

## BPG Glossary of Terms

### 书籍与纸张专业组专业词汇表（简体中文）

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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](#).

本页面汇集了纸张修护百科（Paper Conservation Wiki）中“胶粘剂”“去除合页纸片、胶带和胶粘剂”“霉菌”及“书面记录”部分的专业词汇表。读者另可参考美国文物修护学会百科辞典（[AIC Wiki Lexicon](#)）、修护与艺术材料在线百科全书（[CAMEO](#)）、装订术语辞典（[Ligatus Language of Bindings](#)）及其他外部资源。

## Glossary 专业词汇表

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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.

本词汇表主要是为纸质文物修护师、相关专业人士和其他需要阅读纸质文物修护师撰写的书面记录的人员而编写的。其目的是定义在文物状况评估和修复报告中使用而在普通词典里未被（充分）定义的专业术语。文物修护领域尚缺乏一个完全标准化词汇表，本词汇表尝试收集常用术语及其含义。一些术语会被更为广泛地使用，并且不同修护师可能有不同的用法和偏好。本词汇表未包含有关艺术技法和媒材的术语，因为它们已被充分地涵盖在了越来越多的文献当中，例如 William Ivins 所著《如何鉴赏版画》（*How Prints Look*）、Felix Brunner 所著《版画工艺手册》（*A Handbook of Graphic Reproduction Processes*）和 Paul Goldman 所著《走近版画、素描和水彩画》（*Looking at Prints, Drawings and Watercolours*）等。

## A

### Abrasion 磨损

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](#).

纸张表面被坚硬、粗糙或带粘性的物体摩擦导致的损坏。磨损可能是意外、疏忽或故意造成的，如表面清洁导致的磨损。磨损在纸张表面的具体表现为：失去光泽、起毛、凹凸不平、出现划痕。参见 AIC Lexicon 中的磨损（[abrasion](#)）。

### Accretion 附着物

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](#).

附着在纸质载体上的异物，通常只附着在载体表面而未嵌入其中。附着物可能造成污渍，或使载体产生平面变形。常见附着物包括霉菌、食物残渣、昆虫或啮齿动物的排泄物等。参见 AIC Lexicon 中的附着物（[accretion](#)）。

### Acid-free 无酸

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

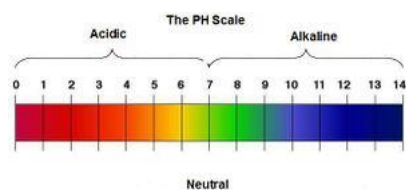
酸碱值（pH）呈中性或碱性的状态。常用于形容保存艺术品或文物的纸制品的性质。

### 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.

酸碱值（pH）小于 7 及相关状态。纯纤维素本身略呈酸性，但其所处环境中的“BPG Glossary of Terms”, Book and Paper Group Wiki, published by the American Institute for Conservation. Translated in October 2020 by Lydia Lyu, Daran Qin, Hsin-Chen Tsai and Hester Yip . Reviewed by Yuhui Liu.

光照、氧气、气体污染物以及酸性材料会使其酸碱值进一步降低，最终导致纸张强度和韧性下降，有时也会发生变色。



pH scale

pH 标度

## 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](#).

酸碱值（pH）小于 7 的化学状态。酸碱值（pH）是氢离子浓度的常用对数负值（ $\text{pH} = -\lg[\text{H}^+]$ ）。酸是酸碱值（pH）小于 7 的化学物质，可以与碱发生中和反应。当有水分存在时，酸会引发纤维素分子酸性水解，使其长链分解为短链，从而导致纸张降解，纸张强度降低及脆化。参见 AIC Lexicon 中的酸性（[acidity](#)）。

## Adherend 被粘物

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

被胶粘剂粘合的物体或表面。

## Adhesive 胶粘剂

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. 通过粘附力将表面连接在一起的物质。胶粘剂包括淀粉、树胶、蛋白质、天然“BPG Glossary of Terms”, Book and Paper Group Wiki, published by the American Institute for Conservation. Translated in October 2020 by Lydia Lyu, Daran Qin, Hsin-Chen Tsai and Hester Yip. Reviewed by Yuhui Liu.

然橡胶、虫胶及人工合成材料。每一种胶粘剂都具有不同的使用性能和化学特性。

2. “能够通过表面粘附作用将材料连接在一起的物质。”（Skeist 1977）

### **Alkaline, alkalinity 碱性的，碱性**

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](#).

酸碱值（pH）大于 7 的化学状态。酸碱值（pH）是氢离子浓度的常用对数负值（ $\text{pH} = -\lg[\text{H}^+]$ ）。钙盐或镁盐等碱性化合物可以通过中和酸性的方式保护纸张中的纤维素免遭酸性降解。碱性溶液可以使纤维素溶胀，从而有助于释放出纸张中的污渍和变色物质。然而，强碱会导致“剥皮反应<sup>1</sup>”，使纤维素聚合链结构降解。一些着色剂对酸碱度敏感，遇碱可能发生变色或脱色。纸张的酸碱值和碱储量也会影响其物理特性和长期强度。参见 AIC Lexicon 中的碱性（[alkaline](#)）。

### **Alkaline reserve 碱储备**

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.

在造纸或修护处理过程中加入纸张中的钙、镁碱土金属盐，如碳酸钙、碳酸镁等。碳酸钙和碳酸镁在中和酸性的过程中被消耗。只要有足量的、未反应的碱储备存在于纸张当中，就可以在未来中和酸性，从而延长纸张寿命。

### **Animal glue 动物胶**

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

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<sup>1</sup> 译者注：指纤维素的  $\beta$ -消除反应（ $\beta$ -elimination）。

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animals.

一种不纯的、棕色的蛋白质类胶粘剂，由动物的蹄和软骨制成<sup>1</sup>。

### **Archicarp (mold) 产囊体（霉菌）**

The initial stage of [fructification](#).

子实体的原始阶段。

### **Asexual reproduction (mold) 无性生殖（霉菌）**

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.

不涉及核配及减数分裂的生殖方式。通常来说，无性生殖是物种繁殖最重要的方式，因其产生更多新个体，且在一季内可以重复多次，而很多真菌的有性生殖阶段一年只有一次。

### **Attachments 附属物**

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

粘附在直接载体局部、属于文物组成部分的物品或材料，如标签、拼贴物等。

### **Auxiliary Support 辅助载体**

See [support, auxiliary](#).

参见辅助载体（[support, auxiliary](#)）。

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<sup>1</sup> 译者注：由动物其他组织制成的胶，如动物皮制成的皮胶（hide glue）、鱼鳔制成的鱼鳔胶（isinglass）等在修护中也经常使用。

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## B

### Backing 背衬

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.

局部或整体粘贴于直接载体背后的材料。载体可能原本带有背衬，也可能为后来添加。

### Binder 粘料<sup>1</sup>

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](#).

颜料或其他媒材中用于聚合色料颗粒或染料，并将媒材粘附于载体之上的物质。也称调色剂（medium）。

### Blanching 泛白

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](#).

粘料局部发生非预期的发白现象，可能是受潮气影响，或因溶剂快速挥发造成局部冷却、凝结所致。也称漆层泛白（bloom），特指出现在清漆上的此类现象。参见 AIC Lexicon 中的泛白（[blanching](#)）。

### Bleeding 洇色

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](#).

色牢度较差的着色剂发生物理迁移，使得着色处模糊不清或边缘呈羽状晕开的

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<sup>1</sup> 译者注：艺术领域习惯称为“粘合剂”“胶料”等，为与“胶粘剂（adhesive）”等区别，此术语表借鉴胶粘剂行业中“粘料（binder）”（胶粘剂配方中主要起粘合作用的物质）的用法，译为“粘料”。参见《胶粘剂术语》（GB/T 2943—2008）。

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现象，多发生在遇湿时；着色剂可能向边缘以外晕开，也可能渗透至载体背面，渗透至背面时也称渗色（sinking）。参见 AIC Lexicon 中的涸色（[bleeding](#)）。

### **Blocking 粘连**

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. 书页、纸沓等相邻纸页之间发生非预期的粘着；多因纸页（一页或多页）带有胶粘剂并在其尚有粘性时受压所致。

2. “材料内相邻层间发生非预期的粘着，如在保存或使用过程中受到一定压力所致” 美国材料与试验协会（ASTM）引自 Skeist（1977）。

### **Bloom 漆层泛白**

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现不透明或白色浑浊的现象；可能与漆膜吸收潮气有关。参见 AIC Lexicon 中的漆层泛白（[bloom](#)）。

### **Bond strength 胶合强度**

An expression, usually in units, which relates relative strength of an [adhesive](#)/adhered bond.

