

BPG Glossary of Terms

書籍與紙張群組專業詞彙表（繁體中文）

Translation 翻譯者： Hsin-Chen Tsai（蔡欣辰）、Hester Yip（葉梓圓）、Lydia Lyu（呂曉芳）、Daran Qin（秦達然）

Translation Reviewer 翻譯審稿者： Wan-ping (PJ) Chen（陳婉平）

Translation Coordinator 翻譯協調者： Hsin-Chen Tsai（蔡欣辰）

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Wiki Contributors 供稿者： Katherine Kelly, Densise Stockman, Rebecca Smyrl

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This page gathers the glossaries found in the Paper Conservation Wiki. Included are the glossaries from [Adhesives](#), [Hinge, Tape, and Adhesive Removal](#), [Mold](#), and [Written Documentation](#). Readers may also wish to consult [AIC Wiki Lexicon](#), [CAMEO](#), the [Ligatus Language of Bindings](#), or other [external sources](#).

本頁面匯集了在紙質修復維基百科（Paper Conservation Wiki）中的[黏著劑](#)、[固定用紙片](#)、[膠帶和黏著劑的移除](#)、[黴害](#)以及[書面檢視登錄](#)等章節之詞彙。讀者另可參考美國文物保存維護協會百科辭典（[AIC Wiki Lexicon](#)）、修護與藝術材料線上百科（[CAMEO](#)）、裝幀術語辭典（[Ligatus Language of Bindings](#)）或其他[外部連結](#)。

Glossary 專業詞彙表

The glossary is written for paper conservators, related professionals, and other persons who read written documentation created by paper conservators. The glossary's intent is to define specialized terminology used in condition and treatment reports which is not defined in general dictionaries, either adequately or at all. While a completely standardized vocabulary does not yet exist in the field, this glossary is an attempt to gather terms in general use and their meanings. Some terms are more widely used than others, and usage may vary according to individual conservators. Not included in the glossary are terms describing artist's techniques

and media which have been well covered in a growing body of literature, such as [How Prints Look by William Ivins](#), [A Handbook of Graphic Reproduction Processes by Felix Brunner](#), [Looking at Prints, Drawings and Watercolours by Paul Goldman](#), etc.

此詞彙表是為了紙質文物修復師、相關專業人士和其他需要讀取紙質文物修復師報告書等人員所編寫，其目的在於定義狀況與修復報告中所使用的、一般辭典所未定義或定義不足的專業術語。正當完整且標準化的詞彙在這領域裡還未形成之際，詞彙表初步嘗試收集一般常用術語與其字義；其中某些術語比起其他術語更為廣泛使用，且用法可能根據個別修復師而不同；而未包括在此表的術語如描述藝術家技法和媒材等，已經在越來越多的文獻中充分涵蓋，這些文獻如 William Ivins 所著之《How Prints Look》、Felix Brunner 所著之《A Handbook of Graphic Reproduction Processes》以及 Paul Goldman 所著之《Looking at Prints, Drawings and Watercolours》等。

A

Abrasion 磨損

Damage caused by friction or rubbing action against the paper's surface by a hard, rough or tacky material. May occur accidentally, inadvertently or deliberately, including as a result of cleaning. Surface appearance of abrasion ranges from [matte](#) areas, to lifted fibers, to uneven and [scratched](#) areas. Also see [abrasion](#) in the [AIC Lexicon](#).

紙張表面被堅硬、粗糙或帶黏性的物質摩擦導致的損壞。磨損可能是因意外、疏忽或故意造成的，甚至包括表面清潔導致的磨損。磨損程度在紙張的表徵，從失去光澤、起毛、凹凸不平，或更至於形成括痕。另可參見 [AIC Lexicon](#) 之下的磨損 ([abrasion](#))。

Accretion 附著物

Foreign material attached to the paper [support](#). In general, it is [superficial](#) and rests on top of the [substrate](#); rather than being [imbedded](#). An accretion may cause [staining](#) or planar deformation in the support. Examples include [mold](#) growth, food, or fecal matter of insects or rodents. Also see [accretion](#) in the [AIC Lexicon](#).

附著在紙質基底材的異物，通常只附著在基底材表面而未嵌入其中。附著物可能造成污漬，或使基底材產生平面變形；附著物的例子包括：黴菌、食物殘渣、昆蟲或嚙齒動物的排泄物等。另可參見 [AIC Lexicon](#) 之下的附著物 ([accretion](#))。

Acid-free 無酸

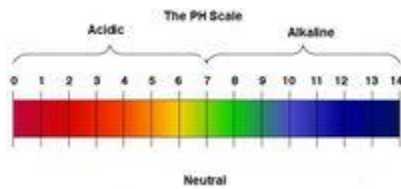
State of being neutral or [alkaline](#) in pH, often used to describe paper goods used to house art or artifacts.

酸鹼值 (pH) 呈中性或鹼性的狀態。常用於形容存放藝術品或文物之紙製品的性質。

Acidic 酸性的

Of or pertaining to a state in which pH is less than pH7. Pure [cellulose](#) is initially slightly acidic, but on exposure to light, oxygen, pollutant gasses, and acidic materials in its environment, its pH can drop lower and lower. As a result, the paper loses strength and flexibility, and sometimes changes in color.

酸鹼值（pH）小於 7 及與其相關的狀態。純纖維素本身帶弱酸性，但光照、氧氣、空氣污染物以及環境中的酸性材料會使其酸鹼值愈為降低，最終導致紙張的強度和韌性下降，有時亦會發生變色。



pH scale

pH 標尺

Acidity 酸性

Chemical state characterized by a pH below pH7; where pH is a reciprocal logarithmic measure of the concentration of hydrogen ions. Acids are chemical substances with a pH below 7, which react with alkalis and can neutralize them. Acids in the presence of moisture degrade paper by causing acid hydrolysis of the [cellulose](#) molecule, that is, breaking up of the long cellulose polymer into shorter segments, resulting in paper which is weak and brittle. Also see [acidity](#) in the [AIC Lexicon](#).

指酸鹼值（pH）小於 7 的化學狀態。酸鹼值（pH）是氫離子濃度的常用對數負值（譯者註： $\text{pH} = -\lg[\text{H}^+]$ ）。酸是酸鹼值小於 7 的化學物質，可以與鹼發生中和反應，其與水並存時可導致纖維素分子發生酸性水解，使其長鏈分解為短鏈，因而造成紙張強度降低及脆化。另可參見 [AIC Lexicon](#) 之下的酸性（[acidity](#)）。

Adherend 被黏物

The surface/object onto which an [adhesive](#) is intended to stick.

被黏著劑黏合的物體或表面。

Adhesive 黏著劑

1. A material which joins surfaces together by adhesive forces. Adhesives may consist of starch, [gums](#), proteins, rubber, shellac, or synthetics. Each type has different working properties

and chemical characteristics.

2. "A substance capable of holding materials together by surface attachment." ([Skeist 1977](#))

1. 將兩個表面通過黏著力連接在一起的材料。黏著劑可包括：澱粉、樹膠、蛋白質、橡膠、蟲膠或人工合成物。每一種黏著劑都有其特性和化學特性。

2. 「一種能夠以表面附著方式，將材質黏在一起的材料。」 ([Skeist 1977](#))

Alkaline, alkalinity 鹼性的、鹼性

Chemical state characterized by a pH above pH7, where pH is a reciprocal logarithmic measure of the concentration of hydrogen ions. Alkaline compounds such as calcium or magnesium salts can protect the [cellulose](#) in paper from acid [degradation](#) by neutralizing [acidity](#). Alkaline solutions also swell cellulose which can aid in the release of [stains](#) and [discoloration](#). Very strong alkalis can degrade the cellulose polymer chain by the peeling reaction. Some colorants are pH sensitive and change color or are decolorized by alkalinity. Physical qualities and long-term strength of papers also depend on the pH of the paper and the percent of alkaline reserve present. Also see [alkaline](#) in the [AIC Lexicon](#).

指酸鹼值 (pH) 大於 7 的化學狀態。酸鹼值 (pH) 是氫離子濃度的常用對數負值 (譯者註： $\text{pH} = -\lg [\text{H}^+]$)。鈣鹽或鎂鹽等鹼性化合物可以通過中和酸性的方式保護紙張中的纖維素免遭酸性的降解。鹼性溶液也可以使纖維素澎潤，有助於釋放紙張中的污漬和變色物質。然而，強鹼會導致「剝皮反應」，使得纖維素聚合鏈結構降解；一些著色劑對酸鹼度尤其敏感，遇鹼可能發生變色或脫色。另外紙張的酸鹼值和鹼性儲存物的含量也會影響其物理特性和長期強度。另可參見 [AIC Lexicon](#) 之下的鹼性 ([alkaline](#))。

Alkaline reserve 鹼性儲備物

Alkaline earth salts of calcium or magnesium, such as calcium or magnesium carbonate, introduced into paper at its manufacture or in conservation treatment. Calcium and magnesium carbonate are consumed in the process of neutralizing [acidity](#). Their presence assures paper longevity as long as there is an adequate unreacted reserve to neutralize acidity in the future.

指在造紙或修復過程中加入紙張中的鈣、鎂等鹼土金屬的鹽類，例如碳酸鈣、碳酸鎂等。碳酸鈣和碳酸鎂會在中和酸性的過程中被消耗，只要有足量且未反應的鹼性儲備物存在於紙張當中，就可以在未來中和酸性，從而延長紙張壽命。

Animal glue 動物膠

An impure, brown protein-based [adhesive](#) made from the hooves and cartilage of animals.

一種未純化的、棕色的蛋白質類黏著劑，由動物的蹄和軟骨製成。

Archicarp (mold) 產囊體 (黴菌)

The initial stage of [fructification](#).

子實體的初始狀態。

Asexual reproduction (mold) 無性生殖（黴菌）

Reproduction not involving [karyogamy](#) and [meiosis](#). In general, asexual reproduction is most important for the propagation of the species, because it results in the production of many more individuals, and is repeated several times during a season, whereas the [sexual](#) stage of many fungi is produced only once a year.

不涉及核配及減數分裂的繁殖方式。通常來說，無性生殖是物種繁殖最重要的方式，因為其產生更多新個體，且在一季內可以繁殖多次，而很多進行有性生殖的真菌一年只有一個繁殖階段。

Attachments 附屬物

Integral items or materials (for example, labels, collage elements, etc.), which are adhered locally to the [primary support](#) rather than overall.

黏著在基底材局部、屬於文物組成部分的物品或材料，如標籤、拼貼物等。

Auxiliary Support 輔助基底材

See [Support, auxiliary](#).

參見「基底材；輔助」（[Support, auxiliary](#)）。

B

Backing 背襯

Material(s) adhered to the back of the [primary support](#). Attachment may be partial or overall.

Backings may or may not be original to the support.

黏貼於基底材背面局部或整體的材料；背襯可能是連同基材屬於原作的一部分，也可能是後加的。

Binder 黏結劑

The material which holds [pigment](#) particles or dye in a paint or other artist's medium and which helps adhere it to the [support](#). Also called [medium](#).

顏料或其他媒材中用以聚合色粉顆粒或染料，並將其黏著於基材之上的物質；也稱調色劑（[medium](#)）

Blanching 霧白

An area of [binder](#) which has developed an unintended white or whitish appearance, possibly

the result of exposure to moisture or fast-evaporating solvents which occasion local chilling and condensation. Also called [bloom](#), especially in referring to varnish. Also see [blanching](#) in the [AIC Lexicon](#).

部分區域的黏結劑發生非預期的泛白現象，可能源於曝露在濕氣中，或溶劑快速揮發引起局部冷卻、凝結所致；也稱起霜（[bloom](#)），特指出現在清漆上的此類現象。另可參見 [AIC Lexicon](#) 之下的霧白（[blanching](#)）。

Bleeding 暈染

Physical movement of non-fast colorants. Usually occurs in the presence of moisture and results in a blurred or feathered appearance. Movement may occur laterally or penetrate to the reverse, which is also called sinking. Also see [bleeding](#) in the [AIC Lexicon](#).

色牢度較差的著色劑發生物理性遷移，使得著色處呈現模糊不清或邊緣呈羽狀暈開的現象，多發生在遇濕時；著色劑可能向邊緣以外暈開，也可能滲透至紙材背面，滲透至背面時也稱滲色（sinking）。另可參見 [AIC Lexicon](#) 下之暈染（[bleeding](#)）。

Blocking 黏連

1. Condition in which adjacent sheets of paper, e.g. book pages or a stack of sheets, become unintentionally adhered, often because [adhesive](#) is present on one or more sheets and has been subjected to pressure while the adhesive is tacky.

2. “An undesired adhesion between touching layers of a material, such as occurs under moderate pressure during storage or use” ASTM from [Skeist \(1977\)](#).

1. 書頁、紙堆等相鄰紙頁之間發生意外黏著的現象；常因為一或多張紙頁上帶有黏著劑並在其尚有黏性時受壓所致。

2. 「材料內相鄰層間發生非預期之黏著，如在存放或使用過程中受到一定壓力所致。」美國材料試驗學會（ASTM）（節自 [Skeist 1977](#)）。

Bloom 起霜

Opaque or cloudy white appearance on a transparent film of varnish or lacquer which may be related to moisture absorbed in the film. Also see [bloom](#) in the [AIC Lexicon](#).

