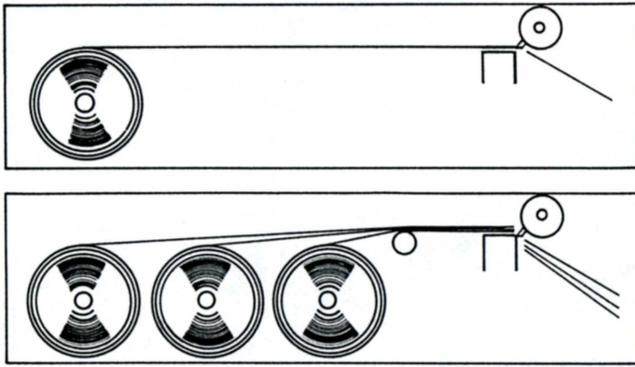


Slitting and Rewinding. Paper machines vary in width, but most printing papers are made on 100- to 200-inch machines. Since the paper web is wider than any press can handle, it must be slit to specified width. This can be done either at the dry end of the paper machine or in a separate operation. Rolls of the slit paper can be wound on cores or reels for use directly on web presses.

Sheeting. (Cutting from Rolls.) Finished rolls of coated and uncoated paper are cut into sheets by a machine called a rotary cutter. This machine is somewhat similar to a web-fed cylinder press. A steel cutting edge is fastened along with length of a cylinder (see the diagram). The web of paper is fed to the cylinder. Each time the cylinder makes a revolution, the cutting edge chops a sheet of paper off the roll. The next diagram shows three rolls being fed into the cutter, which in such a case would chop through three thicknesses of paper and cut three sheets at one time.

Machine-Trimmed Paper. Rotary cut paper is generally referred to as "machine-trimmed" paper and it is cut accurately enough for the requirements of most booklet jobs that are to be printed work-and-turn and folded as a full sheet. Consequently it is the common practice of the paper industry to deliver uncoated papers "machine trimmed" at no extra charge, but charge extra for square 4-side trimming.



Single-roll and multiple-roll sheeting.