on a line casting machine the return of the matrices to their proper channels.

DISTRIBUTION: Distribution

To return the types to their proper location after they have been used.

DISTRIBUTOR: Distributeur

Person who puts away the types after printing.

DIVIDER: Séparateur

Boards used to separate the different loose-leaf sections from each other which sometimes have tabs for identification purposes.

DIVISION OF WORDS: Division des mots

Separation of words into syllables so that part of a word can appear at the end of one line and part at the beginning of the next line.

DOCTOR BLADE: Raclette

On photogravure presses, thin rubber or metal blade used to wipe away the excess ink from the plate before contacting the paper.

DOG'S EAR: Larron

(a) In a book, folded corner of a sheet which has not been cut and which extends beyond the trimmed edges. (Unintentional action)

(b) See also "Bolts" and "Bolts Out".

DOG'S-EARED BOOK: Livre écorné

Book in which the corners of the pages were turned down.

DOGS: Griffes de serrage

Bevelled bars dropped in the grooves of plate to fasten it to other cylinder on a rotary press.

DOPE: Améliorant (d'une encre)

Term applied to materials added to ink modifying its properties.

DOT: Point

The individual element of a halftone.

DOT ENLARGEMENT: Élargissement de point

To remove dots from a halftone by means of different acids.

DOT ETCHER: Retoucheur par morsure, chromiste

Person that retouches the halftone dots by means of a second etching.

DOT ETCHING: Morsure du point

Decreasing the size of the dots in a halftone by a second etching.

DOT FORMATION: Formation de points

General characteristics of halftone dots as to size, form, density, build, roundness, percentage etc.

DOT LEADERS: Pointillés

See "Leaders".

DOT PATTERN: Formation de points

See "Dot Formation".

DOT REDUCTION: Formation de points

By a second etching.

DOTTED LINE: Trait ponctué

Line with a series of continuous dashes or dots.

DOTTED RULE: Filet pointillé

See "Dotted Line".

DOUBLE: Doubion

A word repeated twice by error in a composition

DOUBLE-TONE INK: Encre double-ton

Kind of ink that produces the effects of an impression in two colours but in one impression.

DOUBLE COLUMN PAGE: Page sur deux colonnes

Text page set in two columns such as a dictionary.

DOUBLE DAGGER: Diésis

Reference mark imitating the shape of a double cross.

DOUBLE EXPOSURE: Double exposition

In photography or photomechanics, supplementary exposure of the original to obtain special effects.

DOUBLE LEADED: A interligne double

A composition where the lines are separated by two leads of two points each.

DOUBLE PRINT: Doublage

Repeated impression on the same sheet.

DOUBLE RULE: Filet de cadre

Brass rule used to print large and thin parallel lines.

DOUBLE SPREAD: Illustration en double page

Impression covering two full pages in a book.

DOWNSTROKES: Pleins

Heaviest and widest lines of a letter.

DRAFT COPY: Brouillon

A preliminary copy subject to revision

DRAW-OUT, TO: Lever

When letters or furniture of a form not properly locked, are pulled out by the section of the ink rollers.

DRAW-DOWN: Touche à spatule

Thin layer of coloured ink spread on white paper to show colour value.

DRAWING BOARD: Carton à dessin

Heavy board made by pasting together three or more plies of drawing paper, with a hard smooth finish, used for pen-and-ink drawings.

DRAW OUT: Touche étalée

See "Draw-down".

DRIER: Siccatif

Substance added to ink which increases its drying rate.

DRILL, TO: Percer

Making one or more holes in a sheet of paper, usually loose leaves which are later inserted in ring binders.

DRILLING: Perçage

Boring holes in paper or board.

DRILLING MACHINE: Perçuse

A machine for boring holes in paper or board.

DRIVE OUT, TO: Chasser une ligne

To space words widely thus filling a line and driving out a short word or syllable to the next line.

DROPPED HEAD: Page de départ

First page of a chapter, a section, etc. in which the text starts lower than the other pages.

DRUM STORAGE: Mémoire à tambour magnétique

A circular cylinder with a magnetic surface.

DRY BACK: Virage

Change occurring in the colour while drying, due to physical changes of the surface.

DRY MAT: Flan sec

Matrix ready to receive the casting of stereotypes.

DRY OFFSET: Offset sec

See "Dry Relief Offset".

DRY RELIEF OFFSET: Procédé offset à sec

A relief printing plate prepared for use on an offset press to eliminate the need for dampeners.

DRY PRINTING: Impression à sec

In colour printing, each coat of ink is dry before applying the next one.

DUMMY: Assemblage

(a) A visual plan showing the arrangement of type and illustration in a mock-up.

(b) Gathering of the different elements necessary for photography (typographic repros, drawing etc.) and offset printing.

DUMMY: Croquis

Preliminary drawing or sketch indicating the position of illustrations and text as they will appear on the finished product.

DUMMY: Maquette papier

Folded but unprinted folder that can be trimmed, bound, showing the general style, size and thickness of a projected work for estimating purposes. A few printed sheets may be inserted to illustrate character and display.

DUMMY: Modèle

An unprinted mock-up of a job made to the correct size and format to illustrate a physical aspect of the finished volume once printed.

DUMMY MAKE-UP: Maquette truffée

A dummy with galley proof cut and pasted in.

DUMPING THE STICK: Vider le composteur

See "Emptying the Stick".

DUOTONE: Simili deux-tons

Two-colour process halftone.

DUOTONE INK: Encre deux tons

See "Double-Tone Ink".

DUPLEX INK: Encre double-ton

See "Double-Tone Ink".

DUPLEX PAPER: Papier duplex

Paper having different texture, finish and colours on each side of the sheet.

DUPLEX SANDWICH PAPER: Papier doublé

See "Laminated Paper".

DUST JACKET: Chemise jaquette

See "Book Jacket".

E

EAR: Oreille

Part of a composing rule which projects beyond the rest and by which it is pulled out from between lines.

EDGES: Tranches

Trimmed edges of book pages to show a smooth surface.

EDITION: Édition

All the copies of a book, magazine or newspaper, printed and published at one time.

EDITOR: Rédacteur

One who prepares and superintends the printing of a literary work.

EGGSHELL FINISH: Apprêt coquille

An ordinary finish of paper without supercalender.

ELECTRO: Électro

See "Electrotype".

ELECTROLYSIS: Électrolyse

Chemical decomposition by the action of electric current.

ELECTROLYTIC BATH: Bain électrolytique

Tank in which electrolytic solutions are decomposed by electric current: used in electrotyping and electroplating.

ELECTROLYTIC ETCHING: Gravure électrolytique

Etching of a plate by means of electrolysis.

ELECTRONIC COLOUR SCANNER: Sélecteur électronique
See "Colour scanner".

ELECTRONIC ENGRAVER: Machine à graver électronique
An automatic device that accomplishes the engraving of a printing plate.

ELECTROPLATING: Galvanoplastie
Electrotype process by which a metallic covering is deposited on another metal or on a mould.

ELECTROPLATING BATH: Bain galvanoplastique
See "Electroplating".

ELECTROPLATING VAT: Bain pour galvanoplastie
See "Electroplating".

ELECTROTYPE: Électro
Etching on metal obtained by electroplating.

ELECTROTYPYER: Galvanoplaste
Person that manufactures electrotypes.

ELLIPSOGRAPH: Éllipsographe
Instrument used by draughtsmen, artists and engravers to mechanically draw, engrave or cut elliptic designs.

ELONGATED TYPE: Caractère allongé
See "Condensed".

EM: Em
In composition the square of a type body.

EMBOSS, TO: Goufrer
Printing ornamental design in relief or hollow on paper or book cover.

EMBOSSSED PAPER: Papier gaufré
Paper with a surface design in relief obtained by passing the paper between steel rolls.

EMBOSSSED PRINTING: Impression soulevée
An intaglio method of printing from duply engraved plate, which creates a design in relief on the printed sheet.

EMBOSSING: Gaufrage
Stamping in relief on paper.

EMBOSSING: Gaufrure
Impression made on the paper's surface by embossing.

EMBOSSING DIE: Matrice à gaufrage
A mold from which the engraved imprint reproduces a relief image on paper.

EMBOSSING PLATE: Gravure en creux
Deeply engraved plate used for embossed printing.

EMBOSSING PLATE: Plaque à gaufrer
Deeply engraved plate against which the paper is pressed to obtain a relief impression.

EMBOSSING PRESS: Gaufreuse
Machine used for embossing paper.

EM DASH: Tired
See "Dash".

EMERY PAPER: Papier émeri
Paper coated with pulverized emery stone (corundum) used for grinding and polishing.

EMPTYING THE STICK: Vider le composteur
Clearing the composing stick of the type it contains.

EM QUAD: Cadratin
A square piece of type metal less than type high used for blank spacing and to fill spaces not occupied by type.

EM QUADRAT: Cadratin
See "Em Quad".

EM RULE: Tired
See "Dash".

EMULSIFIER: Agent emulsifiant
Substance which facilitates the dispersion of one liquid into another. Useful for mixing ink.

EMULSIFYING AGENT: Emulsif
See "Emulsifier".

EN: Largeur moyenne des caractères
Unit of measure half the width of an em but with the same height. English uses "nut quad" to eliminate confusion between "en" and "em".

ENAMEL: Émail
In engraving the sensitized coating on the surface of the metal plate receiving the image by light transference through a line or halftone negative.

ENAMEL PAPER: Papier couché
(a) Original American term for coated paper.
(b) See "Coated Paper".

END LEAVES: Feuilles de garde
A sheet of paper at the beginning and the end of a book, pasted to the inside front and back covers, and attached to the first and last pages of the book to hold the text pages to the cover.

END PAPERING MACHINE: Machine à coller les gardes
See "End Leaves".

END PAPERS: Feuilles de garde
See "End Leaves".

ENGLISH FINISH: Apprêt satiné
An intermediate finish between machine and supercalender finishes; smooth but without gloss.

ENGRAVE, TO: Graver (à la main)
To trace hollow lines or designs in metal, wood or other surfaces with special tools.

ENGRAVED BLANKET: Blanchet gravé
Effect caused by the incrustation of the plate image on the blanket's surface while the image is disintegrated by the chemical compound in the ink.

ENGRAVED CYLINDER: Cylindre gravé
Cylinder engraved in relief for rotary printing.

ENGRAVER: Graveur
Person that engraves.

ENGRAVER'S PROOF: Épreuve de photogravure
In photogravure, proof of a line or halftone etching on a good quality paper.

ENGRAVING: Cliché
Engraved plate.

ENGRAVING: Estampe
A print produced from an engraved plate.

ENGRAVING: Photogravure
Process of obtaining by photomechanical relief, images suitable for letterpress printing.

ENLARGEMENT: Agrandissement
Photographic print that is larger than the original.

ENLARGER: Agrandisseur
Instrument used to enlarge a photographic image.

EN QUAD: Demi cadratin
One half of an em in width, but the same as an em in depth.

EQUALIZER ROD: Étaleur d'encre
Metal bar surrounded by a thin iron wire to spread a certain thickness of ink equally on a sheet of paper.

EQUIPMENT: Outillage
All the material required to do a certain work or to manufacture something.

EQUIVALENT WEIGHT: Poids équivalent
The weight of 1000 sheets of paper of a different size expressed in terms of basic size. Calculated by multiplying the basis weight by the different size and dividing by the standard size.

For instance 25" × 38" -120M Standard
35" × 45" -199M Equivalent

$$\frac{120M \times 35'' \times 45''}{25'' \times 38''} = 199M$$

ERASE, TO: Mettre à zéro
In electronic composition, to obliterate information from a magnetic surface or other storage medium.

ERRATA: Errata
A list of the author's errors, usually inserted at the beginning of a book between the title page and the preface.

ERRATUM: Erratum
An error found and corrected after printing.

ESTIMATE: Devis estimatif
Approximate evaluation of the cost of the job to be done.

ESTIMATOR: Préposé aux devis
Person that evaluates the cost of a proposed work.

ETCHER: Graveur
A person, in graphic arts, that fixes the printing image on plates for the impression.

ETCHING: Gravure
Proof pulled from an engraved plate.

ETCHING: Gravure (à l'eau-forte)
A relief or hollow plate engraved by etching.

ETCHING: Morsure
To produce a drawing or an image on a metal plate by chemical or electrolytic action.

ETCHING BASIN: Cuve de morsure
Container used for the etching bath.

ETCHING BATH: Bain de morsure
Solution or corrosive employed in the etching of plates.

ETCHING BRUSH: Blaireau à morsure
A flat brush used for etching plates.

ETCHING DEPTH: Creux (de gravure)
See "Depth".

ETCHING INK: Encre à morsure
Protective medium rolled on a plate or parts of a plate to protect them from the etching acid.

ETCHING MACHINE: Machine à morsure

In chemical engraving, vat in which the metal plate is submitted to the action of the etching acid.

ETCHING NEEDLE: Échoppe

A pointed instrument used to trace lines on a surface covered by anti-acid.

ETCHING SOLUTION: Solution de morsure

In photo engraving an acid or any other corrosive liquid capable of etching and dissolving a metallic surface.

ETCHING TIME: Temps de morsure

The time required for the metal plate to be etched at the proper degree.

ETCH TO: Mordre

In offset lithography, an acidified gum solution used to desensitize the non-printing areas.

EVEN PAGES: Pages paires

Left-hand or back pages with even numbers.

EXPANDED TYPE: Caractère large

Face of character wider than usual.

EXPOSURE: Insolation

Length of time during which light is allowed to act on a sensitive surface.

EXTENDED COVER: Couverture à chasses

Cover sides that extend beyond the trimmed edges of a book.

EXTENDED TYPE: Caractère large

See "Expanded Type".

EXTENDER: Matière de charge

Inorganic pigment of little capacity in itself, but which increases the covering power of ink.

F

F.O.B. (FREE ON BOARD): Franco à bord

Expression usually followed by the name of a town or location where the transportation costs are paid by the buyer.

FACE: Oeil du caractère

Printing surface of a piece of type.

FADED COLOURS: Couleur passée

Colour of ink or paper which has lost its brightness due to exposure to light, heat or chemical agents.

FADEOMETER: Fadéomètre

An instrument used to measure the resistance of an impression against the effects of light.

FAINT IMPRESSION: Impression faible

The grey appearance of an impression.

FALSE TITLE: Faux-titre

See "Bastard Title".

FAMILY: Famille (de caractère)

Complete group of all the different sizes in one style of type.

FANCY FINISH: Apprêt de fantaisie

Embossed, plated or decorative finishes on papers used for back covers or box liner.

FANCY TYPES: Caractères de fantaisie

A type face with a special shape.

FAN FOLD: Pli accordéon

See "Accordion Fold".

FASCICLE: Fascicule

- (a) Part of a work published in signatures or sections.
- (b) Small amount of pages either hand-printed or hand-written and bound together.

FAST COLOUR: Couleur solide

A colour resistant to water, light, acids or alkalies.

FASTNESS TO LIGHT: Solidité à la lumière

Resistance of paper or ink to the fading action of light; fastness to light is essential in poster work.

FAT-FACE TYPE: Caractère gras

See "Bold".

FEATHER EDGE PAPER: Papier à bords parés

See "Deckle Edge Paper".

FEED BOARD: Table de marge

The part of a printing press that feeds the paper.

FEEDER: Margeur

- (a) The person who positions the sheets.
- (b) See "Feeder Mechanism".

FEEDER MECHANISM: Margeur (automatique)
On a press, mechanism that automatically feeds the sheet.

FEEDING APPARATUS: Appareil de marge
See "Feeder Mechanism".

FEED TO: Marger
Positioning the sheet or roll of paper on the machine cylinder or under the rotary roller.

FEET: Pied
(a) End of the groove of a character, as opposed to the face.
(b) Margin at the bottom of a printed page.

FELT SIDE: Côté feutre
See "Top Side".

FILE FOLDER: Chemise de dossier
Covers in which items are inserted.

FILE NUMBER: Numéro de grébiche
Number of a job entered in the order book by the printer and reproduced on the printed job; it helps the printer to determine conditions under which the work was produced.

FILLER: Charge
A mineral pigment used to improve the opacity, colour or printing qualities of paper.

FILLET: Filet
Decorative border, often gilded, on the cover of a book.

FILLING-UP: Empâtement
Indicates the non-printing surfaces of plates or types becoming smudged by ink.

FILM: Film
(a) Thin sheet of transparent plastic coated with a photographic emulsion.
Once exposed, it is developed to produce a negative or positive.
(b) Thin coat of light sensitized silver emulsion applied to plates, films or paper.

FILM: Peau
Thin skin or pellicule formed on drying ink.

FILM APPLICATOR: Étaleur d'encre
See "Equalizer Rod".

FINAL GALLEY: Galée finale
Last proof before page make-up.

FINE ETCHING: Retouche par morsure
See "Re-etching"

FINE-RULE: Filet maigre
See "Rules".

FINE SCREEN: Trame serrée
In photo engraving, a screen with more than 100 lines to the inch.

FINGER: Pince
See "Gripper".

FINISH: Apprêt du papier
Surface texture of the paper

FINISHER: Retouche à l'outil
Engraver that does etching, engravings, hand tooling and other operations on plates before pulling proofs.

FINISHING: Finissage
Last retouching on a printing plate to remove certain defects that could be detrimental to a good reproduction.

FINISHING TOOL: Fer à dorer
See "Binder's stamp".

FIRST BITE: Première morsure
See "Flat-Etch".

FIRST EDITION: Première édition
All copies of a publication including those of the first and subsequent impressions which are identical to the first impression.

FIRST ETCHING: Première morsure
See "Flat-Etch".

FIRST IMPRESSION: Premier tirage
All copies of the work printed for the first time.

FITTING: Approche
The lateral space between type characters.

FIXED POINT CALCULATION: Calcul en point fixe
On a computer, the calculation where the point is considered as fixed in each number.

FLANGE: Biseau
Bevelled angle around a letterpress halftone used for nailing the plate to the base.

FLAP: Patte d'enveloppe
Part of the envelope which is folded over and sealed.

FLAP: Rabat
Flap or folded part of a leaf or of a file.

FLAT: Flou

Appearance of an illustration with a degradation of tints and lacking tone value.

FLAT: Glace de montagne

Glass plate on which negatives or positives have been transferred and assembled to show successively the photographic exposure and the etching on a printing plate.

FLAT: Montage

Assembling of positives or negatives on goldenrod paper, sheet of acetate or other medium for exposure by contact on a sensitized metal plate.

FLAT: Papier à plat

Paper delivered flat, full size, unfolded and unrolled.

FLAT-BEDPRESS: Presse à plat

Press that prints from flat forms.

FLAT-BED ROTARY PRESS: Presse rotative à plat

Press on which printing is done by contact of a flat bed and a pressure roller.

FLAT BED CYLINDER PRESS: Presse à cylindre

See "Cylinder Machine".

FLATEN MACHINE: Presse à platine

See "Platen Press".

FLAT ETCH: Première morsure

The first etching in engraving that is the one that gives the depth of the hollow parts of the halftone.

FLAT ETCHING: Morsure préliminaire

See "Flat Etch".

FLAT IMPRESSION: Épreuve brute

Proof pulled without make-ready.