形容胶粘剂或粘合的相对强度，多用计量单位表示。

### **Break(s) 断裂**

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](#) or [cuts](#).

纸质载体物理脆弱处发生纤维断裂的现象，通常因将脆弱载体弯曲持拿或反复“BPG Glossary of Terms”, Book and Paper Group Wiki, published by the American Institute for Conservation. Translated in October 2020 by Lydia Lyu, Daran Qin, Hsin-Chen Tsai and Hester Yip. Reviewed by Yuhui Liu.

折叠所致；有别于撕裂（tearing）和割口（cutting）。

### **Buckling 皱曲**

A random deformation in plane, usually concave and convex in appearance. See also [cockling](#).

一种无规则的平面变形，多表现为凹凸不平。参见起皱（cockling）。

### **Budding (mold) 出芽生殖（霉菌）**

A form of [asexual reproduction](#) in which the [somatic](#) cells each bud, producing a new individual.

一种无性生殖方式，即体细胞上长出芽体，形成一个新的个体。

### **Buffer 缓冲**

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. 一种由离子及酸或碱组成的溶液，能够抵消外加酸、碱的影响，将酸碱度维持在某个几乎恒定的值。在文物修护领域，缓冲有时被误用于指代碱储备，但在这种语境下最好避免使用“缓冲”，而应将添加的此类物质称为“碱储备”。不过以前也确实曾将含有碱储备的卡纸板（matboard）和纸制品称为缓冲纸板和缓冲纸。

2. 形容某些材料所具有的减缓突然震动的效果。在谈及艺术品的环境条件时，通过设计、构造合适的包装或存放方式，可以对温度、相对湿度或震动的突然变化形成一定缓冲。

## **Bulge 凸起**

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

一种表现为明显上凸的平面变形或隆起现象。

## **Burn 灼伤**

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

因热、火或某些化学反应发生暗化、焦糊、脆化或损毁的现象。

## **Burnished 磨光**

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](#).

纸材表面因摩擦或打磨变得光亮且（或）平滑；可能为意外形成，也可能是特意进行的处理。参见 AIC Lexicon 中的磨光（[burnishing](#)）。

## **C**

### **Calender 压光**

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](#).

造纸或纺织时，以一组平滑的金属滚筒对纸张或织物进行滚压，使其表面光滑的过程。参见 AIC Lexicon 中的“压光的（[calendered](#)）”。

### **Card 卡纸**

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

一种重量中等、质地硬挺的纸质载体；制造过程中通常经过压光处理，因此表面较为光滑。

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## Cellulose 纤维素

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

一种存在于植物细胞壁中的长链糖类聚合物，是纸张的基本成分。

## Cleavage 剥离

Separation or [splitting](#) between layers of [media](#), for example, cleavage of paint from a [support](#). See also [flaking](#) and [cleavage](#) in the [AIC Lexicon](#).

媒材层之间分离或开裂的现象，如颜料与载体剥离。参见 AIC Lexicon 中的剥落（[flaking](#)）和剥离（[cleavage](#)）。

## Coating 涂料/涂布

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.

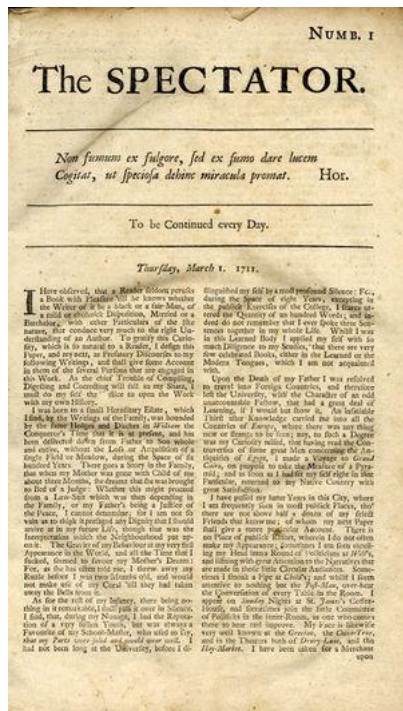
1. 涂料：造纸时施加于纸张表面的材料，能够改变纸张表面特性、提高纸张使用性能。
2. 涂布：在加固、固定、施胶、上清漆等修复处理中，将材料施加于纸质载体和（或）媒材表面的步骤。
3. 涂布：将材料施加于纸质载体和（或）媒材表面，以改变其视觉效果或使用性能的处理；可能是创作的一部分，也可能为后来施加。

## Cockling 起皱

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 "BPG Glossary of Terms", Book and Paper Group Wiki, published by the American Institute for Conservation. Translated in October 2020 by Lydia Lyu, Daran Qin, Hsin-Chen Tsai and Hester Yip . Reviewed by Yuhui Liu.

the [AIC Lexicon](#).

平面载体（通常为纸张）的一种变形现象，其特征为如涟漪般凹凸变形重复交替，多呈平行脊状。参见 AIC Lexicon 中的起皱（[cockling](#)）。



Example of cockling on a newspaper

报纸起皱的例子

## Cohesion 内聚力

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

材料在应力作用下维持一体的能力。

## Collector's mark 收藏者标志

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.

一种表征所有权或出处的识别性标志，多为涂染、压印、打孔形成的小戳章，也有其他方式形成的标记。

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### **Colloid, protective** 保护胶体

“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，通过在悬浮液的分散相颗粒表面形成薄膜以避免其发生聚结的物质” ([Hawley 1977](#))。

### **Colony (mold)** 菌落（霉菌）

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](#).

紧密生活在一起的同一种群的群体；在真菌界，指由单一孢子长出的无数菌丝，通常形成圆形或球状的菌体。

### **Compensation** 补全缺失

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](#).

一种对载体和（或）媒材缺失处进行部分或全面补偿的修复技术，以提供视觉连续性，有时也为了强化其物理结构。参见 [AIC Lexicon](#) 中的补全缺失（[compensation](#)）。

### **Conidiophore (mold)** 分生孢子梗（霉菌）

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

营养菌丝上分化出的简单或分枝的菌丝，在其顶端或侧面有一个或多个产分生孢子细胞。

### **Conidium (mold)** 分生孢子（霉菌）

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

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（复数形式：*conidia*）不能自主移动、由空气传播的无性孢子，通常由产分生孢子细胞顶端或侧面产生。

### **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.

通过注入胶粘剂，或加热、加压、施加溶剂和（或）胶粘剂的方法，将剥落、开裂和（或）粉状的媒材重新附着或固定于载体之上。

### **Contact adhesive 接触型胶粘剂**

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

建筑行业中制造胶合板、酚醛树脂塑料板（“富美家”（Formica））等层压材料时使用此类胶粘剂来粘合薄层。

### **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](#).

材料内单层或多层发生的物理性分离或断裂，常因机械应力或干燥时收缩造成。参见 AIC Lexicon 中的裂痕（[crack](#)）。

### **Crease 折皱**

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

纸张因折叠或挤压产生的线状或脊状印迹。参见 AIC Lexicon 中的折皱（[crease](#)）。



A crease in paper, image used with permission by the Fine Arts Conservancy.  
纸张的一处折皱。此图已获 Fine Arts Conservancy 授权使用

### **Creep, cold flow 蠕变，冷流**

The ability of a material to move under ambient conditions. This property is related to [glass transition temperature \(T<sub>g</sub>\)](#).