清漆或天然漆的透明漆膜上呈現不透明或白色渾濁的現象；可能與漆膜吸收潮氣有關。另可參見 [AIC Lexicon](#) 之下的起霜（[bloom](#)）

Bond strength 黏結強度

An expression, usually in units, which relates relative strength of an [adhesive](#)/adhered bond. 形容黏著劑或黏著的相對強度，多用計量單位表示。

Break(s) 斷裂

Scission of paper fibers due to physical weakness in the paper [support](#); generally caused by simple handling and flexing or repeated folding of a very brittle support, in distinction to [tears](#) and [cuts](#).

由紙質基底材上物理性的弱點發生紙纖維斷裂的現象，通常因將脆弱紙材彎曲持拿或反覆折疊所致；有別於撕裂（[tears](#)）和切斷（[cuts](#)）。

Buckling 皺曲

A random deformation in plane, usually concave and convex in appearance. See also [cockling](#). 一種不規則的平面變形，表現常為凹凸不平之狀；另可參見起皺（[cockling](#)）。

Budding (mold) 出芽生殖（黴菌）

A form of [asexual reproduction](#) in which the [somatic](#) cells each bud, producing a new individual. 一種無性生殖方式，即體細胞上長出芽體，形成一個新的個體。

Buffer 緩衝劑／緩衝物

1. A solution of ions and acids or bases which is capable of maintaining a nearly constant specific pH despite the addition of further acids or bases. In conservation, the term buffered is sometimes used erroneously to refer to the [alkaline reserve](#). It is preferable to refer to the added substance as an alkaline reserve and avoid the use of the word buffer in this context. Nonetheless, matboard and paper goods with an alkaline reserve have a history of being called buffered paper or board.

2. The term buffer is also used in describing the effect of certain materials to lessen the shock of sudden change. In discussing environmental conditions for artwork, packaging or housing can be designed and constructed to buffer sudden changes of temperature, [relative humidity](#) or shock.

1. 一種由離子及酸或鹼組成的溶液，能在一定程度上抵消外來酸、鹼的影響，將溶液酸鹼度幾乎維持不變。在文保領域，「具有緩衝的（buffered）」一詞有時被誤用於指為「鹼性儲備物（alkaline reserve）」，在這種情況下，最好將添加的此類物質稱為「鹼性儲備物」而非「緩衝劑」。然而早期的確曾將含有鹼儲備的無酸卡紙板（matboard）和紙製品稱為緩衝紙板和緩衝紙。

2. 用以形容具有緩衝震動效果的材料；在談及藝術品的環境條件時，可以對包裝或存放進行設計，使其能夠對溫度、濕度或震動的突然變化形成一定緩衝。

Bulge 突起／瓦突

A planar [distortion](#) or protuberance characterized by a distinct convex formation.

一種表現為明顯凸起的平面變形現象。

Burn 焦痕

[Darkening](#), scorching, [embrittlement](#) or destruction caused by heat, fire or certain chemical reactions.

因熱、火或某些化學反應發生暗化、焦糊、脆化或損毀的現象。

Burnished 磨光／研光

Surface area rubbed or polished yielding a shiny and /or smooth appearance. Burnishing may occur accidentally or deliberately. Also see [burnishing](#) in the [AIC Lexicon](#).

紙材表面因摩擦或打磨變得光亮且（或）平滑；可能為意外形成，也可能是特意進行的處理。另可參見 [AIC Lexicon](#) 之下的磨光（[burnishing](#)）。

C

Calender 壓光

Manufacturing process of pressing paper or cloth between a set of polished metal rollers in order to give it a very smooth, polished surface. Also see [calendered](#) in the [AIC Lexicon](#).

生產製造中，紙張或織品通過一組平滑的金屬滾筒之中輾壓，以產生光滑表面的過程。另可參見 [AIC Lexicon](#) 之下的壓光（[calendered](#)）。

Card 卡紙

A medium weight, stiff paper [support](#) which generally has a smooth, polished surface due to a manufacturing process known as calendaring.

一種重量中等、質硬的紙張基底材；卡紙製造過程中常經壓光處理，故具有光滑的紙面。

Cellulose 纖維素

A long-chain carbohydrate polymer found in the walls of plant cells. It is the primary constituent of paper.

一種存在於植物細胞壁的長鏈醣類聚合物，是紙張的基本成份。

Cleavage 剝離

Separation or [splitting](#) between layers of [media](#), for example, cleavage of paint from a [support](#).

See also [flaking](#) and [cleavage](#) in the [AIC Lexicon](#).

媒材層之間分離或裂開的現象，如顏料從基底材剝離；另可參見 [AIC Lexicon](#) 之下的剝落（[flaking](#)）和剝離（[cleavage](#)）。

Coating 塗料／塗佈

1. A material applied to the surface of paper during its manufacture which affects its surface characteristics and enhances its working properties.
 2. Application of a material to paper [support](#) and/or [media](#) for various treatment purposes, such as [consolidation](#), [fixing](#), [sizing](#) or varnishing.
 3. Application of a material to the paper support and/ or media, at the time the object is produced or at a later date in order to manipulate the visual or working properties of the support or media.
1. 造紙時施加於紙張表面的物料，其會影響紙張表面特性及使用性能。
 2. 文物修復過程中將材料施加在紙張和（或）媒材表面的處理，以達至如加固（[consolidation](#)）、固定（[fixing](#)）、施膠（[sizing](#)）或上保護塗層（[varnishing](#)）等種種目的。
 3. 將塗料加在紙材和（或）媒材表面的處理方式，它可能是創作的一部份，也可能是後加，用以操作基底材或媒材的視覺效果或性能。

Cockling 起皺

Deformation of a planar [support](#), generally paper, characterized by multiple alternate concave and convex [distortions](#) or ripples, often in parallel ridges. Also see [cockling](#) in the [AIC Lexicon](#).
平面基底材（通常是紙張）呈現變形的現象，特指多個如漣漪般平行交互凹凸變形之狀。另可參見 [AIC Lexicon](#) 之下的起皺（[cockling](#)）。



Example of cockling on a newspaper

在報紙上的起皺範例

Cohesion 內聚力

The ability of a material to stay united with itself under stress.

物料於應力下維持一體的能力。

Collector's mark 收藏者標誌

An identifying mark, generally a relatively small stamp - inked, embossed or perforated - or a marking applied by some other means, which denotes ownership or provenance.

一種用以作為辨識的標記；通常為以油墨、壓模、或打孔等方式製成的小戳章，或以其他方式表示擁有權或出處的標記。

Colloid, protective 保護膠體

“Any surface-active substance that prevents the dispersed phase of a suspension from coalescing by forming a thin layer on the surface of each particle” ([Hawley 1977](#)).

「任何具有表面活性的物質，以於表面粒子形成薄膜的方式，防止懸浮液的分散相凝結。」
([Hawley 1977](#))

Colony (mold) 菌落（黴菌）

A group of individuals of the same species, living in close association; in fungi, refers to the many [hyphae](#) growing out of a single [spore](#) and usually forming a round or globose [thallus](#).

一群同物種的個體共同生長之聚落；於真菌界中指單一孢子中長出的無數菌絲，通常會形成圓形或球狀的菌體。

Compensation 補全缺失

A restoration technique in which [losses](#) to the [support](#) and/or [media](#) are replaced partially or completely, to provide visual continuity and in some cases to enhance structural support. Also see [compensation](#) in the [AIC Lexicon](#).

部分或全面填補文物基底材和（或）媒材之缺失部份的一種修復技法，以提供視覺的連續性，有時亦可強化基底材的物理結構。

Conidiophore (mold) 分生孢子梗（黴菌）

A simple or branched [hypha](#) arising from a [somatic](#) hypha and bearing at its tip or side one or more conidiogenous cells.

由一體細胞菌絲衍生的單一或帶分支的菌絲，其頂部或旁側會帶有一或多個的產胞細胞。

Conidium (mold) 分生孢子 (黴菌)

(pl. *conidia*) A non-[motile](#) air-borne [asexual spore](#) usually formed at the tip or side of a sporogenous (spore producing) cell.

(複數型：*conidia*) 通常於造孢細胞頂部或旁側產生的無性孢子，由空氣傳播而不具有自主移動能力。

Consolidation 加固

Reattachment or securing of [media](#) which is [flaking](#), [cracking](#) and /or [friable](#), by introduction of [adhesive](#) or by application of heat, solvent, pressure, and/or adhesive.

以導入黏著劑或以加熱、使用有機溶劑、加壓，和（或）於表面塗佈黏著劑的方法，使剝落、開裂和（或）粉狀的媒材重新附著或固定於基底材上。

Contact adhesive 接觸型黏著劑

Examples of these are contact cements used to [laminate](#) materials such as plywood and phenolic resin plastics (Formica) in the building trades.

這一類黏著劑的例子包括建築業中，用以黏合各層材料如夾板和酚醛樹脂板（富美家，Formica）的接觸膠合劑。

Crack 裂痕

Physical separation or [break](#) within one or more layers of a material, often the result of mechanical stress or contraction on drying. Also see [crack](#) in the [AIC Lexicon](#).

一層或多層材質物理性分離或斷裂的現象，常因乾燥時收縮或力學上的應力造成。另可參見 [AIC Lexicon](#) 之下的裂痕（[crack](#)）。

Crease 皺摺

A line, mark or ridge of paper caused by [folding](#) or crushing. Also see [crease](#) in the [AIC Lexicon](#).

紙張因折疊或擠壓產生的線狀或拱起痕跡。另可參見 [AIC Lexicon](#) 之下的皺褶（[crease](#)）。



A crease in paper, image used with permission by the Fine Arts Conservancy.

紙張的摺皺，此圖片經 the Fine Arts Conservancy 同意後使用。

Creep, cold flow 蠕變、冷流

The ability of a material to move under ambient conditions. This property is related to [glass transition temperature \(\$T_g\$ \)](#).

於一定環境條件下材質移動的能力，此特性與玻璃轉換溫度(T_g) 有關。

Cryptogamic (mold) 隱花植物（黴菌）

A plant that bears no flowers or seeds but propagates by means of [spores](#).

無花或種子的植物，以孢子傳播繁殖。

Cut 切斷

A sharp-edged [break](#) in the paper [support](#), caused by a sharp instrument or object.

紙張基底材經尖銳的器具破壞，造成具銳緣的斷裂現象。

D

Darkening 暗化

A shift in color which is darker than the original appearance. May occur as a result of contact with poor quality materials and/or exposure to adverse environmental conditions. The appearance of darkening may be partial or overall.

一種顏色改變、較原貌要暗沉的狀態；可能是因為與品質較差的材料接觸，和（或）暴露在有害的環境條件之下所造成；暗化可能是局部的或全面的。



Drawing with lead white darkening

鉛白暗化的素描作品

Deacidification 除酸

A general term used to describe treatment steps taken to raise the pH of acidic paper to pH7 (neutral pH) and to pH higher than 7 (alkaline pH). It can be accomplished by immersion in or by spraying with an aqueous or [nonaqueous](#) alkaline solution or suspension, or by deposition of an

alkaline earth salt on materials in a vacuum chamber. If deacidification is accomplished by immersion in an alkaline solution, it may also be accompanied by removal of soluble acidity, degradation products, and [discoloration](#). Also called neutralization and alkalization. See also [acidity](#), [alkalinity](#), and [deacidification](#) in the [AIC Lexicon](#).

一般用於形容提高酸性紙之酸鹼值（pH）至 7（中性）或高於 7（鹼性）的處理步驟；可以透過浸入或噴灑水性或非水性鹼性溶液或懸浮液，或是以在真空箱裡在材料上堆積鹼土鹽來達成；假如採取浸入鹼液的除酸方式，可能同時亦可以移除可溶酸性物質、降解物和變色物質來達成除酸目的。此步驟也可以稱為中和或鹼化，另可參見 [AIC Lexicon](#) 之下的酸性（[acidity](#)）、鹼性（[alkalinity](#)）和除酸（[deacidification](#)）。

Deckle edge 毛邊

A thinner, uneven accumulation of paper fibers at the edge of a paper sheet. It occurs because relatively less paper fiber is deposited along the deckle of the papermaking mold during the manufacture of [handmade paper](#). An imitation deckle edge may be artificially created on machine made paper.

位於紙張邊緣較薄、不均勻堆積的紙纖維；毛邊的形成是由於手工紙生產過程中，抄紙模具的定紙框（deckle）內四邊沈積的纖維量較少所致，也有仿造這種毛邊的機制紙。

Degradation, biological 生物性劣化

Deterioration caused by biological factors such as [mold](#), insects, rodents, etc.

由生物性因素如黴菌、昆蟲、鼠類等所造成的劣化。

Degradation, chemical 化學性劣化

Deterioration resulting from reaction between [primary support](#) and/or [media](#) and other chemical species such as atmospheric pollutants, [residues](#) from manufacture and poor quality materials.

由主要基底材和（或）媒材，與其他化學物（如大氣污染物、生產製造的殘留物和低品質的材料）之間的化學反應所造成的劣化。

Degradation, physical 物理性劣化

Deterioration caused by physical factors such as wear and tear, use, handling, movement, etc.