FLATNESS: A-plat (d'un papier)

Quality of a sheet of paper that shows no flaw or fold on its surface.

FLAT PLATE: Cliché plat sans contraste

Toned halftone on which no other bite or finish was applied. Inferior quality plate lacking contrast.

FLAT PROOF: Épreuve nature

Proof pulled off a press before the make-ready is completed.

FLAT PROOFS: Épreuves gammes

See "Progressive (Colour) Proofs".

FLAT PULL: Épreuve brute

See "Flat Impression".

FLAT SIZE: Format à plat

Flat dimensions of a book or any publication.

FLAT STITCHING: Piqûre à plat

See "Side stitch, to".

FLAT TINT PLATE: Cliché du fond

See "Background plate".

FLEXOGRAPHY: Flexographie

A process of relief printing, usually rotary, utilizing flexible (rubber or other plastic material) by means of rapid-drying ink.

FLIMSY PAPER: Papier mince

English term for a thin paper such as tissue, manifold silk, onionskin, etc.

FLONG PAPER: Carton à matrice

Pulplike coated board used for casting stereotypes

FLOODING: Excès d'encre

See "Crowd".

FLOW CHART: Acheminement graphique

Graphic presentation of the logical unrolling stages of a given problem, processed by computer.

FLUSH-MOUNT: Montage à fleur

A method of affixing a letterpress plate to its base without nails. So called because plate and base are exactly the same size.

FLUSH BLOCKING: Rognage à vif

Mounting a relief plate so that the printing surface is flush with the edge of the block.

FLUSH EDGE: Bord rogné à vif

In photogravure, trimming away the edges of a plate right up to the printing surface.

FLUSHING: Rognage à fleur

See "Flush Blocking".

FLUSH LEFT: Justification à gauche

Non-centred arrangement; left margin is straight, ragged right.

FLUSH PARAGRAPHS: Paragraphes en carrés

Paragraphs in which the first line is not indented.

FLUSH RIGHT: Justification à droite

Non-centred arrangement; right margin is straight, ragged left.

- FLUSH TRIMMING:** Rognage à vif
Trimming away the blocking edge or bevel of plate right up to the printing surface.
- FLY LEAF:** Feuille de garde
White sheet of paper at the beginning and the end of a book.
- FLY TITLE:** Faux-titre
See "Bastard Title".
- FOLDER:** Plieuse
Machine for folding sheets or book signatures.
- FOLDER:** Prospectus plié
Printed advertisement folded over one or more times.
- FOLDING:** Pliage
Operation by which a sheet is folded to obtain the required format.
- FOLDING ENDURANCE:** Aptitude du pliage
A specific instrument used to determine the number of folds a paper can resist under particular conditions.
- FOLDING ENDURANCE TESTER:** Pliagraphe
Apparatus used to determine the folding resistance of paper.
- FOLDING MACHINE:** Machine à plier
See "Folder".
- FOLDING RESISTANCE:** Résistance au pliage
Measure to test the resistance of paper to successive folds.
- FOLD MARKS:** Repères de pliage
(a) Marks added to negative or positive flats as a guide for folding after printing.
(b) Small black lines on letterheads used to indicate the exact folding position.
- FOLD OVERS:** Dépliants intercalés
Oversize leaves inserted in a book which normally extend beyond the fore-edge when unfolded.
- FOLD, TO:** Plier
Fold a sheet one or more times to obtain the section or the signature of a book.
- FOLIATION:** Foliotage
Putting a number on each page of a book.
- FOLIO:** Folio
The number of a page of a book.
- FOLIO:** In-folio
(a) A printed sheet folded in two making four pages.
(b) By extension, a book or volume made up of folded sheets.
- FOLLOW COPY:** Ne rien changer
Instructions to set matter exactly as it appears in the copy without any changes.
- FONT:** Fonte
Complete assortment of a size and style of type: letters, numbers, comas, etc.
- FONT CASE:** Casse de réserve(s)
Case or portion of a case containing the excess of type sorts.
- FONT OF TYPES:** Fonte de caractère
See "Font".
- FOOT:** Talon
The bottom part of a type, opposite to the face.
- FOOT-LINE:** Ligne de pied
Last line at the bottom of a page, especially the one indicating the section or signature of a book.
- FOOT NOTES:** Notes de bas de page
An explanatory note at the bottom of a page, usually set smaller than the body of the text.
- FORE-EDGE:** Gouttière
A groove in the edge of a book, on the outside margins.
- FORE-EDGE:** Grand fond
Outside margin of a page, in the edge side of a book.
- FOREWORD:** Avant-propos
A preface written by a person other than the author of the book in which it appears.
- FORM:** Forme
(a) Steel chase in which type is locked.
(b) By extension, also designates engraving plate or cylinder used for printing.
- FORMAT:** Format
(a) In computer, description of data representation and their arrangements on carriers.
(b) Shape, dimension and style of the printed work.
- FORMATION:** Épair
Quality of paper which may be observed by look-through.
- FORM PROOF:** Épreuve en seconde
Proof pulled after the form is locked up.
- FORTRAN:** Fortran
Abbreviation of English words "FORtram TRANslation" (transposed formula): a high-level programming language designed primarily for scientific applications.

FOUNDRY: Caractère de fonderie

Hand set type used mostly for job printing, used only for repros and not for regular printing.

FOUNTAIN: Fontaine

On offset press, reservoir or trough holding the acidified water.

FOUNTAIN BLADE: Lame de l'encrier

A bevelled blade attached to the fountain by means of adjusting screws; the amount of ink delivered by the fountain or ductor roller is regulated by setting of the blade.

FOUNTAIN SOLUTION: Solution de mouillage

See "Dampening Solution".

FOUR-COLOUR PROCESS: Quadrichromie

Printing with a set of four colour plates, usually the process colours of yellow, blue (cyan), red (magenta) and black; the halftone screens for each colour being set at a different angle such as 90° for yellow, 45° or 135° for black, 75° for magenta and 15° for the cyan; the colour separation is obtained by use of colour filters.

FOUR-CYLINDER PERFECTING PRESS: Presse à retraition à quatre cylindres

A press with four printing cylinders for printing two colours on each side of the sheet or one colour on one side and two colours on the other.

FRENCH FOLD: Pli français

Advertisement folder printed on one side of sheet folded once horizontally and once vertically; while there are eight pages in the folder, only the four outside ones are printed.

FRONT-AND-BACK IMPOSITION: Imposition en feuille

See "Work-and-back imposition".

FRONT COVER: Plat du recto

Part of the cover at the beginning of a book.

FRONTISPIECE: Frontispice

- (a) Main and complete title of the work, synonym of "Full title".
- (b) An illustration tipped-in facing the title page.

FRONT MATTER: Préliminaires

All matter that precedes the text of a book or pamphlet such as title page, preface, table of contents, etc.

FROSTED GLASS: Verre dépoli

- (a) A piece of frosted surface-ground glass inserted at the back of plate cameras to help focus the image before taking the picture.
- (b) Frosted glass plates are used as transparent table tops for the examination and retouching of negatives.

FULL BINDING: Reliure pleine

Full leather cover.

FULL TITLE: Grand titre

Title of a book appearing in full on the title page.

FURNITURE: Garniture

Wood or metal strips that separate the pages in a chase and create margins.

FUZZ: Poussière

Fibers projecting from the surface of a sheet of paper.

FUZZINESS: Image brouillée

An image with lack of sharpness due to a defecting lens, a poor focus or movement of the cameraman when shooting.

FUZZY PAPER: Papier pelucheux

Paper with fibres standing out. Fuzzy paper may cause trouble on the printing presses if the fibres mix with the ink.

G

GALLEY: Galée

A long shallow tray into which the set type is turned from the composing type.

GALLEY PRESS: Presse à galée

Sort of press on which galleys of type are pulled.

GALLEY PROOF: Épreuve en placard

Proof pulled on one side of a sheet without pagination and with large margins on which corrections are marked.

GALLEY PROOF PAPER: Papier à placard

Long and relatively narrow sheets of paper, usually newsprint used for galley proofs.

GALLEY RACK: Meuble à galées

A rack sometimes with sloping partitions used for storing galleys of composed type.

GANG: Mariage

Imposition in the same form of a number of negatives for different jobs.

GANG NEGATIVE: Négatif multiplié

A negative bearing two or more images obtained by the double exposure of two or more original negatives.

GAS: Gaz

On cylinder presses, illuminating gas jets are used as a heating medium to partly dry the ink and prevent offsetting.

GATHERING: Assemblage

Collecting printed signatures in consecutive order for binding.

GAUGE: Hauteur de l'œil

The size of type, from serif to serif.

GAUGE: Margeur

On cylinder presses, metallic device adjusted on one side of feeding table to regulate margin of printed sheet.

GAUGE: Taquet d'équerre

On platen press, small piece of board, wood or metal glued to tympan to hold printed sheets in position.

GILDER'S SIZE: Glaire

An egg albumin composition used on edges of books to make gold adhere.

GILDING: Dorure

Gold stamping on covers and backs of books or other printed work.

GILT TOPS: Tranches dorées

Bound books with edges gilded to prevent soiling from dust.

GLARE: Éclat

Mirror-light reflection from a polished or glossy surface, such as super-calendered or glazed papers.

GLARIMETER: Glarimètre

An instrument to measure the glare: sometimes used to identify the finish or polish of paper.

GLASS PLATE: Plaque de verre

Heavy glass plate with a sensitized coating for photographic reproduction.

GLASS SCREEN: Trame quadrillée

See "Crossline screen".

GLAZE: Patine

In offset, a hard shiny surface on rollers or blanket caused by oxidation.

GLAZED PAPER: Papier surglacé

(a) Paper highly polished on one or two surfaces by means of flint stone.

(b) Paper with one glazed surface made on a machine or paper machine with highly polished drying cylinder.

GLOSS: Lustre

The amount of light reflected by a sheet of paper.

GLOSSARY: Glossaire

Small dictionary of technical terms and obsolete words, which require explanation or definition for ordinary readers.

GLOSS INK: Encre lustrée

Ink containing a thick varnish that gives a higher gloss when dry.

GOLDENROD FLAT: Montage sur feuille inactinique

Assembling of negatives (or positives) on a sheet of paper for exposure which does allow the transmission of light.

GOLDENROD PAPER: Papier inactinique

A sheet of paper which does not transmit light.

GOLD LEAF: Feuille d'or

Eighteen or twenty-two carat refined gold obtained in very thin sheets, used for stamping and decorating covers, and for edge gilding.

GOLD PAPER: Papier doré

Paper coated with bronze powder.

GOTHIC TYPE: Caractère gothique

Heavy, bold face type, resembling the draftman's block-letter, it is a sans-serif type.

GO TO PRESS, TO: Mettre sous presse

Getting the press ready to run by putting the form on the press.

GRAIN: Grain

Granular ruggedness of paper, leather, offset plates and other ordinary etchings.

GRAIN: Sens machine

The direction of the fibers in a sheet caused by its direction of travel through the paper machine.

GRAINED PLATE: A plat grené

Plate with a fine grain or stipple used for light tints and colours.

GRAINING: Grainage

In lithography, processing of stone with abrasives to give it a finely grained surface.

GRAINING BOX: Tournette

(a) In photo engraving, a box in which the metal plate is mechanically dusted with a bituminous or resinous powder which, when melted, forms a small area of an acid-resist film.

(b) Also used to make a grain screen pattern on a glass plate to be used instead of cross ruling, specially for gravure work.

GRAIN LONG: Sens machine sur longueur

Means that the long dimension of the sheet is cut parallel to the direction in which most of the fibres lie in the sheet, i.e. in machine direction.

GRAIN SHADING: Teinte au grain de résine

Shading effect obtained by dusting and melting resinous or bituminous powder on a plate, before the plate is etched; the molten grains of resin set as a resist and leave a design on the etched cut.

GRAIN SHORT: Sens machine sur la largeur

Means that the short dimension of the sheet is cut parallel to the direction in which most of the fibres lie in the sheet i.e. in machine direction.

GRAINY PAPER: Papier à gros grains

Paper with a rough surface caused by felted marks, such as cartridge paper.

GRAPHIC ART: Art graphique

See "Art Work".

GRAPHIC PRODUCTS: Accessoires graphiques

Technical term describing the different products required by an artist in his work.

GRATICULE, TO: Graticuler

To divide a picture or a plan into small squares for reproduction or enlargement.

GRAVER: Burin

Steel cutting tool used by engravers for cutting designs in plates.

GRAVURE PRINTING: Procédé chalcographique

See "Intaglio Printing".

GRAY SCALE: Gamme de gris

Visualization of gradual gray shading from light gray to heavy gray.

GREASY INK: Encre grasse

In offset, an ink that has a tendency to smudge.

GREYNESS: Feinte

See "Faint Impression".

GRID: Grille

A layout sheet or an artwork with a series of parallel lines used for paste-up or as a guide for camera ready copy.

GRIPPER: Pince

Mechanical fingers which hold the paper in place on a cylinder press while it is being printed.

GRIPPER ALLOWANCE: Blanc de pinces

See "Gripper margin".

GRIPPER BITE: Prise de pinces

See "Gripper margin".

GRIPPER MARGIN: Marge de pinces

Margin on the edge of the sheet which is held by grippers.

GROOVE: Charnière

Parallel folds to the backbone points of a cased-in book.

GROOVE: Gouttière

Channel in the foot of a type character.

GUARDS: Sauvegarde

Strips of paper or muslin inserted at back of book for pasting on covers, inserts, plates or extra leaves.

GUIDE MARKS: Points de repère

On litho and offset plates, lines or marks drawn-in to guide pressman in securing perfect register of each colour.

GUIDING DOT: Petit point

Miniscule point in the upper left corner of a letterhead where the typist should first start to write the destination address.

GUILLOTINE: Coupe-papier

Machine for cutting or trimming paper.

GUM ARABIC: Gomme arabique

Gum obtained from acacia trees: used by lithographers for gumming of the stones or zinc plates, as an adhesive for stamps, cigarette paper, etc.

GUMMED CLOTH: Toile gommée

Linen cotton hemp cloth with a coating of glue used for the back of certain type of binding.

GUMMED PAPER: Papier gommé

Paper gummed on one side with glue, gum arabic or dextrin; used for printing of labels, advertising stamps, etc.

GUMMING: Engommage

Operation of coating with adhesive, labels, stamps, envelopes, gummed paper tapes etc.

GUMMING: Mucilage

Coating of offset plates with a film of gum arabic to preserve them from dust and humidity.

GUM STREAKS: Marque de gomme

Streaks, produced particularly in halftones, by the uneven and improper gumming up of plate.

GUTTER: Lézarde

White line in a page which results from the spacing of words in consecutive lines falling in a straight line: the gutter is diagonal while the river is vertical.

GUTTER: Petits-fonds

Space formed by inner margins of two facing pages.

GUTTER STICK: Blanc de fond

Pieces of furniture used in imposition to separate pages in a form and provide margins.

H

HAIR-LINE: Délié

Thin stroke of a character as opposed to large.

HAIRLINE REGISTER: Repérage au poil

In multicolour printing, perfect or nearly perfect register of successive colours.

HAIRLINE RULE: Filet maigre

See "Rules".

HAIRLINE SERIF: Empattement très fin

Characters with very thin serifs.

HAIRSPACE: Espace fine

Very thin space between words to facilitate justification.

HALF-BINDING: Demi-reliure à coins

Bookbinding in which leather is used for back and corners, and cloth or paper for the sides.

HALF CLOTH: Demi-toile à coins

Bookbinding with back and corners in cloth and sides covered with paper.

HALF-SHEET-WORK: Imposition en demi-feuille

See "Work-and-Turn Form".

HALF TITLE: Faux-titre

See "Bastard Title".

HALFTONE: Similigravure

Any photomechanical printing surface and impression therefrom in which detail and tone values are represented by a series of evenly spaced dots of varying size and shape. See "Photogravure".

HALFTONE BLOWUP: Simili agrandie

See "Blown-up halftone".

HALFTONE DOTS: Point de simili

Reproduction of continuous tone artwork with the image formed by dots of various sizes.

HALFTONE NEGATIVE: Négatif tramé, cliché similigravure

Negative obtained by the insertion of a cross-ruled grid between lens and photographic negative or between the film and the continuous tone positive transparency.

HALFTONE NO-LINE: Simili à claire-voile

Halftone without the usual border.

HALFTONE PAPER: Papier pour similigravure

A smooth finished paper suitable for halftone reproduction.

HALFTONE SCREEN: Trame pour similigravure

A cross-ruled grid (positive or negative film) of various densities (coarse screen, from 85 to 100 lines per sq. in. and a fine line screen from 100 lines per sq. in.) which transforms a continuous tone illustration into a series of dots on a negative which becomes the medium for transferring the image onto a plate by the use of exposure to light.

HAND COMPOSITION: Composition manuelle

Setting of type by hand as opposed to machine composition.

HAND-CUT OVERLAY: Béquet

Piece of fine paper used for make-ready.

HAND-FED: Alimenté à la main

On older presses, the sheets of paper are placed by hand, up to the guides.

HAND PRESS: Presse à bras

Small hand-operated printing press, used for small jobs.

HAND-TOOLING: Burinage

Hand-finishing of a printing plate.

HAND TOOLING: Gaufrage à la main

Impressing ornaments manually on book covers.

HANGING INDENTATION: Alinéa en sommaire

The first line of a paragraph being the only one set to the full width, the remaining lines are indented.

HARD IMPRESSION: Foulage

Embossing on the opposite face of the paper (sheet) that receives the impression.

HARD-TO-TEAR PERFORATION: Perforation difficile à déchirer

Perforation with more spacing than usual making the separation harder to tear.

HARSH LIGHTNING: Éclairage accentué

In photography, lighting which brings out the contrast too sharply, thus producing an image without middle-tones.

HARSH LINES: Aigreurs

Heavy lines in an engraving or copper-line etching.

HEADBAND: Tranchefile

Decorative piece of silk or cotton at top and bottom to reinforce the back of a bound book and keep the signatures together.

HEADING: Chapeau

Brief summary of a newspaper or magazine article.

HEADLINE: Manchette

Top line or title of a page in a newspaper or a book usually displayed and set in large characters.

HEAD MARGIN: Blanc de tête

The upper edge or margin of a book or a page.

HEAD PIECE: Tête de page

Small ornament or illustration at the top of a page usually at the beginning of a chapter.

HEAD TO FOOT: Tête-à-queue

See "Upside down".

HEAD TO HEAD: Tête-à-tête

Printing two sides of a sheet in the same direction.

HEAVY IMPRESSION: Impression dure

Impression with too much pressure exerted by the form on the paper.

HEAVY INK: Encre lourde

Ink containing a high proportion of pigment with a high specific gravity.

HEIGHT-TO-PAPER: Hauteur en papier

Correct size of a type from the lower base to the face which transfers the image to paper.

HEIGHT OF TYPE: Force du corps

The vertical dimensions of the face of a character expressed in points.

HICKEYS: Larron

In offset lithography, a spot or imperfection in the printing due to specks or dirt in the ink or on the plate during printing.

HIGH-GLOSS INK: Encre lustrée

See "Gloss-ink".

