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**Glossary of terms for indirect
method electrostatic process
copying machines**

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Foreword

This translation has been made based on the original Japanese Industrial Standard revised by the Minister of Economy, Trade and Industry through deliberations at the Japanese Industrial Standards Committee as the result of proposal for revision of Japanese Industrial Standard submitted by Japan Business Machine and Information System Industries Association (JBMIA)/Japanese Standards Association (JSA) with the draft being attached, based on the provision of Article 12 Clause 1 of the Industrial Standardization Law applicable to the case of revision by the provision of Article 14.

Consequently **JIS B 0137:1985** is replaced with this Standard.

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Glossary of terms for indirect method electrostatic process copying machines

1 Scope This Japanese Industrial Standard specifies the glossary of terms and definitions for generally used indirect method electrostatic process copying machines.

2 Classification Terms are classified as shown below.

- a) **General name**
- b) **Parts**
- c) **Consumption goods**
- d) **Others**

The glossary of terms for diazo copying machine and direct method electrostatic process copying machine shall be described in Annex (informative).

3 Terms and definitions For the purposes of this Standard, the definitions given below apply.

English equivalent is shown as a reference.

a) General names

1) Specifications

No.	Term (Japanese character)	Reading	Definition	English equivalent (informative)
1001	複写機	HUKUSYA KI	a machine for copying documents, charts, etc.	copying machine
1002	静電複写機	SEIDEN HUKUSYA KI	a copying machine utilizing optical conductive property of semiconductor	electrostatic process copying machine
1003	間接静電複写機	KANSETU SEIDEN HUKUSYA KI	an electrostatic process copying machine which forms electrostatic latent image of original image on surface of photoreceptor which is electrostatically charged uniformly, makes it the master and forms visible image on paper	indirect method electrostatic process copying machine
1004	乾式間接静電複写機	KANSIKI KANSETU SEIDEN HUKUSYA KI	an indirect method electrostatic process copying machine to form visible image by using powdery developer	dry process indirect method electrostatic process copying machine
1005	アナログ複写機	ANAROGU HUKUSYA KI	a copying machine which makes electrostatic latent image of original image directly on photoreceptor through optic lens, and forms visible image	analog copier
1006	デジタル複写機	DEZITARU HUKUSYA KI	a copying machine which converts photographic image to electric (digital) signals firstly, makes electrostatic latent image with these signals, and forms visible image NOTE: See JIS X 6910.	digital copier
1007	カラー複写機	KARÂ HUKUSYA KI	a copying machine having colouring function not less than three primaries capable of obtaining colour image same as the original It is also called as full colour copying machine.	colour copying machine

No.	Term (Japanese character)	Reading	Definition	English equivalent (informative)
1008	複合機	HUKUGŌKI	a copying machine made multifunctional by adding scanner function, printer function, facsimile function and the like In addition, a printer having copying function is also included to this category. [Having copying function means having this function by adding certain device (option) on the market. Besides, upgradable digital copier is also included in the category of multifunction device/peripheral.] NOTE: See JIS X 6910 .	multifunction device/peripheral, (MFD/MFP)
1009	拡張機能付デジタル複写機	KAKUTYŌ KINŌ TUKI DEZITARU HUKUSYA KI	a copying machine capable of upgrade by adding printer function, facsimile function and the like	upgradable digital copier
1010	大判複写機	ŌBAN HUKUSYA KI	a copying machine capable of copying on paper of A2 size or of 432 mm × 539 mm (17 inch × 22 inch) or larger size	large format copier
1011	大判複合機	ŌBAN HUKUGŌKI	a copying machine with printer function, facsimile function and the like, and capable of copying on paper of A2 size or of 432 mm × 539 mm (17 inch × 22 inch) or larger size	large format multifunction devices/peripheral
1012	複写機機能	HUKUSYA KI KINŌ	a function capable of copying with original glass plate but without using personal computer	copier function
1013	コピーボリューム	KOPĪ BORYŪMU	number of copy sheets copied in a certain unit time, and usually the number of copy sheets copied during a month	copy volume
1014	レディモード	REDĒ MŌDO	a state ready for starting immediately copying, i.e. the machine went through warm up but has not transit to low power consumption mode	ready mode
1015	主走査(方向)	SYUSŌSA (HŌKŌ)	in reading system, a direction perpendicular to scanning direction of optical system and in writing system, an axial direction of photoreceptor NOTE: See JIS X 6910 .	main scanning