由物理性因素如磨損、撕裂、使用、持拿或移動等所造成的劣化。

Deionized water 去離子水

A type of purified water which has had ions of dissolved chemicals removed by being passed through one or more deionizing columns, filled with compounds which remove the ions into

which soluble chemicals disassociate when they dissolve in water. Deionizing columns do not remove solid particles, so particulate filters are needed as well. Most ions removed are harmful to paper, such as iron and copper ions. Deionizing columns also remove calcium, a beneficial ion, which is sometimes added to deionized water for its beneficial effects. Deionized water is not sterile, in contrast to freshly distilled water. See also [distilled water](#) and [deionized water](#) in the [AIC Lexicon](#).

一種已去除了離子的淨化水；水中原本存在的可溶性化學物質溶解後離解出離子，藉由通過一或多個去離子柱(其中注有可移除離子的化合物)，將離子去除。去離子管無法移除固體粒子，因此還需要以針對微粒的濾芯進行過濾。大部分被移除的離子對紙張是有害的，如鐵離子和銅離子；然而去離子管柱也會移除有益的鈣離子，因此有時會於去離子水中再加入鈣離子。與新製成的蒸餾水比較：去離子水並非無菌狀態，另可參見 [AIC Lexicon](#) 之下的蒸餾水 ([distilled water](#)) 和去離子水 ([deionized water](#))。

Delaminate 分層

Lateral separation of a once continuous [support](#) or surface into constituent layers. Also see [delaminating](#) in the [AIC Lexicon](#).

指曾為一整體之基底材或表面的橫向分離現象，且呈現其構成的多層狀態。另可參見 [AIC Lexicon](#) 之下的分層 ([delaminating](#))

Desiccated 脫水

State characterized by near or total loss of moisture content.

近乎或完全失去水分的狀態。

Destructive analysis 破壞性分析

A type of analysis in which a sample of material is consumed during testing.

一種測試中需要取得並消耗樣品和材料的分析方法。

Diffuse 散狀 (汙漬)

Characterizes a [stain](#) which is without distinct edges or boundaries.

形容污漬沒有明顯邊緣或界線。

Dimensions 尺寸

The size of an object, customarily recorded in the order of height, width, depth. Generally, maximum dimensions are given if portions are missing or [support](#) is irregular, identifying where measurements were made.

文物的大小；習慣上按照高（譯者註：於平面文物中為縱長）、寬、深此順序所做的記錄。一般來說，假

如部分佚失或是基底材不規則時，記錄最大尺寸並附註其測量的部位。

Dimpling 凹陷

Slight indentations in a paper [support](#). Dimpling often occurs when the [primary support](#) is partially affixed to a [secondary support](#).

指紙質基底材微凹的狀態，常因主要基底材部分黏在次要基底材上所造成。

Discoloration 變色／變色物

1. A change or shift from the original color. Also see [discoloration](#) in the [AIC Lexicon](#).
2. The chemical or [degradation](#) byproduct in the paper which causes the color change.

1.指文物原色的改變。另可參見 [AIC Lexicon](#) 之下的變色（[discoloration](#)）。

2.紙張裡造成顏色改變的化學物或劣化副產物。

Discrete 點狀（汙漬）

Characterizes a [stain](#) which has a distinct edge or boundary.

形容汙漬有明顯邊緣或界線。

Distilled water 蒸餾水

Water which has been purified by distillation, a process in which water is heated to boiling, the resulting water vapors are carried through a distillation column where the vapors cool, condense and are collected. In distillation, dissolved ions and particulates are both left behind. Freshly distilled water is sterile. Also see [distilled water](#) in the [AIC Lexicon](#).

經過蒸餾淨化過的水；水加熱至沸騰，其形成之水蒸氣經由蒸餾管冷卻並凝結，從而再收集起來。在蒸餾過程中，溶於水的離子和顆粒都會被去除，而新製成的蒸餾水為無菌狀態。另可參見 [AIC Lexicon](#) 之下的蒸餾水（[distilled water](#)）。

Distortion 變形

A deformation in the plane of the [support](#) and/or [media](#). Also see [distortion](#) in the [AIC Lexicon](#).

基底材和（或）媒材平面的型態改變。另可參見 [AIC Lexicon](#) 之下的變形（[distortion](#)）。

Dog-eared 摺角痕

[Crease](#) caused by a single or numerous [folds](#) in the corners of paper [support](#).

紙張基底材邊角經過一次或多次的彎折所造成的痕跡。

Draw 拉扯

Planar [distortion](#) usually located in the corners of [support](#). Distortion is characterized by

soft [undulations](#) resulting from tipped corners onto a [secondary support](#). This manner of attachment prevents free expansion and contraction of the [primary support](#) in response to fluctuations in [relative humidity](#).

通常發生在基底材邊角的平面變形，指由於將邊角黏貼在支撐材料造成的輕微起伏不平；其黏貼的方式使得基底材於相對溼度改變時無法自由地伸脹和收縮。

Dry cleaning 乾式清潔

Removal of unimbedded or [superficial](#) dirt and [grime](#) by eraser cleaning techniques, as opposed to aqueous or solvent treatments. Erasers which might be employed include vinyl (grated or solid), kneaded, rubber or [gum](#). Dry cleaning may also be performed with a brush, cloth or blower. Also called surface cleaning. Also see [dry cleaning](#) in the [AIC Lexicon](#).

使用橡皮擦清除未嵌入纖維或位於表面的灰塵或油垢，有別於水性或溶劑處理的清潔方法；所使用之橡皮擦包括：磨碎或塊狀的乙烯塑膠橡皮擦(vinyl eraser)、軟橡皮擦(kneaded eraser)、橡膠橡皮擦(rubber eraser)或美術橡皮擦(gum rubber)。乾式清潔可以使用筆刷、布或除塵球進行，也叫做表面清潔。另可參見 [AIC Lexicon](#) 之下的乾式清潔 ([dry cleaning](#))。

E

Efflorescence 鹽害

Dissolution, outward migration and precipitation of salts from within a material. These salts are visible on a surface as small crystals or white powdery or crusty deposits. Also see [efflorescence](#) in the [AIC Lexicon](#).

從材質內部溶解、外移並析出的鹽分，這些鹽在表面呈現為細小晶體，或白色粉狀或硬殼狀的堆積物。另可參見 [AIC Lexicon](#) 之下的鹽害 ([efflorescence](#))。

Elastomer 彈性體

A material which can deform at room temperature and reform under the same condition with no change in its properties.

一種能夠在室溫下變形且在同等條件下恢復原狀的物質；在變形和復原的過程中，該物質的性質不發生改變。

Embrittlement 脆化

Very low folding strength or tendency to [break](#) when [folded](#), associated with adverse effects of acids, oxygen, light, heat and residual chemicals from the original manufacture of the paper or after manufacture. See also [desiccated](#) and [embrittlement](#) in the [AIC Lexicon](#)..

形容紙張耐折度低，或在折疊時易斷裂的狀態，其與酸、氧氣、光、熱造成的不良影響，以及紙

張製造時和製造後殘留的化學藥劑有關。另可參見 [AIC Lexicon](#) 之下的脫水 ([desiccated](#)) 和脆化 ([embrittlement](#))。

Encapsulate 封裝

To create an enclosure with sealed edges around a paper sheet using two pieces of an [auxiliary support](#), which is generally transparent. The durable, flexible, and very permanent plastic film called polyethylene polyester terephthalate, better known in the U.S. by the brand name Du-Pont Mylar Type D, is currently the preferred auxiliary material for paper objects. The edges may be joined or sealed by heat, ultrasound, [3M 415 double-sided tape](#), or by machine sewing. Also see [encapsulating](#) in the [AIC Lexicon](#).

在紙質文物上下各加一層輔助基底材（通常是透明的），並將輔助基底材的邊緣密封起來形成一個封閉包裝；目前較常採用的輔助基底材為聚對苯二甲酸乙二醇酯(PET)，具有耐用、柔韌及保存性佳的特性，在美國最為人所知的為產品名 Du-Pont Mylar Type D。封邊的方法包括加熱、超音波、3M 415 雙面膠黏合或機器縫合。另可參見 [AIC Lexicon](#) 之下的封裝 ([encapsulating](#))。

Enzyme 酶

A complex protein produced by living organisms that acts as a catalyst in specific chemical reactions, by inducing or speeding such reactions as breaking down and solubilizing starch (amylase), protein (protease), or fat (lipase), etc. Enzymes catalyze but are not consumed in the reaction, so very small amounts are necessary. Enzymes generally require moisture to be active, and, in theory, residual enzyme can be reactivated if moisture is supplied. Therefore, after an enzyme treatment step, a thorough rinsing is advised whenever possible and a deactivation step may also be advised in which any remaining enzyme protein is denatured by solvent, heat, etc.

由生物體產生的一種複合蛋白質，在特定化學反應中可作為催化劑，引發或加快一些反應如分解或溶解澱粉（澱粉酶）、蛋白質（蛋白酶）或脂肪（脂肪酶）等。酶只會催化化學反應而不會被耗用，因此只需要非常少量；酶活化通常需要水，且理論上加入水可以使殘留的酶再次活化。因此，在使用酶處理文物之後，應盡可能地用水徹底沖洗，並且建議添加「滅活」步驟，如使用溶劑、加熱等方式使殘留的酶變性。

Eukaryotic (mold) 真核的（黴菌）

Any organism or cell with a structurally discrete nucleus.

指細胞核獨立於其餘結構的生物體或細胞。

Extender 增量劑

In [adhesive](#) use, a material used to increase the volume of an adhesive. Calcium carbonate, hydrated alumina are examples.

於黏著劑中使用時作為增加其體積的物質。例如：碳酸鈣、氫氧化鋁。

F

Fading 褪色

Shifts of color in [pigments](#) or dyes, generally resulting from exposure to light, but occasionally from changes in pH or exposure to chemicals or pollutants. Also see [fading](#) in the [AIC Lexicon](#).

色粉或染料的顏色改變；通常是由光照引起，有時也可能因酸鹼度變化或與化學藥劑、污染物接觸造成。另可參見 [AIC Lexicon](#) 之下的褪色（[fading](#)）。

False margin 假邊

A margin which has been adhered to the edges of the [primary support](#). The margin may consist of individual strips of paper or a single sheet of paper in which the center area has been removed thereby framing the primary support.

黏貼在基底材邊緣之外的紙邊（譯者註：用以延伸或加寬原邊）；或在各邊分別黏貼紙條，或將整張紙挖空成為框狀後再黏貼於基底材邊緣。

Feather, feathering 暈色

See [bleeding](#).

參見暈染（[bleeding](#)）。

Fill 補缺

A technique employed to replace a [loss](#). Fills range from an [insert](#) of a like and stable paper, a pulp fill, or simply provided by lining. Fills may be considered stabilizing and/or restorative.

對缺失處進行填補的修復技術，具體方法包括嵌入類似且穩定的紙張，或填充紙漿，或者單純的以托紙作為補缺等；補缺可以作為加固性修復處理，和（或）復原性修復處理。

Fission (mold) 分裂生殖（黴菌）

A form of [asexual reproduction](#) involving the fission of [somatic](#) cells into daughter cells, each growing into a new individual.

一種無性生殖方式，由體細胞分裂形成多個子細胞，並分別發育成為新個體的過程。

Fixative 固色劑

A [coating](#) applied to protect a [soluble](#) or [friable medium](#) while undertaking other treatment procedures. The fixative coating prevents [bleeding](#) or transfer of the medium.

用於固定可溶性或粉狀媒材的塗層，以避免媒材在修復處理過程發生暈染或移染。

Flaking 剝落

Lifting and detaching of clusters of [pigment](#) and [binder](#) which occurs when a [medium](#) loses its binding properties or when it has undergone physical stress. Flaking often results in [losses](#). Also see [flaking](#) in the [AIC Lexicon](#).

當媒材黏結性失效或受到物理應力後，色粉及黏結劑的顏料塊發生起翹、分離現象；剝落常導致顏料缺失。另可參見 [AIC Lexicon](#) 之下的剝落 ([flaking](#))。



Flaking pigment

色料剝落

Fluorescence 螢光

The emission of radiation, generally as visible light, during exposure to a source of radiation of a different wavelength, such as an [ultraviolet](#) lamp. Also, the radiation so emitted. In conservation examination, the ultraviolet lamp, also called a black lamp, is used to look for the characteristic fluorescence of iron and iron gall ink (actually black absorption), oils, varnishes, protein glues, and [sizes](#), certain [pigments](#) or dyes, [mold](#) growth and [foxing](#).

物體經某種波長的電磁波（如紫外燈）照射，發出另一種波長的電磁波（通常為可見光）之現象，而發出的光也稱為螢光。文物檢視時，使用紫外燈（也稱為黑光燈）進行照射，用以辨識不同材料獨有的螢光反應，如鐵和鞣酸鐵墨水（鐵吸收紫外光因此呈黑色）、油類、清漆（凡尼斯層）、蛋白質膠、施膠劑、某些色料或染料、黴菌和褐斑等。

Flyspeck 昆蟲排遺

A dark brown or black [accretion](#) of fecal matter produced by insects. Flyspecks appear a small, round, convex droppings; they are often found in clusters. The material is quite [acidic](#) and damage caused by [staining](#) and deterioration of the [support](#) is often irreversible.

昆蟲排泄物形成的小而圓凸的深褐色或黑色附著物，多呈叢聚狀；昆蟲排遺呈酸性，對基底材造成的傷害如漬痕和劣化通常是無法復原的。

Fold 摺疊

In which one part of the paper [support](#) is laid over onto itself. [Creasing](#) may or may not

accompany a fold.