材料在一定环境条件下移动的能力，该特性与玻璃化转变温度（T<sub>g</sub>）相关。

### **Cryptogamic (mold) 隐花植物（霉菌）**

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

不产生花或种子，而是通过孢子进行繁殖的植物。

### **Cut 割口**

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

纸材被尖锐器具破坏所形成的边缘锋利的断裂。

## **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.

一种颜色发生改变、较原貌更暗沉的现象；可能因为与劣质材料接触，和（或）暴露在有害的环境条件下而导致。暗化可能出现在局部或整体。

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Drawing with lead white darkening

素描作品上铅白的暗化

## Deacidification 脱酸

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](#).

将酸性纸的 pH 提高至 7（中性）或 7 以上（碱性）的处理步骤。脱酸可以使用水性或非水性的碱性溶液或悬浮液进行浸泡或喷涂，也可以在真空箱中将碱土盐沉积在酸性纸上<sup>1</sup>。如果采取碱性溶液浸泡的方式进行脱酸，则可能同时可以移除纸张中的可溶酸性物质、降解产物和变色物质。此步骤也称为中和或碱化。参见 AIC Lexicon 中的酸性（[acidity](#)）、碱性（[alkalinity](#)）和脱酸（[deacidification](#)）。

## Deckle edge（手工纸的）毛边

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.

纸张边缘纤维堆积较薄且不均匀的状态。毛边的形成是由于手工纸制造过程中，抄纸模具的定纸框（[deckle](#)）边沿处纤维堆积较少所致；有的机制纸上也会仿

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<sup>1</sup> 译者注：一种干性脱酸方法，需要配合后续步骤（如加湿等）才能完成脱酸。参见 Hubbe, Martin A, et al. 2017. Deacidification of Acidic Books and Paper by Means of Non-aqueous Dispersions of Alkaline Particles: A Review Focusing on Completeness of the Reaction. *Bioresources* 12(2), 4410-4477.

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制这种毛边。

### **Degradation, biological** 生物性劣化

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

由霉菌、昆虫、鼠类等生物因素造成的劣化。

### **Degradation, chemical** 化学性劣化

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.

由直接载体和（或）媒材，以及其他化学物质（如大气污染物、生产制造的残留物和低品质的材料）之间的化学反应所造成的劣化。

### **Degradation, physical** 物理性劣化

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

由磨损、撕裂、使用、持拿、移动等物理因素造成的劣化。

### **Deionized water** 去离子水

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](#).

一种已去除了离子的净化水；水中的可溶性化学物质溶解后电离出的离子，在通过一个或多个去离子柱（其中注有可去除离子的化合物）后被去除。去离子柱无法去除水中的固体粒子，因此还需要使用针对微粒的滤芯进行过滤。大部

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分被去离子柱去除的离子对纸张是有害的，如铁离子和铜离子；但对纸张有益的钙离子也会被去除，因此有时会向去离子水中再加入钙离子。与新制得的蒸馏水相比，去离子水不是无菌的。参见 AIC Lexicon 中的蒸馏水（[distilled water](#)）和去离子水（[deionized water](#)）。

## **Delaminate 分层**

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

由多层结构组成的载体或表面发生层间分离的现象。参见 AIC Lexicon 中的分层（[delaminating](#)）。

## **Desiccated 脱水**

State characterized by near or total loss of moisture content.

几乎或完全失去水分的状态。

## **Destructive analysis 有损分析**

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

检测过程中需要消耗样品的一类分析方法。

## **Diffuse 散状（污渍）**

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

形容污渍没有明显边缘或界线。

## **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，习惯上按照高、宽、深的顺序进行记录；如果部分遗失或载体不

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规则，一般记录最大尺寸并附注测量部位。

### **Dimpling 凹陷**

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

纸质载体轻微下凹，常出现在直接载体部分粘附于间接载体上时。

### **Discoloration 变色/变色物质**

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. 变色：文物原本颜色发生改变。参见 AIC Lexicon 中的变色（[discoloration](#)）。
2. 变色物质：纸张中导致颜色发生改变的化学或劣化副产物。

### **Discrete 点状（污渍）**

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

形容污渍有明显边缘或界线。

### **Distilled water 蒸馏水**

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](#).

经蒸馏净化过的水；水加热至沸腾，形成的水蒸气通过蒸馏柱被冷却、凝结，并被收集起来。蒸馏过程中，溶于水中的离子和颗粒都被去除；新制得的蒸馏水是无菌的。参见 AIC Lexicon 中的蒸馏水（[distilled water](#)）。

### **Distortion 变形**

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

载体和（或）媒材平面的形态改变。参见 AIC Lexicon 中的变形（[distortion](#)）。

### Dog-eared 折角

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

纸质载体边角处因一次或多次弯折所造成的折皱。

### Draw 角波纹

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](#).

通常发生在载体边角处的平面变形；将直接载体的边角粘贴在间接载体上造成的波浪状起伏。该方式使得直接载体遇相对湿度波动时无法自由伸胀和收缩。

### Dry cleaning 干式清洁

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](#).

使用橡皮清除未嵌入或浮于文物表面的灰尘或油垢，有别于使用水或溶剂的清洁方法；所使用的橡皮包括：乙烯基橡皮（vinyl eraser）（磨碎或块状）、可塑橡皮（kneaded eraser）、橡胶橡皮（rubber eraser）或美术橡皮（gum eraser）。干式清洁也可以使用笔刷、布或除尘吹气球进行<sup>1</sup>，也称为表面清洁。参见 AIC Lexicon 中的干式清洁（[dry cleaning](#)）。

## E

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<sup>1</sup> 译者注：天然橡胶海绵（natural rubber sponge）也较常用。

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## **Efflorescence 盐害**

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](#).

从材料内部溶解、外移并析出盐的现象。这些盐在表面呈现为细小晶体，或白色粉状或硬壳状的沉积物。参见 AIC Lexicon 中的盐害（[efflorescence](#)）。

## **Elastomer 弹性体**

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

一种能够在室温下变形且在同等条件下恢复原状的物质；在变形和复原的过程中，该物质的性质不发生改变。

## **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](#).

形容纸张耐折度低，或折叠时容易发生断裂的状态；脆化与造纸过程中或制造后纸张受到的酸、氧气、光、热、化学药剂残留等不良影响有关。参见脱水（[desiccated](#)）及 AIC Lexicon 中的脆化（[embrittlement](#)）。

## **Encapsulate 封装**

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](#).

在纸页上下各加一层辅助载体（通常是透明的）并将辅助载体的边缘密封起来以形成一个封闭环境。目前较常用于纸质文物的辅助载体为聚对苯二甲酸乙二醇酯（PET），这是一种耐用、柔韧，适宜长期保存的塑料薄膜，在美国其产品名 Du-Pont Mylar Type D 更为人所知。封装时，边缘密封方法包括加热、超声波、

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3M 415 双面胶带粘合或机器缝合。参见 AIC Lexicon 中的封装 ([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.

由活的生物体产生的一种复合蛋白质，在特定化学反应中可作为催化剂，引发或加速反应，如分解或溶解淀粉（淀粉酶）、蛋白质（蛋白酶）或脂肪（脂肪酶）等。酶只催化化学反应，在反应中没有被消耗，因此只需要非常少量。酶活化通常需要水分，且理论上残留的酶接触水分会再次活化。因此，在使用酶处理文物之后，应尽可能地用水彻底冲洗，并且建议添加“灭活”步骤，即通过溶剂、加热等方式使残留的酶变性。

### **Eukaryotic (mold) 真核的（霉菌）**

Any organism or cell with a structurally discrete nucleus.

结构上具有独立细胞核的生物体或细胞。

### **Extender 增量剂**

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

使用胶粘剂时，用来增加胶粘剂体积的物质，如碳酸钙、氢氧化铝等。

## **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

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[fading](#) in the [AIC Lexicon](#).

色料或染料颜色发生改变的现象；通常是由光照引起，有时也可能因酸碱度变化或与化学试剂、污染物接触造成。参见 AIC Lexicon 中的褪色（[fading](#)）。

### **False margin 假边**

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.

粘贴在直接载体边缘处的纸边<sup>1</sup>。或在直接载体各边分别粘贴纸条，或将整张纸挖空成框后再粘贴于直接载体的边缘。

### **Feather, feathering 晕色**

See [bleeding](#).

参见洇色（bleeding）。

### **Fill 补缺**

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.