HIGH CONTRAST: Grande contraste

Accentuation of lights and shadows showing a high contrast in halftone negatives or in a continuous tone image.

HIGHLIGHT HALFTONE: Similigravure à blancs purs

Halftone in which light background areas have been eliminated, the parts of a subject accentuated by lighting.

HIGHLIGHTS: Grands blancs

The highest or whitest parts in a photograph represented in a halftone reproduction by the smaller dots or the total absence of dots.

HIGH SPEED PRINTER: Imprimante rapide

A peripheral unit capable of reproducing the text contained in the memory bank of a computer.

HINGES: Charnières

Longitudinal ridges between the backbone and cover boards allowing the cover to open.

HINGES: Mors

Small joints between the backbone and back of a bound volume.

HOLLERITH CODE: Code d'hollérit

In data processing, a code used for the 80 columns card.

HOLLOW PATCH: Faible d'un blanchet

See "Dent"

HOOKED: Cliché à crochets

Stereotype or other plate mounted on a patent metal base by means of hooks or clamps.

HOT MELT METHOD: Reliure sans couture

See "Adhesive binding".

HOT METAL TYPE: Caractère à chaud

Type cast in hot metal.

HOT PRESSING: Gaufrage à chaud

Book covers stamped by means of hot irons or finishing tools.

HOT SEAL METHOD: Reliure sans couture

See "Adhesive binding".

HOUSE CORRECTIONS: Corrections typographiques

All necessary corrections made by the printer, as typographical errors.

HUE: Teinte

Attribution of colours which permits them to be classed as reddish, greenish, bluish, yellowish, etc.

HYPHEN LEADERS: Trait de conduite

Periods or dots cast in a line at regular intervals to lead the eye from one print to another.

ILLUSTRATION: Illustration

Photo or design inserted in the text of a book or magazine to make it more readable and understandable, such as pictures, maps, diagrams, etc.

IMAGE: Image

- (a) A continuous tone illustration.
- (b) A photographic negative reproduction (hidden image) or positive (developed image) of a continuous tone illustration.
- (c) In printing language, image could be any set matter on a plate, even without any illustration.

IMAGE SIZE: Grandeur de l'image

Dimensions of an image corresponding by example, to the printed page of a book. This image could be composed of text or illustrations or both at the same time.

IMITATION ART PAPER: Papier simili couché

Heavily loaded and highly finished supercalendered paper imitating coated paper.

IMPOSING SURFACE: Surface d'imposition

The surface, usually made of metal on which compositors impose type in pages and lock it up in chases preparatory to printing, as for making stereotypes.

IMPOSITION: Imposition

Arrangement of pages of a type form so that when printed and folded they will fall in their proper sequence.

IMPRESSION: Impression

- (a) Printing of type or drawings on different surfaces by a variety of process.
- (b) Printing of each separate colour on process work.

IMPRESSION: Pression

Printing pressure on a sheet of paper by a form or a plate.

IMPRESSION: Tirage

- (a) All copies of a book printed at one time.
- (b) See "Edition".

IMPRESSION CYLINDER: Cylindre de pression

On an offset press, the cylinder which holds the paper against the blanket cylinder.

HYPHENATION: Justification et coupure des mots

Term used in electronic composition designating the operation by which the computer will align the lines vertically.

HYPHENS: Trait d'union

Short dashes at the end of a line when a word is divided and part is carried to the next line.

I**IMPRESSION PRESSURE:** Pression d'impression

Pressure made by the printing cylinder on the blanket cylinder (offset)

IMPRINT: Empreinte

Impression made by stamping.

IMPRINT: Marque d'éditeur

Name and address of publisher appearing at bottom or back of the title page or last page of a book.

IMPRINT DATE: Date d'impression

Date of publication, either on the title page or at the end of the book.

INACTINIC FILTER: Écran inactinique

Glass or other coloured filter, which stops the actinic rays of light, used in dark rooms while handling sensitive photographic material.

INDENT, TO: Renfoncer

To insert one or more em-quads at beginning of a line, usually first line of a paragraph.

INDENTION: Renforcement

Blank space at the beginning of the first line of a paragraph.

INDEX: Index

- (a) Alphabetical or numerical list of topics treated in a book.
- (b) Alphabetical list of information on different subjects on index cards or in a book form.

INDEX TAB: Onglet

Projecting and attached leather, cloth, celluloid, or card stock pieces on which are printed letters or titles to indicate section of books or files.

INFERIOR FIGURES: Indices inférieurs

Small letters or figures cast to print below the line, as in H₂O.

INITIAL LETTERS: Lettres initiales

Large capital or ornamental letters at the beginning of a chapter or important paragraph.

- INK COMPOUNDS:** Correctifs pour l'encre
Material added to the ink to alter one of its characteristics.
- INK COVERAGE:** Couvrage de l'encre
Number of square inches of paper covered by one pound of ink; ink coverage is an important factor in printing costs.
- INK DRIER:** Siccatif
Substance mixed with ink to make it dry faster.
- INK DRYING:** Siccité de l'encre
Property of ink which will determine its rate of drying.
- INK FOUNTAIN:** Encrier
Reservoir attached to the press to feed the ink to the ink rollers.
- INKING:** Touche
Manner in which the inking rollers distributes the ink on the form.
- INKING ROLLERS:** Rouleaux encreurs
General term for all rollers which carry and distribute ink from fountain to printing form.
- INK KNIFE:** Spatule
Flat knife or spatula with round or square end, used to mix ink and to press down in the fountain.
- INK MIST:** Crachage
On a fast rotary press, fluid inks are likely to be thrown out in the form of tiny droplets, which create a mist around the press.
- INK MIXER:** Malaxeur à encre
The ink pigment and varnish are thoroughly mixed in a tank provided with agitators.
- INK RESISTANCE:** Résistance à l'encre
Property of paper with resistance to the penetration of printing or writing ink.
- INNER END PAPER:** Garde
See "Fly Leaf".
- INPUT:** Entrée
Pertaining to a device involved in the insertion of data or states or to the data or states involved.
- INPUT UNIT:** Organe d'entrée
A device used in the insertion of data.
- INSERT:** Encart
Single sheet inserted on the inside of a book after being bound.
- INSERT:** Encartage
Action of inserting.
- INSERT:** Hors-texte
Plate or illustration printed separately and inserted in proper position by stitching or pasting.
- INSERTION:** Insertion
Publication of a notice or advertisement in a newspaper or magazine.
- INSERT LETTER TO:** Débloquer
To replace turned-for-sorts letter by proper letter in set form.
- INSERT, TO:** Intercaler
To put the words in their proper place on the copy.
- INSET:** Encart
Small illustration set in medallion in the corner of a larger one.
- INSET:** Intercalaire
Sheet or series of sheets inserted in a book.
- INSIDE:** Texte
Main part of a book, from first to last chapter.
- INSIDE MORTISE:** Ajour
Interior cut-out of a plate and its block allowing for the insertion of other matter.
- IN SLIP:** En placard
To pull a proof of printed matter set in galleys.
- INSTRUCTION:** Instruction
Part of a program, when translated to machine-readable format, directs the computer to perform given functions.
- INTAGLIO CYLINDER:** Cylindre en creux
Type of cylinder on which the matter is directly engraved and used in rotogravure.
- INTAGLIO INK:** Encre pour gravure
Short buttery and non-greasy ink used for embossing plate since the ink is picked up by the paper from the depressed engravings in the metal.
- INTAGLIO OFFSET:** Offset en creux
See "Deep-Etch Offset".
- INTAGLIO PAPER:** Papier pour gravure
All type of paper suitable for engraving.

INTAGLIO PRINTING: Impression en creux

Common name of all printing processes which make use of cylinders engraved below the surface; the ink is retained by the grooves and transferred to the paper.

INTEGRAL COVER: Couverture à même

See "Self-cover".

Part of a program, when translated to machine-readable format, directs the computer to perform given functions.

INTENSITY: Intensité

Degree of brightness or dullness of a colour.

INTERLAY: Découpage entre cuir et chair

Sheet of paper placed between plate and its mount to raise the plate to proper printing height.

INTERLEAVE, TO: Interfolier

To insert an extra leaf, usually a blank or ruled one, between regular leaves of a book.

INTERLEAVING PAPER: Macule

(a) Paper inserted between printed sheets of paper to prevent offsetting.

(b) Paper inserted between sheets of rubber or other sticky material to prevent the sheets from adhering when being worked.

INTERSPACING: Espacement

Insertion of a space between letters of a word or the words themselves.

IN THE PRESS: A l'impression

Advertisement of a next issue that is being printed.

INTRODUCTION: Introduction

Part of a book explaining the principal subject and its different parts. Being part of the book, it should not be confused with preface or foreword.

INVOICE: Facture

An itemized list of goods specifying the price and terms of sale.

ISSUE: Numéro

Number of copies of a book, magazine or newspaper published and delivered at one time.

ITALICS: Italiques

The style of letter that slopes slightly to the right; used for word or phrase requiring emphasis.

J

JACKET: Fausse couverture

See "Book Jacket".

JET: Jet

Projection at bottom of type which is formed by cooling metal in opening of mould; it is broken off and a groove is made which forms foot of type.

JOB CHASE: Châssis à bibloquets

A small chase without crossbars.

JOB INK: Encre à labour

An ink suitable for various types of work on different grades of paper designed for use on platen press; usually heavy bodied, short, buttery ink.

JOB PRINTER: Imprimeur de travaux de ville

A printer doing mostly contract or casual work.

JOB PRINTING: Travaux de ville

Printing of commercial work, such as forms, folders, circulars, letterheads, etc.

JOCKEY ROLLER: Rouleau compensateur

On web presses, a collar mounted on springs to even the tension on the paper.

JOG, TO: Égaliser

To shake and push together sheets of paper into a regular compact pile.

JOINTS: Mors

See "Hinges".

JUSTIFICATION: Justification

Lining up of type to secure lines of equal length.

JUSTIFY, TO: Parangonner

See "Align, to".

K

KEEP DOWN: Epargnez les majuscules
Instructions to limit the use of capitals.

KEEP STANDING: Gardez debout
An order to hold the matter for possible reprinting.

KEEP UP: Prodiguez les majuscules
Order to use capitals freely.

KERN: Cran
Part of type character which overhangs the body.

KEYBOARD: Clavier
The assemblage of keys on a composing machine by which a machine is operated.

KEYLINE: Trait de base
A drawing used in colour separation to indicate the exact shape and the necessary positioning.

KEYPUNCH: Perforatrice
A keyboard actuated device that punches holes in a card to represent data.

KEYPUNCHING: Perforation
Perforating by means of a perforating machine.

KEYPUNCH OPERATOR: Opérateur (trice) de perforation
A person who punches holes in cards to represent data for computer.

KILL, TO: Enlevez
(a) Instructions to eliminate a text or an illustration that will not be reprinted.
(b) Instructions to distribute or remelt type.

KNIFE: Raclette
See "Doctor Blade".

KNOCK-UP, TO: Dresser
See "Jog, to".

L

LABEL: Étiquette
Small piece of paper or board, fixed to an object to identify the nature, contents, price, destination or the owner.

LABELLING: Étiquetage
Pasting labels on parcels of finished products.

LABEL PAPER: Papier à étiquette
Coated or uncoated heavy glued paper used for printing labels.

LACQUER: Laque
Substance added to ink to modify its appearance.

LACQUER: Vernis laque
Solution used for coating paper to produce a glossy, decorative or protective film on the surface of paper.

LAMINATED PAPER: Papier doublé
Paper made of several plies of paper pasted together to give it more thickness or special aspect.

LAPPING: Surimpression
See "Surprint".

LARGE PAPER: Édition grand-format
Special copies of a work consisting of wide margins.

LATERAL REVERSAL: Retournement
Reversing a negative by flopping the left side to the right side and the right side to the left side.

LAWN FINISH: Fini toile
See "Linen Finish".

LAY-BOY: Ramasse-feuille
Mechanism by which the printed sheets of paper are jogged and piled on the delivery table.

LAYER: Couche
See "Coating".

LAYER-ON: Margeur
See "Feeder".

LAYING-ON BOARD: Table de margeur
See "Feed-board".

LAYOUT: Croquis
Diagram showing the content of text or text and illustrations in a page, specifying the sizes and kinds of type, colours, screens, etc., showing the general grouping to be used and all other particulars related to the printing of a job.

LAY OUT, TO: Disposer
To put together in proper order, the negatives on a goldenrod paper to create a montage ready for camera.

- LAYOUT MAN:** Dessinateur-maquetiste
In typography, man in charge of drawing layouts.
- LEAD:** Plomb
Metal alloy with tin and antimony used in the manufacturing of type.
- LEAD CUTTER:** Coupoir à interlignes
Small machine used for cutting slugs, rules, spaces in any desired length.
- LEADED MATTER:** Composition interlignées
Type with strips of lead between the lines as distinct from solid matter.
- LEADERS:** Points de conduite
Periods or dots cast to different multiples of the body size, used to trace lines or the making of tables.
- LEADS:** Interlignes
Thin strips of metal used in spacing of lines of type, also used in filling blanks in other composition.
- LEAF:** Feuillet
Single sheet containing two printed pages, one on each side, as in a book.
- LEAVING BLANK:** Laisser en blanc
Not to write or print in a page, a line . . . of text.
- LEFT-HAND PAGES:** Pages paires
See "Even Pages".
- LEGEND:** Légende
A brief description of a title below an illustration.
- LENGTH:** Ténuité
Property of an ink which allows it to stretch between two surfaces without breaking.
- LETTER:** Caractère
(a) A character or type used for printing.
(b) A font of type.
- LETTER:** Lettre
A character of the alphabet.
- LETTERHEAD:** En-tête de lettre
(a) Heading printed on writing paper.
(b) By extension, commercial writing paper carrying a heading; most usual size of sheet being 8½"×11".
- LETTERPRESS:** Typographie
Relief printing process of reproducing text by means of type and other technical procedures.
- LETTERPRESS PRINTING:** Impression typographique
See "Letterpress".
- LETTERSET:** Typographie indirecte
English term used for letterpress and offset. Process like conventional offset, but it uses a relief plate and requires no dampening system.
- LETTER SPACING:** Espacement
See "Interspacing".
- LIBRARY BINDING:** Reliure de bibliothèque
Method of bookbinding for public library books.
- LIFT, TO:** Désimposer
To remove form from the press to make corrections or when the job is completed.
- LIFTED MATTER:** Matière levée
Type which is already set is taken from one job for use in another.
- LIFTING:** Arrachage
Action of the ink, during printing, wherein thin particles are lifted from the surface of the paper.
- LIGATURE:** Ligature
A single piece of type on which many letters are cast, such as oe, fi, fl, ff.
- LIGHT-FACE TYPE:** Caractère maigre
In general, type used for text as distinguished from bold face.
- LIGHT-FASTNESS:** Solidité à la lumière
Resistance of paper, ink or other materials to discolouration by light, especially sunlight.
- LIGHT-TABLE:** Table lumineuse
See "Stripping Table".
- LIGHTFACE TYPE:** Caractère maigre
In general, type used for text as distinguished from bold face.
- LIGHTING:** Éclairage
In photography, provision of light; proper lighting of the subject is one of the most important factors.
- LIGHT PRINT:** Épreuve faible
An underexposed and underdeveloped print which will not give a good reproduction due to lack of contrast.
- LIGHT PRINT:** Teinte
See "Faint Impression".
- LIMITED EDITION:** Tirage limité
Work printed in a relatively small number of copies.

LINE-HALFTONE COMBINATION: Cliché simili et trait
Plate on which line and halftone designs have been combined.

LINED BOARD: Carton doublé
Board lined with a paper different from the body of the board.

LINE DRAWING: Dessin au trait
Drawing, without shading or relief, consisting only of lines.

LINE ENGRAVING: Gravure au trait
(a) Engraving in which the effect is obtained by line or combination of lines by direct incision of the engraver on the steel or copper plate.
(b) Also the reproduction of a line drawing, in which the lines or printing areas are in relief, the non-printing areas being etched or routed away.

LINE ETCHING: Cliché au trait
See "Line Block".

LINE GAUGE: Lignomètre
A graduated rule used in composition to count lines.

LINE ILLUSTRATIONS: Illustrations au trait
Images containing essentially black lines on white background, as opposed to middle tones.

LINE NEGATIVE: Négatif au trait
Photographic negative of a line drawing.

LINEN FINISH: Apprêt similitoile
A finish imitating the plain weave.

LINEN TESTER: Compte-fils
See "Magnifying Glass".

LINE PLATE: Cliché au trait
See "Line Block".

LINE UP, TO: Parangonner
Assembling different sizes of characters to align in one line.

LINEUP TABLE: Table lumineuse
See "Stripping Table".

LINING: Doublure
Materials such as crash, paper or muslin, used in reinforcing backs; or silk, or paper, used in lining book covers.

LINING-UP: Parangonnage
Adjustment of lines.

LINING FIGURES: Chiffres modernes
Figures casted in a way that they are all of the same height.

LINOTYPE: Linotype
Trade-mark name of a machine used to cast lines of type.

LINT: Poussière
Particles which separate from paper during manufacturing or converting operations.

LINTING: Arrachage
See "Lifting".

LIST PRICE: Prix marqué
Standard price of goods given in catalogues or price lists issued by manufacturers or merchants.

LITHOGRAPHY: Lithographie
Process of printing from a flat stone on which a design is printed using special ink.

LITHO INK: Encre lithographique
See "Offset ink".

LITHO PAPER: Papier litho
Paper suitable for printing by lithography or offset.

LIVE: Matière debout
See "Alive Matter".

LIVE BLOCK: Cliché au trait
Photo-engraving of a drawing on zinc or copper without the use of halftone screen.

LIVE MATTER: Composition conservée
See "Alive Matter".

LOCK-UP: Serrage
In letterpress, imposition and fastening of a form (pages) in a chase by means of furniture and quoins.

LOCK-UP MAN: Imposeur
Person who imposes and fastens the forms in a chase.

LOGOTYPE: Logotype
Group of letters, abbreviations, etc. cast on one type body to speed up the typesetting.

LONG INK: Sens filante
Ink which stretches considerably before breaking.

LONG RUN: Gros tirage
A large quantity of impressions

LONG VARNISH: Vernis à réduire
Varnish used in thinning down the ink.

LOOK-THROUGH: Épair
See "Formation".

LOOP: Boucle

Rounded part of a character such as the lower part of "g".

LOOPING ROLLER: Rouleau compensateur

See "Jockey Roller".

LOOSE-BACK: Dos brisé

Indicates that the back of the cover is not pasted or glued to backbone of book.

LOOSE-LEAF BINDER: Reliure à feuillets mobiles

Binding case with screws, posts or rings to hold perforated sheets in place between covers.

LOOSE REGISTER: Repérage moyen

In work that does not require a perfect register, a slight variation is shown between the printed colours.

LOWER CASE: Bas de casse

(a) Term given to miniscule letters because they are kept in the lower part of the case.

(b) The lower part of the case so named since the time when this furniture was in two distinct parts.

LOW FINISH: Fini peu poussé

Matte finish like antique eggshell or text finish.

LUDLOW: Ludlow

American trade mark of a semi-automatic setting machine used mostly for titles, advertisements and "fancy" jobs, the matrices are hand-assembled and justified in a small metal chase, they are then inserted in a caster that provides one slug.