將紙材的一部分重疊在自身之上的現象；而摺皺不一定會伴隨著摺疊發生。

Footcandle 呎燭光

An imperial measurement of the intensity of light, based on the light of one candle at a distance of one foot. Used to express recommended light levels for light-sensitive [media](#) and paper, often in the range of 5 to 10 footcandles. See also [lux](#).

光照強度的英制單位，指一根蠟燭在距離一英尺處所產生的光照強度；光敏性媒材和紙張的建議光照強度一般為 5~10 呎燭光。另可參見勒克斯 ([lux](#))。

Foxing 褐斑

Reddish-brown spots associated with [mold](#) growth or metallic specks. Foxing can vary in size and maybe round, [diffuse](#), or [discrete](#) spots. Sometimes the centers of foxing are darker than surrounding areas. Under [ultraviolet](#) examination areas of mold growth [fluoresce](#) brightly, while iron-rich spots and specks absorb ultraviolet without fluorescence and appear black. Also see [foxing](#) in the [AIC Lexicon](#).

紙張上的一種紅褐色斑點，與黴菌或金屬雜質有關。褐斑尺寸多樣，可能且呈圓形、片狀或點狀；有時中心較邊緣顏色更深。於紫外燈下檢視時，黴菌造成的褐斑會有螢光反應，而鐵含量高的褐斑則會吸收紫外光，無螢光反應並呈黑色。另可參見 [AIC Lexicon](#) 之下的褐斑 ([foxing](#))。



Foxing on paper

紙張上的褐斑

Fragmentation (mold) 斷裂生殖（黴菌）

A form of [asexual reproduction](#) that involves the fragmentation of the [soma](#), each fragment growing into a new individual.

一種無性生殖方式，即個體斷裂形成多個片段，每個片段發育成一個新的個體的過程。

Frass 蛀屑

Chewed material dropped by feeding animals or insects. Also see [frass](#) in the [AIC Lexicon](#).

動物或昆蟲進食時咀嚼掉落的碎屑。另可參見 [AIC Lexicon](#) 之下的蛀屑（[frass](#)）。

Friable 粉狀

Nature of a material characterized by a loosely bound powdery state. Some [media](#) are friable by nature including fabricated and natural chinks and charcoal. Friable states may result from deterioration or [desiccation](#) of [binder](#). Also see [powdering](#) and [friability](#) in the [AIC Lexicon](#).

材料結構疏鬆呈粉末狀的現象；人造或天然的粉筆、炭筆等媒材本身即呈粉狀；媒材中黏結劑的劣化或乾燥也會導致其形成粉狀。可參見 [AIC Lexicon](#) 之下的粉化（[powdering](#)）和粉碎性（[friability](#)）。

Fructification (mold) 子實體（黴菌）

Any complex fungal structure that contains or bears [spores](#).

所有含有或產生孢子的複雜真菌結構。

G

Gamete (mold) 配子（黴菌）

(pl. *gametes*) A differentiated (male or female) reproductive cell, capable of uniting with another gamete to form a zygote that develops into a new individual.

（複數型：*gametes*）經分化的（雄性或雌性）生殖細胞，可與另一配子結合形成合子，從而孕育出新的個體。

Gel 凝膠

“A semisolid system consisting of a network of solid aggregates in which liquid is held” ([Skeist 1977](#)).

「一種半固體物，由固體網狀結構承載液體而成。」（[Skeist 1977](#)）

Glass Transition Temperature (T_g) 玻璃轉換溫度

“The temperature at which an amorphous material (such as glass or a high polymer) changes

from a brittle, vitreous state to a plastic state. Many high polymers, such as the acrylics and their derivatives, have this transition point, which is related to the number of carbon atoms in the ester group “([Hawley 1977](#)).

「無定形材料(如玻璃或高分子聚合物)由較脆、玻璃般的形態轉化成可塑形態時的溫度；許多高分子聚合物如丙烯酸及其衍生物均有此轉換點，而此數值與酯基中含有的碳原子數量有關」([Hawley 1977](#))。

Glazing 透明板

Protective transparent material used in framing, such as glass, polycarbonate and acrylic sheeting.

一種用於裝框、具有保護性的透明材料，如玻璃、聚碳酸酯及壓克力板。

Gloss 光澤

Surface quality of being very smooth, shiny and reflecting light.

形容物體表面光亮、平滑的特性。

Gouge 鑿痕

Physical damage to [support](#) and/or [media](#) appearing as a discrete concave [distortion](#), generally accompanied by a spot or linear disruption of the surface. Often the result of sudden impact on a surface, such as with a tool or broken glass. Also see [gouge](#) in the [AIC Lexicon](#).

在基底材和（或）媒材上的物理損傷，其表現為不相連的凹痕，普遍伴有表面上點狀或線狀的破壞。鑿痕通常是由對表面的突然撞擊造成的，如工具或玻璃碎片等物件的撞擊。另可參見 [AIC Lexicon](#) 之下的鑿痕（[gouge](#)）。

Grease 油脂

A substance which is oily in composition and can penetrate, [stain](#) and/or visually disfigure the [support](#) and/or [media](#) on contact.

含有油性成份的物質，與基底材和（或）媒材接觸時常會滲透、形成油漬，且或影響視覺美感。

Grime 油垢

Dirt of a greasy nature. It may be [imbedded](#) or [superficial](#). Also see [grime](#) in the [AIC Lexicon](#).

嵌埋或附著於文物表面的油性污垢；另可參見 [AIC Lexicon](#) 之下的油垢（[grime](#)）。

Gum 樹膠

A natural secretion from certain plants with [adhesive](#) properties. Gums are used as [binders](#) and adhesives.

由某些植物所分泌之具有黏性的天然樹液，可用作黏結劑（[binder](#)）及黏著劑（[adhesives](#)）。

H

Handling dents 不當持拿的摺痕

Small [creases](#), often arc-shaped, in a paper [support](#) usually resulting from careless handling practices.

短小、弧形的摺痕，通常為不當持拿文物所致。

Handmade paper 手工紙

Paper made in the traditional technique, in which a vatman dips a papermaking mold into a vat of paper pulp, catching a fiber slurry which drains to create a mat of intertwined fibers. These fibers, on drying, form a sheet of handmade paper.

利用傳統造紙方法所製成的紙張，由抄紙工將紙模浸入紙漿桶內再撈起，此時紙漿會在模上留下一層由植物纖維纏結的薄片，再經乾燥即成手工紙。

Heat-set tissue 熱黏紙

A thin tissue paper coated with an [adhesive](#) layer which becomes tacky when heated, for example with a handheld tacking iron, and is adhered with light pressure. Developed as an alternative to traditional paper [mending](#) techniques. Its use was popularized at the Library of Congress. Their original formulation recommended Barcham Green lens tissue, with a [coating](#) of acrylic dispersions Rhoplex AC-73 and Plextol B-500. The paper and adhesives in the Library of Congress formulation are stable and generally easily reversible. Also called Library of Congress heat-set tissue.

一種帶有黏著劑塗層的薄紙，加熱後（如使用手持式小頭熨斗）可活化其黏性，再稍加輕壓即可黏著。熱接合紙是一種有別於傳統的嵌折方法，經美國國會圖書館普及於眾，原配方是在 Barcham Green 拭鏡薄紙上塗上 Rhoplex AC-73 及 Plextol B-500 兩種壓克力黏著劑，其中所使用之紙張和黏著劑都相當穩定且具可逆性，又稱為「國會圖書館熱黏紙」。

Hinge 固定用紙片

A folded piece of paper, [Japanese paper](#), [linen tape](#), etc., used to attach a paper artifact to a [mount](#) or [mat](#), in such a way that a portion of the hinge is adhered to the back edge of the artifact, while the remaining portion of the hinge is adhered to the surface of a mount or mat. This attachment system can provide good structural support, yet allows safe, ready access to the attachment when it is desired to remove the artifact.

用以固定紙質文物在裱板上的一小片摺疊過的紙、日本皮紙或亞麻布膠帶等；紙片的一部分黏於

文物的背面，另一部分則黏在裱板上。這種固定方式既提供良好的支撐力，亦可保證在需要將文物從裱板上移除時安全且簡易的操作。

Hole 孔洞

See [loss](#).

參見缺失 ([loss](#))。

Humidify 加濕

Treatment procedure in which moisture is introduced either as a liquid mist or spray or as water vapor to expand the fiber matrix of the paper [support](#) and to allow the release and reforming of hydrogen bonds in the paper support, thus permitting realignment of fibers.

一種以水霧、噴灑或水蒸氣等方式將水分帶入紙張基底材的修復步驟，目的為使紙張的纖維膨脹，釋出並重組纖維分子間的氫鍵，從而使纖維重新排

Hyaline (mold) 透明（黴菌）

A colorless, transparent, [hyphae](#).

形容無色、透明的菌絲。

Hypha (mold) 菌絲（黴菌）

(pl. *hyphae*) The unit of structure of most fungi; a tubular filament.

（複數型：*hyphae*）大部分真菌的結構單位，一種管狀的細絲。

I

Imbedded 嵌埋

Physical state of a foreign material being irreversibly ground into the [support](#). The material may be intended or unintended.

形容外來物質被有意的或無意的嵌入基底材，而形成無法移除的物理狀態。

Imperfect stage (mold) 不完全階段（黴菌）

The [asexual](#) (usually [conidial](#)) stage of a fungus.

黴菌的無性生殖（通常為分生孢子）階段。

Incident light 入射光

Light falling onto a surface.

照射於物體表面的光。

Inclusion 雜質

Foreign material included within a paper [support](#) or other support layer, generally added inadvertently in manufacture.

在紙質基底材裡或其他支撐材料層裡的外來物質，通常為製造生產過程中無意地被加入。

Infrared (IR) radiation 紅外線

The portion of the electromagnetic spectrum which lies below or beneath visible red, which is invisible and which results in heating when it is absorbed by surfaces. Generally, infrared radiation is not useful for visibility and its heating effects are not generally desirable. Infrared examination, however, can be part of a conservation examination in which a carbon-based underdrawing is suspected but concealed by heavy layers of paint. As a longwave radiation, infrared is better able to penetrate visually opaque paint layers. When it strikes underlying carbon-based drawing, the infrared is absorbed, while it is reflected back by underlying white ground. This differential absorption/reflection can be seen on a vidicon screen and captured by camera, to reveal carbon underdrawings.

在電磁光譜中位於可見光之紅光譜以下的一段電磁波，為不可見光，被物體表面吸收時會轉化為熱能。通常紅外線以可見度來說不是很有用，且會產生不甚理想的熱能；然而紅外線檢視仍為文保檢視登錄的一部分，因其可用來檢測藏於厚塗顏料層下的碳基底稿。作為一種長波電磁波，紅外線可以穿過肉眼不透明的顏料層。當其照射到顏料層下的碳基底稿時，紅外線會被吸收，並被其下的白土層反射回來；這種對材質不同的吸收與反射可以在螢幕上清楚辨識並以攝影機捕捉，由此得見碳基底稿。

Inpainting 全色

A restoration technique in which areas of [loss](#) in the [media](#) and in some cases in the [support](#) are compensated to provide visual continuity. Various artist's media may be employed. Also see [inpainting](#) in the [AIC Lexicon](#).

一種補全媒材或基底材缺失處的修復技術，目的為提供視覺連續性；各種繪畫媒材皆可能使用於全色。另可參見 [AIC Lexicon](#) 之下的全色 ([inpainting](#))。

Inscriptions 註記／題識

Information bearing marks or writing which are considered original to the object or which have been added over time.

文物上原有或後加、帶有資訊的記號或書寫。

Insect damage 蟲害

Physical damage to [support](#) and/or [media](#) as a result of destructive contact with insects.

Damage may appear as surface [thinning](#), [losses](#), or as [accretions](#), such as [flyspecks](#).

昆蟲接觸基底材和（或）媒材後造成的物理性損害，或有表面變薄、缺損或昆蟲排遺堆積等表現。

Insert 嵌補

A technique used to fill a [loss](#) in a paper [support](#), in which a similar weight paper or paper [laminates](#) is physically shaped to the contours of a loss, often with a bevel or shelf margin that slightly overlaps the edges of the original thus permitting strong [adhesive](#) attachment to the original. Occasionally, inserts are not adhered to the original, but instead attached to a [mat](#) backboard directly behind the loss.

一種用以填補紙質基底材缺損的修復技術，於缺損處以相似厚薄之紙張或多層夾紙，修整為與缺損處輪廓類似的形狀，通常於補紙邊緣作斜口並稍微搭接到原作的洞口邊緣，使其與原作貼的牢固。有時嵌補紙並不和原作黏接，而是黏貼在作品缺損處其後的卡紙背板。

J

Japanese (tissue) paper 日本（薄）紙

A paper [support](#) made by traditional Japanese hand papermaking techniques (or by machine in some cases), using traditional Japanese papermaking fibers of kozo (paper mulberry), mitsumata, or gampi. Japanese paper is very strong (has a high tear strength) even in thin weights, because of the very long fibers used to make the paper stock. It generally retains its strength on aging. Japanese paper may be encountered as the [primary support](#), in Eastern or Western art, or as a conservation material. Japanese paper is valued in conservation treatments because its thinness and translucency make it less obtrusive, while its strength and stability on aging lend long-term support to the original.

