when metabolic parameters are established consistencies do arise. Papyrus manuscripts show that the initial C-14 content of Papyrus is 2.4% higher than that of the standard. Likewise known-age Parchment manuscripts have yielded the same type of consistency.

B. Parchment

In 1984 the RadioCarbon Accelerator Unit at Oxford University performed C-14 tests on three known-age Parchments (Archaeometry 27, 1985, pp. 237-246).[1]

OxA-418 is dated to AD 1133 a difference of 851 years. When the calculation is performed and .974 of the standard is given as the initial C-14 content for this skin, we arrive at 851 years.

Likewise with OxA-419 we have a date of 769 years (from 1984). When the initial C-14 content is given as .973 we achieve 769 years.

OxA-420 is dated to AD 1381, a difference of 603 years. This time our initial C-14 value is .980 and we achieve 603 years.

The average C-14 content value for these three Parchments is .976, this is 2.4% lower than that of the standard. Thus, we have a set of three same-material known-age manuscripts which have consistent initial C-14 content that is 2.4% higher than that of the standard and another set of three same-material known-age manuscripts with consistent initial C-14 content which is 2.4% lower than that of the standard.
Clearly the reason for the higher and lower 2.4% variance from the standard is that we are dealing with different materials. Yet the initial C-14 content is consistent for each material.

[1] The notation for this Laboratory is OxA and this is followed by a hyphen and the number of the test.