No.	Term (Japanese character)	Reading	Definition	English equivalent (informative)
1016	副走査(方向)	HUKU SÔSA (HÔKÔ)	in reading system, a scanning direction of optical system and in writing system, a rotation direction of photoreceptor NOTE: See JIS X 6910 .	sub scanning
1017	解像度	KAIZÔDO	a scale to express resolving power in digital copier Reading resolution is pixel density of reading sensor. Writing resolution is dot density, as a result, for example of laser writing. Unit length is 25.4 mm expressed in dpi.	resolution
1018	解像力	KAIZÔRYOKU	the limit value how many lines of neighbouring lines can be discriminated in 1 mm width Generally it is discriminated by using resolution chart.	resolving power
1019	階調	KAITYÔ	number of different densities expressible with the same colour	tone number
1020	複写サイズ	HUKUSYA SAIZU	maximum and minimum dimensions possible to be copied It is determined by paper size and image loss.	copy size
1021	画像欠け幅	GAZÔ KAKEHABA	a range of periphery of paper of a certain size in which the image is lost when copying original paper filled without margin	image loss
1022	ウォームアップタイム	ÔMU APPU TAIMU	the period from power on until the starting of copying operation becomes capable It is also called as wait time.	warm-up time
1023	ファーストコピータイム	HÂSUTO KOPÎ TAIMU	the period from pushing the start button until finishing discharge of first sheet of copy paper	first copy time
1024	連続複写速度	RE NZOKU HUKUSYA SOKUDO	in continuous copying, number of copying sheets per unit time of the discharge copy from the second sheet However, for continuously winding copying machine, it means the length of sheet passing the discharge part per unit time. It is also called as KOPÎ SUPIDO.	copy speed
1025	複写倍率	HUKUSYA BAIRITU	magnification of copied image dimension relative to that of the original	magnification

No.	Term (Japanese character)	Reading	Definition	English equivalent (informative)
1026	給紙容量	KYŪSI YÔRYÔ	number of sheets of copy paper that can be contained in paper feeding part (cassette, tray, deck, etc.) in one time In the case of roller paper, it is the length or equivalent number of sheets.	paper stack capacity
1027	リカバリタイム	RIKABARI TAIMU	reset time from the low power consumption mode specified in energy star program (see No. 5002) to ready mode	recovery time
1028	フアーストジョブタイム	HÂSUTO ZYOBU TAIMU	the period from power on until finishing discharge of first sheet of copy paper	first job time
1029	カートリッジ方式	KÂTORIZZI HÔSIKI	a type of copying machine in general in which developer, toner mechanism part and the like can be changed easily with entire container	cartridge type
1030	タンデム方式	TANDEMU HÔSIKI	a type of output by connecting several devices or a type of colour copying machine which forms images having at least three sets of process unit (e.g. for C, M, Y and K) including photoreceptor.	tandem method

2) Paper feeding and carrier

No.	Term (Japanese character)	Reading	Definition	English equivalent (informative)
1100	給紙	KYŪSI	feeding process of copy paper into machine	paper feeding
1101	自動給紙方式	ZIDÔ KYŪSI HÔSIKI	a system to carry out paper feed automatically	automatic paper feed
1102	手差し給紙方式	TEZASI KYŪSI HÔSIKI	a method to carry out paper feed manually There are multiple manual paper feed system and single manual paper feed system.	manual paper feed, feed bypass
1103	エア－給紙	EÂ KYŪSI	a method to feed copy paper into machine by the way of air suction	air suction feed