一種紙質支撐材料，由傳統日本手工造紙方法製成（或有時由機器製成），使用如楮樹皮（kozo，另稱構樹）、三椏（mitsumata）或雁皮（gampi）等傳統日本造紙纖維。日本紙雖然輕薄，因其含有長纖維，其屬性非常強韌（具高抗撕裂力），且通常即使老化還能保持其紙力。日本紙在東方或西方藝術中常用作為基底材，或作為修復材料；而日本紙在修復領域的評價很高，因其薄度和透明度使其較不顯眼，同時隨著老化仍能維持紙力和穩定性，可為文物提供了長久的支撐。

K

Karyogamy (mold) 核配（黴菌）

[Sexual reproduction](#) through the fusion of two nuclei.

指有性生殖中兩細胞核的結合。

L

Lacuna 缺失

See [loss](#).

參見缺失 ([loss](#))。

Laid paper 簀目紙

Paper which is characterized by a grid-like variation in thickness apparent in both [raking](#) and [transmitted light](#). The grid consists of chain and laid lines. Chain lines are spaced further apart than laid lines. Laid lines are very close together and run perpendicular to the chain lines. True laid paper is hand made, though machine made paper can be given an impression resembling chain and laid lines through use of a dandyroll in manufacturing. The texture of Western papers is created by the closely spaced copper wires of the papermaking mold surface, while the chain lines result from the fine wire stitching that holds the surface flat. The distribution of paper fibers is thinnest where the laid and chain lines intersect.

在側光和透光下呈現網格狀之不同厚度分布的紙張。網格由橫紋和直紋組成，直紋比橫紋的間距較大，橫紋間距比較近並與直紋相垂直。真正的簀目紙為手工製造，但是機製紙生產的過程中，也能利用水印輥在紙上印出類似於直紋和橫紋的壓痕。西方紙的紋理由紙模表面緊密排列的銅線印出，直紋則由用以保持表面平整的細編線印出；在直紋與橫紋相交處，紙纖維的分布為最少。

Laminate 夾層

A layered structure of parallel sheets of various materials, fused or adhered together into one entity. In paper conservation, laminates may refer to layered paper as found in board construction or used to make paper [inserts](#).

指各樣材質多片的平行疊放，並透過熔合或黏合組成具有層狀結構的整體。在紙質文物修復領域，夾層可能指組成紙板的夾紙，或用來指稱嵌補紙的製作。

Lamination 護貝

A reinforcement technique used on paper artifacts, in which one or more layers of transparent material, generally a plastic, are applied overall to the [recto](#) and/or [verso](#) of the paper artifact. The lamination may be accomplished through the use of plastics and a proprietary [adhesive](#) or through [thermoplastic](#) materials, such as cellulose acetate, which fuse with heat. Cellulose acetate lamination was introduced in the 1930's by William Barrow. Most examples

encountered in the U.S. are cellulose acetate lamination, though other plastics have been used elsewhere. Cellulose acetate laminations can degrade, showing contraction of the plastic film, generally accompanied by a pungent odor of vinegar. Lamination alters the surface appearance of the paper artifact. Laminations are generally difficult to reverse, requiring strong solvents and/or heat, which may endanger the paper artifact. Newer techniques such as polyester [encapsulation](#) and Japanese linings accomplish some of the goals of lamination and are easy to reverse. For these reasons, lamination as defined above has fallen into disuse and disfavor. However, under certain circumstances such as extreme fire damage, modern laminating techniques using a thermoplastic adhesive and tissue lamination may be considered an option.

一種用以鞏固紙質文物的技術，透過將一層或多層透明材質—通常為塑料—完全覆蓋在紙質文物的正面和（或）反面上。護貝可以使用塑料和專用黏著劑，也可以使用熱塑性材料如醋酸纖維素，以加熱使其融合；此醋酸纖維素護貝的方法為 William Barrow 於 1930 年所發明。美國大多數為醋酸纖維素護貝，但其他地區也有使用別種塑料。醋酸纖維素會降解，表現為塑料薄膜收縮，常伴有似醋的刺激性氣味。護貝會改變紙質文物的表面形貌，且通常難以回復，需要強溶劑和（或）加熱介入，然而該過程可能危及紙質文物。新式的方法如聚酯封邊和日式小托，可以達到部分護貝的目的且易於復原，因此以上定義的護貝方法已被摒棄；但在某些情況下如因火災造成的極端損害，可以考慮使用熱塑性黏著劑及多層薄紙的現代護貝技術。

Letterpress 鉛字印刷

A printing method in which dies with individual raised letters are set in sequence in a chase. When paper is placed over the inked form and run through a press, ink transfers to the paper, and an inked impression of the letters is made in the paper. Letterpress printing is characterized by recessed inked letters on the [recto](#), and on the [verso](#) the impressions if still intact can be felt and seen easily.

一種在框內按順序排列個別凸版字塊，且印刷完成即可拆卸字塊的印刷方法。當紙張置於已刷上墨的版面上方並送入印刷機，油墨便轉移到紙張上，並留下帶油墨的壓印痕。鉛字印刷的特點是可觀察到正面下凹的墨字，以及紙張背面的壓印痕；如果原貌保持完好，則可以很輕易地看到並觸摸到背面的壓印痕。

Light damage 光害

Reduction of stability of paper [support](#) and [media](#) caused by (long term or high intensity) exposure to light and [ultraviolet radiation](#). Wavelengths in the ultraviolet region of the electromagnetic spectrum are considered most harmful to paper, however all wavelengths of light are damaging. Light damage is cumulative and its effects may continue in the dark, after intermittent exposure.

紙質基底材和媒材由於（長期或高強度）暴露於光和紫外線輻射下而導致其穩定性降低。位在電磁光譜紫外線波段的光線被認定對紙張有最大損害，但所有波段的光線其實都會對紙張都有損害。光害是累積的，且在間歇性暴露之後，光損傷的影響在黑暗中仍然可能持續。

Lignin 木質素

Polymer which binds together the long [cellulose](#) molecules in woody plants. When the plant structure is disrupted in papermaking, lignin becomes unstable, especially on exposure to light or pollutants. Paper and paperboards containing lignin discolor and become increasingly [acidic](#) as they age.

木本植物中使長鏈纖維素分子相鍵結的聚合物。在造紙過程中，植物結構被破壞，木質素變得不穩定，尤其是在暴露於光照或污染物；含有木質素的紙張和紙板在老化過程中會變色且其酸性也會益增。

Liquid stain 水漬

Describes a [stain](#) caused by water or moisture. A liquid stain is often characterized by a tideline. See also [tideline](#).

用於描述由水或濕氣導致的污漬，水漬的特徵為伴隨有潮痕。[\(tideline\)](#)。

Loss 缺失

Area of the [support](#) and/or [media](#) which is physically detached or missing. Also see [loss](#) in the [AIC Lexicon](#).

基底材和（或）媒材上物理性的分離或佚失之區域。另可參見 [AIC Lexicon](#) 之下的缺失（[loss](#)）。



Tears on the upper edge with a loss on the right edge, image courtesy of Fine Arts Conservancy
上緣帶有撕裂痕，右邊緣帶有缺失。圖像由 Fine Arts Conservancy 提供。

Lux 勒克斯

A metric measurement of light which is approximately 10 times greater than a footcandle, resulting in recommended light ranges of 50 to 100 lux. See [footcandle](#).

照度的公制單位，1 勒克斯約大於 10 倍的 1 呎燭光，因此（光敏性媒材與紙質文物的）建議光照度

建議照度為 50~100 勒克斯。參見呷燭光 ([footcandle](#))。

M

Mat 夾裱

As recommended for conservation purposes, a type of protective rigid enclosure for a paper artifact, which is made from a relatively rigid paper board called matboard. While a number of mat structures are possible, the most common structure has two pieces, a front window mat, which has a "window" or opening cut to make the paper artifact visible, and a back board, a solid piece of mat-board the same outer [dimensions](#) as the window mat. Generally the window mat is attached to the back matboard with a folded [hinge](#) of [linen tape](#) applied along the length of one entire side, so that the mat can be readily opened. A mat is always supposed to be larger in length and width than the paper artifact enclosed within it, so that it can protect all edges of the paper. Similarly, the thickness of the window mat is to be greater than the maximum thickness or most protruding part of the artifact, so that the surface of the artifact is also entirely protected from contact or damage. Matboard comes in varying thickness. Four-ply board is most commonly used to make mats, though two-ply is handy for [mounts](#) to insert in a window mat, and eight or more plies may be needed to create a window mat that is thicker than a thick or [undulating support](#). Typically a paper artifact is attached to a mat by hinges, though folded corners of paper or polyester may be placed over the corners of the artifact and attached to the mat as well.

基於修護目的而最為推薦的紙質文物保護措施，由一種被稱作卡紙板（[matboard](#)）的較硬紙板製成。夾裱在應用上有多種結構，最常見的結構由兩片卡紙板組成：一片是正面的窗框，其上有一個「挖窗」或開放切口以展示紙質文物；另一是背板，由一整片與窗框的外部尺寸相同的卡紙板作成。通常窗框和背板會以亞麻膠帶沿著長邊粘貼組合，使其易於開合。夾裱的長和寬應該大於其封裝的紙質文物，如此才可以全面保護紙質文物的。同理，窗框的卡紙厚度應該大於紙質文物的最大厚度或最突出的部分，文物的表面才可以被完全地保護，免於接觸或損害。卡紙板有不同的厚度，最常用於製作夾裱的是四層（或稱 4P）卡紙板，而使用雙層（或稱 2P）卡紙板則易於置入文物與其他支撐文物的結構，使用八層（或稱 8P）或更厚的卡紙板製作之窗框，則可適用於較厚或波浪形的紙質基底材。紙質文物與裱板的典型固定方式是使用固定用紙片，但亦有使用紙張或聚酯纖維片折成之護角，套在文物四角後黏貼於背板的方式。

Mat burn 夾裱漬痕

A brown line of [staining](#) on the [support](#) within the aperture of a mat window opening cut from mat board containing [lignin](#). The staining results from the migration of [acidic](#) components in the mat board. Also called mat stain. Also see [mat burn](#) in the [AIC Lexicon](#).

指基底材與含木質素卡紙板窗框接觸後形成的局部棕色線狀污漬。因卡紙板中的酸性成分遷移導致。也稱為裱板污漬。另可參見 [AIC Lexicon](#) 之下的夾裱漬痕 ([mat burn](#))。



Mat burn, photograph from AICCM Visual Glossary: Mat Burn. (n.d.). Retrieved from <http://www.aiccm.org.au/visual-glossary/mat-burn>

夾裱漬痕，圖片源自 AICCM Visual Glossary: Mat Burn. (n.d.). Retrieved from <http://www.aiccm.org.au/visual-glossary/mat-burn>

Matte 霧面／平光

Surface appearance which has no shine, reflectiveness or [gloss](#).

表面無光亮、無反光或無光澤的樣態。

Medium/media 調色劑／媒材

1. Material(s) which comprise the image bearing components of the object.
 2. The [binder](#) which holds together [pigments](#) in a material used to make images.
1. 媒材：構成文物圖像的材料。
 2. 調色劑：凝聚色粉的黏結劑。

Meiosis (mold) 減數分裂（黴菌）

[Sexual reproduction](#) through a series of two nuclear divisions in which the number of chromosomes is reduced by half.

有性生殖中，細胞核連續分裂兩次從而使染色體數目減半的分裂方式。

Mend 嵌折

A technique used to provide physical stability to a [tear](#) or otherwise vulnerable site, generally

consisting of a thin reinforcing repair paper and an [adhesive](#) to attach it securely to the paper artifact.

加強撕裂處或結構脆弱處之物理強度的一種修復技術，通常包括一片薄的加固修補紙和將其牢固地黏貼到紙質文物上的黏著劑。

Mold 黴菌

A surface growth of fungus which may have varying color, shape and configuration. It generally proliferates in damp conditions (60% [relative humidity](#) or greater) where there is little air circulation. Damage caused by mold includes [staining](#) and loss of strength. Also see [mold](#) in the [AIC Lexicon](#).

生長於某表面之顏色不一、形狀和構造各異的真菌一類，通常在潮濕（相對濕度大於等於 60%）且空氣不流通的條件下繁殖；黴菌造成的損害包括污漬和紙張強度降低。另可參見 [AIC Lexicon](#) 之下的黴菌（[mold](#)）。



Mold on the cover of a book, image courtesy of the Irvington History Center.

書籍封面上的黴菌，圖像由 Irvington History Center 提供。

Morphology (mold) 形態學（黴菌）

The branch of biology that deals with the form and structure of plants and animals.

生物學的一個分支，研究植物和動物的形態和結構。

Motile (mold) 可動性（黴菌）

Capable of or exhibiting spontaneous motion.

指有能力或展現出自發的移動。

Mottled, mottling 斑駁

Uneven and [diffused discoloration](#) which may appear on both [support](#) and [media](#).

不均勻的或呈彌散狀的變色現象，可能在基底材和媒材上出現。

Mount 背板

[Auxiliary support](#) to which the [primary support](#) is partially affixed for storage and exhibition purposes. A window [mat](#) may be attached to the mount. It is also the term used in England for [mat](#).

因展示或保存所需，將主要基底材的局部固定於其上的一種輔助基底材，亦可以添加窗框與其黏合；在英國，這個詞用以指代夾裱（mat）。

Mycelium (mold) 菌絲體（黴菌）

(pl. *mycelia*) Mass of [hyphae](#) which make up the fungal [thallus](#).