LUDLOW MACHINE OPERATOR: Compositeur ludlowiste

Person in charge of operating a Ludlow.

LUDLOW TYPOGRAPHY: Ludlow

See "Ludlow".

M

M.G. PAPER: Papier frictionné sur machine

See "Machine Glazed Paper".

M.F. PAPER: Papier apprêté sur machine

See "Machine Finished Paper".

MACHINE DIRECTION: Sens machine

In papermaking, the fibers tend to align themselves parallel to the flow of the machine.

MACHINE DRIED PAPER: Papier séché à la machine

Paper dried by passing over steam heated cylinder or cylinders which constitute the drying part of the paper machine.

MACHINE FINISHED PAPER (M.F.): Papier apprêté sur machine

Paper lightly calendered.

MACHINE GLAZED PAPER (M.G.): Papier frictionné sur machine

Paper with a gloss on one side only, made on a machine and used for wrapping and poster work.

MACHINE LANGUAGE: Langage machine

A language used directly by a computer for data processing.

MACHINE MADE: Fait à la machine

Product made by mechanical process as opposed to hand-made.

MAGAZINE: Magasin

On a machine for setting line slugs, a large V-shaped metal box laid-out in a slant position and holding the matrices for the casting of type.

MAGAZINE: Revue

Periodical publication containing articles by several writers.

MAGAZINE PAPER: Papier pour revues

Different types of paper used for printing magazines and periodicals.

MAGENTA PRINTER: Cliché du magenta

One of the four negatives derived from the separation of colours.

MAGNETIC DISK MEMORY: Mémoire à disque magnétique

A flat circular plate with a magnetic surface on which data can be stored by selectively magnetizing portions of the curved surface.

MAGNETIC DRUM: Tambour magnétique

Magnetic recording medium using a magnetically coated metal cylinder on which data are registered.

MAGNETIC TAPE: Ruban magnétique

A tape with a magnetic surface on which data can be stored by selectively magnetizing portions of the surface.

MAGNIFYING GLASS: Compte-fils

Lens, mounted on hinges, which enlarges objects: originally used in textile industry, then in printing to check the details of illustrations or impression.

MAIN PROGRAM: Programme principal

In computer, program that commands the execution of sub-programs.

MAIN STROKE: Plein

Principal line of a letter.

MAINTENANCE: Entretien

Keeping the machinery in good working order.

MAIN TITLE: Grand titre

See "Full Title".

MAKE-READY: Mise en train

Process of making all the operations on the press ready for printing to obtain uniform printing.

MAKE-UP: Mise en page

Art of assembling into pages, type matter, inserting cuts, inserting titles and sub-titles, page folios, etc.

MAKE-UP MAN: Metteur en pages

Person in charge of page make-up.

MALLET: Maillet

A hammer with a short handle used by type planers to plane down the type in a form prior to pulling the proof.

MANIFOLD PAPER: Papier pelure

A lightweight writing paper used for carbon paper.

MANILA BOARD: Carton manille

Manila coloured board, made from chemical woodpulp and used in the manufacture of folding cartons.

MANUFACTURING: Fabrication

Transformation of raw materials into a finished product.

MANUSCRIPT: Manuscrit

See "Copy".

MARBLE EDGES: Tranches marbrées

Decorated edges of a book, usually wavy lines or spots in one or more colours.

MARBLE PAPER: Papier marbré

Tinted or printed paper resembling marble used for lining book covers or fancy boxes.

MARBLER: Marbreur

Man who stains paper or edges of a book to give them the appearance of marble.

MARBLING: Marbrure

In bookbinding, staining the edges of a book with a marble-like design.

MARGIN: Marge

Blank space around the printed part of a sheet or the text of a book.

MARGINAL HEADINGS: Titres marginaux

Subtitles set in the margin of a page.

MARGINAL NOTE: Note marginale

Brief note set in the outside margins of a work to summarize the text.

MASK: Cache

(a) Cut out sheet of paper used to protect parts of sheet against possible smearing of the ink during printing.

(b) In photography as in photogravure, piece of black paper or an opaque plastic matter used to hide certain parts of an original not to be reproduced.

MASKING: Pose d'un cache

Use of a mask on certain areas of original (negative or positive) or sensitized metal plate to promote a part of that original.

MASTER PLATE: Cliché matrice

Hardened and well routed electro or stereotype made directly from original and used for making duplicate plates.

MASTHEAD: Cartouche de titre

Colour band printed at the top of a letterhead or any other printed sheet. In this band, certain zones are reversed showing the form of letters or details to be displayed.

MAT: Matrice

English abbreviation for "Matrix".

MATRIX: Matrice

(a) In typesetting, a mold in which type is cast.

(b) In stereotyping, a coated board mold bearing the imprint of a form used for casting plates.

MATRIX BOARD: Carton à matrice

See "Flong Paper".

MATS: Matrices

English abbreviation for "Matrixes".

MATTE FINISH: Fini mat

A dull finish without gloss such as machine finish, suede coated, etc.

MATTE PAPER: Papier mat

Coated or uncoated paper with a dull finish.

MEASURE: Justification

Width of a column of type usually expressed in picas.

MECHANICAL (PASTE-UP): Maquette

Camera-ready copy made up of acetate overlays with all the elements laid-out in position and pasted in accordance with the layout, making it as accurate and economical as possible.

MECHANICAL BINDING: Reliure mécanique

See "Machine Binding".

MECHANICAL SCREEN: Trame mécanique

A piece of screened film (negative or positive) used by the stripper to transform a solid area into a gray tone of any desired density (10%, 50%, 80% etc).

MEDIUM RUN: Tirage moyen

Printing of thousands of copies as opposed to long run (millions of copies) and short run (hundreds of copies).

MEMORY: Mémoire

Unit in a computer where a varying number of coded data necessary for information are kept.

MEMORY BANK: Bloc de mémoire

See "Memory".

MEMORY CAPACITY: Capacité de la mémoire

The capacity of a computer to store information.

MERCURY-VAPOUR LAMP: Lampe à vapeur de mercure

Lamp which gives blue-white light containing no red rays, the light is produced by passing an electric current through vapour of mercury; used in photographic work in place of arc lamp.

METAL BASE: Bases métalliques pour clichés

Metal blocks on which cuts are fixed to put them on the same height as type.

METAL MOUNTING: Montage sur matière

The mounting of plates on metal blocks.

MEYER BAR: Étaleur d'encre

See "Equalizer rod".

MICROMETER: Micromètre

See "Cal(l)iper".

MICROPHOTOGRAPHY: Microphotographie

Process of obtaining the reproduction of objects or large documents at ratio of reduction.

MIDDLE LEADS: Interlignes moyennes

Leads which are 2 points in thickness and are inserted between the one and six point leads.

MIDDLES: Intérieurs

(a) Coarse texture of board used as support for lining paper.
(b) Inner plies of boards made on multi-cylinder machines, such as blanks, patent coated boards and cheap bristol.

MIDDLETONES: Demi-teinte

The tonal range between highlights and shadows of a photograph.

MIL: Point

See "Point (b)".

MILL FINISH: Fini sur machine

See "Machine Finished Paper".

MINUSCULE: Minuscule

Lower-case letter, small as compared to capitals.

MISFIT: Bamboché

When some of the images of one colour do not coincide with those of another colour.

MISPRINT: Bourdon

A typographical error in which one or many words have been dropped from the copy.

MISPRINT: Erreur typographique

Substitution of a letter for another.

MISPRINT: Mastic

Error consisting of the substitution of a letter for another or the mixing of letters in the cases.

MISREGISTER: Hors repère

See "Out of register".

MISS: Four

A misprint caused by a defect in paper. This is made directly on the tympan and the sheets are printed on the opposite side.

MISTING: Crachement

Mist or fog of ink droplets around the press generated by fast moving inking rollers and improperly compounded ink.

MITER: Anglet

Bevel made at the end of rules or borders to joint perfectly the corners of a frame.

MITERING MACHINE: Machine à couper les angles

Apparatus used to cut rules or borders at a 45° angle to insure fitting corners when the ends of the rules are jointed to form frames.

MIXED MATTER: Composition lardée

Composition containing a variety of different types.

MOCK-UP: Maquette papier

An arrangement of unprinted sheets, which are folded, gathered, sewn and converted to an anticipated format.

MOCK TITLE: Faux-titre

See "Bastard Title".

MODERN FIGURES: Chiffres modernes

See "Lining Figures".

MODERN TYPE: Caractère moderne

Type-face that is characterized by straight serifs and thin hair-lines.

MOIRE: Moiré

See "Moire effect".

MOIRE EFFECT: Moiré

Blurs occurring during the reproduction of halftone or photogravure, caused by incorrect screen angles.

MOLESKIN: Moleskine

Varnished textile fabric, imitating leather used in bookbinding.

MOLLETON: Molleton

Soft cotton felt used to cover damping roller on offset presses.

MONK: Moine

White spot on a printed sheet due to poor ink distribution or the presence of a small piece of paper or other foreign matter.

MONKEY ROLLER: Rouleau compensateur

See "Jockey Roller".

MONOCHROME PRINT: Impression monochrome

An illustration printed in one colour.

MONOTYPE: Monotype

Trade name for an automatic machine that casts individual characters.

MORDANT: Solution de morsure

See "Etching Solution".

MORTISE: Ajour

Part of a plate and its block cut out to insert an illustration or type matter.

MOTTLE: Madrure

The spotty appearance of the paper's surface caused by an uneven distribution of colour inks.

MOTTLED PRINT: Épreuve madrée

Spotted print due to poor distribution of the ink.

MOULD: Moule

(a) Hollow form for casting type and stereotypes.
(b) Another name for the electrotype matrix.

MOUNT: Bloc de montage

A flat piece of wood or metal used as a support or reinforcement and placed horizontally under the plate.

MOUNTED FLUSH: Monté à fleur

Cut or plate without margin between the edges of the plate and the base.

MOUNTING BOARD: Carton pour montage

A rigid paper board lined with plain or decorative cover paper, used for mounting specimens, pictures etc.

MOUNTING LUMBER: Bois

See "Mount".

MOVEABLE TYPES: Caractères mobiles

Term used to distinguished single types from slugs or blocks.

MUDDY PRINT: Épreuve empâtée

The reproduction of a halftone in which the details are lost: due to an inferior quality, an excessive use of inks or poor distribution of it, thus filling the small non-printing areas.

MULL: Gaze

See "Crash".

MULTI-METAL PLATES: Plaques multimétalliques

Offset plate made from a number of metals, one of which (chromium for example) is receptive to water, while the other (brass) is receptive to ink.

MUTTON: Cadratin

See "Em Quad".

N

NECK: Talus

See "Beard".

NEEDLE: Grattoir litho

A sharp pointed object used by lithograph artist to make corrections directly on plates.

NEGATIVE: Négatif

Proof of an engraving on which the blacks of an original are replaced by whites and the whites by blacks.

NEGATIVE PAPER: Papier négatif

In principal it is identical to a film or glass negative but less expensive and because of the grain, it is not suitable for high quality work.

NEUTRAL TONES: Tons neutres

Tones having no colour, such as white, gray and black.

NEW EDITION: Nouvelle édition

A re-edition of a book, usually one in which changes have been made from the original.

NEWSPAPER: Journal

Daily publication.

NEWSPRINT PAPER: Papier-journal

Machine finished, unsized, unfilled paper, made mostly of groundwood pulp and used for printing newspapers.

NEWTON'S RING: Anneaux de Newton

Optical deficiency caused by a thin air space between the two glass plates that make the screen.

NEWTONIAN RINGS: Anneaux de Newton

See "Newton's ring".

NICK: Cran

Notch on the side of a type which aids in setting it correctly.

NICKEL-FACED STEREO: Stéréo nickelé

A stereo plated with nickel to increase its wearability for printing large quantities.

NICKEL-TYPE: Galvano nickelé

Electrotype faced with nickel, used for long runs.

NIGGERHEADS: Indices de collationnement

See "Collating marks".

NON-REPRO BLUE: Bleu non reproductible

A non reproducible light blue ink, not easily photographed.

NON-REGISTER: Hors repère

See "Out of register".

NOTATION: Notation

System of abbreviations, signs or figures used for convenience.

NOTCH: Cran

Small groove on the body of type.

NOTCH: Encoche

A mortise on the outer edge of a base.

NOTCHED HOLES: Perforations à encoches

In loose leaf binding, holes with a "V" cut extending to edge of sheet to facilitate insertion or removal.

NOTE: Note

Brief explanation or statement usually set in smaller type printed at the bottom or in the margin of a page.

NOTE PAD: Bloc-notes

A group of sheets of the same size, glued together on one side and easily detachable.

NOTE PAPER: Bloc-notes

See "Note Pad".

NUMBERING: Numérotage

Action of numbering.

NUMBERING MACHINE: Numérotage

Machine which prints numbers in series.

NUT QUAD: Demi-cadratin

Unit of character of which the thickness is equal to half of an em.

O**OBLONG SIZE: Format oblong**

A sheet, pamphlet, book, album, etc. which is shorter than wide.

OCTAVO: In octavo

- (a) Eight pages printed on each side of a sheet, once folded make a sixteen pages.
- (b) By extension a book made up of sheets in octavo.

ODD FOLIOS: Pages impaires

Right-hand pages of a book, with uneven numbers.

ODD PAGES: Pages impaires

See "Odd Folios".

OFF-MACHINE COATED: Papier couché hors-machine

Clay coating applied by a separate machine as opposed to on-machine coating (papier couché sur machine).

- OFF-PRINT:** Tiré-à-part
Copies printed separately.
- OFF-PRINT:** Tirage à part
Small edition of part of a larger publication.
- OFF-SET:** Maculage
See "Set-Off".
- OFFCUTS:** Rognures à pertes
Part of sheet cut off to reduce it to proper size.
- OFF ITS FEET:** Couché, mal taqué
A character (or a family of) that cannot stand straight and produces a poor impression.
- OFFSET:** Offset
Planographic printing process by transfer on rubber.
- OFFSET:** Presse offset
Machine used for offset printing.
- OFFSET INK:** Encre offset
Short ink, tacky, water repellent and acid resistant made of strong pigments used for printing by lithography and offset.
- OFFSET PAPER:** Papier offset
All type of paper suitable for offset printing.
- OFFSET PLATE:** Plaque offset
Printing form containing in its entirety all that is to be printed such as type, rules, drawings, photos, etc. as opposed to a letterpress form.
- OFFSET PRESS:** Presse offset
See "Offset".
- OFFSET PRINTING:** Impression offset
See "Offset".
- OFFSET PROOFS:** Épreuves d'offset
Proofs pulled from an offset press or from a lithographic plate.
- OFFSET SPRAY:** Poudre anti-maculage
Substance sprayed on printed sheets to prevent offsetting.
- OFFSETTING:** Maculage
See "Set-Off".
- O.K. TO PRINT:** Bon à tirer
Proofs that have been corrected and signed as ready to be printed.
- O.K. TO PRINT WITH CORRECTIONS:** Bon à tirer avec les corrections
Proofs ready to be printed after certain corrections.
- OLD STYLE TYPE:** Elzévir
A type-face with oblique serifs, and gentle thicks and thins.
- OMISSION:** Bourdon
See "Misprint".
- ONE SIDE COATED PAPER:** Papier couché un côté
Paper or board coated on one side only.
- ONE WAY HALFTONE:** Cliché tramé en lignes.
Plates on which the screens are made by parallel lines instead of dots.
- ONE WAY SCREEN:** Trame lignée
Halftone screen bearing a single series of parallel lines instead of intersecting lines.
- ONE WAY TINT:** Cliché tramé en lignes.
See "One way halftone".
- ONION SKIN PAPER:** Papier pelure
Very light, and lightly translucent paper.
- O.P.:** Épuisé
An English abbreviation of "Out of Print" meaning that the copies of a book are no longer available.
- OPACITY:** Opacité
Property of paper which minimizes show-through.
- OPAQUE INK:** Encre opaque
Non-translucent ink, used mostly for printing on coloured paper.
- OPAQUE PAPER:** Papier opaque
Specially treated paper that will not transmit light.
- OPAQUING:** Bouchage
Opaquing a negative or a positive.
- OPEN-FACED TYPES:** Lettres blanches
See "Outline letters".
- OPEN HOLE:** Trou à encoche
See "Notched holes".
- OPEN LEADERS:** Points de conduite
See "Leaders".
- OPEN MATTER:** Matière espacée
Matter widely leaded.

- OPEN SIDE:** Ouverture sur le côté
An envelope that opens on the side rather than the end.
- OPEN SPACING:** Matière blanchie
See "Open Matter".
- OPPOSITE PAGE:** Page en regard
Odd-numbered page in a double-page spread when a book is open.
- OPTICAL CHARACTER SCANNER:** Lecteur de caractères en clair
A device that optically scans typed or printed data and generates their analogue representation.
- OPTICAL DENSITY:** Densité optique
See "Density".
- ORDER:** Bon de commande
Full detail shown on an order sheet.
- ORIGINAL:** Original
See "Copy".
- ORIGINATOR:** Auteur
A person responsible for the requirement of goods or services.
- OUT:** Bourdon
See "Misprint".
- OUT AND OUT:** Bords vifs
A layout made without margin for trimming.
- OUTLINE:** Contour
Line defining the configuration of an image in an illustration.
- OUTLINE:** Ébauche
See "Layout".
- OUTLINED HALFTONE:** Simili détournée
Illustration from which area surrounding the main subject is eliminated.
- OUTLINE LETTERS:** Lettres blanches
Type which comprises only the outline of the letter.
- OUTLINING:** Découpage en silhouette
Hand tooling around the contours of a halftone to be silhouetted.
- OUT OF PRINT:** Épuisé
Meaning all the copies of a book have been sold or distributed.
- OUT OF REGISTER:** Hors repère
When a colour sheet fails to coincide with the other colours.
- OUTPUT UNIT:** Organe de sortie
A mechanism used for conveying data from a storage device.
- OUTSIDE MORTISE:** Encoche
Mortise cut into one of the outside edges of a halftone to insert some type matter.
- OUTTURNS:** Échantillons de référence
Samples taken from a run on a paper machine and sent to customer showing the quality of the paper made.
- OVERALL SIZE:** Format avant pliage
Full size of a sheet, before the folding is done.
- OVERCAST BINDING:** Reliure en surjet
Method of binding single sheets into sections and then into book.
- OVERETCHED:** Trop mordu
A relief etching in which lines or dots have been damaged by excessive etching or action beyond normal period of time.
- OVER EXPOSURE:** Surexposé
A photographic image which was excessively exposed.
- OVERHANG:** Saillie
All parts that extend beyond the main body such as slugs.
- OVERHANG COVER:** Couverture à chasses
See "Extended cover".
- OVERHEAD:** Frais généraux
Business expenses entailed by the operation of an enterprise.
- OVERINKING:** Encrage trop chargé
See "Crowd".
- OVERLAPPED EDGES:** Couverture à chasses
See "Extended cover".
- OVERLAY:** Béquet
Strip, a small piece of written paper added to a proof.
- OVERLAY:** Découpage (de mise en train)
A small and thin piece of paper used for make-ready.
- OVERLAY:** Segment
An acetate covering the illustrated part of an artboard adding new elements such as line drawings on continuous tone images.