对缺失处进行填补的修复技术，具体方法包括：使用性能相近且稳定的纸张进行嵌补、使用纸浆进行填充、直接在背面整托等。补缺可以作为稳定性修复处理和（或）复原性修复处理。

### **Fission (mold) 分裂生殖（霉菌）**

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

一种无性生殖方式，即体细胞分裂形成多个子细胞，并分别发育成为新个体的过程。

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<sup>1</sup> 译者注：用以延伸或加宽原边。

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## Fixative 固色剂

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.

修复处理中用于固定可溶性或粉状媒材的涂层，以避免媒材发生洇色或移染。

## Flaking 剥落

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](#).

媒材粘合性能失效或经受物理加压之后，色料和粘料发生起翘、（与载体）分离的现象。剥落常导致颜料缺失。参见 AIC Lexicon 中的剥落（[flaking](#)）。



Flaking pigment

色料剥落

## Fluorescence 荧光

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](#).

物体经某种波长的光源（如紫外灯）照射，发出另一种波长的光（通常为可见光）的现象；发出的光也称为荧光。文物修护检查时，使用紫外灯（也称为黑光灯）进行照射，通过形成的特征荧光来辨识不同材料，如铁和鞣酸铁墨水（铁吸收紫外线因此呈黑色）、油类、清漆、蛋白质类胶和施胶剂、某些色料

或染料、霉菌和褐斑等。

### **Flyspeck 蝇粪斑**

A dark brown or black [accretion](#) of fecal matter produced by insects. Flyspecks appear as 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.

昆虫排泄物形成的小而圆凸的深褐色或黑色附着物，多聚集成堆。蝇粪斑呈酸性，对载体造成的污渍、劣化等损害通常是不可逆的。

### **Fold 折叠**

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

纸质载体的一部分重叠于自身之上的现象。折叠不一定引起折皱。

### **Footcandle 英尺烛光**

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](#).

光照强度的英制单位，指一根蜡烛在距离一英尺处所产生的光照强度。光敏性媒材和纸张的建议光照强度一般为 5~10 英尺烛光。参见勒克斯（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](#).

纸张上的一种红褐色斑点，与霉菌或金属杂质有关。褐斑尺寸各异；呈圆形、片状或点状；有时中心较边缘颜色更深。紫外灯下检查时，霉菌造成的褐斑发出明亮荧光，而铁含量高的褐斑会吸收紫外线，没有荧光反应，呈黑色。参见

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AIC Lexicon 中的褐斑（[foxing](#)）。



Foxing on paper

纸上的褐斑

## Fragmentation (mold) 断裂生殖（霉菌）

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

一种无性生殖方式，即体细胞断裂形成多个片段，每个片段发育成一个新的个体的过程。

## Frass 蛀屑

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

动物或昆虫进食时咀嚼掉落的碎屑。参见 AIC Lexicon 中的蛀屑（[frass](#)）。

## Friable 粉状

Nature of a material characterized by a loosely bound powdery state. Some [media](#) are friable by nature including fabricated and natural chalks and charcoal. Friable states

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may result from deterioration or [desiccation](#) of [binder](#). Also see [powdering](#) and [friability](#) in the [AIC Lexicon](#).

材料结构疏松呈粉末状的性质。人造或天然的粉笔、炭笔等媒材本身即呈粉状；媒材中粘料的劣化或干燥也会导致其成粉状。参见粉化（[powdering](#)）和 AIC Lexicon 中的易碎（[friability](#)）。

### **Fructification (mold) 子实体（霉菌）**

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

所有含有或产生孢子的复杂真菌结构。

## **G**

### **Gamete (mold) 配子（霉菌）**

(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.

（复数形式：*gametes*）经分化形成的（雄性或雌性）生殖细胞；可与另一配子结合形成合子，从而孕育出新的个体。

### **Gel 凝胶**

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

“一种拥有固体网状结构的半固体系统，其网状结构中包裹着液体”（[Skeist 1977](#)）。

### **Glass Transition Temperature (Tg) 玻璃化转变温度（Tg）**

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](#)).

“一种无定形材料（如玻璃或高分子聚合物）由较脆的玻璃态转变为塑性态时

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的温度。许多高分子聚合物如丙烯酸及其衍生物均有此转变温度，其数值与酯基中的碳原子数量有关”（Hawley 1977）。

### **Glazing 透明板**

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

装框中使用的具有保护性的透明材料，如玻璃、聚碳酸酯及亚克力板。

### **Gloss 光泽**

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

形容物体表面光亮、平滑的特性。

### **Gouge 凿痕**

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](#).

载体和（或）媒材受到的一种物理损伤，表现为不相连的凹痕，常伴随有表面点状或线状的破坏。凿痕通常是由于表面受到工具或玻璃碎片等的突然冲击而造成的。参见 AIC Lexicon 中的凿痕（[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.

含有油性成分的物质，与载体和（或）媒材接触时会渗透、留下污渍，并（或）影响其视觉美感。

### **Grime 油垢**

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

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[Lexicon](#).

嵌入或附着于文物表面的油性污垢。参见 AIC Lexicon 中的油垢（[grime](#)）。

## **Gum 树胶**

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

某些植物分泌的具有粘性的天然物质，可用作粘料及胶粘剂。

## **H**

### **Handling dents 不当持拿的凹痕**

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

纸质载体上弧形的短小折皱，通常为不当持拿文物所致。

### **Handmade paper 手工纸**

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.

使用传统造纸方法制成的纸张。由抄纸工将纸模浸入纸浆桶内，捞起的纸浆经排出水分后在纸模上形成一层相互缠结的植物纤维，再经干燥即成为一张手工纸。

### **Heat-set tissue 热粘纸**

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.

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一种带有胶粘剂涂层的薄纸，加热（如使用手持电熨斗）可活化其粘性，继而轻压即可粘贴。热粘纸是一种有别于传统的补裂方法，经美国国会图书馆普及、推广，原配方是在 Barcham Green 镜头纸上涂以 Rhoplex AC-73 及 Plextol B-500 两种丙烯酸胶粘剂，其中所使用的纸张和胶粘剂都较稳定且具有良好的可逆性，又称为“美国国会图书馆热粘纸”。

### Hinge 合页纸片

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.

将纸质文物固定在裱板或夹裱上的纸片，用纸、日本纸、亚麻胶带等折叠而成；纸片的一部分粘于文物的背面边缘，其余部分粘在裱板或夹裱的表面。这种固定方式既能提供良好的结构性支撑，也可保证在需要时能够将文物安全、简便地移除。

### Hole 孔洞

See [loss](#).

参见缺失（loss）。

### Humidify 润潮

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.

一种以水雾、喷淋或水蒸气等方式将水分引入纸质载体的修复步骤，目的是使纸张的纤维膨胀，破坏并重组纤维分子间的氢键，从而使纤维重新排列。

### Hyaline (mold) 透明（霉菌）

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

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形容无色、透明的菌丝。

### **Hypha (mold) 菌丝（霉菌）**

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

（复数形式：*hyphae*）大部分真菌的结构单位，一种管状的细丝。

## I

### **Imbedded 嵌埋**

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

形容某一异物被有意或无意地压入载体且无法移除的物理状态。

### **Imperfect stage (mold) 不完全阶段（霉菌）**

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

真菌的无性生殖（通常为分生孢子）阶段。

### **Incident light 入射光**

Light falling onto a surface.

照射在物体表面的光。

### **Inclusion 夹杂物**

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

纸质载体或其他载体内夹杂的异物；通常为生产制造过程中无意加入。

## Infrared (IR) radiation 红外辐射 (IR)

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.

电磁波谱中位于可见光红光以下<sup>1</sup>的部分，肉眼不可见，被物体表面吸收后导致物体温度升高。通常情况下红外辐射对于可见度无益，并会产生不需要的热效应，但当文物修护需要确认厚涂颜料层下的碳基底稿时可以使用红外线进行检视。作为一种长波辐射，红外线可以穿透肉眼看来不透明的颜料层；照射至颜料层下方碳基底稿的红外线被吸收，而照射至下方白色底料层的红外线被反射回来；这种吸收与反射的区别可以在屏幕上显现并以相机捕捉，从而揭示出碳基底稿。

## 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](#).

一种对媒材（有时也包括载体）缺失处进行补充，以提供视觉连续性的修复技术。各种绘画媒材皆可能用于全色。参见 AIC Lexicon 中的全色（[inpainting](#)）。

## Inscriptions 题识

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

文物上原有或后加的、含有信息的标识或书写。

## Insect damage 虫害

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<sup>1</sup> 译者注：频率低于红光。

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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](#).