（複數型：*mycelia*）組成真菌葉狀體的大量菌絲。

N

Newsprint 新聞用紙

A smooth, lightweight paper made from unpurified wood pulp fiber stock. Newsprint is [acidic](#) and high in [lignin](#). These components contribute to its physical instability and predisposition to [darkening](#) with the simple passage of time, and especially when exposed to light and pollutants.

一種以未經純化的木漿纖維制成的平滑質輕的紙材，為酸性紙且具高含量木質素，導致其性質很不穩定，會隨著時間出現紙張暗化的現象，尤其是受到光照和污染物影響時。

Nonaqueous 非水性的

A liquid solvent-based system used in treatment in which water is not present.

不使用水、而以液態溶劑為主的修復處理。

Nondestructive analysis 非破壞分析

A type of analysis during which a sample is not consumed during testing. Nondestructive analysis includes testing in which a sample is removed from the artifact but is not consumed (so that it can be returned to the artifact or used for other analysis), as well as analysis done in situ, without sampling, such as some types of x-ray fluorescence analysis.

檢測過程中不需要消耗樣品的一類分析方法。非破壞分析包括測試從文物上取得的樣品，而這些樣品並沒有被消耗（因此可重新放回文物或用於其他分析）；另外也有不需要取樣、於原位所作的分析，如某些 X 射線螢光分析。

Normal light 正光

Light which strikes a surface perpendicularly, e.g. at a 90 degree angle to the surface.

如與物體表面呈 90 度角垂直照射的光線。

O

Offset 移染

A mirror image of a paper artifact created by transfer of [media](#) or [binder](#) to an adjacent sheet of paper, glass, board or plastic film, or by chemical migration of constituents in the paper or medium, such as oil in printer's ink or [lignin](#) derived [staining](#).

紙質文物中出現的鏡像圖樣，可能源於媒材或黏結劑沾染至相鄰紙張、玻璃、木板或塑料薄膜導致；或者源於紙材或媒材中某些成分的化學遷移，如版畫印墨中的油分或木質素形成的污漬。

P

Paper 紙

A [support](#), generally flexible, made from a liquid suspension of beaten plant fibers deposited on a surface. The primary constituent is [cellulose](#). Paper characteristics vary depending on the quality and chemical stability of fibers and additives and procedures employed in the manufacture.

將經過捶打的植物纖維懸浮液，在平面上堆積所製成之柔軟基底材，其主要成分是纖維素。紙的形質特性各不相同，取決於纖維的質量和化學穩定性，以及造紙過程中所用之添加物和製造方法等。

Papyrus 莎草紙

[Support](#) made from overlapped parallel strips of reed plant stalks.

將平行排列的蘆葦莖桿條重疊所製成的基底材。

Parasite (mold) 寄生物（黴菌）

A plant or animal that lives on or in an organism of another species.

生存於另一物種的有機體之體表或體內的植物或動物。

Parchment/vellum 羊皮紙／犢皮紙

Support made from one of a variety of animal skins, which have been dehaired, soaked in lime, stretched, scraped, and allowed to dry under tension.

一種以某動物皮為原料，經過去毛、(石灰水) 浸泡、拉撐、刮削、繃平乾燥制成的基底材。

Paste 漿糊

A type of **adhesive** prepared by cooking starch in water until it forms a thick translucent white suspension. When prepared from purified water and when free of additives, paste has excellent aging properties and can be easily reversed.

一種黏著劑，以將澱粉加水煮至黏稠的半透明白色懸浮液而成；使用純水且不加添加劑所製備的漿糊具有很好的耐老化性和可逆性。

Pasteboard 硬紙板

Semi-rigid **support** consisting of several sheets of paper pasted or adhered together.

由多層紙張黏合形成的半硬性基底材。

Perfect stage (mold) 完全階段 (黴菌)

The **sexual** stage of a fungus.

真菌的有性生殖階段。

Pigment 色料

A finely-divided colorant, which may be derived from a wide variety of substances, organic and inorganic, natural and artificial. Pigments are insoluble in the **binder** in which they are used, distinguishing them from dyes which are coloring matter that form solutions.

一種顆粒細膩的著色劑，其原料來源廣泛，可以是無機物或有機物，也可以是天然產物或人工合成材料。色料並不溶於與自身混合的黏結劑，有別於以溶液為著色作用的染料。

Pith 蘆草紙

A smooth white paper-like **support** which is cut in a spiral from the soft, spongy tissue found in the center of certain plants. Found in Western collections as the support for souvenir depictions of Chinese life. Also called, erroneously, rice paper.

一種類似紙張、白色平滑的基底材，是將某些植物髓芯部位柔軟的海綿狀組織旋削為薄片制成。主要見於西方收藏，作為描繪中國人日常生活圖景的紀念品之基底材；也常被誤稱為米紙 (rice paper)。

Plasmogamy (mold) 胞質融合 (黴菌)

A union of two protoplasts bringing the nuclei close together within the same cell. The first stage in [sexual reproduction](#) in fungi.

兩個原生質體的融合，使兩個細胞核同時出現在同一個細胞內的現象，此為真菌有性生殖的第一個階段。

Plasticizer 增塑劑

A liquid or soft solid at room temperature that makes the [elastomer](#) softer and more conformable to the surface to which the [adhesive](#) is applied.

室溫下呈液態或軟固態的材料，能夠使彈性體更柔軟，且使其與塗佈黏著劑的表面更為相容。

Platemark 版緣凹痕

The concave impression made in a paper [support](#) by a printing plate as it is run through a printing press. Usually, printing plates have been copper or zinc plates, of square or rectangular shape with beveled edges to prevent abrupt edges cutting through the paper. No platemark will be created if the paper support is smaller than the plate.

紙質基底材通過印刷機時由印版形成的凹陷痕跡。印版多為正方形或長方形的銅版或鋅版，邊緣呈斜坡狀，以避免過於鋒利造成紙張破裂。紙質基底材如果小於印版就不會形成版緣凹痕。

Poultice 敷料

A malleable mass or material which absorbs water or other solvents and can be applied to an artifact surface, so as slowly to release solvent and/or to absorb solvent and matter dissolved in it. Poultices can be applied to hold water, solvents, or solutions in intimate contact with a surface so as to soften [accretions](#) or [adhesive](#). In addition, poultices can function as absorbers of matter dissolved in a solvent, drawing out soluble matter from a surface by virtue of capillarity. Also see [poulticing](#) in the [AIC Lexicon](#).

一種吸收水分或其他溶劑、具有延展性的物質，可將其塗敷於文物表面，令其緩慢釋放溶劑，同時（或者）吸收溶劑以及溶劑中溶解的物質。敷料能夠保有水分、溶劑及溶液，並與文物表面緊密接觸，可用於軟化附著物或黏著劑；此外，敷料也可以作為吸收體，通過毛細作用將溶解於溶劑的物質從文物表面吸出。另可參見 [AIC Lexicon](#) 之下的塗敷（[poulticing](#)）。

Powdering 粉化

Physical state characterized by a loosely bound material. May be used in describing the inherent properties of a [media](#) (see [friable](#)) or to describe the appearance of a condition or damage.

材料結構松散的物理狀態；可用於描述媒材的固有性質（參見粉碎狀，[friable](#)），或用於形容劣化狀況的樣態。

Prepared paper 預製紙

The surface of a paper [support](#) which has been covered with an application of a pigmented chalk ground or [coating](#), to prepare it to receive the intended [medium](#).

表面塗佈含顏料白土層或塗層的紙質基底材，可以直接在上面施加媒材。

Pressure-sensitive adhesive 感壓式黏著劑

An [adhesive](#) system that is activated by slight pressure, as in applied by the fingertips, and is not temperature-dependent.

不依賴於溫度，以指尖等輕微加壓即可活化黏性的一類黏著劑。

Pressure-sensitive tape 感壓式膠帶

See [tapes](#).

參見膠帶 ([tapes](#))。

Primary support 主要基底材

See [Support, primary](#).

參見「基底材；主要」([Support, primary](#))。

Primer 底膠

A [coating](#) put onto [tape](#) carrier material to enable an [adhesive](#) mass to stick to the carrier.

塗佈於膠帶基材上，以助於將膠體黏結到基材上的塗層。

Puncture 穿孔

Structural damage to [support](#) and/or [media](#). Punctures are generally caused by an impact to the surface and may penetrate, causing a hole. See [loss](#).

紙質基底材和（或）媒材的一種結構損傷，通常因表面受到撞擊所導致，有時可能被穿透形成孔洞。參見缺失 ([loss](#))。

Q

R

Raking light 側光

Light source positioned on one side of the [support](#) so that the light rakes across the surface.

This position creates strong shadows which accentuate textures and deformation of plane.

Raking light is distinguished from [normal light](#).

光源置於基底材的一側，使光線斜照在文物表面，產生對比分明的陰影，從而強調材料的紋理與平面變形；與「正光（normal light）」區別之。

Recto 右頁／正面

The right hand side of a book opening. By extension, the front face of a sheet of paper. The front face is also called the obverse.

書本（譯者註：在此指西式裝幀書籍而言。）打開時的右頁，亦可引申為紙張的正面，同時也稱為 obverse。

Relative humidity 相對濕度

The amount of water vapor held by a volume of air relative to the maximum amount which air at that temperature could hold. Expressed as a percentage of the actual water vapor held divided by the maximum water vapor which could be held at that temperature.

一定體積及溫度下空氣所含有的水汽量相對於其可含有的最大水汽量，用實際含有的水汽量除以該溫度下可含有的最大水汽量，以百分比表示。

Repair 修補

Various treatment techniques which restore structural stability and/or visual continuity to a damaged [support](#) or [media](#).

各種使受損基底材或媒材回復結構穩定和（或）視覺連續性的修復處理技術。

Residue 殘留物

Remaining portion of a substance after a process, a by-product of a process, not intended as part of the finished artifact. The residue is generally the remains of an attachment that has been removed.

處理過程後殘餘的部分物質，或處理過程的副產物，其非原屬於文物的一部分；而殘留物通常為去除附著物後殘餘的物質。

Resizing 重新上膠

Treatment technique in which a [sizing](#) material is restored to the support by means of brushing, spraying, or immersion.

以刷塗、噴灑或浸泡方式補充基底材上膠劑的修復處理技術。

Retouch 補彩

See [inpainting](#) and [retouching](#) in the [AIC Lexicon](#).

參見全色 ([inpainting](#)) 和補彩 ([retouching](#))。

Retrogradation 回凝

“A change of starch [pastes](#) from low to high consistency (...comprised...of viscosity, plasticity, and other phenomena) on aging” ([Skeist 1977](#)).

「因澱粉自身的老化導致澱粉糊的密稠度（……其中包括黏滯性、可塑性及其他現象）產生由低至高的轉變。」 ([Skeist 1977](#))

S

Saprophyte (mold) 腐生生物（黴菌）

Any organism that lives on dead or decaying organic matter.

以死亡或腐朽有機物為生的生物。

Scratch 刮痕

Physical surface damage which is narrow and sharp-edged. Scratches often involve a [loss of support](#) and/or [media](#).

細窄且具生硬邊緣的表面物理損傷，通常會同時牽涉基底材或媒材的缺失。

Scratchboard 刮畫板

A stiff drawing [support](#) which has a surface coating of white chalk-like ground, which is covered partially or completely with India ink. The ground enables one to scratch the inked surface, thereby revealing the contrasting color of the underlying layer.

一種堅硬的素描用基底材，表面塗有類似白堊的打底層，其上會全面或局部塗上印度墨水；當刮劃墨水層時，即會露出對比強烈的底色。

Secondary support 次要基底材

See [Supports, secondary](#).

參見「基底材；次要」（[Supports, secondary](#)）。

Septum (mold) 隔膜（黴菌）

(pl. *septa*) Partitions or cross-walls that divide each [hypha](#) into compartments. When the hyphae age, septa are formed in increasing numbers. As portions of the hypha die, the protoplasm is withdrawn toward the growing tip, and a septum that separates the dead portion from the living is generally formed. Those septa that are associated with changes in the concentration of the protoplasm as it moves from one part of the hypha to another are known

as "adventitious septa".

（複數型：*septa*）將菌絲分隔成不同部分的組織。菌絲老化時會產生更多隔膜；而當菌絲中的一部分死亡時，其原生質會向生長端移動，通常會形成分隔死亡部位與生長部位的隔膜。原生質從菌絲的一部分移動到另一部分的過程中，其濃度會改變，與此相關的隔膜稱為不定隔膜。

Sexual reproduction (mold) 有性生殖（黴菌）

In fungi as in other living organisms involves the union of two compatible nuclei. In the more complex fungi, the processes of [plasmogamy](#) and [karyogamy](#) is sooner or later followed by [meiosis](#). The [spores](#) produced can often survive long periods of dormancy, and are often referred to as "resting spores".

如同其他生物一樣，真菌亦是由兩個相容的細胞核融合而成；在結構較複雜的菌類中，經過胞質融合和核融合後會發生減數分裂，其後產生的孢子通常可以存活於長期休眠下，常被稱為「休眠孢子」。

Silking 絲網加固

A form of overall [repair](#) and [support](#) formerly applied to paper artifacts, which consisted of a layer of fine silk adhered with [paste](#) to the [verso](#), and often the [recto](#), of a paper artifact. Because silk is less stable than paper, silking deteriorates faster than the document it was intended to protect and it has been supplanted by other techniques.

