

GLOSSARY OF MICROGRAPHIC TERMS

ADDRESSABILITY The number of addressable positions within a specified image, as follows: addressable horizontal positions by addressable vertical positions.

ADHESIVE "FACE" The aperture adhesive position in which the tape is on the face (printed surface) and the tacky surface is toward the reverse side of the card. It is usually used for mounting negative image silver film (odd generation). (See generation.)

ADHESIVE "REVERSE" The aperture adhesive position in which the tape is on the reverse side and the tacky surface is toward the face (printed surface) side of the card. It is usually used for mounting positive image silver film and diazo film made from original silver film (even generation). (See generation.)

AHR A trademark of Minnesota Mining and Manufacturing Co. to identify a microfilm with antihalation and high resolution characteristics. (See antihalation.)

AHU A trademark of Eastman Kodak Co. to identify a film with a dye coating between the emulsion and base. (See antihalation, antihalation undercoat.)

AIIM – ASSOCIATION FOR INFORMATION AND IMAGE MANAGEMENT (Formerly NMA.)

ALPHANUMERIC Pertaining to a character set that contains letters, digits, and usually other characters such as punctuation marks. Synonymous with alphanumeric.

ANSI American National Standards Institute, formerly USASI and ASA.

ANTIHALATION The reduction of halation within a film. Three common methods are used to reduce halation. (1) Tint the film base with a light absorbing dye. (2) Coat the back of the film with a light absorbing material. (3) Introduce a layer of light absorbing dye between the base and the emulsion.

APERTURE (1) In an optical system, an opening through which light can pass. This is frequently referred to as the "lens stop" or "lens opening" or "diaphragm." (2) An aperture in a microreproduction system is a hole in a card which is specifically designed to hold a frame of microfilm.

APERTURE CARD A card with a rectangular hole or holes specifically prepared for the mounting or insertion of microfilm therein.

ARCHIVAL QUALITY The degree to which a processed print or film will retain its characteristics during a period of use and storage. The ability to resist deterioration for a lengthy, specified time.

AUTOMATIC CODING Index methods that are machine readable, i.e., digital or bit code.

BASE DENSITY The optical density of a film base. Since no plastic is 100% transparent, all films have some density. The base density does not include any density produced by emulsion layer.

BCD Binary Coded Decimal Notation. Positional notation in which the individual decimal digits expressing a number in decimal notation are each represented by a binary numeral, eg., the number twenty-three is represented by 0010, 0011 in the 8-4-2-1 type of binary coded decimal notation and by 10111 in binary notation.

BINARY DIGITAL CODE An optical pattern of clear and opaque rectangles machine encoded or random access retrieval used to index one or more images.

BLEED (LINE) (1) A line width change or a change in the character of the edge of a line usually due to overexposure or overdevelopment. (2) Lateral spread or diffusion of a dye-formed image.

BLEMISH A microscopic spot which may appear on film and is usually reddish or yellowish in color, sometimes termed aging blemish or microscopic spot. The National Bureau of Standards Handbook 96 tabulates 6 blemish classifications.

BOOK CARRIAGE (BOOK HOLDER) A device which permits the rapid photographing of large bound books. The carriage has balanced or spring-loaded platens so that two pages may be photographed at a time.

CAMERA, PLANETARY (FLAT-BED) A type of microfilm camera in which the document being photographed and the film remain in a stationary position during the exposure. The document is on a plane surface at time of filming.

CAMERA, ROTARY (FLOW) Camera in which original passes around drum in synchronous motion with microfilm.

CAMERA, STEP-AND-REPEAT Camera used for producing microfiche.

CARD Microfilm format in which frames of microfilm are individually mounted in

cards which, in effect, become individual indexing keys to frame locations.

CARD, MASTER DATA A tabulating (EAM) card containing punched information (nonaperture). It is used in EAM machines to transfer the punched information or verify information in apertures, copy or image cards.

CARD-TO-CARD PRINTER An equipment which produces duplicate card mounted microfilm by contact printing.

CARTRIDGE Roll microfilm combined with built-in automatic indexing system.

CASSETTE A double core container enclosing processed roll microfilm designed to be inserted into readers, reader-printers and retrieval devices.

CHARACTER GENERATOR The electronic portion of a device such as a COM which converts electrical signals to visible characters.

CHIP A unit of microfilm containing a micro image or images and coded identification. Chips are usually used in automatic retrieval systems and are most often 35mm in width by three inches in length or less.

CODE The unique bit configuration describing a symbol or character.

CODE LINE A visual index consisting of an optional pattern of clear and opaque bars parallel with the long edge of the microfilm, located between image areas.

COMPUTER GRAPHICS Drawings, patterns and graphs produced by a computer on paper, microfilm or the screen of a CRT.

CONTRAST Degree of difference between light and dark areas on microfilm image.

CONVERSION, IMAGE The operation or function of transferring or reproducing microimages from one stage in a microfilm system to the next.

COPY CARD: (1) An aperture card containing unexposed and unprocessed microfilm which will be exposed and processed for the express purpose of duplicating or reproducing a microimage. (2) The unexposed input of a card-to-card printer or roll-to-card printer.

CRT: Cathode Ray Tube: a vacuum tube in which a gated electron beam impinges upon a surface, usually phosphor coated, resulting in a display which may