昆虫接触载体和（或）媒材所造成的物理性损害；可能表现为表面薄化、缺失、蝇粪斑附着等。

## Insert 嵌补

A technique used to fill a [loss](#) in a paper [support](#), in which a similar weight paper or paper [laminate](#) 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.

一种填补纸质载体缺失的修复技术，将相似厚度的单层或多层纸按照缺失处的轮廓进行修整，嵌补纸边缘通常作斜坡状并稍搭接至原作缺失边缘，以使两者粘合牢固。有时嵌补纸并非直接粘贴在原作上，而是固定在作品之后夹裱背板的相应位置。

## J

### Japanese (tissue) paper 日本（薄）纸

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.

一种以日本传统造纸纤维楮皮（*kozo*）、三桠皮（*mitsumata*）或雁皮（*gampi*）为原料，使用日本传统手工造纸技术（有时也使用机器）制造的纸材。由于造纸原料纤维很长，即使非常轻薄的日本纸也具有很好的强度（撕裂强度）；而且通常能够在老化过程中保持其强度。日本纸可能用作东西方艺术创作的载体，或者作为修护材料。日本纸在修护处理中的评价很高，因其轻薄、半透明，使得修护处不太显眼，同时其在老化过程中保有的强度和稳定性能够为文物提供长期支撑。

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## K

### **Karyogamy (mold) 核配（霉菌）**

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

有性生殖中两个细胞核融合的过程。

## L

### **Lacuna 缺失**

See [loss](#).

参见缺失（loss）。

### **Laid paper 直纹纸**

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.

在斜射光和透射光下厚度分布呈现网格状的纸张。网格由横纹和直纹组成，横纹比直纹的间距更大，直纹间距很小并与横纹垂直。真正的直纹纸是手工制造的，但是机制纸生产过程中，使用水印辊也可以形成类似横纹和直纹的压痕。西方纸的直纹由纸模表面紧密排列的铜线印出，横纹则来自纸模上的编线（编线用于保持纸模表面平整）。直纹与横纹相交处分布的纸纤维最少。

### **Laminate 层压（材料）**

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](#).

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不同材质的薄片平行叠放，并通过熔合或粘合制成的具有层状结构的整体。在纸质文物修护领域，层压可指代组成纸板或制作嵌补纸的多层纸结构。

## Lamination 塑封

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.

一种用于加固纸质文物的技术，即将一层或多层透明材质（通常为塑料）完全覆盖在纸质文物的正面和（或）背面。塑封可以使用塑料和专用胶粘剂；也可以使用热塑性材料，如醋酸纤维素，通过加热使其融合。19 世纪 30 年代，William Barrow 提出了醋酸纤维素塑封方法。在美国，绝大多数情况下使用醋酸纤维素塑封，在其他地方也使用过其他塑料。醋酸纤维素会降解，表现为塑料薄膜收缩，常伴有类似醋的刺激性气味。塑封会改变纸质文物的表面形貌，且通常难以去除，需要强溶剂和（或）加热才可以实现，但是该过程可能伤害纸质文物。一些新的方法，如使用聚酯材料进行封装或者日本托纸法，可以达到塑封的部分效果，而且可逆性较好。因此，以上定义的塑封方法已被摒弃。但在某些情况下，例如因火灾造成的极端损害，可以考虑使用热塑性胶粘剂及薄纸的现代塑封技术。

## Letterpress 铅字印刷

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.

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一种将单独的凸出字模按顺序排列在版框内的印刷方法。将纸张置于刷有油墨的印版上方并送入印刷机，油墨转移到纸上，留下文字印迹和压痕。铅字印刷品的特点是纸张正面墨字下凹，而且如果原貌保持完好，很容易看到并触摸到纸张背面的字迹压痕。

### **Light damage 光损伤**

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.

纸质载体和媒材由于（长期或高强度）暴露于可见光和紫外线辐射下而导致稳定性降低的现象。电磁波谱中的紫外线对纸张的损伤最为严重，但事实上所有波长的光都会对纸张造成损伤。光损伤是累积的，在间歇性暴露于光照之后，光损伤的影响在黑暗中仍可能延续。

### **Lignin 木质素**

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.

木本植物中联结长链纤维素分子的聚合物。在造纸过程中，植物结构被破坏，木质素变得不稳定，尤其是在暴露于光照或污染物时。含有木质素的纸和纸板在老化过程中会变色且酸性增强。

### **Liquid stain 水渍**

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

由水或潮气导致的污渍。水渍通常伴随有水渍线。参见水渍线（tideline）。

### **Loss 缺失**

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

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[loss](#) in the [AIC Lexicon](#).

载体和（或）媒材上物理地分离或遗失的区域。参见 [AIC Lexicon](#) 中的缺失（[loss](#)）。



Tears on the upper edge with a loss on the right edge, image courtesy of Fine Arts Conservancy  
上边缘有几处撕裂，右边缘有一处缺失。图像由 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](#).

光照强度的公制单位，约为 1 英尺烛光的 10 倍，因此建议光照强度为 50~100 勒克斯<sup>1</sup>。参见英尺烛光（[footcandle](#)）。

## M

### Mat 夹裱

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

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<sup>1</sup> 译者注：此处针对光敏性媒材和纸张。

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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.

从修护角度推荐使用的一种纸质文物硬质保护装具。由一种被称作卡纸板（matboard）的较硬纸板制成。夹裱有多种结构，最常见的结构由两块卡纸板组成，一块是正面的窗框，其上有一个“窗”或开口使纸质文物可见，另一块是背板，是一块与窗框外部尺寸相同的完整卡纸板。通常情况下，使用亚麻胶带沿着一整条长边将窗框和背板连接，使夹裱易于开合。夹裱的长宽应大于夹入其内的纸质文物，从而保护纸质文物的所有边缘。同理，窗框的厚度应大于纸质文物的最大厚度或最突出的部分，这样才可以完全保护文物表面，使其免遭接触或损害。卡纸板有不同的厚度：最常用于制作夹裱的是四层（4P）卡纸板；双层（2P）卡纸板制作的窗框更易于将文物和支撑物一并置入；八层（8P）或更厚的卡纸板制作的窗框则可用于保护较厚或起伏不平的纸质载体。纸质文物与夹裱连接的典型方式是使用合页纸片，但也可以使用纸张或聚酯材料折成护角，套在文物四角后粘贴于背板。

### Mat burn 夹裱印痕

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](#).

夹裱窗框使用的卡纸板含木质素时，因卡纸板中的酸性物质迁移，导致载体在窗框开口处形成的棕色线状污渍。也称为夹裱污渍。参见 AIC Lexicon 中的夹裱印痕（[mat burn](#)）。



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

夹裱印痕，图片来源于 AICCM 视觉词汇表：夹裱印痕（未注明日期）。网页链接：<http://www.aiccm.org.au/visual-glossary/mat-burn>

## Matte 哑光

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

表面没有光亮、反光或光泽的样态。

## Medium/media 调色剂/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：构成文物图像的材料。
2. 调色剂：在绘制图像的材料中用于聚合色料的粘料<sup>1</sup>。

## Meiosis (mold) 减数分裂（霉菌）

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

有性生殖中，细胞核连续分裂两次从而使染色体数目减半的分裂方式。

## Mend 补裂

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.

对撕裂或其他结构脆弱处进行物理加固的技术，通常是用胶粘剂将薄加固纸粘贴于纸质文物上。

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<sup>1</sup> 译者注：参见修护与艺术材料在线百科全书（CAMEO）中关于 medium 的相关解释：<http://cameo.mfa.org/wiki/Medium>

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## Mold 霉菌

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](#).