一種早期用以整體修補與支撐紙質文物的方式，以漿糊將單層細絲網黏貼於紙質文物的背面，時常也加於正面。由於蠶絲的穩定性不及紙張，絲網劣化的往往比紙質文物本身更快，喪失了保護文物的作用，因此逐漸被其他技術所取代。

Size, sizing 施膠

A water-resistant material which is added to paper. Sizing may be added to the pulp slurry during manufacture or as a [coating](#) after the sheet is formed. Sizing may also be added in a conservation treatment step as a coating on the surface of paper. Sizing inhibits the absorption of liquid into the fiber matrix, making the paper less susceptible to moisture or the feathering of ink and aqueous [media](#). Sizing substances include gelatin, alum rosin, methyl cellulose, etc.

紙張中的含有防水作用的材料，可在生產過程中直接加入紙漿中，或於紙張成形後以塗層形式施加；施膠也可用在紙質文物的修復處理中表面塗佈的工序上。施膠可防止紙張纖維吸收外來液體，使紙張不易受潮，油墨及水性媒材免於暈染。施膠所用的物質有明膠、明礬松香、甲基纖維素等。

Skinning 表層分離

A form of physical damage in which the surface of the paper in an area appears to have lifted up

in a continuous thin surface flap. Also see [skinning](#) in the [AIC Lexicon](#).

一種紙張的物理性損傷，特徵為表面局部翹起。另可參見 [AIC Lexicon](#) 之下的表層分離 ([skinning](#))。

Smudge 污跡

A streak or smear caused by movement of a [friable medium](#) or transfer of dirt or [grime](#) from another surface or object, i.e. finger smudges. Smudges are generally accidental in nature although they may be intentional. Also see [smudge](#) in the [AIC Lexicon](#).

一種因脆弱媒材的移動或其他物件灰塵轉移形成的斑痕或污漬，例如指印。儘管污跡可能為故意造成，但實際上它們通常是偶然發生的。另可參見 [AIC Lexicon](#) 之下的污跡 ([smudge](#))。

Solids content 固體含量

The percentage content of [elastomer](#) or synthetic polymer in an [adhesive](#). Solids content decreases with addition of fillers, [pigments](#), [tackifiers](#), and other additives.

黏著劑中彈性體或合成聚合物的百分比含量，填料、顏料、增黏劑及其他添加物含量愈高，則固體含量愈低。

Solubility 可溶性

The tendency of aqueous or [nonaqueous](#) solvents to dissolve, soften, or swell a substance. Solubility may be complete, as when salt crystals totally disappear into water, or a matter of degree, in which less soluble materials are swelled or softened. Solubility may be desirable in a treatment when a [stain](#), degradation product, or [adhesive](#) needs to be removed, but may be problematic when there is undesired vulnerability of [media](#), [coatings](#), [collection marks](#), annotations, etc. which can also be affected by the solvents under consideration. For these reasons, solubility testing should be carried out and documented prior to any solvent treatment.

水性或非水性的溶劑將物質溶解、軟化或溶脹的程度，可溶性可以是完全的，例如鹽巴的結晶完全消失在水中；又或是一定程度的，例如不易溶解的物質被軟化或溶脹。針對髒污、劣化產物或黏著劑，可以利用其可溶性特質進行移除；但若有脆弱的媒材、塗層、收藏家標記、註記等存在時就可能會出現問題，因為這些物質也都會受到溶劑的影響。因此在進行任何使用溶劑的修復處理前必須先進行溶解度測試與結果紀錄。

Soma (mold) 軀體 (黴菌)

The body of an organism as distinguished from its reproductive organs or reproductive phase. 指生物除生殖器官或生殖期的其餘身體部分。

Somatic (mold) 軀體的 (黴菌)

In plants, the vegetative phase, structure or function as distinguished from the reproductive. 指植物中與生殖有所分別的營養生長期、結構或功能。

Split 開裂

Physical damage to the [support](#) caused by contraction of the support which is held under restraint or when the support sheet ruptures along a previously weakened area such as a [fold](#).

Splits usually have the soft-edged appearance of a [tear](#). Also see [split](#) in the [AIC Lexicon](#).

基底材的物理性傷害，源於基底材在受到拉力的情況下收縮，或是基底材紙張沿著先前受損脆弱的區域破裂，如摺痕處。開裂的外觀通常與撕裂一樣帶有毛邊。另可參見 [AIC Lexicon](#) 之下的開裂 ([split](#))。

Spore (mold) 孢子 (黴菌)

A minute propagative unit (either [sexual](#) or [asexual](#)) capable of giving rise to a new individual either immediately or after an interval of dormancy. The spore functions as a seed, but differs from it in that a spore does not contain a preformed embryo.

一種微小的繁殖單位（可能是有性或無性的），可立即或在一段休眠後形成新的單體。孢子的功能與種子相同，不同之處在於孢子不含已成形的胚。

Sporogenesis (mold) 孢子形成 (黴菌)

Reproduction by means of spores, the formation of [spores](#).

以形成孢子的方式進行繁殖。

Spot test 點測

A small local test using water, solvents, or other materials being considered for use in treatment, which are applied in inconspicuous places on the artifact to determine the possible positive or negative effects on the paper, [media](#), [adhesives](#), etc. present in an artifact.

在小範圍、局部的區域上用水、溶劑或其他考慮用於修復處理上之材料的測試，先在文物上不顯著的地方作測試，觀察對於文物的紙張、媒材、黏著劑等的影響。

Stain 汗漬

A [discoloration](#) which lies in the fiber matrix of the [support](#). Also see [stain](#) in the [AIC Lexicon](#).

在基底材纖維結構中的變色現象，另可參見 [AIC Lexicon](#) 之下的污漬 ([stain](#))。



Staining on paper

紙上的污漬

Sterigma (mold) 小梗（黴菌）

(pl. *sterigmata*) A small [hyphal](#) branch or structure, which supports a sporangium, a [conidium](#) or a basidiospore.

一種小菌絲分支或結構，用以支撐孢子囊、分生孢子或擔孢子。

Substrate 基質

Also called the [adherend](#), the surface onto which [tape](#) is applied.

亦稱「被黏物」，被膠帶黏貼的表面。

Superficial 表面的

Resting on the surface of the [support](#) or [media](#), not [imbedded](#).

存留於基底材或媒材的表面而非嵌入其中。

Supports 基底材

Conservators distinguish between the sheet or surface which bears the image directly ([primary support](#)), an additional sheet which may be adhered to that image-bearing sheet ([secondary support](#)), and extra materials which lend further rigidity to the former ([auxiliary support](#)). Every paper has a primary support but only some have secondary supports or auxiliary supports.

修復師會區分承載有圖像的紙張或表面為主要基底材，另外添加、黏附於前者的紙張為次要基底材，而提供硬度支撐的額外材料為輔助基底材。所有紙張都有主要基底材，但只有部分帶有次要基底材或輔助基底材。

Support, primary 主要基底材

The sheet or surface which bears the image directly, generally a sheet of paper for prints, drawings, and manuscripts. The primary support may be a simple sheet of paper or may be adhered to a [secondary support](#), another sheet or surface, which gives additional rigidity and

support.

直接承載圖像的紙張或表面，通常是一件印刷品、圖畫與手稿的紙張；主要基底材可以是單純的一張紙，也可能附帶有次要基底材，其可提供額外的硬度與支撐。

Support, secondary 次要基底材

An additional material, often paper or fabric, adhered to the [primary support](#) which gives additional rigidity and support, for example, a *chine-collé* print in which a small, very thin paper is adhered onto a thicker, larger sheet, or a map or poster mounted onto linen.

一種額外的材料，通常是紙張或布料，黏貼於主要基底材上以提供額外的硬度與支撐，例如膠紙法（*chine-collé*）版畫以小而薄的紙張黏貼於較厚較大的紙張上，或是裱貼在亞麻布上的地圖或海報。

Support, auxiliary 輔助基底材

Structural materials that lend rigidity and support to the [primary support](#), the surface which bears an image. Examples of auxiliary supports include stretchers, strainers, [mats](#), etc.

於承載圖像的主要基底材，提供額外的硬度與支撐之結構性材料，如木框、絹框、紙板等。

Surface cleaning 表面清潔

See [dry cleaning](#) and [surface cleaning](#) in the [AIC Lexicon](#).

參見乾式清潔（[dry cleaning](#)）和 [AIC Lexicon](#) 之下的表面清潔（[surface cleaning](#)）。

T

Tack 黏性

The relative stickiness of an [adhesive](#). The effectiveness of adhesive is evaluated by measurable expression of the strength of the [adherend](#)/adhesion bond; tack is the property measured in the assessment.

黏著劑的相對黏度。評估黏著劑效能的方法為度量被黏物及黏結鍵之間的強度；「黏性」是一種性質測評估。

Tackifier 增黏劑

A material added to an [adhesive](#) system to control the stickiness of the adhesive. In rubber-based adhesives, resins are nearly always used.

一種加入黏著劑中以調整其黏度的材料；在橡膠類黏著劑中，增黏劑通常為樹脂。

Tapa 樹皮布

A beaten sheet material resembling paper which is prepared from the inner bark of the paper mulberry tree, according to methods developed by Pacific islanders.

一種透過捶打楮樹內層樹皮所製的類紙，此法由大洋洲島嶼居民所創。

Tapes 膠帶

A variety of [adhesive](#)-coated materials manufactured in strips and often found on paper art and artifacts as previously-applied mounting or [repair](#) materials. Typically, a tape structure consists of a carrier strip of paper, cloth, or plastic, which has an adhesive layer coated on it. [Gummed](#) tape has an adhesive that requires moistening to become tacky. Pressure-sensitive tape has a natural or synthetic rubber-like adhesive which is tacky at room temperature and requires only pressure to become adhered to a surface.

各式各樣條狀且佈有膠體的材料，常見於紙質藝術品或文物，作為事先塗佈好的襯托材料或修補材料。通常膠帶的結構包含紙、布或塑膠的基材，和塗佈其上的膠體層。水溶性樹膠膠帶（[gummed tape](#)）上的黏著劑需要水分潤濕過才會有黏性；感壓式膠帶有天然或合成橡膠樣的膠體，在室溫下即具有黏性，只需要些許壓力就可以黏貼。

Tape, Adhesive Transfer Gun (ATG) 轉移膠膜槍 (ATG)膠帶

An [adhesive](#) film without a carrier layer, dispensed from a handheld "gun" which transfers tacky adhesive from silicone release paper onto a surface.

無基材的薄膜狀膠體，由「槍」式的手持裝置拉出，藉由矽膠離型紙轉移到待黏表面上。

Tape, archival 檔案級膠帶

So-called "archival tape" varieties are formulated of [adhesives](#) which are more stable than typical commercial tapes. Because they can be misused, they are not generally recommended for application on paper art or artifacts.

稱之為檔案級膠帶的一類產品含有較一般市售膠帶更穩定的膠體；但因為常被人們使用不當，所以不建議用於紙質藝術品或文物。

Tape, cellophane tape 玻璃紙膠帶

An early form of pressure-sensitive tape (see [tapes](#)), which had a carrier of cellophane, a [glossy](#) plastic made of regenerated [cellulose](#), and an unstable [adhesive](#) layer very prone to causing oily [discolored stains](#) on paper and other surfaces.

早期的感壓式膠帶（參見膠帶，[tapes](#)），由賽珞玢薄膜（[cellophane](#)，一種由再生纖維素所製成、且外表光亮的塑膠材料）為基材和一層不甚穩定的膠體所組成；其膠體極易在紙上或其他表面造成油狀黃漬。

Tape, double-sided 雙面膠帶

A form of tape with a very thin carrier that is coated on both sides with [pressure-sensitive adhesive](#). See [3M 415 double- sided tape](#).

一種具有非常薄的基材，且兩面皆佈有感壓式膠體的膠帶；參見 3M 415 型雙面膠帶（[3M 415 double- sided tape](#)）。

Tape, glassine 半透明紙膠帶

An early form of gummed repair tape (see [tapes](#)) with a carrier of glassine paper, a [glossy](#) tan transparent paper.

一種早期的樹膠膠帶（參見膠帶，[tapes](#)），以格拉辛紙（glassine，外表帶亮澤、駝色半透明的紙張）為基材。

Tape, linen 亞麻膠帶

A form of cloth tape, typically a gummed tape (see [tapes](#)), though some pressure-sensitive varieties are now available.

一種以布為基材的膠帶，其膠體通常為樹膠（參見膠帶，[tapes](#)），但現在也有感壓式的種類。

Tape, Magic (Mending) 魔術膠帶（修補用）

A form of tape with a cellulose acetate plastic carrier that has a [matte](#) rather than a [glossy](#) surface, and an [adhesive](#) layer of acrylic adhesive, less prone to discoloring than cellophane tape. Also called frosty tape.

一種以醋酸纖維素塑膠為基材的膠帶，呈霧面而無亮光；膠體為壓克力黏著劑，比起透明膠帶較不易出現變色，亦稱 frosty tape（譯者註：中文有時稱為無痕膠帶）。

Tape, masking 遮蔽膠帶

A form of pressure-sensitive tape (see [tapes](#)) with a tan crepe paper carrier. Designed for temporary application, as in masking out areas prior to painting, so generally not stable.