OVERLAY, TO: Mettre des hausses

A method of adjusting the impression by placing thin layers of tissue over the tympan of a press.

OVERPLUS: Surplus

Extra copies over a definite number.

OVERPRINT: Surimpression

(a) Printing of a second form on the same side of sheet over the first printed form

(b) Printing of one colour over another to obtain a third one.

OVERRUN: Surplus de fabrication

Paper made or copies printed in excess of the quantity ordered.

OVERRUN, TO: Remanier

To carry over words from the end of one line to the beginning of the next one to allow insertion of corrections or to get a better disposition of text.

OVERS: Feuilles de passe

Additional sheets of paper ordered or shipped to compensate for spoilage or unusable sheets.

OVERS: Surplus

More than ordered.

OVERSHEETS: Défets

Printed sheets left over after the required number of books have been printed.

OXFORD RULE: Filet de cadre

See "Double rule".

P

PACKAGE LABELS: Étiquettes d'envoi

Small piece of paper or board fixed to a parcel or a package to indicate the nature, contents, price, destination or the owner.

PACKAGING: Conditionnement

Action of packaging.

PACKING: Habillage

Material slip under the blanket of a press to bring the printing cylinder's pressure to type-high.

PACKING PAPER: Papier d'emballage

See "Wrapping Paper".

PAD: Bloc

A group of sheets of the same size, glued together on one side and easily detachable.

PAD: Tampon

Pad used for the application of chemical solution on lithographic plates.

PAD BACKING: Endossure du bloc

To put a sheet of board behind a pad of paper.

PADDING: Mise en tablette

Operation in which sheets of paper are glued together on one edge.

PADDING: Remplissage

(a) Increasing size of a book by inserting blank pages or pages of unnecessary matter.

(b) Use of extra and unnecessary words.

(c) Adding words so that type will fill the prescribed space.

PAD IN: En bloc

Sheets of paper of same dimension glued together on one side.

PAGE: Page

Each of two sides of a sheet of paper, susceptible to receive a text or an image.

PAGE: Paquet

Gathering of set lines, tied with cord and given to the make-up man by the compositor.

PAGE CORD: Ficelle

Fine cord used to tie up pages of type before imposition or to assist the distribution after printing.

PAGE DEPTH: Hauteur de page

Dimension of a page from top to bottom.

PAGE MAKE-UP: Mise en page

See "Make-up".

PAGE NUMBER: Numéro de page

See "Folio".

PAGE PAPERS: Porte-page

Sheets of paper or board used by composition to support tied-up pages prior to composition or for storage.

PAGE PROOF: Épreuve de mise en page

Proof of types laid-out in page and subsequent to galley proof.

- PAGE SHOES:** Porte-page
See "Page papers".
- PAGINATING MACHINE:** Machine à folioter
Apparatus for printing the number on each page.
- PAGINATION:** Foliotage
See "Foliation".
- PAGINATION:** Pagination
See "Foliation".
- PAGING:** Mise en page
See "Make-up".
- PALETTE KNIFE:** Couteau à encre
Thin, flat, flexible steel knife used for mixing inks and paints.
- PAMPHLET:** Brochure
A simply bound work.
- PANCHROMATIC FILM:** Pellicule panchromatique
Photographic film sensitive to all colours of the spectrum.
- PANEL:** Volet
In a fold over, parts that fold inside.
- PANTOGRAPH:** Pantographe
Instrument for mechanically copying drawings or figures either on same scale or on reduced or enlarged scale.
- PAPER:** Papier
Dry and thin sheet, made of different vegetable substances, reduced to pulp, used for writing, printing, wrapping, etc.
- PAPER BOARD:** Carton
See "Board".
- PAPER CUTTER:** Massicot
See "Guillotine".
- PAPER DRILL:** Foreuse
See "Drilling Machine".
- PAPER PLATE:** Plaque de papier
A specially impregnated paper offset plate on which typing and art work can be done directly. Not suitable for fine work, long runs or close register.
- PAPER TAPE READER:** Lecteur-décodeur
Electronic device which scans coded punched paper tape and converts them into electric impulses.
- PAPER TESTS:** Essais du papier
Test based on certain use requirement of paper.
- PARAGRAPH:** Paragraphe
Smallest unit in a chapter, text, etc. usually identified by an indentation of the first line and with the last line incomplete.
- PARAGRAPH MARK:** Signe de paragraphe
A sign sometimes used to mark the beginning of a paragraph. It has the form of a turned letter P.
- PARALLEL OPERATION:** Opération parallèle
Simultaneous execution of two systems of instructions by a computer for the purpose of testing the new system and cross checking results.
- PARALLEL OPERATION:** Traitement simultané
Pertaining to the simultaneous execution of many activities by a computer.
- PARALLEL RULE:** Filet double
Two rules that print side by side.
- PASTE:** Colle
See "Adhesive Paste".
- PASTE-UP:** Maquette
Ambiguous term which can refer to anything from a rough dummy containing galleys and engraver's proofs to a finished artboard.
See "Mechanical".
- PASTED:** Collé
Term indicating that a sheet of paper or board is made up of two or more plies pasted together by means of adhesive.
- PASTER:** Machine à doubler
Machine used to paste together plies or coats of paper.
- PASTING MACHINE:** Encolleuse
Machine used for pasting backs of case-bound books.
- PATCH:** Béquet
See "Hand cut overlay".
- PATTERN PLATE:** Cliché matrice
See "Master Plate".
- PEBBLING:** Grainage
See "Graining".
- PEN-AND-INK DRAWING:** Dessin à la plume
Line drawing which may easily and inexpensively be reproduced on almost any kind of paper surface by any one of the printing processes.
- PENCIL LAYOUT:** Croquis
See "Rough Layout".

PEN DRAWING: Dessin à la plume

See "Pen-and-Ink Drawing".

PERCUSSION PRESS: Marteau-pilon

Press used in die-cutting of envelopes, labels etc.

PERFECT BINDING: Reliure sans couture

See "Adhesive binding".

PERFECTING: Impression au verso, Retiration

See "Back-up".

PERFECTING PRESS: Presse à retiration, Presse recto-verso

A printing press that prints both side of a sheet in one operation.

PERFORATING: Perforation

Punching small holes or slits in a sheet of paper to facilitate tearing along a desired line.

PERFORATING MACHINE: Perforeuse

Machine used to punch small holes into sheets of paper.

PERFORATING RULE: Filet à perforer

Very sharp rule slightly higher than the type used for perforation.

PERIODICAL: Périodique

See "Magazine".

PERMANENCE: Permanence

Property of paper and other materials which resist changes in one or more of their properties, when submitted to natural or artificial aging conditions.

PHOTOCOMPOSITION: Photocomposition (du texte)

A method of composition where the text matter is stored and processed by a computer to produce finished pages in paper positives or negative film, ready for stripping.

PHOTO-GELATIN INK: Encre pour phototypie

A type of lithographic ink with heavy consistency and bright colour.

PHOTO-TYPESETTING: Photocomposition (du texte)

See "Photocomposition".

PHOTO-ENGRAVER: Photogaveur

Person that specializes in photogravure.

PHOTO-ENGRAVING: Photogravure

See "Engraving".

PHOTOGELATINE PROCESS: Photocollographie

See "Collotype process".

PHOTOGRAPHIC EMULSION: Émulsion photographique

A suspension of light sensitive silver salt in a viscous medium; of gelatine collodion etc. used for coating plates, films, etc.

PHOTOGRAPHIC PAPER: Papier photographique

High-grade paper used as base for sensitized photo emulsion for reproduction of images.

PHOTOGRAVURE: Héliogravure

Sheet-fed intaglio printing from flat copperplate.

PHOTOGRAVURE: Photogravure

The making of printing plates for various methods by use of photography or photomechanics.

PHOTOGRAVURE INK: Encre hélió

Strong ink for intaglio, used in photogravure to print portraits, art calendars, greeting cards and illustrations for fine books.

PHOTOGRAVURE PAPER: Papier à photogravure

A high finished book paper suitable for printing by photogravure process.

PHOTOLITHOGRAPHY: Photolithographie

Lithographic printing process in which the image was reproduced on a stone by photographic means.

PHOTOMECHANICAL: Photomécanique

Reproduction process using the photographic method such as collatype, photoengraving, photogravure, photolithography, rotogravure, silk screen photostencil printing etc.

PHOTOMONTAGE: Photo-montage

Combining several pictures showing a subject or a group of varied subjects.

PHOTO MOUNT BOARD: Carton pour montage de photographies

Heavy board used for mounting or backing photographs, pictures etc.

PHOTOSET: Photocomposition

See "Photo-composition".

PHOTOTYPE: Phototype

Photographic image obtained directly from the original. Direct positive, *phototype positif*, direct negative, *phototype négatif*.

PHOTOTYPE PROCESS: Phototypie

See "Collotype process".

PI: Pâté

Accidental mixing of types.

PICA: Pica

Typographic measure equivalent to 12 points.

PICKING: Arrachage

See "Lifting".

PIECE-FRACTION: Fraction composée

A fraction that is made up of more than one piece of type.

PILING: Plaquage

Accumulation of ink on plate, rollers or blankets, due to the insufficient vehicle (of the ink) to maintain the pigments in suspension.

PIN HOLES: Trous d'aiguille

- (a) Tiny spot (or dot) in a photographic negative, caused by a dust particle during exposure.
- (b) White or clear areas in a print or drawing.

PIN HOLES: Trous d'entraînement

Small holes in the lateral margins of a continuous sheet to facilitate a straight progression on a computer printout.

PIN MARK: Point de repère

A circular indentation in the side of type body made by the pin in the mold which casts the type.

PITCH LINE: Repère du marbre

Mark on the bed of a press to position the form in relation to the grippers of the cylinder.

PL/I: PL/I

In symbolic language established for expressing computer programs for commercial or scientific applications by Fortran and Cobol replacing it by a unique language.

PLANE, TO: Planer

To level off and make type-high, the rules, plates or blocks used in printing by means of a planer.

PLANER: Taquoir

Wooden tool used for levelling the type in a form.

PLANNER: Préposé aux devis

Person that looks after the preparation of a printed work. His effort will save time and money in the execution of the work.

PLANNING: Projet

Planning of a job, proper planning will save considerable time and money in the execution of the work.

PLASTIC PLATE: Plaque de plastique

Relief printing plates made from plastic materials. A very economic substitute.

PLATE: Plaque offset

Metal plate sensitized for photographic reproduction of a type page and illustrations for large quantity printing.

PLATE-PRINTING: Gravure sur cuivre

See "Copper Engraving".

PLATE CURVING: Cintrage de clichés

Process by which electrotypes and stereotypes are curved to fit on the plate cylinder.

PLATE CYLINDER: Cylinder porte-cliché

Cylinder of a rotary press on which the curved plate is attached.

PLATE FINISH: Apprêt à la plaque

Smooth paper surface obtained by placing sheets between polished zinc or copper plates and passing these under high pressure and slight friction between rollers of a plating machine or plater.

PLATE MAKING: Clichage

Operation involved in the making of a printing plate.

PLATEN PRESS: Presse à platine.

Press with a bed plate that produces the impression when lowered on the flat form.

PLIABILITY: Qualité de pliure

Property of paper to fold smoothly without breaking.

PLUCKING: Arrachage

See "Lifting".

PLUS SHEETS: Feuilles de passe

Sheets printed over the quantity required to replace defective ones or the ones that could be wasted in bindery.

POINT: Point

- (a) A standard unit of measurement of type sizes (1 point = 1/72 in.).
- (b) Also used to express the thickness of paper in terms of one-thousandth of an inch.

POINT SIZE: Corps du caractère

See "Pointwise".

POINT SYSTEM: Système du point typographique

See "Point".

POINTWISE: Corps

Vertical dimension or height of type as opposed to its horizontal dimension or width.

POLISH OUT, TO: Effacer

To make an image or an undesirable mark disappear from a lithographic plate by means of abrasive.

POROSITY: Porosité

The property of paper that allows the permeation of air, an important factor in ink penetration.

POSITIVE: Positif

An image in which the tones correspond to those of the original, light objects being light and dark objects being dark.

POSTER: Affiche

Advertising matter with or without illustrations printed on special paper and posted on walls or large panels along streets or roads.

POWDERING: Poudrage

See "Chalking".

PRE-ETCHING: Première morsure

See "Flat-Etch".

PRE-SENSITIZED PLATES: Plaques présensibilisées

Process by which plates have been precoated with a light-sensitive coating.

PREFACE: Préface

Introduction written by the author or another person to explain the purpose or origin of the book.

PRELIMINARY MATTER: Préliminaires

Any printed page in a book preceding the text.

PRELIMINARY PAGES: Feuilles préliminaires

See "Preliminary Matter".

PREPRINT: Prétirage

Distribution of the text of a book prior to being officially issued.

PRESCREENED FILM: Film prétrამé

See "Autoscreen Film".

PRESS: Presse

Machine used to press the paper on the inked form.

PRESS BED: Marbre

See "Bed".

PRESSMAN: Pressier

Person who works on a press.

PRESSPROOF: Épreuve de presse

See "Presswork proof".

PRESS REVISE: Épreuve de presse

See "Presswork proof".

PRESSROOM: Salle des impressions

Room in which the printing presses are set and the work is carried out.

PRESSROOM SUPERINTENDENT: Chef des presses

Foreman in a printing plant.

PRESSURE SENSITIVE TAPE: Ruban adhésif à pression

In general all paper with an adhesive coating which will stick without moistening.

PRESSWORK: Impression

Operations made on a press.

PRESSWORK: Tirage

Sheets of paper that pass on the form of a press for printing.

PRESSWORK PROOF: Épreuve en tierce

Final proof approved by the author or editor as "ok to print"; also said of a proof pulled on the press on which the work will be printed.

PRICE LIST: Prix courants

List of prices actually on the market.

PRIMARY COLOURS: Couleurs primaires

A set of colours, yellow, red (magenta) and blue (cyan), from which all colours may be derived.

PRIMARY STORAGE: Mémoire principale

A functional unit into which data can be entered, retained and retrieved.

PRINT: Gravure

Impression made by an engraving plate, etching, etc.

PRINT: Imprimé

Any type of printing or reproduction on paper or similar matter.

PRINT-AND-BACK IMPOSITION: Imposition en feuille

See "Work-and-Back imposition".

PRINT-AND-TURN: Imposition en demi-feuille

See "Work-and-Turn form".

PRINTER: Imprimeur

Manager of a printing business or one working in a printing plant.

PRINTER: Imprimante

A peripheral unit that prints the results of a data processing system.

PRINTER'S ERROR: Erreur de composition

See "Compositor's Error".

PRINTER'S MARK: Marque d'imprimeur
See "Imprint".

PRINTING: Imprimerie
The art of printing a text by means of types.

PRINTING AREA: Surface d'impression
Extent of surface of a form, cylinder etc. to be printed.

PRINTING CYLINDER: Cylindre de pression
See "Impression cylinder".

PRINTING INK: Encre d'imprimerie
Coloured liquid, made from a mixture of pigments, oils, varnish, driers etc. used for writing, printing.

PRINTING PAPER: Papier pour impression
Includes all papers used for job, book or magazine printing.

PRINTING PLANT: Imprimerie
Establishment, local shop in which printing is done.

PRINTING PRESS: Presse à imprimer
See "Press".

PRINTING SHOP: Imprimerie
See "Printing Plant".

PRINTING STRENGTH: Couverture de l'encre
Relative value indicating tinting or covering power of an ink, as compared with a standard ink.

PROCESS BLOCKS: Clichés polychromes
See "Process Plates".

PROCESS CAMERA: Appareil trichrome
A photographic apparatus, equipped with copy holder, flood lighting and frame for plates and films used for photomechanical reproductions.

PROCESS ENGRAVER: Photogaveur
Person that does the engraving operations.

PROCESS ENGRAVINGS: Clichés-gammes
See "Process Plates".

PROCESS INK: Encre pour polychromie
Blue, red, yellow and black inks in process colour work.

PROCESS OFFSET: Chromo
Proof obtained by chromolithography.

PROCESS OFFSET: Chromolithographie
Colour images superimposed by lithographic process.

PROCESS PLATES: Clichés polychromies
Colour plates used in the production of multicolour prints, usually from the three primary colours (yellow, magenta, cyan) and black.

PROCESS PRINTING: Polychromie
See "Four-colour Process".

PRODUCTION: Rendement
Number of impressions per hour on a printing press.

PRODUCTION COST: Prix de revient
Production cost includes raw material and labour cost to which must be added fixed charges and other overhead costs.

PROGRAM: Programme
A set of instructions in symbolic language arranged in proper sequence to cause a computer to perform a particular process.

PROGRAM FLOW CHART: Organigramme de programme
A graphical representation for the definition of a problem in which symbols are used to represent data.

PROGRAMMER: Programmeur
A person who invents a sequence of instructions in a computer language to perform operations on input to get a desired output.

PROGRESSIVE (COLOUR) PROOF: Gamme d'épreuves trichromes
Single proof of each plate of a set of colour blocks and combined proofs showing the result of each successive colour printed.

PROGRESSIVES: Épreuves gammes
See "Progressive (colour) proof".

PROGS: Épreuves gammes
See "Progressive (colour) proof".

PROOF: Épreuve
Printing of a job for reading, inspection and correction.

PROOF CORRECTION MARKS: Signes de correction
See "Correction Marks".

PROOFER: Tireur d'épreuves
Person that pulls proofs.

PROOFING HAND: Tireur d'épreuves
See "Proofer".

PROOFING PAPER: Papier à épreuve

- (a) A high grade, smooth finish heavy coated paper used for engraver's proofs.
- (b) A cheap book or newsprint paper used for galley proofs.

PROOF PRESS: Presse à épreuve

Small press used to pull proofs on which corrections are made by the proofreader.

PROOFREADER: Correcteurs d'épreuves

Person who reads and compares the proofs against the original copy and indicates corrections.

PROOFREADER'S MARKS: Signes de correction

See "Correction Marks".

PROOFREADING: Correction des épreuves

To read the proofs, compare them to the original and make the corrections.

PUBLISHER: Éditeur

A person or house which assumes full responsibility for the production of books, magazines, reviews or newspapers. A publisher is not necessarily a printer or bookbinder.

PULL A PROOF, TO: Tirer une épreuve

To take a proof to check or verify possible errors.

PULL DOWN: Essai d'encre

See "Drawdown".

PULLDOWN KNIFE: Spatule

See "Equalizer Rod".

PULPBOARD: Carton-cuir

Pulp paper, made of wood.

PUNCH: Poinçon

Original die of a character, engraved on hardened steel, used for stamping type matrices.

Q

QUAD: Cadrat

English abbreviation of "Quadrat".

QUADRAT: Cadrat

Piece of metal lower than the letters used by the typographer for blanking, and for the justification of lines.

QUADRILLE FINISHED PAPER: Papier quadrillé

Paper watermarked or embossed with small cross squares.

QUADRILLE RULED PAPER: Papier quadrillé

See "Quadrille Finished Paper".