3) **Electrostatic charge**

No.	Term (Japanese character)	Reading	Definition	English equivalent (informative)
1200	帯電	TAIDEN	electrostatic charging process to photoreceptor uniformly prior to exposure Usually it is carried out by corona discharge.	electrostatic charge
1201	コロナ帯電	KORONA TAIDEN	a method for electrostatic charging of photoreceptor by applying voltage at the starting time of corona discharge or more to an electrode such as tungsten wire	corona charging
1202	接触帯電	SESSYOKU TAIDEN	a method for electrostatic charging by pushing a charged device such as roller, brush, blade and the like to which voltage is applied to surface of photoreceptor	contact charging
1203	ローラ帯電	RÔRA TAIDEN	a method for electrostatic charging by pushing voltage-applied conductive and elastic roll onto photoreceptor, and making them rotate together	roller charging
1204	ブラシ帯電	BURASI TAIDEN	a method for electrostatic charging by pushing fibre in brush shape which is composed of conductive fibre onto photoreceptor, and applying voltage	brush charging
1205	注入帯電	TYÛNYÛ TAIDEN	a method for electrostatic charging not by means of discharging phenomena within a minute space between the charging device and photoreceptor in contact charging	injection charging

4) **Exposure, read/write**

No.	Term (Japanese character)	Reading	Definition	English equivalent (informative)
1300	露光	ROKÔ	a process to form a latent image by irradiating an optical image onto a charged photoreceptor	exposure

No.	Term (Japanese character)	Reading	Definition	English equivalent (informative)
1301	静電潜像	SEIDEN SENZÔ	a charged image formed on exposed photoreceptor surface It is produced by exposing optic image to charged photoreceptor surface or by irradiating original image converted to electric signals, then by making electric charge disappear in lighted area.	latent image
1302	画像メモリ	GAZÔ MEMORI	a memory to keep once original image converted to electric signal after reading	memory
1303	フラットベッド	HURATTO BEDDO	a method to read original by optical system scanning, which utilizes original glass plate	flat-bed
1304	シートスルー	SÎTO SURÛ	a method for reading by moving original	sheet-through
1305	ホームポジション	HÔMU POZISYON	reference position of glass plate for original, repetition mechanism in optical system and the like, and rotary mechanism of photoreceptor and the like at copy starting	home position

5) Development

No.	Term (Japanese character)	Reading	Definition	English equivalent (informative)
1400	現像	GENZÔ	a process to change electrostatic latent image to visible image	developing
1401	乾式現像	KANSIKI GENZÔ	a method for developing photoreceptor using powder called toner	dry developing
1402	一成分現像	ITISEIBUN GENZÔ	a developing method using only one toner without using carrier particles There are magnetic type and non-magnetic type.	monocomponent development
1403	二成分現像	NISEIBUN GENZÔ	a developing method using developer which is a mixture of magnetic particles called carrier and toner	two component development