一種以駝色皺紋紙為基材的感壓式膠帶（參見膠帶，[tapes](#)），專用於短暫使用，如油漆前遮蔽部分區域，所以一般來說其性質並不穩定。

Tape, 3M type 415 double-sided 3M 415 型雙面膠帶

A form of tape with a very thin carrier that is coated on both sides with a [pressure-sensitive adhesive](#). This adhesive tape has been specified as the recommended adhesive for tape [encapsulation](#).

一種具非常薄的基材之膠帶，兩面皆分佈有感壓式膠體；這種膠帶已成為特定的建議封邊膠帶。

Tear 撕裂痕

Physical damage which results in a linear or branched separation of the [support](#) into partially or completely separate pieces. The resulting edges along the separation have a soft fibrous "feathered" edge, in distinction to a sharp cut edge. Also see [tear](#) in the [AIC Lexicon](#).

物理上的損害造成紙材上長條狀或分岔狀的分離，成為部分或全部分離的斷片；沿著分離邊緣可見柔軟纖維帶「羽毛狀」的邊口，有別於如利刃般切斷的邊口。另可參見 [AIC Lexicon](#) 之下的撕裂痕 ([tear](#))。



Tear on a 19th century document

一份 19 世紀文件上的撕裂痕

Tenting 鼓起

Upward lifting in a tent-like curvature of layers which have [cleaved](#), often as a result of shrinkage of the [primary support](#).

紙層剝離且像帳棚般的向上頂起，通常為紙材收縮的結果。

Thallus (mold) 菌體 (黴菌)

A relatively simple plant body devoid of stems, roots and leaves; in fungi, the [somatic](#) phase.

無根莖葉等、相對簡單的植物體；在真菌中為體細胞部位。

Thermoplastic 熱塑性塑膠

"A high polymer that softens when exposed to heat and returns to its original condition when cooled to room temperature. Natural substances that exhibit this behavior are crude rubber and a number of waxes; however, the term is usually applied to synthetics such as polyvinyl chloride...linear polyethylene...and cellulosis and acrylic resin" ([Hawley 1977](#)). See [Adhesives: Acrylic Resin Dispersions](#).

「受熱時軟化，且在冷卻到室溫時回到其原狀的一類高分子聚合物。天然材質中，同樣表現這種情況的有原橡膠和多種蠟；然而，這專詞通常用於合成物如聚氯乙烯、長鏈聚乙烯、和纖維素或壓克力樹脂」（[Hawley 1977](#)）。參見黏著劑：壓克力樹脂分散液（[Adhesives: Acrylic Resin](#)

[Dispersions](#))。

Thinning, thin spot 薄化、薄處

A form of [abrasion](#) with marked loss of paper fibers, that makes the paper more translucent to light in the affected area. May be associated with [skinning](#).

一種紙纖維受到明顯磨損的狀態，使紙張在這些區域較為透光，可能與表層分離（[skinning](#)）有關。

Thixotropy 變凝性

“The ability of certain [colloidal gels](#) to liquefy when agitated (as by shaking or ultrasonic vibration) and to return to the gel form when at rest” ([Hawley 1977](#)).

「某些膠狀凝膠擾動（如搖動或超音波震動）液化，以及靜置時回復到凝膠狀的能力。」
([Hawley 1977](#))

Tideline 潮痕

A [stain](#) which occurs when a liquid dries, depositing dissolved material at its perimeter. A tideline is characterized by a [discrete](#) edge which is often darker than the remainder of the associated stain. Also see [tideline](#) in the [AIC Lexicon](#).

一種發生在液體乾燥後，溶於其中的物質堆積在最邊緣所造成的污漬；潮痕的特徵是比與其附近之污漬還要深色的獨立邊緣。另可參見 [AIC Lexicon](#) 之下的潮痕（[tideline](#)）。



Tideline on paper, image used by permission from Fine Arts Conservancies

紙上的潮痕，圖像經由 Fine Arts Conservancies 同意後使用。

Transmitted light 透光

Light source positioned beneath or behind the [support](#) so that the light shines through the fiber matrix and [media](#). This lighting position allows one to see the distribution and density of paper fibers and media, [watermarks](#), chain and laid lines (see [laid paper](#)), etc.

光源置於基底材之後或之下，因此光可以透過纖維基質和媒材；這樣的光源易於分辨紙張纖維的密度及分布、媒材、浮水印、橫紋與直紋（參見直紋紙，[laid paper](#)）等。

U

Undulation 波浪狀

Planar deformation consisting of soft, gradual [distortions](#) which are convex and concave in appearance.

持續且緩和、漸進式的平面變形，呈現凹凸狀。

Ultraviolet (UV) Radiation 紫外線 (UV)

A high energy portion of the electromagnetic spectrum, which lies above violet light in the visible spectrum. Ultraviolet radiation is invisible to humans, hence is not correctly called light. It is not necessary for vision and is capable of causing photochemical degradation of many organic materials including [cellulose](#), as well as causing [fading](#) of dyes and [pigments](#). For these reasons, ultraviolet radiation present in daylight or the light produced by common light sources such as fluorescent tubes or halogen fixtures should always be filtered to remove ultraviolet in order to prevent photochemical damage and fading of art and artifacts exposed to light. Often abbreviated as UV. See also [fluorescence](#).

在電磁光譜中位於高能量波段、於可見光之紫光以上的一種光線型態。紫外線為不可見光，因此被稱為「光」並不是很正確的稱法；紫外線與人類視覺無關，且可造成有機材料包括纖維素的光劣化，亦會造成染料和顏料的褪色。因此，在日光或一般常見光源如日光燈管或鹵素燈中，紫外線必須被過濾移除，以避免造成藝術品和文物曝露於光線下受到損害以及褪色。紫外線常簡稱為UV，另可參見螢光（[fluorescence](#)）。

V

Verso 左頁／背面

The left hand side of a book opening. By extension the back face of a sheet of paper. The back face is also called the reverse.

書本（譯者註：在此指西式裝幀書籍而言）打開時位於左手邊的書頁，廣義亦可稱紙張的背面，背面也可稱做反面（reverse）。

Vulcanization 硫化

“A chemical reaction in which the physical properties of rubber are changed in the direction of decreased plastic flow, less surface tackiness, and increased tensile strength by reacting it with sulfur or other suitable agents.” ASTM (from [Skeist 1973, 18](#)).

「橡膠與硫或其他合適的試劑反應後形成的化學變化，並因此改變其物理性質，包括塑性流動下降、表面黏度降低，及抗張力提升。」美國材料試驗學會（ASTM）（節自 [Skeist 1973, 18](#)）

W

Washing 清洗

A treatment step in which the paper artifact is immersed in or saturated with water in an attempt to remove soluble degradation products or [discoloration](#) and to restore its flexibility. 將紙質文物浸濕在水裡或使其吸飽水份，以移除水溶性的劣化產物或變色髒污，並使文物復原彈性的修復方式。

Watermark 浮水印

A design created in paper made in a papermaking mold with wire shapes sewn onto its surface. The design is visible in [transmitted](#) and/or [raking light](#) because paper fibers are more thinly deposited in this area. Machine-made paper can be given an impression resembling a watermark through use of a dandyroll in manufacturing. Chemical watermarks are made by impregnating the manufactured paper [support](#) with a transparentizing medium. Watermarks are useful in identifying the origin and age of paper.

紙張製造的時候將圍成設計樣式的線圈，縫在紙模上因而呈現在紙張裡的設計圖樣；因為此區域的紙纖維堆積的較少，可以於透光和/或側光觀察到。機製紙也可以在製造過程中使用水印滾筒（dandyroll）來做出類似浮水印的效果。化學式浮水印是將紙質基材滲入透明劑的方式而製成。浮水印對於判定紙張的出處與年代相當有幫助。

Wove paper 布紋紙

Paper which is manufactured (either by hand or by machine) on a screen or with an even mesh. Paper fibers form an evenly distributed matrix of uniform thickness. The sheet may exhibit a faint pattern similar to fabric which is due to the transfer of the texture from the screen or web. Wove paper was introduced in the West around 1750.

不論是手工紙或機製紙，在紗網或平滑的篩網製作出來的可稱為布紋紙；紙纖維形成均勻且相同

厚度的基質分佈，這些紙張可能呈現不明顯、由紗網或其他網狀組織而來的織品紋理。布紋紙大約在 1750 年左右流傳到西方。

Wrinkle 起皺

Sharp deformation of paper, angular and irregular appearance, often with broken fibers.

深刻的紙張變形，呈現有稜角和不規則狀，通常伴隨著纖維的斷裂。

X

Y

Z

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External Links 外部連結

[CAMEO: Conservation and Art Material Encyclopedia Online](#) developed by the Museum of Fine Art Boston

[Glossary on Paper Conservation in Six Languages](#) by Goethe Institute, Hong Kong in Chinese, English, German, Korean, Mongolian, and Japanese

[Ligatus Language of Bindings](#) thesaurus of bookbinding terms

[Multilingual Bookbinding and Conservation Dictionary](#), a wiki created by Suzy Morgan and Peter Verheyen which includes English, Danish, Dutch, French, German, Italian, Spanish, Swedish, Russian

[Multilingual Glossary for Art Librarians](#) by the IFLA Section of Art Libraries in English with

indexes in Dutch, French, German, Italian, Spanish, and Swedish

[Terminology for the Conservation and Description of Islamic Manuscripts](#) compiled by Paul Hepworth and Karin Scheper

[Translation of Book Arts Terms, from English to French](#) by the Canadian Bookbinders and Artists Guild

[Visual Glossary](#) of conservation terms from the Australian Institute for the Conservation of Cultural Material

History of This Page 關於此頁面之起源

In 2016, the BPG Wiki Coordinators created this page to gather together the various glossaries found in the Paper Conservation Wiki. Included were the glossaries from [Written Documentation](#) and [Adhesives](#). Glossaries from [Hinge, Tape, and Adhesive Removal](#) and [Mold](#) were added in 2019. In 2020, the coordinators removed the use of contributors' initials throughout the BPG Wiki. The initials can still be found in the original Paper Conservation Catalog (PCC) chapters. A full history of the wiki and the PCC can be found on the [History of the BPG Wiki](#) page.

2016 年，書籍紙張群組維基（BPG Wiki）統籌小組創建了此頁面，以收集各種在紙質文物修復維基裡面之辭彙。包含 [書面檢視登錄](#)、[黏著劑](#)，以及 2019 和 2010 加入的 [固定用紙片](#)、[膠帶和黏著劑的移除](#)、[黴菌](#) 之辭彙；當中統籌小組移除 BPG Wiki 中供稿者的名字縮寫，但仍可在原紙張文物修復目錄（PCC）章節中查找。完整的維基和 PCC 的起始背景也可於書籍紙張群組維基之起源（[History of the BPG Wiki](#)）頁面中查找。

Paper Conservation Catalog (print edition 1984-1994) 紙張文物修復目錄（印刷版本 1984-1994）

The [Written Documentation](#) chapter was created in 1994 as [Chapter 5: Written Documentation](#) of the 9th edition of the Paper Conservation Catalog, (print edition 1984-1994) by the following:

[書面檢視登錄](#) 頁面於 1994 年建立，作為第九版紙張文物修復目錄（印刷版本 1984-1994）中的 [第五章：書面檢視登錄](#)，由以下人員整理而成：

Compilers 編撰者: Holly Krueger, Sarah Melching, Kitty Nicholson

Contributors 供稿者: Craigen W. Bowen, Irene Brückle, Jane Douglas, Robert Futernick, Margaret Holben Ellis, Karen Garlick, Michelle Hamill, Claire Hoevel, Maria S. Holden, Harold Holland, Jane E. Klinger, John Krill, Cella Manea, Sue Murphy, Maria Pukownick, Pamela Y. Randolph, Nancy Carlson Schrock

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Compilers 編撰者: Antoinette Dwan, Catherine Nicholson, Christine Smith with Sarah Bertalan, Janet English, Kimberly Schenck, Linda Stiber, Sarah Wagner, Sylvia Rodgers Albro.

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Contributors 供稿者: Sylvia R. Albro, Nancy E. Ash, Susan Lee Bechtold, Fern Bleckner, Victoria Blyth-Hill, Elizabeth Buschor, Susan Duhl, Katherine G. Eirk, Christa M. Gaehde, Lynn Gilliland, Julie Goldman, Sherry Guild, Kendra Deerenee Lovette, Holly Maxson, Barbara Meierjames/Husby, William D. Minter, Elizabeth Ann Morse, Kitty Nicholson, Leslie Hill Paisley, Pamela Young Randolph, Elizabeth Kaiser Schulte, Martha-Lucia Sierra, Christine Smith, Martha M. Smith, Karen L. Tidwell, Timothy J. Vitale, Judith C. Walsh, Marilyn Kemp Weidner, Joan L. Weir, Elizabeth C. Wendelin, Anne Witty, Richard Wolbers, Faith Zieske.

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Editorial Board Liaison 編輯委員會聯繫者: Ann Seibert

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Contributors 供稿者: Mary-Lou Florian, Dr. Robert J. Koestler, Kitty Nicholson, Dr. Thomas A. Parker, Ted Stanley, Hanna Szczepanowska, Sarah Wagner

Editorial Board Liaison 編輯委員會聯繫者: Sarah Bertalan

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