生长于某表面的颜色不一、形状和构造各异的真菌。通常在潮湿（相对湿度大于等于 60%）且空气不流通的条件下繁殖。霉菌对文物造成的损害包括污渍和强度降低。参见 AIC Lexicon 中的霉菌（[mold](#)）。



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

一本书封面上的霉菌。图像由 Irvington History Center 提供

## Morphology (mold) 形态学（霉菌）

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

生物学的一个分支，研究动植物的形态和结构。

## Motile (mold) 能动的（霉菌）

Capable of or exhibiting spontaneous motion.

有能力或展现出自发的移动。

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### **Mottled, mottling 斑驳**

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

载体和媒材上均可能出现的不均匀、呈弥散状的变色现象。

### **Mount 裱板**

[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](#).

由于保存或展示的需要，将直接载体的局部粘附于其上的辅助载体。也可以在裱板上添加窗框。在英国，这个词用以指代夹裱（mat）。

### **Mycelium (mold) 菌丝体（霉菌）**

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

（复数形式：*mycelia*）组成真菌原植体的大量菌丝。

## **N**

### **Newsprint 新闻纸**

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.

一种由未经纯化的木浆纤维制成的平滑轻质纸材。新闻纸为酸性纸，木质素含量高，这使得其性质很不稳定，随着时间的推移容易发生暗化，受到光照和污染物影响时尤甚。

### **Nonaqueous 非水性（处理）**

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

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使用除水之外的液态溶剂进行处理的方法。

### **Nondestructive analysis 无损分析**

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.

检测过程中不需要消耗样品的一类分析方法。无损分析包括取样分析和原位分析，取样分析中从文物上取得的样品没有被消耗，因此可重新放回文物或用于其他分析，而原位分析不需要取样，如某些 X 射线荧光分析。

### **Normal light 正射光**

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

与物体表面呈 90 度角垂直照射的光。

## **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](#).

纸质文物的镜像图像；或是由于媒材或粘料沾染至相邻纸张、玻璃、纸板或塑料薄膜导致，或是源于纸张或媒材中某些成分的化学迁移，如版画印墨中的油分或木质素形成的污渍。

## **P**

### **Paper 纸**

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

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employed in the manufacture.

将经过捶打的植物纤维的悬浮液在某一平面上沉积后形成的柔软载体。纸的主要成分是纤维素。纸的特性各不相同，取决于纤维的质量和化学稳定性，以及造纸过程中的添加物和制造方法等。

### **Papyrus 莎草纸**

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

将芦苇茎秆条平行、重叠排列制成的载体。

### **Parasite (mold) 寄生物（霉菌）**

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

寄居于另一生物的体表或体内，从而得以生存的植物或动物。

### **Parchment/vellum 羊皮纸/犊皮纸**

[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.

以某种动物皮为原料，经过去毛、（石灰水）浸泡、抻拉、刮削、绷干制成的载体。

### **Paste 浆糊**

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.

一种胶粘剂，将淀粉加水煮至形成粘稠的半透明白色悬浮液。使用纯净水制备且无添加剂的浆糊具有很好的耐老化性和可逆性。

### **Pasteboard 硬纸板**

Semi-rigid [support](#) consisting of several sheets of paper pasted or adhered together.

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由多层纸粘合形成的半硬质载体。

### **Perfect stage (mold) 完全阶段（霉菌）**

The [sexual](#) stage of a fungus.

真菌的有性生殖阶段。

### **Pigment 色料<sup>1</sup>**

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.

一种颗粒细腻的着色剂，其原料来源广泛，可以是无机物或有机物、天然产物或人工合成材料。色料不溶于与其混合的粘料，这使其区别于呈溶液态的染料。

### **Pith 通草纸**

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.

一种形似纸张、白色平滑的载体，将某些植物髓芯部位柔软的海绵状组织旋削为薄片制成。西方收藏中一些描绘中国人日常生活图景的纪念品即以此为载体。也被误称为米纸（rice paper）。

### **Plasmogamy (mold) 质配（霉菌）**

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

两个原生质体发生融合，使两个或多个细胞核同时出现在一个细胞内的过程；此为真菌有性生殖的第一个阶段。

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<sup>1</sup> 译者注：参见修护与艺术材料在线百科全书（CAMEO）中 pigment 的相关解释：

<http://cameo.mfa.org/wiki/Pigment>

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## Plasticizer 塑化剂

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.

室温下呈液态或软固态，能够使弹性体更柔软并与被粘表面更相容的材料。

## Platemark 版缘凹痕

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.

纸质载体通过印刷机时由印版形成的凹陷痕迹。印版多为正方形或长方形的铜版或锌版，边缘呈斜坡状，以免过于锋利造成纸张破裂。纸质载体如小于印版则不会形成版缘凹痕。

## Poultice 敷剂

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](#).

能够吸收水分或其他溶剂且形状可塑的一类物质，可将其敷于文物表面，令其缓慢释放溶剂，同时（或者）吸收溶剂以及溶剂中溶解的物质。将保有水分、溶剂或溶液的敷剂与表面紧密接触，可用于软化附着物或胶粘剂。此外敷剂也可以作为吸收体，通过毛细作用将溶解于溶剂中的物质从表面吸出。参见 AIC Lexicon 中的涂敷（[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.

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材料结构松散的物理状态。可用于描述媒材的固有性质（参见粉状（friable）），或用于形容此类劣化状况。

### **Prepared paper 预制纸<sup>1</sup>**

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](#).

表面涂覆混合了色料的白垩作为底料或涂层制成的纸质载体，用于施加特定媒材使其显色。

### **Pressure-sensitive adhesive 压敏胶粘剂**

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

不依赖于温度，通过指尖等轻微加压即可激活的一类胶粘剂。

### **Pressure-sensitive tape 压敏胶带**

See [tapes](#).

参见胶带（tapes）。

### **Primary support 直接载体**

See [support, primary](#).

参见直接载体（supports, primary）。

### **Primer 底胶**

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

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<sup>1</sup> 译者注：如金属针笔素描（metal point drawing）所使用的绘画载体。

参见（1）<https://www.nga.gov/exhibitions/2015/leonardo-to-jasper-johns.html>；（2）Sell, Stacey, et al. 2015. *Drawing in Silver and Gold: Leonardo to Jasper Johns*. Princeton University Press.

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涂布于胶带基材上，用于将胶粘剂胶体粘附到基材上的涂层。

### **Puncture** 穿刺

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](#).

载体和（或）媒材的一种结构损伤，通常因表面受到冲击所致，可能被穿透形成孔洞。参见缺失（loss）。

## Q

## R

### **Raking light** 斜射光

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](#).

光源位于载体一侧，使光线斜照在表面，产生对比分明的阴影，从而突出材料的纹理和平面变形。与正射光相区别。

### **Recto** 正面

The right hand side of a book opening<sup>1</sup>. By extension, the front face of a sheet of paper. The front face is also called the obverse.

书本打开时右侧的页面，也可引申为纸张的正面。纸张的正面也称为 obverse。

### **Relative humidity** 相对湿度

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

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<sup>1</sup> 译者注：此处指左翻书（或文字从左至右），对于右翻书（或文字从右至左）则指左侧的页面。

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temperature.

一定体积的空气所含有的水汽量相对于该温度下空气可含有的最大水汽量。用实际含有的水汽量除以该温度下可含有的最大水汽量，以百分比表示。

### **Repair 修补**

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

使破损文物的载体或媒材恢复结构稳定性和（或）视觉连续性的各种处理技术。

### **Residue 残留物**

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.

处理后残余的部分物质，为处理过程的副产物，而非有意留存。残留物通常指去除某种附着物后残留的物质。

### **Resizing 重新施胶**

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

以刷涂、喷雾或浸泡方式为载体补充施胶剂的修复处理技术。

### **Retouch 补色**

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

参见全色（[inpainting](#)）和 AIC Lexicon 中的补色（[retouching](#)）。

### **Retrogradation 凝沉**

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

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“淀粉浆糊在老化过程中其稠度（包括粘度、塑性及其他现象……）由低至高的转变”（Skeist 1977）。

## S

### **Saprophyte (mold) 腐生生物（霉菌）**

Any organism that lives on dead or decaying organic matter.

以死亡或腐烂有机物为生的生物。

### **Scratch 划痕**

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

细窄且边缘锋利的表面物理损伤。常伴有载体和（或）媒材的缺失。

### **Scratchboard 刮画板**

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.