No.	Term (Japanese character)	Reading	Definition	English equivalent (informative)
1404	磁気ブラシ現象	ZIKI BURASI GENZÔ	developing by adhering toner to latent image part by adsorbing the developer to a magnet and by contacting it to photoreceptor	magnetic brush developing
1405	複写濃度	HUKUSYA NÔDO	the density of photographic image part of copy	image density
1406	かぶり濃度	KABURI NÔDO	the density of non-photographic image part of copy Usually except the local stains. It is also called as ZIKABURI NÔDO.	fog density
1407	コントラスト	KONTORASUTO	in original or copy, the ratio of non-photographic image part density to photographic image part density Usually the clear difference in white and black is expressed that contrast is high.	contrast
1408	階調再現性	KAITYÔ SAIGENSEI	the density reproducibility when copying original which contains intermediate tone such as photograph Generally it is discriminated by grey scale.	tone reproduction
1409	ハーフトーン	HÂHU TÔN	the intermediate tone of density of colour	halftone
1410	グレースケール	GURÊ SUKÊRU	a chart in which half tone gradation between white and black including them are arranged step by step according to density	grey scale
1411	黒べた	KURO BETA	a uniform black part other than lines and character images having not less than a certain width or area It is also called BETA KURO.	solid
1412	ラインコピー	RAIN KOPÎ	a copy of original composed of lines and characters It is also called as line image.	line copy
1413	エッジ現象	EZZI GENSYÔ	a phenomenon that in a broad area part on a copy, the density at its middle part becomes thinner than the density of peripheral part It is also called as EZZI KÔKA.	edge effect
1414	現像剤濃度自動調整	GENZÔZAI NÔDO ZIDÔ TYÔSEI	a function to automatically control the mixture rate of carrier and toner of two-component developer	automatic toner density control

No.	Term (Japanese character)	Reading	Definition	English equivalent (informative)
1415	現像バイアスコントロール	GENZÔ BAIASU KONTORÔRU	a method to apply voltage corresponding to type of original to developing device so as to be able to obtain easily visible copy image	developing bias control
1416	ロータリ現像	RÔTARI GENZÔ	a developing system in such a way that several developing devices such as cyan, magenta, yellow, black, etc. are mounted on body of rotation and each colour developing device is successively opposed to the photoreceptor	rotary development
1417	カラーパッチ	KARÂ PATTI	a chart of standard chromatic colour straps arranged as patch work pattern to check colour reproducibility	colour patch

6) Transfer

No.	Term (Japanese character)	Reading	Definition	English equivalent (informative)
1500	転写	TENSYA	a process to transfer visible image on photoreceptor to copy paper	transfer
1501	コロナ転写	KORONA TENSYA	a transferring method of toner image on photoreceptor to copy paper by applying charge of corona discharge from backside of copy paper which contacts photoreceptor	corona transfer
1502	ローラ転写	RÔRA TENSYA	a method to transfer image on photoreceptor to copy paper by using a roller of which surface is charged	roller transfer
1503	ベルト転写方式	BERUTO TENSYA HÔSIKI	a transferring method of toner image on photoreceptor to copy paper by applying charge to belt and at the same time, transferring copy paper by suction	belt transfer method
1504	中間転写方式	TYÛKAN TENSYA HÔSIKI	a transferring method of toner image formed on photoreceptor of each colour to transfer paper after transferring in advance to intermediate transcriptional body in colour copying machine	intermediate transfer method

No.	Term (Japanese character)	Reading	Definition	English equivalent (informative)
1505	多重転写方式	TAZYŪ TENSYA HÔSIKI	a transferring method by superposing toner images by transferring successively toner image of each colour which is formed on photoreceptor to paper Or intermediate transfer method to transfer toner images to paper en bloc after superposing toner images to intermediate transcriptional body.	multi-transfer method

7) Separation

No.	Term (Japanese character)	Reading	Definition	English equivalent (informative)
1600	分離, はく(剥)離	BUNRI, HAKURI	a process to separate copy paper from photoreceptor body after transferring	separation
1601	静電分離	SEIDEN BUNRI	a separating method of copy paper from photoreceptor body by corona discharge It is also called as rejecting electricity separation.	corona separation
1602	エア－分離	EÂ BUNRI	a separating method of copy paper from photoreceptor body by suction of air or blowing. It is also called suction separation.	air separation, (suction separation)
1603	つめ(爪)分離	TUME BUNRI	a separating method of copy paper from photoreceptor body, fixing roller, etc. by using a claw shape part	claw separation

8) Fixing

No.	Term (Japanese character)	Reading	Definition	English equivalent (informative)
1700	定着	TEITYAKU	a fixing process of toner on transferred paper	fixing, fusing