QUARTER BOUND: Demi-reliure

Bookbinding in which leather is on the back (spine) and cloth or paper on the sides.

QUARTER FOLD: Pli croisé

See "Chopper Fold".

QUARTO: In-quarts

A printed sheet folded twice forms 4 leaves or 8 pages. Also a volume or any format of a book having 4 leaves or 8 pages.

QUARTO: In-quarto

A book with signatures of 8 pages.

QUICK DRYING INK: Encre à séchage rapide

Ink that dries quickly by absorption or oxidation.

QUIRE: Main

A pile of 25 sheets of paper.

QUIRED PAPER: Papier plié en deux, mains

Paper which is packed folded in half in lifts of approximately 25 sheets instead of flat.

QUOIN KEY: Clef à béguille

T-shaped piece of iron used to operate metal quoins for locking up forms.

QUOINS: Coins

Wedges of wood or metal used for locking-up pages of type or blocks in a chase.

QUOTATION: Citation

Statement or passage borrowed from an author.

QUOTATION: Cote

Current or estimated selling price of all the operations involved in the manufacturing of a product, such as a book.

QUOTATION MARKS: Guillemets

Small double hooks, at the beginning or the end of a quotation, direct speech. In English they are set as "..." and in French «...».

QUOTATION QUADS: Lingots à noyaux

Hollowed out pieces of metal used to fill open spaces in a page of type.

QUOTES: Guillemets

See "Quotation Marks".

R

RACK: Rang

Frameworks with sloping top for holding type cases.

RAGGED RIGHT: Dentilé à droite

A text in which the lines are unjustified at the right.

RAISED BANDS: Faux-nerfs

Blind embossed lines on the spine of a book to imitate ribs.

RAISED BANDS: Nerfs

Cords on which hand-sewn books are sewn.

RAISED BANDS: Nervures

Raised horizontal ridges across backbone of a bound book.

RANGING: Parangonnage

Adjustment of lines.

RAW MATERIALS: Matières premières

Products used in the manufacture of an article such as paper and ink for a book.

RE-BITING: Remorsure

See "Re-etching".

RE-ETCHING: Morsure par couverture

Local etching to accentuate tonal contrasts which have to be fully developed by the first etching.

READABILITY: Lisibilité

Quality of text cast in a readable type size.

READER: Lecteur

A computer's device that transforms the registered information in electric impulses for back-up input.

READER'S MARK: Signes de correction

See "Correction Marks".

READING STATION: Poste de lecture

The acquisition and interpretation of data from a storage device.

REAM: Rame

Packages of 20 quires of 25 sheets of paper that are 500 sheets in all.

REAM MARKS: Séparateurs de rame

Slips of paper, usually coloured, placed in a pile of paper to mark its division into reams.

REAM WEIGHT: Poids à la rame

The weight of a ream of paper being 500 sheets.

RECTO: Recto

The right hand page of a book, the one on the right when the book is open.

REDUCER: Vernis à réduire

A substance added to ink to thin it or reduce its consistency.

REDUCTION: Réduction

In photo-engraving to reduce the size of the original to smaller sizes.

REFERENCE: Référence, renvoi

Explanatory note or source of reference printed at bottom of a page.

REFERENCE BOOK: Ouvrage de référence

A book that is consulted more thoroughly such as a dictionary, a technical book, etc.

REFERENCE MARK: Appels de note

Figure, character or sign inserted in the text after a word to refer the reader to a foot-note or to the bibliography at the end of a chapter or book.

REFERENCES: Références

List of publications referred to by author usually printed at end of articles, chapter or book.

REFRACTION: Réfraction

An undesirable effect in photography made by the bending of a ray of light in its passage through a system of lenses.

REGISTER: Alignement

Layout of pages in the form so that the characters and the folios of a page will coincide with the back page.

REGISTER: Régistre

An area in the central processor used by the computer for accumulating data.

REGISTER: Repérage

In process printing, adjustment of colour plates to obtain perfect superimposition of colours.

REGISTERED TRADE MARK: Marque déposée

Mark of ownership which has been officially listed at the registration office to protect a product, a process, etc. against imitation.

REGISTER MARKS: Traits de repère

In process work, small crosses printed in the margin of a sheet, which help to register successive colours.

REIMPOSE, TO: Réimposer

To impose again a composition in which corrections had to be made or had been set aside.

REINFORCED BINDING: Reliure renforcé

Strengthening of the binding by various means, such as pasting cambric around the signatures, at back of book, inside covers etc.

REINFORCED PAPER: Papier renforcé (de toile)

See "Cloth-Lined Paper".

REISSUE: Nouveau tirage

New book or pamphlet edition, usually uncorrected and unaltered.

RELIEF: En relief

See "Relief Printing".

RELIEF PLATE: Plaque en relief, cliché

A letterpress plate from which the printing image is projected on an unprinted surface.

RELIEF PRINTING: Impression en relief

Printing from a raised surface that is slightly projected on a plane surface.

RELIEF STAMPING: Gravure en creux

See "Die Stamping".

REPEL: Refuser

When a plate or the paper will not take the printing ink.

REPRESENTATIVE: Représentant

Usually a salesman for a manufacturer or merchant.

REPRINT: Réimpression

New printing of a book already published.

REPRO: Contre-épreuve

See "Reproduction Proof".

REPRO-PROOF: Contre-épreuve

See "Reproduction Proof".

REPRODUCTION PROOF: Contre-épreuve

Clear and clean type proofs in dense black ink pulled on a proof press: used for photo reproduction on zinc or aluminium offset plates.

REQUIREMENT: Exigence

What is required of a process, a product or a service.

REQUISITION: Réquisition

An order for supplies or services.

RESIST: Reserve

A coating used on engraving or lithographic plate to protect the parts which are not to be etched by acid.

RESISTANT COLOUR: Couleur solide

See "Fast colour".

RETOUCHING: Retouche

Retouching a drawing, a photograph (negative or positive) to bring out certain minor corrections.

REVERSE: Inverse

To flop or turn the image left to right, in the opposite direction from the original; to substitute negative for positive, and vice versa, in platemaking or photography.

See "Reverse type".

REVERSED IMAGE: Image inversée

See "Reverse".

REVERSED PLATE: Cliché inversé

Usually a line plate with white lettering on a black or tinted background.

REVERSED TYPE: Caractère inversé

White lettering on a black or tinted background.

REVISE, TO: Reviser

To compare a marked proof with the corrected proof.

REVISED PROOF: Épreuve révisée

New proof pulled after the corrections have been made on the previous proof.

RIBS: Nerfs

See "Raised bands".

RIGHT ANGLE FOLD: Pli croisé

See "Chopper Fold".

RIVER: Lézarde

See "Gutter".

ROLLING UP: Encrage au rouleau

Application of ink to a plate by means of a roller.

ROLL PAPER: Papier en bobines

Paper which is made up and delivered in rolls so as to feed rotary presses.

ROMAN FIGURES: Chiffres romains

Numerals composed of certain letters instead of arabic numerals.

ROMAN NUMERALS: Chiffres romains

See "Roman figures".

ROMAN TYPE: Caractère romain

Normal upright type used for most printing to be distinguished from italic or fancy type.

ROTARY PRESS: Presse rotative

High speed press on which paper in a continuous web is printed by passage between printing cylinder and plate cylinder.

ROTOGRAVURE: Rotogravure

A form of intaglio printing carried out on a rotary press.

ROTOGRAVURE INK: Encre pour rotogravure

Non tacky ink with volatile vehicle which dries by penetration and evaporation.

ROTOGRAVURE PAPER: Papier pour rotogravure

Unsize or lightly sized paper usually supercalendered, used mostly for printing of catalogues, magazines and newspaper supplements.

ROUGH ESTIMATE: Estimation approximative

See "Estimate".

ROUGH FINISHED PAPER: Papier à gros grains

Paper which has not been calendered or only lightly calendered, such as featherweight, cartridge papers etc.

ROUGHING: Dressage

To smooth out and dress a stereo or electrotpe before mounting on a block.

ROUGH LAYOUT: Croquis

The first preliminary drawing of a printing job.

ROUGH PROOF: Épreuve nature

See "Flat proof".

ROUGH SKETCH: Ébauche

Finished sketch of a drawing or layout of which details still need to be defined.

ROUND CORNERS: Coins ronds

Rounding the corners of books, pamphlets or loose leaves.

RUBBER BLANKET: Blanchet (en caoutchouc)

See "Blanket".

RUBBER PLATE: Cliché de caoutchouc

Rubber plate, used in flexography for its great flexibility.

RUBRICATED MATTER: Rubrique

Words, lines or symbols in a book or text printed in colour to draw the reader's attention.

RULES: Filets

Thin strips of metal used in printing lines of different thicknesses in tables or in ornamental pages of pamphlets or book covers.

RULES CASE: Casse pour filets

Furniture with drawers for holding rules.

RULE WORK: Tableau

Columns, tables etc. in which brass rules are used to print borders, lines, etc.

RULING: Réglage

Process for ruling sheets of paper.

RULING INK: Encre pour réglage

Special ink used for ruling sheets of paper.

RULING MACHINE: Machine à régler

Machine used for the ruling of paper sheets.

RUN-AROUND, TO: Intercaler dans le texte

Set type in a way to fit around an illustration.

RUN-IN CUT: Cliché intercalé en marge

A cut less than page width, set in the text in such a way that there is type-matter beside it.

RUN AROUND BLOCK: Cliché intercalé dans le texte

Cut or illustration surrounded by type matter.

RUNNING HEAD: Titre courant

Title of book or chapter printed at top of each page.

RUNNING TITLE: Titre courant

See "Running Head".

RUN ON SOLID, TO: Composer plein

To set matter without breaking or leading.

RUN OUT, TO: Sortir

To set a line of type with a hanging indentation.

S

S.C. PAPER: Papier surcalandré

See "Supercalendered Paper".

S.S.: De même grandeur

English abbreviation of "Same size".

SADDLE STITCH: Piqûre à cheval

To bind pamphlets, books, by sewing or wiring them through the middle, when the sheets are folded into each other quirewise.

SADDLE STITCHING: Piquer à cheval

See "Saddle stitch".

SAFE EDGE: Cache

Strip of opaqued paper used for masking against action of light in photographic reproduction or to protect parts of the sheet to be printed against possible soilage.

SAFE LAMP: Lampe à chambre obscure

See "Darkroom Lamp".

SAFELIGHT: Lampe à chambre obscure

See "Darkroom Lamp".

SAFETY INK: Encre sensitive

Special ink used for printing cheques or certificate backgrounds etc. to prevent counterfeiting.

SAFETY PAPER: Papier de sureté

Strong writing paper, chemically treated, tinted or printed in such a manner as to expose attempts at alterations.

SAME SIZE: De même grandeur

Means to reproduce as is, ex: an illustration.

SAMPLE BOOK: Carnet d'échantillons

Book usually loose leaf, used as paper sample.

SAND PAPER: Papier sablé

See "Abrasive paper".

SANS SERIF: Sans empattements

Characters with straight strokes, such as gothic type.

SATIN FINISH: Apprêt satiné

A smooth finish suggestive of satin, similar to English finish.

SAW TRIMMER: Sauteuse

A circular or band saw used by printers and engravers for sawing and trimming slugs, plates, blocks, etc.

SCALE: Balance

An instrument or machine for weighing.

SCALE: Échelle

A way of comparing or evaluating distances, sizes, etc.

SCALE: Tarif

Schedule of prices indicating the charges for certain merchandises or services.

SCALING: Mise à l'échelle

Determining the proportion of enlargement or reduction required to bring photographs or illustrations to size for reproduction.

SCANNER: Séparateur

An electronic device which dissolves an image (black and white or colour) into its elements of light and shade or primary colours for purposes of reproduction.

SCANNING: Balayage

Action of a light beam moving across the surface of an image to reveal the elements of shade and smoothness of its primary colours.

SCANNING ENGRAVER: Sélecteur électronique

A mechanical photoengraver with photoelectric cell which scans a photo or other copy horizontally then vertically, simultaneously actuating a stylus which engraves halftone dots on a plastic or metal plate.

SCHEDULER: Préposé à la préparation du travail

See "Planner".

SCORE: Faux-pli

Crease made in paper or board to facilitate folding and prevent breaking.

SCORE RULE: Filet à tracer

See "Creasing Rule".

SCOTCH RULE: Filet de cadre

See "Double Rule".

SCREEN: Grille

A mesh or silk screen used in silkscreening.

SCREEN: Trame

Screen used in the production of a halftone.

SCREEN ANGLE: Angle de la trame

Angle in which a screen pattern is used in making halftones.

SCREENED AREA: Surface tramée

Printing colour by means of a plate covered by dots, as opposed to full colour printing.

SCREEN PATTERN: Moirage

See "Moire effect".

SCREEN PRINTING: Sérigraphie

Process of printing on wood or glass etc. by means of a frame or screen from which the meshes corresponding to the printing image are left open.

SCREEN PROCESS PRINTING: Procédé d'impression à la trame

See "Screen printing".

SCREEN SEPARATION: Sélection directe

See "Direct Separation".

SCREEN VALUES: Gamme des gris

Complete screen of grays, from light to almost black gray, that is from 10% to 90% of pure black.

SCRIPT TYPE: Cursive

Type face imitating handwriting.

SEALING TAPE: Ruban gommé

A strong manilla or kraft paper, gummed on one side and used for sealing packages or bundles.

SECONDARY COLOURS: Couleurs secondaires

A colour (green, orange, violet) formed by mixing primary colours in equal or equivalent quantities.

SECOND SHEETS: Feuilles à copie

Typewriter paper without headings, used for carbon copies.

SECTION: Section

Division of a book.

SECTION SEWING: Couture par section

Way of binding the different sections of a book with thread.

SELF-CONTAINED COVER: Couverture à même

See "Self Cover".

SELF COVER: Couverture à même

Cover printed on same kind of paper as body of a book or pamphlet.

SELLING PRICE: Prix de vente

Price at which a product is sold to customer.

SENSITIVE MATERIAL: Matière sensibilisée

Any material which undergoes a chemical change when acted upon by actinic light.

SENSITIZED PAPER: Papier sensibilisé

Chemically treated paper sensitive to light used for photographic or blue-print reproduction.

SENSITIZING: Étendage de la couche sensible

See "Coating".

SENSITIZING: Sensibilisation

To render printable, such as a photographic plate.

SEPARATE: Tirages à part

Sections of a book bound in pamphlet form for distribution.

SEPARATE COVER: Couverture séparée

Cover printed on paper having different base from the rest of the work.

SEPIA: Sépia

(a) A dark brown coloured matter used for drawings, wash-drawings.

(b) Drawing, wash-drawing made with this matter.

SEQUENTIAL ACCESS STORAGE: Mémoire à accès indirect

Process of obtaining data depending on the location of previously retrieved or stored data.

SERIF: Empattement

Horizontal line, more or less thick, at top and bottom of a letter.

SERIGRAPHY: Sérigraphie

See "Screen Printing".

SET: Collection

A set of books in common, like the tomes of encyclopedia.

SET-OFF: Maculage

Transfer of ink from one printed sheet to another.

SET-OFF PAPER: Décharge

Paper used to remove the excess ink from an inked form.

SET, TO: Composer

See "Compose, to".

SET FLUSH: Composition alignée

Matter set without indentation.

SET OF ROLLS: Jeu de rouleaux

(a) All the ink rollers needed on a press.

(b) All the cylinders required on a press.

SET SIZE: Largeur

See "Setwise".

SET SOLID: Matière pleine

See "Close matter".

SETTING: Ajustage

Adjustment made to a machine.

SETTING: Fixation

Partial drying of ink by partial absorption of ink vehicle by paper.

SETTING RULE: Lève-ligne

See "Composing rule".

SET WIDTH: Largeur

See "Setwise".

SETWISE: Largeur

Horizontal dimension or width of type as opposed to vertical dimension and height of type.

SEWING: Couture

Operation in which sections of a book are fixed to one another by means of thread.

SEWING MACHINE: Machine à coudre

Machine used for sewing the signatures of a book together with thread.

SEWING THREAD: Fil à brocher

Thread used for sewing together sections or signatures of a book.

SHADE: Nuance

A gradation of a colour obtained by mixing with a small amount of black.

See "Tone".

SHADING MEDIUM: Grisés

Mechanical or "Benday" tints used by photo-engravers to elaborate a line drawing.

SHADING SHEETS: Feuilles pour griser

Art material, patterns or tones on acetate sheets which can be positioned on line artwork to avoid tedious hand detail, also known as Benday tints, not to be confused with half-tone screens.

SHADOWS: Ombres

The darkest parts in a photograph, represented in a halftone by the largest dots.

SHANK: Tige

Rectangular metallic body of a type upon which the letter is cast.

SHEET: Feuille

Piece of paper of all sizes, quality and finish.

SHEET-FED: Margé à la feuille

An offset press which is fed by individual sheets instead of from a roll of paper.

SHEET BOW: Bords acquis

When the edges of the sheet are cut perfectly straight, but are bowed.

SHEET CUTTER: Découpeuse en feuilles

A cutting device which slits the paper roll into smaller widths and cuts the web transversely into sheets.

SHEET CUTTER: Massicot

Machine to cut paper.

SHEET SIZE: Dimension de la feuille

Dimensions of the largest sheet a press will handle.

SHEET SIZE: Format de la feuille

Dimensions of a sheet of paper.

SHEETWISE FORM: Imposition en feuilles

See "Work-and-back imposition".

SHEETWISE IMPOSITION: Imposition en feuilles

See "Work-and-back imposition".

SHIPPING: Expédition

To send goods on a precise date and to a specific destination.

SHIPPING DATE: Date d'expédition

Day on which expedition must be assured.

SHIPPING TAGS: Étiquettes d'expédition

See "Package labels".

SHOP: Atelier

A room or building in which printing is carried out.

SHORT INK:

Highly pigmented ink that cannot be drawn to a thread.

SHORT RUN: Tirage limité

Printing of a few hundred copies.

SHOULDER: Épaulement

Space below and above outline of type face.

SHOW-THROUGH: Transparence

Printing on one side of a sheet can be seen from the other side through excessive penetration of ink.

SICCATIVES: Siccatifs

See "Drier".

SIDE-GROOVES: Rainures latérales

Embossed channels, parallel to the backbone joints of a book.