一种坚硬的绘画载体，表面涂有类似白垩的白色地子，其上再局部或全部覆盖“印度墨”；刮划墨层时，会显现出下层地子的对比色。

### **Secondary support 间接载体**

See [supports, secondary](#).

参见间接载体（[supports, secondary](#)）。

### **Septum (mold) 隔膜（霉菌）**

(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

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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".

（复数形式：*septa*）将菌丝分隔成不同部分的组织。菌丝衰老时会产生更多隔膜。当菌丝中的一部分死亡时，其原生质会向生长端移动，并通常形成分隔死亡部分和存活部分的隔膜。原生质从菌丝的一部分移动到另一部分的过程中其浓度会改变，与此相关的隔膜称为“偶发隔膜”。

### **Sexual reproduction (mold) 有性生殖（霉菌）**

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".

与其他生物相同，真菌的有性生殖也包括两个相容细胞核的结合。结构较复杂的真菌在质配和核配之后，或早或晚地都会发生减数分裂。产生的孢子通常可以在长期休眠下存活，称为“休眠孢子”。

### **Silking 丝网加固**

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.

一种早期用于纸质文物整体修补和支撑的方式，即用浆糊将一层细蚕丝网粘贴于纸质文物背面（经常也粘贴于正面）。由于蚕丝的稳定性不如纸张，丝网劣化的速度比被保护的纸质文物本身更快，因此已被其他技术取代。

### **Size, sizing 施胶（剂）**

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.

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添加在纸张里的一类抗水材料；或在造纸过程加入纸浆中，或在纸张成形后涂施于表面。纸质文物修护处理中也可以将施胶剂涂施于纸张表面。施胶可以抑制纸张纤维吸收液体，使纸张不易受潮，避免墨水及水性媒材发生晕染。施胶所用物质包括明胶、明矾松香、甲基纤维素等。

### **Skinning** 表层剥离

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](#).

纸张的一种物理性损伤，表现为表面某一区域呈连续薄片状翘起<sup>1</sup>。参见 AIC Lexicon 中的表层剥离（[skinning](#)）。

### **Smudge** 污迹

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](#).

一种因粉状媒材移动，或其他表面或物体上的灰尘或油垢转移，而形成的斑痕或污渍，例如指印。通常情况下污迹是意外形成的，但也可能是故意造成。参见 AIC Lexicon 中的污迹（[smudge](#)）。

### **Solids content** 固体含量

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

胶粘剂中弹性体或合成聚合物的百分比含量。加入填料、色料、增粘剂及其他添加物会使固体含量降低。

### **Solubility** 溶解性

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

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<sup>1</sup>译者注：多指纸张表层在物理作用下（如从纸张表面揭取胶带时）被移去。

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[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.

水性或非水性溶剂将物质溶解、软化或溶胀的倾向。溶解可以是完全的，如盐类结晶完全消失在水中；也可以是一定程度的，如不易溶解的物质被溶胀或软化。在修复处理中，当需要移除诸如污渍、降解产物或胶粘剂时，物质的溶解性可能很有帮助；但当有脆弱媒材、涂层、收藏标记、注释等时，则可能导致问题，因为这些物质也会受到拟使用的溶剂的影响。因此，在使用任何溶剂进行处理之前，都必须进行溶解性测试并记录结果。

### **Soma (mold) 体细胞（霉菌）**

The body of an organism as distinguished from its reproductive organs or reproductive phase.

生物体中与生殖器官或生殖期无关的部分。

### **Somatic (mold) 体细胞的（霉菌）**

In plants, the vegetative phase, structure or function as distinguished from the reproductive.

植物中与生殖无关的营养期、结构或功能。

### **Split 开裂**

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](#).

载体的一种物理性损伤，由于载体在受到约束的情况下收缩，或是沿着先前受损脆弱的区域（如折痕处）破裂所致。开裂通常带有与撕裂一样的毛边。参见 AIC Lexicon 中的开裂（[split](#)）。

### **Spore (mold) 孢子（霉菌）**

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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.

一种微小的繁殖单元（有性或无性），可直接或在休眠后发育成新的个体。孢子的功能与种子相同，区别在于孢子不含已发育成形的胚。

### **Sporogenesis (mold) 孢子发生（霉菌）**

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

通过孢子进行繁殖，孢子形成的过程。

### **Spot test 局部测试**

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.

用水、溶剂或拟在修复处理中使用的其他材料在文物局部不显眼处进行测试，观察其对于文物的纸张、媒材、胶粘剂等产生的正面或负面影响。

### **Stain 污渍**

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

存在于载体纤维结构中的变色现象。参见 AIC Lexicon 中的污渍（[stain](#)）。



Staining on paper

纸上的污渍

## **Sterigma (mold) 小梗（霉菌）**

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

（复数形式：*sterigmata*）一种小菌丝分支或结构，用以支撑孢子囊、分生孢子或担孢子。

## **Substrate 基底**

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

亦称被粘物（adherend），被胶带粘贴的表面。

## **Superficial 表面的**

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

形容存留于载体或媒材的表面而非嵌入其中。

## **Supports 载体**

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.

文物修护师将载体细分为：直接承载图像的片材或表面（直接载体）、另外添加并可能粘附于前者的片材（间接载体），以及为前述二者提供进一步硬度支撑的额外材料（辅助载体）。所有纸张都有直接载体，但只有部分带有间接载体或辅助载体。

## **Support, primary 直接载体**

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  
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gives additional rigidity and support.

直接承载图像的片材或表面，通常是版画、素描或手稿所使用的纸张。直接载体可能只是单张纸，也可能粘贴在间接载体（另一片材或表面）上，以提供额外的硬度与支撑。

### **Support, secondary 间接载体**

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.

粘贴于直接载体上以提供额外硬度与支撑的附加材料，通常是纸张或织物。例如将小而薄的纸张粘贴于较厚较大纸张上的裱贴版画（*chine-collé*），或是裱贴在亚麻布上的地图或海报。

### **Support, auxiliary 辅助载体**

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.

可为承载图像的直接载体提供硬度与支撑的结构性材料，如活动型绷框、固定型绷框、夹裱等。

### **Surface cleaning 表面清洁**

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

参见干式清洁（[dry cleaning](#)）和 AIC Lexicon 中的表面清洁（[surface cleaning](#)）。

## **T**

### **Tack 粘性**

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.

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胶粘剂的相对粘性。胶粘剂的有效性通过测量被粘物与粘附之间的粘结强度进行评估；粘性是评估时测量的性质。

### **Tackifier 增粘剂**

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

用于调节胶粘剂粘性的一类添加物。在橡胶类胶粘剂中，几乎总是使用树脂作为增粘剂。

### **Tapa 楮皮布**

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.

一种通过捶打楮树内层树皮制成的与纸张类似的片料，此法系由太平洋群岛居民所创。

### **Tapes 胶带**

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.

制成带状并涂布有胶粘剂的一类材料，种类较多，纸质艺术品和文物上的胶带多为早期施加的裱托或修补材料。胶带通常包括纸张、布或塑料制成的基材以及涂布于其上的胶粘剂层。水溶胶带（[gummed tape](#)）的胶粘剂需要以水润潮后方具有粘性。压敏胶带使用天然或合成的类似橡胶的胶粘剂，其在室温下具有粘性，只需轻微施压即可粘贴。

### **Tape, Adhesive Transfer Gun (ATG) 无基材转移胶带**

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

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一种没有基材的胶粘剂薄膜，通过手持式胶枪将胶粘剂从有机硅防粘纸转移到待粘贴表面上。

### **Tape, archival 档案级胶带**

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.

被称为“档案级胶带”的各类产品所使用的胶粘剂较市售普通胶带更为稳定。由于可能会被误用滥用，通常不推荐用于纸质艺术品或文物。

### **Tape, cellophane tape 玻璃纸胶带**

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.

一种早期的压敏胶带（参见胶带（[tapes](#)）），使用玻璃纸（[cellophane](#)，一种由再生纤维素制成的带光泽的塑料）作为基材，其胶粘剂层不稳定，极易在纸张或其他表面形成油状变色污渍。

### **Tape, double-sided 双面胶带**

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](#).

