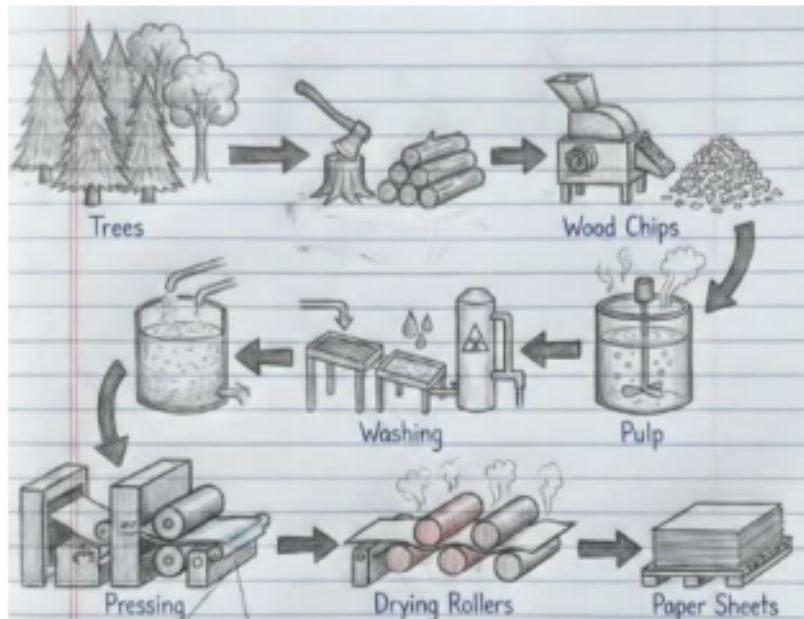


Paper & Board Lamp Project



Source/ origin

- First the logs are debarked, and chipped. Chemicals and pressure turns the chips into pulp (cellulose fibres). It can now be bleached or coloured.
- 'Sizing' is adding chemicals that make paper more absorbant for printing and photocopying. Kitchen roll has little sizing so that it can absorb spills.
- The pulp goes over a mesh conveyer belt to drain the water. 3 sets of rollers then squeeze any excess water out, dry the paper, and finally **calender rollers** give it a satin or matte finish.

Paper is a **renewable** resource. This means that when a tree is cut down, more can be grown. Some of the pros and cons of paper are shown below.

- Making it can release chemicals into atmosphere.
- In landfill, it produces methane and global warming.

- Will decompose if littered or in landfill.
- Can be recycled.
- Sustainable / renewable resource.

PAPERS

Measured by its weight in grams per square (GSM).

	Bleedproof is 70gsm. Ideal for using with marker pens.		Layout is 40-60gsm. It is semi translucent for sketching.
	Cartridge is 120-150gsm. Opaque and expensive. Used for sketching and watercolour.		Tracing paper is 10-120gsm. It is translucent for copying images.
	Grid is 80gsm. Used in Science/ Maths diagrams.		

BOARDS

Thickness is measured in microns. 1000 microns = 1mm

	Corrugated card is 1000-5000 microns. It is strong, easily printed on and impact resistant. Used for packaging boxes.		Foam board is 3-10mm thick. It is light and can fold so used in architecture models. But can crack under pressure.
	Duplex board is 200-500gsm. It has away coating and is cheap. Used for packaging.		Ink jet card is 120-360gsm. It holds images well so used for high quality photography.
	Foil lined board is 200-400gsm. Is water resistant and isolates well so is used for takeaway tubs.		Solid white board is 200-500gsm. It is stiff, holds colour well and folds easily. Used in cards and advertising