- SIDE HEADING:** Sous-tire marginal
Subheading printed in the margin of a paragraph to indicate its subject matter.
- SIDE NOTE:** Addition marginale
See "Marginal note".
- SIDE STITCH, TO:** Piquer à plat.
To bind a booklet or magazine by sewing or wiring the signatures together with stitches parallel to the backbone.
- SIDE STITCHING:** Piqûre à plat
See "Side stitch, to".
- SIDE WIRE BINDING:** Piqûre à plat
See "Side stitch, to".
- SIGNATURE:** Cahier
The folded sheet or section of a book.
- SIGNATURE:** Signature
Letter, number, sign used to identify the sequence of the signatures or sections of a book.
- SILHOUETTE (HALFTONE PLATE):** Simili détournée
See "Outlined halftone".
- SILHOUETTING:** Détourage
Eliminating from the illustration the part surrounding the subject to be raised.
- SILK SCREEN INK:** Encre à pochoir sur soie
Ink with special pigment for silk screen process.
- SILK SCREEN PRINTING:** Sérigraphie
See "Screen Printing".
- SILK SCREEN PROCESS:** Sérigraphie
See "Screen Printing".
- SILVERPRINT:** Tirage sur papier aux sels d'argent
A greyish coloured proof pulled from a negative flat.
- SINGLE-COATED PAPER:** Papier couché
Paper coated on one or both sides with the usual amount of coating.
- SINGLE RULES:** Filet simple
See "Rules".
- SIZE:** Colle
Any material used in or on paper to make it ink and water resistant.
- SIZE:** Dimension
The dimensions of a roll of paper, a sheet of paper or of a book.
- SIZE:** Vernis fixatif
Gum solution sprayed over crayon, charcoal or wash drawings to protect them.
- SIZE:** Glaire
A glue albumin used for gilding the edges of a book.
- SKELETON CYLINDER:** Cylindre squellette
On an offset press, accessory in a curved shape used to transport the sheet towards the printing cylinder or the delivery table.
- SKETCH:** Esquisse
A first hand drawing indicating the general disposition of a projected publication.
- SKETCHING BOARD:** Carton à esquisse
Paper board with suitable surface for pencil or crayon drawings and plans.
- SKETCHING PAPER:** Papier à esquisse
Paper with surface suitable for pencil drawings.
- SKID:** Plateau sur patins
A platform on which a pile of paper is laid for transportation from one area to another, especially to the press.
- SLIPCASE:** Gaine
See "Book Case".
- SLIPCOVER:** Étui
See "Book Case".
- SLIP OF THE PEN:** Faute de copiste
See "Clerical Error".
- SLIP PROOF:** Placard
Proof pulled on one side only, without folio and with wide margins, used for the first corrections.
- SLIP SHEET:** Macule
Paper inserted between printed sheets to prevent offsetting.
- SLOT PERFORATION:** Perforation en fente
Perforating holes in a rectangular shape instead of round.
- SLUG CASE:** Casse à interlignes
A small drawer with compartments used for holding casting lines.

SLUGGING: Ancrage à boutons

Method of anchoring plate to metal base by studs soldered to the back of the plate to fit holes in the base and soldering the studs into plate.

SLUGS: Interlignes

Pieces of lead, usually in 6 points and lower than type high, used for spacing lines of type.

SLUGS: Ligne bloc

Characters moulded into one line instead of individually.

SLURRING: Papillotage

Blurring caused by slipping of the sheet or by a loose form.

SMALL CAPITALS: Petites capitales

Capital letters smaller than regular capitals of which the type face is sometimes the same as lower case, used for sub-titles, marginal notes, sub-heads, etc.

SMALL CAPS: Petites majuscules

English abbreviation for "Small capitals".

SMEARING: Barbouillage

(a) An unclear or blurred impression caused by the application of too much ink on the sheet or by the rubbing of the two sheets before they are completely dried.

(b) Occurs on an offset plate when the ink has extended on non-printing area.

SNAKE SLIP, TO: Couvrir

See "Stop-Out, to".

SOFT INK: Encre inconsistante

Ink of low consistency and very fluid.

SOFTNESS: Douceur

Paper that has little resistance to pressure and offers a smoother finish than the average.

SOFT PAPER: Papier bouffant

Lightly sized or unsided paper with soft body and low finish such as feather-weight book paper.

SOFTWARE: Programmerie

A collection of programs and routines associated with a computer which facilitates the programming and operation.

SOLID: Aplat

A smooth surface that gives a uniform tint to the impression.

SOLID: Composition pleine

See "Close Matter".

SOLID BLOCK: Cliché du fond

See "Background plate".

SOLID BOARD: Carton pâte

Board made entirely of pulp without lined or filled boards.

SOLID COLOUR: Couleur unie

Drawing or illustration in which the colour is flat tint, without shade, gradual or imitated.

SOLID MATTER: Matière pleine

See "Close Matter".

SOLVENT: Dissolvant

A liquid used to dissolve or liquify another substance, like ink for example.

SORT CASE: Casse de réserve

See "Font Case".

SORTER: Trieuse

A mechanographical machine that deposits punched cards.

SORTING: Triage

Arrangement of data before submitting to computer for processing.

SORTING MACHINE: Trieuse

See "Sorter".

SORTS: Sortes

Types of various sizes and kinds held in reserve for replenishing cases.

SOURCE PROGRAM: Programme source

A symbolic language in which a program is written by the programmer and translated in machine language by the compiler.

SPACE: Espace

(a) Distance between letters, words or different areas of a proof.

(b) By extension, the space describes the small leaded stem that is thinner than the character and is used to separate the words in a line.

SPACE IN, TO: Espacer

To decrease the spacing between words thus producing a line of type the same length as all the others.

SPACE OUT, TO: Espacer

To increase the spacing between words thus producing a line of type the same length as all the others.

SPACES: Espaces

Leaded stems lower than type of varying thicknesses used to separate the words in a line.

SPACING: Espacement

Placing spaces between words or slugs, lines or paragraphs.

SPACING-IN: Espacement

See "Spacing".

SPACING-OUT: Espacement

See "Spacing".

SPECIMEN PAGE: Page exemplaire

In all important work, this page is required at the beginning for approbation of type, style, format and all other pertaining details.

SPINE: Dos

Part of the book opposed to the margin.

SPIRAL BINDING: Reliure spirale

Method of binding in which the perforated sheets and cover are held by means of wire or plastic ringlets, which may be wound in spiral.

SPOILAGE: Déchets

Sheets spoiled during printing.

SPOILS: Feuilles de passe

See "Plus sheets".

SPOT ETCHING: Repiquage

See "Re-etching".

SPOTTER: Cache perforé

White or black piece of paper in which holes have been made. Useful for colour tints.

SPOTTER: Retoucheur plumiste

Person whose work consists of doing opaquing operations to eliminate defects in negatives.

SPRING LOADED IDLER: Rouleau compensateur

See "Jockey Roller".

SPROCKET HOLE FEED: Alimentation par trous d'entraînement

See "Pin holes".

SQUABBLED TYPES: Chevauchement des caractères

Types which are out of line.

SQUARE BACK: Dos carré

Back of a pamphlet or book perfectly square obtained by side stitching.

SQUARED CUT: Simili au carré

Rectangular halftone with the whole surface covered with screen dots, with or without border.

SQUARED-UP HALFTONE: Simili rogné

Halftone which has been trimmed on four sides to make it rectangular or square shaped.

SQUARED PAPER: Papier rogné

Paper which has been trimmed square on four sides, or on one side and one end.

SQUARE FINISH: Simili carré

See "Square Cut".

SQUARE RULED SCREEN: Trame cristal

See "Crossline Screen".

SQUARE RULE PAPER: Papier quadrillé

See "Quadrilled finished paper".

SQUARES: Chasses

Parts of the cover that go beyond the pages of a book.

SQUARE SERIF: Empattement carré

Character which the serif does not allow any thickness at the ends.

SQUARE-SERIF TYPE: Caractère à empattement carré

See "Square Serif".

SQUEEGEE: Raclette

Mounted rubber strip on wood or metal used for spreading inks through stencil in silk screen process.

STAGING: Revernissage

Painting-in sufficiently etched areas of halftone plates to protect them against the acid used when re-etching.

STAINED PAPER: Papier teinté

Paper coloured by surface application of a dye solution, giving it a particular tint.

STAMP, TO: Estamper

To impress letters or designs by means of dies.

STAMPING INK: Encre à gravure.

Ink, made from rapid drying, greaseless, tackless gum varnish, used for die engraving.

STANDARD FINISH: Fini régulier

Finish used most frequently on paper.

STANDING MATTER: Matière debout

See "Alive Matter".

STANDING TYPE: Composition conservée

See "Alive Matter".

STAPLE: Crampon

Loop of metal or piece of wire bent and formed with two points used for binding pamphlets.

STAR: Étoile

See "Asterisk".

STEEL-DIE ENGRAVING: Gravure sur acier

Intaglio printing plate engraved by hand by means of burin, used mostly in printing of currency.

STEEL ENGRAVING: Gravure sur acier

See "Steel-die engraving".

STEEL PLATE ENGRAVING: Gravure sur acier

See "Steel-die engraving".

STEEL PLATE ENGRAVING INK: Encre pour gravure sur acier

Soft ink containing oil and water resistant pigments used for steel-die engraving.

STEEL PLATE PAPER: Papier pour gravure sur acier

A high-grade tub-sized paper, with uniform surface, for printing bond certificates.

STEM: Jambage

Main vertical line of a letter.

STEM: Tige

Body of type between the face and the foot.

STENCIL: Stencil

Hand or machine perforated paraffin wax paper used as stencil, plate for duplicating.

STEP DOWN: Répétition descendante

In imposition, the multiple exposing of the same flat on a lithographic plate moving towards the gripper edge.

STEP OVER: Répétition latérale

In imposition, the multiple exposing of the same flat on a lithographic plate laterally along the gripper edge.

STEP UP: Répétition ascendante

In imposition, the multiple exposing of the same flat on a lithographic plate moving away from the gripper edge.

STEREOTYPE: Stéréotype

Plate obtained by casting a full page of type matter, used for long runs.

STET: Stet

Proof reader's mark signifying that copy marked for corrections should remain as it was.

STIFFENER: Renfort

Any piece of rigid board used for protection of mail matter.

STIFF INK: Encre ferme

An ink made with a viscous content, which does not flow readily.

STIPPLE PATTERN: Pointillé de fond

See "Shading mediums".

STIRRER: Agitateur

See "Agitator".

STITCH, TO: Brocher

In bookbinding, to fasten together sheets, sections or signatures with thread, twine or wire.

STITCHER: Brocheuse

Machine for stitching books.

STITCHING: Brochage

Operation in which sheets are fastened together to bind a pamphlet.

STOCK: Papier

A word used by printers to identify paper.

STOCK ROOM: Réserve

In printing plants; room in which are kept paper, ink, spare parts, etc.

STONE-HAND: Metteur en pages

See "Lock-up Man".

STONE MAN: Imposeur

See "Lock-up Man".

STONE PROOF: Épreuve du marbre

Proof pulled when the types are locked in the chase, ready for the press.

STOP-OUT, TO: Couvrir

To cover the areas of an electro, where no shell is desired, thus preventing copper deposit.

STOP PERFORATION: Perforation avec arrêt

To perforate a sheet in one direction, then stopping the operation and perforating in the other direction. Useful for return-card on forms.

STORAGE: Mémoire

See "Memory".

STORE, TO: Mettre en mémoire

To enter data into a storage device.

STORING: Entreposage

To place or leave goods or materials in a safe location for future use.

STRAIGHT LINE TINT: Cliché tramé en lignes

See "One way halftone".

STRAIGHT MATTER: Texte

Type matter that does not contain tables, cuts, formulas, etc.

STREAM FEEDER: Margeur en nappe

A device on a press that feeds continuous and superimposed sheets.

STRETCH: Allongement

Elongation of paper when submitted to certain tension.

STRIP: Bande

Text printed on a paper band and inserted in a text page for the purposes of corrections or simply gluing.

STRIP-IN, TO: Insérer

Printed lines of text on strips of paper glued in a page.

STRIPPERS: Décolleurs

Metal fingers which remove the sheet from the printing cylinder of a flat bed press.

STRIPPING TABLE: Table d'assemblage

A frosted glass-topped table having a diffused light source beneath, used in stripping up negatives or positives flats.

STUB: Onglet, Souche

(a) Small band of paper either folded on one side or protracted to help insert a loose sheet of paper in a book.

(b) Narrow strip of paper on which are glued the different copies of a form which can be easily detached due to a perforation.

STUB SIZE: Grandeur d'onglet

See "Stub".

SUBHEAD: Sous-titre

Secondary title, usually following the main title.

SUBSTANCE: Substance

Basic weight of paper of standard size.

SUBTITLE: Faux-titre

See "Subhead".

SUMMARY: Sommaire

See "Abridg(e)ment".

SUPERCALENDERED PAPER: Papier surcalandré

Paper with a high glossy finish obtained by supercalendering.

SUPERIMPOSE, TO: Superposer

(a) To print over some other printing such as in process printing.

(b) In photoengraving to combine by double exposure one element over another such as type matter over a halftone screen.

SUPERIOR FIGURES: Indices supérieurs

Small letters or figures cast to print over the line as in H²O.

SUPERIOR LETTERS: Indices supérieurs

See "Superior Figures".

SUPPLIER: Fournisseur

Person that supplies goods, commodities to a customer.

SURFACED-SIZED PAPER: Papier collé en surface

Paper treated on the surface with a sizing material.

SURFACE ROUGHNESS: Rugosité de surface

A paper especially treated for certain types of impression.

SURFACE SMOOTHNESS: Douceur de surface

See "Surface roughness".

SURFACE TINT: Teinté en surface

Paper coloured only on its surface.

SURPRINT: Surimpression, Double exposition

In platemaking, exposing of complementary negatives on the sensitized plate to combine two or more subjects which cannot be combined by stripping to make one final image.

SWASH LETTERS: Lettres ornées

A fancy type with flourishes.

SWATCH PAD: Carnet d'échantillons

Assortment of small paper samples.

SYMBOLIC LANGUAGE: Langage symbolique

A programming language that differs between human and machine language.

T

TAB: Patte

Appendix on edge of index or leaf marked with letters or symbols for easy reference.

TAB CARD: Carte à onglet

A die-cut index card with protruding tab for index purposes.

TABLE: Tableau

- (a) Series of informations set as per ordered.
- (b) Matter in two or more columns of figures for index purposes.

TABLE OF CONTENTS: Tables des matières

List of contents in a book, chapter by chapter, section by section, depending on the presentation. In French the table of contents usually appears at the end of the book, whereas in English it is at the beginning.

TABULAR COMPOSITION: Composition de tableaux

See "Tabular work".

TABULAR MATTER: Composition de tableaux

See "Tabular work".

TABULAR WORK: Composition de tableaux

Series of figures or other data set vertically in one or more columns separated by rules or space.

TACKY INK: Encre poisseuse

Adhesive ink made with a stiff varnish which exerts an unusual pull on the surface of paper.

TAIL: Queue

See "Foot".

TAKE OFF, TO: Relever

To remove the form from the press before the work is completed to allow the printing of another job.

TAPE: Bande

Linear carrier used to register the data for processing by computer.

TAPE LIBRARY: Bibliothèque

Where perforated or magnetic tapes, used to input the data in the computer, are stored.

TAPER, TO: Dépouiller

To remove by etching the shoulders left by previous etching.

TAPES: Bandes

Strips of cloth used in bookbinding to reinforce the back of books.

TAPES: Cordons

Cotton belts used to convey paper sheets on printing presses, folders, etc.

TASSEL: Signet

See "Marker".

TEARING STRENGTH: Résistance à la déchirure

Quality of paper with a good resistance to tearing.

TELEPHONE DIRECTORY PAPER: Papier pour annuaire téléphonique

A type of lightweight catalogue paper similar to newsprint used to print telephone directories.

TELEPRINTER: Téléimprimeur

An apparatus which transmits through wires a series of electrical impulses which actuate a special typewriter at any distance from the sender.

TELETYPE: Téléimprimeur

- (a) See "Teleprinter".
- (b) Only by registered trade mark coding is teletype transmitted.

TELEWRITER: Téléautographe

An apparatus that transmits, at a distance, the sender's message or any unshaded line drawings by means of a scanner.

TENSILE STRENGTH: Résistance à la traction

Resistance to pull or to tensional stress, which is particularly important in paper used on web press.

TENSION ROLLER: Rouleau de tension

See "Jockey roller".

TERMINAL: Terminal

A point in a system network that can be used at a distance.

TERMINAL DEVICE: Poste terminal

See "Terminal".

TERMINAL OPERATOR: Opérateur d'appareil terminal

A person that can operate a computer terminal.

TERMS: Conditions de paiement

In industry, the usual conditions of payment are the ones required in "net 30 days".

TEST: Essai

Actual examination or trial of materials under standardized conditions to ensure the characteristics of the materials.

TEXT: Gothique

A kind of type related to a gothic type.

TEXT: Texte

Main body of a page or a book as distinguished from titles, headings, side notes, citations, illustrations, etc.

TEXT BOOK: Manuel

An instruction manual; book that gives essential data on art, science etc.

TEXT PAPER: Papier pour éditions de luxe

A high-grade bulky book paper, laid or wove, sometimes in de luxe editions and, in some cases as fancy stationery paper.

TEXT TITLE: Titre de tête

Title of a book printed at the head of the first page of text.

TEXT TYPE: Caractère gothique

Indicate gothic type.

THERMO BOUND: Reliure sans couture

See "Adhesive binding".

THERMOGRAPHY: Thermographie

The process of dusting a resinous powder over a newly printed sheet and then baking it, thereby causing the powder to swell.

THERMOPLASTIC BINDING: Reliure thermoplastique

See "Adhesive Binding".

THERMOPLASTIC PLATE: Plaque thermoplastique

Plate made from plastic that can be softened and hardened many times by being heated and cooled.

THERMOSETTING PLATE: Plaque thermodurcissable

Permanent plate made from plastic that hardens after being heated and then cooled.

THERMOSETTING INK: Encre fixée à chaud

Ink made from plasticised synthetic resin dissolved in a volatile vehicle, which is set by heating the printed sheet.

THICK LEAD: Interligne forte

A lead thicker than two points.

THICKNESS: Épaisseur

See "Caliper".

THICK SPACE: Espace forte

Space having a width one-third of its own body.

THIN LEAD: Interligne fine

A lead thinner than two points.

THINNER: Dissolvant

See "Solvent".

THIN SPACE: Espace fine

Space having a width of one-fourth or one-fifth of its own body or smaller.

THIN STROKE: Délié

Light stroke or part of a character, as opposed to heavy.

THREE-KNIFE CUTTER: Massicot trilatéral

See "Three-knife trimmer".

THREE-KNIFE TRIMMER: Massicot trilatéral

A paper cutter which trims three sides simultaneously.

THREE-LINE INITIAL: Initiale de trois lignes

A large capital letter or an ornament that occupies the space of three lines of type, used at beginning of a chapter or important paragraph.

THREE-METAL PLATES: Plaques trimétalliques

See "Bimetal Plates".

THREE-SIDE CUTTING MACHINE: Massicot tri-lame

See "Three-knife trimmer".

THREE-WAY CUTTER: Massicot trilatéral

See "Three-knife trimmer".

THREE COLOUR PRINTING: Trichromie

Three colour printing.

THREE METALLIC PLATES: Plaques trimétalliques

See "Bimetal Plates".

THUMB INDEX: Index à encoches

See "Banks".

THUMBNAILS: Croquis minuscules

Series of small drawings set into or adjacent to text.

THUMBNAILS: Ébauches

Preliminary sketches of a layout or drawing to find most pleasing effect.

TIE-UP, TO: Raccorder

To link some printed matter with other printed matter preceding it.

TIE-UP, TO: Relier

To bind together sheets of paper.

TIE-UP, TO: Lier

To bind, with string, pages of composed matter.

TIGHT BACK: Dos fixe

A book with the back of the cover glued directly to the backbone of the book.