一种在极薄的基材两面涂布以压敏胶粘剂的胶带。参见 3M 415 型双面胶带（3M 415 double-sided tape）。

### **Tape, glassine 半透明纸胶带**

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

一种早期的水溶胶带（参见胶带（[tapes](#)）），使用格拉辛纸（[glassine](#)，一种棕褐色带光泽的半透明纸）为基材。

### **Tape, linen 亚麻胶带**

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

一种以布作为基材的胶带，通常为水溶胶带（参见胶带（[tapes](#)）），但现在也有一些使用压敏胶粘剂。

### **Tape, Magic (Mending) (补裂用) 魔术胶带**

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.

一种以醋酸纤维素塑料为基材的胶带，表面为哑光而无光泽，使用丙烯酸胶粘剂，相比玻璃纸胶带不易发生变色。也称霜面胶带（[frosty tape](#)）。

### **Tape, masking 美纹纸胶带**

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.

一种以棕褐色皱纹纸为基材的压敏胶带（参见胶带（[tapes](#)））。美纹纸胶带是为临时使用而设计，如绘画前用于遮蔽部分区域，因此一般来说其性质并不稳定。

### **Tape, 3M type 415 double-sided 3M 415 型双面胶带**

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](#).

一种在极薄的基材两面涂布以压敏胶粘剂的胶带。这种胶带已成为胶带封装的推荐用品。

### **Tear 撕裂**

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 "BPG Glossary of Terms", Book and Paper Group Wiki, published by the American Institute for Conservation. Translated in October 2020 by Lydia Lyu, Daran Qin, Hsin-Chen Tsai and Hester Yip . Reviewed by Yuhui Liu.

a soft fibrous "feathered" edge, in distinction to a sharp cut edge. Also see [tear](#) in the [AIC Lexicon](#).

导致载体局部或整体呈线状或分叉状分离的物理损伤。撕裂边缘为柔软的纤维毛边，不同于锋利的割口边缘。参见 AIC Lexicon 中的撕裂 ([tear](#))。



Tear on a 19th century document

一份 19 世纪文件上的撕裂

## Tenting 起鼓

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

已经发生剥离的分层如帐篷般向上拱起，通常因直接载体收缩引起。

## Thallus (mold) 原植体（霉菌）

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

无茎、根、叶分化、相对简单的植物体；在真菌中指其营养体。

## Thermoplastic 热塑性塑料

“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](#).

“受热软化、冷却至室温时恢复原状的一类高聚物。天然材料中，生橡胶和多种蜡也具有此类性质，但该术语通常用于形容人工合成材料，如聚氯乙烯、线”BPG Glossary of Terms”, Book and Paper Group Wiki, published by the American Institute for Conservation. Translated in October 2020 by Lydia Lyu, Daran Qin, Hsin-Chen Tsai and Hester Yip . Reviewed by Yuhui Liu.

性聚乙烯、纤维素制品、丙烯酸树脂等”（Hawley 1977）。参见胶粘剂：丙烯酸树脂分散体（[Adhesives: Acrylic Resin Dispersions](#)）。

### **Thinning, thin spot 薄化，薄区**

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](#).

一种纸张纤维明显缺失的磨损状态，使得相应区域更为透光。可能与表层剥离有关。

### **Thixotropy 触变性**

“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](#)).

“某些胶态凝胶受到扰动（如摇晃或超声波振动）时发生液化，静置时又恢复凝胶态的性能”（Hawley 1977）。

### **Tideline 水渍线**

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](#).

液体干燥后溶解于其中的物质堆积在边界处形成的污渍，指比污渍其余区域颜色更深的清晰边缘。参见 AIC Lexicon 中的水渍线（[tideline](#)）。



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

纸上的水渍线。此图已获 Fine Arts Conservancies 授权使用

### **Transmitted light 透射光**

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.

光源位于载体下方或后方，光线可以透过纤维基质和媒材。这样的光源位置可用于观察纸张纤维的分布与密度、媒材、水印、横纹与直纹（参见直纹纸（[laid paper](#)））等。

## **U**

### **Undulation 波浪状**

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

呈凹凸状、平缓渐进式的平面变形。

### **Ultraviolet (UV) radiation 紫外辐射（UV）**

“BPG Glossary of Terms”, Book and Paper Group Wiki, published by the American Institute for Conservation. Translated in October 2020 by Lydia Lyu, Daran Qin, Hsin-Chen Tsai and Hester Yip . Reviewed by Yuhui Liu.

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](#).

电磁波谱中位于可见光紫光以上<sup>1</sup>的高能量波段。紫外辐射为人类肉眼不可见，因此称其为“光”并不正确。紫外线对于视觉没有用处，而且能够造成包括纤维素在内的很多有机材料的光化学降解，也会导致染料和色料褪色。因此应当对日光或者荧光灯、卤素灯等常见光源发出的光进行过滤，去除其中的紫外线，以避免暴露于光照下的艺术品或文物发生光化学损伤和褪色。紫外线通常缩写为UV。参见荧光（fluorescence）。

## V

### Verso 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.

书本打开时左侧的页面<sup>2</sup>，也可引申为纸张的背面。纸张的背面也称为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](#)).

“使橡胶与硫磺或其他合适试剂发生化学反应，以改变橡胶物理性能，使其塑性流动降低、表面粘性降低、抗张强度增加的过程”美国材料与试验协会（ASTM）（引自 Skeist 1973, 18）。

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<sup>1</sup> 译者注：频率高于紫光。

<sup>2</sup> 译者注：此处指左翻书（或文字从左至右），对于右翻书（或文字从右至左）则指右侧的页面。

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## 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.

将纸质文物浸入水中或令其完全湿透，以移除其中可溶性降解产物或变色物质，使文物恢复其柔韧性的修复处理步骤。

### Watermark 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.

通过缝制在纸模表面的图案线圈而呈现在纸张内的设计图样。由于相应区域纸张纤维堆积较少，因此可以在透射光和（或）斜射光下看到水印图案。机制纸制造过程中通过使用水印辊可以形成类似水印的印痕。化学水印则是将透明剂注入纸张载体制成。水印可用于辨别纸张的来源和年代。

### Wove paper 布纹纸

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.

使用纱网或平滑筛网制造出来的手工纸或机制纸。布纹纸纤维分布均匀、厚度一致；由于纱网等网状纹理转印，纸张可能隐约呈现类似织物的纹路。布纹纸于 1750 年前后传入西方。

### Wrinkle 褶皱

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

纸张的一种急剧变形，有棱角且不规则，通常伴随着纤维断裂。

**X**

**Y**

**Z**

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## **Further Reading** 延伸阅读

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Brunner, Felix, 1984. *A Handbook Of Graphic Reproduction Processes*. Stuttgart: Hatje u.a.

Goldman, Paul, 2006. *Looking At Prints, Drawings And Watercolours*. London: British Museum Press.

Ivins, William, 1987. *How Prints Look*. Boston: Beacon Press.

## **External Links** 外部链接

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[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

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## History of This Page 网页历史

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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，书籍与纸张专业组百科（BPG Wiki）协调员将纸张修护百科中的各种词汇表汇集在一起，创建了此页面。其中包括了“书面记录”和“胶粘剂”部分的词汇表。2019 年又增加了“去除合页纸片、胶带和胶粘剂”及“霉菌”部分的词汇表。2020 年，协调员在书籍与纸张专业组百科上去除了所有贡献者的姓名缩写，但在原来的《纸张修护目录》（PCC）相应章节中仍保留。关于书籍与纸张专业组百科和《纸张修护目录》的完整历史请参见“书籍与纸张专业组百科历史”页面。

### Paper Conservation Catalog (print edition 1984-1994)

#### 《纸张修护目录》（1984~1994 年印刷版）

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:

“书面记录”章节作为第 9 版《纸张修护目录》（1984~1994 年印刷版）的第 5 章，由以下成员创建于 1994 年：

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The [Adhesives](#) chapter was created in 1989 as [Chapter 46: Adhesives](#) of the 6th edition of the Paper Conservation Catalog, (print edition 1984-1994) by the following:

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