TIGHT NEGATIVE: Négatif surexposé

In lithography, a negative so overexposed that the lighter tones are very dense.

TIGHT REGISTER: Repérage au poil

See "Hairline Register".

TIN: Étain

White metal, alloyed with lead and antimony, used in the manufacturing of type.

TINT: Teinte

Gradation of colour obtained by mixing.

TINT BLOCK: Cliché du fond

See "Background plate".

TINTED PAPER: Papier teinté

A light coloured paper, such as azured paper.

TIP-ON, TO: Intercaler

To paste an insert, a sheet or a section on another sheet etc.

TIPPING-ON: Intercalation

To paste inserts at their proper place in a book.

TITLE: Titre

Name placed at the head of a book or chapter.

TITLE LETTERS: Caractères de titre

Family of type consisting solely of capital letters and figures, used for title lines.

TITLE PAGE: Page titre

Page at the beginning of a book before the text, giving the title, the name of the author, the publisher, the date and place of the publication, etc.

TONE: Teinte, nuance

Tint or colour of a print.

TONER: Couleurs toniques

Organic pigments or colours which are added to inks to enhance the shade of the ink.

TOOLING: Burinage

Handwork on an engraving or plate, using a burin to improve quality.

TOP-GROOVE: Rainure de tête

Groove at top of back of a book cover.

TOP SHEET: Feuille d'assise

See "Tympan Paper".

TOP SIDE: Côté supérieur

The front side of a sheet of paper as opposed to the wire side when paper is manufactured.

TORN SHEETS: Feuilles déchirées

In a ream or skid of paper, sheets that are not full size due to tear-out or other forms of damage which have not been pulled during sorting.

TOUCHUP: Retouche de négatif

All handwork on a negative to remove spots or unwanted lines and make others even.

TRADE-MARK: Marque de commerce

Registered colophon or distinguishing trade emblem reserved for the exclusive use of owner.

TRADE-MARK PAPER: Papier filigrané

Paper containing a transparent visible mark to distinguish it from other similar papers and to identify its source.

TRADE PUBLICATIONS: Revues techniques

Magazines devoted to certain trades, industries or business.

TRANSPARENCY: Diapositive

A monochrome or coloured photography on a transparent support.

TRANSPARENCY: Transparence

- (a) Property of an ink or a paper which permits light to pass through it.
- (b) Transmission of light rays so that printing on one side of a sheet can be seen on the other side.

TRANSPARENT INK: Encre transparente

An ink with little covering power, such as anilinic ink: special transparent oil ink used in process colour work to obtain secondary colours by overlapping.

TRANSPOSE, TO: Transposer

To change or reverse the position of words or lines in a text.

TRAPPING: Prise

The ability of an already printed ink film to accept a succeeding ink film.

TRI-COLOUR PRINTING: Trichromie

See "Three-colour Printing".

TRIM, TO: Rogner

To cut sheets of paper, printed or unprinted, to desired size.

TRIMETAL PLATE: Plaque trimétallique

See "Bimetal Plates".

TRIM MARK: Repère de rogne

A mark made on an original which appears on the negative to indicate the exact portion of the photo that will be cropped.

TRIMMED PAPER: Papier rogné

Paper cut on two adjacent edges or on all four edges to insure perfect squareness; trimming helps in securing good register on process work.

TRIMMER: Rogneuse

A cutting machine on which sheets of paper or printed and bound books are cut to exact size.

TRIMMING: Rognure

Part of the signature or of the sheet that is trimmed to the desired size of the book.

TRIM SIZE: Format après ébarbage

Size of a sheet of paper after being cut to desired format.

TUMBLE, TO: Retourner

Turning a printed sheet end over end so that the printed image is in the same position once turned over.

TUMBLE FORM: Tête-à-queue

See "Work-and-Tumble".

TURNED LETTER: Caractère bloqué

Type voluntarily turned face down so that the foot prints; this indicates a type is needed or that the manuscript is not clear.

TURNED LETTER: Ligne renversée

A type line turned upside down to indicate that a table or illustration is to be inserted; shows a black line on the proof.

TURN FOR SORTS, TO: Bloquer

To turn a type face down thus taking the place of a letter which is exhausted, shown up as a black dot on proof.

TWEEZERS: Pincés

Small spring nippers used to pick up type in the form.

TWO-COLOUR PRESS: Presse à deux couleurs

A two cylinder press with two beds which prints two colours on one side at the same feeding.

TWO-CYLINDER PERFECTING PRESS: Presse à retraction

See "Perfecting Press".

TWO-LINE INITIALS: Lettres binaires

See "Initial Letters".

TWO-SHEET DETECTOR: Contrôle de double feuille

See "Two Sheet Caliper".

TWO SHEET CALIPER: Contrôle de double feuille

A device on a press to prevent the passage of two sheets at the same time.

TYING UP: Ligature

To bind pages of standing matter with a string.

TYMPAN: Tympan

Sheets of paper, cloth or other material placed on the platen or impression cylinder of a press.

TYMPAN PAPER: Papier à décharge

Kraft paper, plain or oiled, used on rotary perfecting presses to prevent off-setting.

TYMPAN PAPER: Papier tympan

Strong, durable paper, plain or oiled, used as a packing on cylinder and platen presses.

TYPE AREA: Surface d'impression

Space in a page, strictly reserved for printing.

TYPE BED: Marbre

See "Bed".

TYPE CABINETS: Meuble à tiroirs

Tilted desk cabinets with compartment trays in which type cases are stored.

TYPE CASE: Meuble à tiroirs

See "Type cabinets".

TYPE FACE: Oeil du caractère

See "Face".

TYPE FAMILY: Famille de caractères

A name designating the different categories of a particular type face, but with slight variations between them.

TYPE FOUNDRY: Fonderie typographique

Foundry in which types are cast.

TYPE GAUGE: Typomètre

A printer's tool, calibrated in picas, used to measure the various sizes of types.

TYPE HIGH: Hauteur en papier

Correct height of a type in a form. Equivalent to 0.918 inches.

TYPE MATTER: Composition typographique

See "Composition".

TYPE PLANER: Taquoir de caractères

See "Planer".

TYPE PLATE: Marbre

See "Bed".

TYPES: Caractères

Small rectangular pieces of metal, having at one end a letter or character set in relief, used to reproduce the letter on paper by one of the printing processes.

TYPESETTER: Compositeur
One who sets up lines or pages with printing type.

TYPE SETTING: Composition
See "Composition".

TYPESETTING MACHINE: Machine à composer
See "Composing Machine".

TYPO: Typographe
See "Typesetter".

TYPOGRAPHER: Typographe
A person that specialises in typography, printed type matter.

TYPOGRAPHICAL ERROR: Erreur typographique
An error that slipped in during composition.

TYPOGRAPHIC DESIGN: Ébauche typographique
Design of type matter showing how it will be laid-out in the form.

TYPOGRAPHY: Typographie
(a) Relief printing process of reproducing text by means of types and other technical procedures.
(b) Process of printing a text.

TYPOTECT: Maquettiste
See "Layout Man".

U

UNCOATED PAPER: Papier non couché
Paper not covered with a special coating.

UNCUT EDGES: Bords non-rognés
Edges of a book or pamphlet which have not been trimmed.

UNDERCUTTING: Affouillement
Occurs on re-etching halftones when the acid eats the metal underneath the dots; undercutting also occurs on zinc line etchings.

UNDER EXPOSURE: Sous-exposition
Insufficient exposure of a photographic emulsion.

UNDERLAY: Hausse
Piece of paper or board placed under a cut or a form to bring it up to proper height when printing.

UNDERLAY PAPER: Papier à hausses
Any paper used for cutting underlays.

UNDERLINE, TO: Souligner
(a) To use a line or lines underneath a word or sentence to stress its importance.
(b) A system of signals used in the manuscript to indicate to the compositor that special types are to be used; usually "a single line" means set in italic, "a double line" for small caps, "triple line" for capitals and "a wavy line" for special type.

UNDERScore, TO: Souligner
See "Underline, to".

UNDERTONE: Ton nuancé
A thin film of ink on a white background.

UNEVEN PAGES: Pages impaires
See "Odd Folios".

UNGATHERED: En feuilles
Printed sheets not collated.

UNGLAZED PAPER: Papier non-glacé
Paper with a glaze or matte finish such as onionskin.

UNIFORM FORMATION: Épair régulier
Uniform distribution of the fibres in a sheet of paper which gives the paper an even translucence.

UNIT PERFECTING PRESS: Presse blanchet sur blanchet
See "Blanket-to-Blanket Press".

UNLOCK, TO: Dégager
To loosen a form by unfastening the quoins.

UNMOUNTED PLATE: Cliché sans support
Plate which is not mounted on a base or block.

UNOPENED EDGES: Tranches non-coupées
Book in which the edges have not been cut with a knife.

UNSEWN BINDING: Reliure sans couture
See "Adhesive binding".

UNSIZED PAPER: Papier non-collé
Paper in which no sizing materials has been incorporated.

UNTRIMMED PAPER: Papier non-rogné
Paper which has not been cut or squared by means of a guillotine or trimmer.

UNTRIMMED SIZE: Dimension non-rogné

A signature or a sheet, folded before trimming.

UNWATERMARKED: Non-filigrané

Paper in which the pulp has not been impregnated by any distinctive design to identify the manufacturer.

UPPER CASE: Haut de casse

- (a) Part of a case in which are kept the capitals.
- (b) By extension, the capital letters themselves.

UPSIDE DOWN: Tête-à-queue

Printing two sides of a sheet in opposite direction.

UP STROKE: Délié

See "Hair-line".

V

VACUUM BACK: Dos pneumatique

Back of a photographic apparatus used to hold the negative film in close contact with the sensitized plate during exposure.

VACUUM FRAME: Châssis pneumatique

Frame used to hold the negative film in close contact with the sensitized plate during exposure.

VANDYKE: Vandyke

See "Brownline".

VARIABLE: Variable

On computer, a quantity which can change its value to any value.

VARNISH: Vernis

Solution of gums or resins in alcohol, linseed oil or other solvent used for coating films, plates or prints to prevent deterioration.

VARNISHING MACHINE: Vernisseuse

Machine on which an overall coating of varnish is applied to printed or unprinted sheets of paper.

VEHICLE: Véhicule

Liquid portion of ink which holds pigments in suspension and provides good workability on the press.

VELLUM: Vélin

(a) Better quality of parchment made from the skins of young calves, used for documents and in de luxe book binding.

(b) Also applied to paper imitating parchment.

VELLUM FINISH: Fini simili-vélin

A smooth dull finish simulating vellum, applied to stationery, bristol, and text papers.

VELLUM PAPER: Papier similivélin

A rag content paper, similar to high grade ledger paper, usually a creamy white colour, with smooth surface, similar to vellum; used for the printing of diplomas and certificates.

VERSO: Revers

The outside back cover of a book.

VERSO: Verso

(a) The back of a leaf, the reverse of recto.

(b) In books, the left-hand pages, which carry even numbers.

VIGNETTED HALF-TONE: Similé dégradée

Halftones with edges fading out to indefinite degree and with no sharp edges as in squared-up halftone.

VIGNETTES: Vignettes

Typographic ornaments used as illustrative page headings or at the beginning and end of a book or chapter; the name is derived from early Roman manuscripts, which were decorated with designs of wine leaves.

Also the halftone illustrations in a publication.

VISCOSITY: Viscosité

Property of a liquid or ink that offers a continued resistance to flow.

VISITING CARD: Carte de visite

Board of high quality used for embossed cards.

VISUAL: Visuel

See "Visual Layout".

VISUAL LAYOUT: Tracé

Visual presentation of a printing project by means of colours and of a third dimension if needed.

VOLUME: Tome

Division of a work, foreseen by the author or editor, but not necessarily part of the volume.

VOLUME: Volume

Leaves or sections bound in book form.

W

WALK OFF, TO: Griller

When the image on a plate is faded gradually; this is caused by the weak contrast of a negative or the weak density of a positive.

WAREHOUSE: Entrepôt

Building in which goods are stored.

WARM COLOURS: Couleurs chaudes

Red, orange and yellow are said to have a warm effect, as opposed to blue, green and violet, which are known as cold colours.

WARPING: Gondolage

A paper board defect, especially of binder's board, when edges of sheet have expanded, producing wavy edges or causing the sheet to curl.

WASH DRAWING: Dessin au lavis

Process consisting of tinting a drawing by means of china ink, sepia, bistre or water-colours.

WASHING OUT: Dégraissage

Removal of original greasy ink on the printing areas of a litho plate.

WASHING UP: Lavage

On a printing press, cleaning the ink rollers, form, type, etc.

WASTE: Défets

See "Oversheets".

WASTE: Gaspillage

Loss of materials or products by carelessness, improper usage or bad planning of material.

WASTE SHEETS: Défets

See "Oversheets".

WASTE SHEETS: Déchets

Sheets spoiled during printing and binding.

WASTE SHEETS: Feuilles de passe

Sheets of paper used to pull proofs from the make ready on a printed press.

WATER FOUNTAIN: Bassine de mouillage

A metallic tub, on an offset press, which contains the solution that dampens the plate during printing.

WATERMARK: Filigrane

Drawing imprinted in the pulp of paper by means of a printed design seen only by translucence.

WATERMARK DANDY: Rouleau filigraneur

Dandy roll with raised pattern which leaves an impression on the top surface of the wet web of paper.

WATERMARKED PAPER: Papier filigrané

Paper with a distinctive mark or design, by which the source of supply and quality of the paper can be identified.

WATERMARK ROLL: Rouleau filigraneur

See "Watermark dandy".

WATERPROOFNESS: Imperméabilité

Characteristic of a paper which has been heavily sized, coated or impregnated with a water repellent substance to make it water resistant.

WATERPROOF PAPER: Papier imperméable

Hard-size paper with good resistance to water penetration.

WATER REPELLENT: Hydrophobe

A water resistant surface, as the printing part of a lithographic plate.

WAVE RULE: Filet ondulé

See "Rule".

WAVINESS: Ondulation

Distortion of paper sheets along the edges, especially with the grain, caused by changes in the moisture content of the paper with changing atmospheric conditions.

WAX BACKING PAPER: Support de papier ciré

Waxed sheet of paper on which a multiple of auto-glued labels are laid-out.

WEB-FED PRESS: Presse à bobine

Rotary press, such as a newspaper press, on which web paper rolls are used.

WEB PAPER: Papier en bobines

Paper in continuous ribbon put up in rolls and used as on web presses.

WEDGE: Coin

A wooden or metal prism used to lock-up a printing form.

WEDGE SERIF: Empattement cunéiforme

An unbracketed wedge-shaped serif as in some old type and display letters.

WELL-CLOSED SHEET: Épair fondu

Appearance of paper, which by translucent light shows the closed fibres.

WET ON WET: Impression humide

See "Wet Printing".

WET PRINTING: Impression simultanée

In process work, printing of successive colours without waiting for one colour to dry before printing another on top of it.

WET STRENGTH: Résistance à l'eau

Specially treated paper for resistance to humidity.

WHIP-STITCHING: Reliure en surjet

See "Overcast binding".

WHITE LINE: Ligne blanche

White space equal to one line of type between two printed lines.

WHITE OUT, TO: Mettre au blanc

To put blank spaces between words or lines.

WHITE PAGE: Page blanche

See "Blank Page".

WHITE SPACE: Blanc

See "Blank".

WHOLE BOUND: Reliure pleine

Books fully bound in leather.

WIDOW: Ligne à voleur

Last line of a paragraph ending by one word at the beginning of the next page. To avoid as much as possible.

WIDTH: Largeur

Small dimension of a sheet of paper as opposed to its length.

WIDTH: Largeur d'œil de la lettre

Dimension of type from right to left of the letter.

WIDTH OF COLUMN: Justification de colonne

See "Column Width".

WILD-CLOSED FORMATION: Épair fondu

See "Close formation".

WILD FORMATION: Épair nuageux

See "Cloudy formation".

WINDED: Aéré

Separation of printed sheets to expose them to air circulation.

WIPING BLADE: Raclette

See "Doctor Blade".

WIRE SIDE: Côté toile

The side of a sheet of paper which is in constant contact with the paper machine wire during manufacturing.

WIRE STITCHING: Piquage au fil métallique

Fastening of pamphlet leaves by means of small wire staples.

WITH THE GRAIN: Sens machine

Paper folded parallel to machine direction of the sheet; a smoother fold is obtained than against the grain.

WOOD BASE: Bloc en bois

Block of wood on which a plate is mounted to make it type high.

WOOD BLOCK: Bloc en bois

See "Wood Base".

WOOD TYPE: Caractères de bois

Large wooden characters used for printing posters and advertisement boards.

WORK-AND-BACK IMPOSITION: Imposition en feuille

An imposition style that permits the printing of two sides of a sheet using two different forms.

WORD SPACING: Espacement

In composition, placing spaces between words.

WORK-AND-TUMBLE: Imposition tête-à-queue

An imposition style in which the sheet is printed on one side, tumbled from bottom to top and then printed on the other side with the same form maintaining the same side guide, with a different gripper edge. Once the sheet is printed and cut in half it gives two copies.

WORK-AND-TURN FORM: Imposition en demi-feuille

An imposition style in which the sheet is printed on one side, tumbled from bottom to top and then printed on the other side with the same form maintaining the same side guide, with a different gripper edge. Once the sheet is printed and cut in half it gives two copies.

WORK-AND-TWIST FORM: Imposition en aile de moulin

An imposition style for simultaneous printing of two forms on one side of a sheet, the sheet being rotated 180° for the second impression to complete the image, used primarily in letterpress.

WORK-UP: Levage

Loosening of the locked-up letterpress form allowing the spacing material to rise, which results in blurs on the printed sheet.

WOVE: Vélin
See "Vellum".

WRAP-AROUND PLATES: Plaques enveloppantes
Flexible raised plates that can be attached around the cylinder of a rotary press.

WRAPPING: Emballage
Case, carton, tough envelope paper used for wrapping.

WRAPPING PAPER: Papier d'emballage
Class of strong, tough papers of different types and weights used for wrapping purposes.

WRONG FONT: Mauvaise fonte
Indication from the proofreader indicating the type or figure has the wrong font.

WRONG OVERTURN: Fausse-ligne
See "Bad break".

X

X-HEIGHT: Hauteur-x
The height of letters having neither ascender nor descender such as w, x, z.

X-PART CARBON INTERLEAVED SET: Formulaire en jeu de x exemplaires avec carbone intercalaire
Form frequently used when a number of copies are to be distributed at the same time.

Y

YEAR BOOK: Annuaire
Book or pamphlet, published once a year, giving a record of events, such as statistics and general information for reference purposes.

YELLOW PRINTER: Cliché du jaune
One of the four negatives derived from the separation of colours.

YELLOWING: Jaunissement
Progressive discolouration of paper with time, caused by the action of the air, gases and light on impurities contained in the paper.

Z

ZINC: Zinc
Metal used in the manufacturing of lithographic and letterpress plates.

ZINC HALFTONE: Similigravure sur zinc
Coarse screen halftone on zinc, used mostly for newspapers or for cheap work.

ZINC ETCHING: Zincographie
A printing plate made of zinc, used for cheaper work and for short runs.