



26lb. ColorJet

PRODUCT STATS

Weight: 26lb. (97 gsm)
Thickness: 5 mil
Media Type: Matte inkjet
Coating: Microporous
Surface: Non-reflective matte
Printable: Smoother side
OBA: OBA present
Back: Plain paper

AVAILABLE SIZES

8.5x11 11x17
13x19

Generic Recommended Printer Driver Settings

Epson
Presentation Paper Matte or Enhanced Matte Paper
Canon
Matte Photo Paper or Glossy Photo Paper for older models.
HP Printers
HP Everyday Photo Paper
Lexmark
Matte Photo Paper

Print Quality Setting Recommendations

Epson
Choose Best Photo or 1440dpi quality. Choose Photo if Best Photo is not available.
Canon
Choose the High quality setting.
HP Print Quality
Choose Best in the print quality drop down.

High Speed Printing

We recommend leaving High Speed turned OFF for best possible print quality.

Printer Color Profiles and Color Management

Red River Paper offers free printer color profiles for our products and many different inkjet printers. Profiles are small data files, used by software like Photoshop, that help you get better and more consistent print quality.

- Go to www.redriverpaper.com/profiles to download profiles.
Learn to install profiles: www.redriverpaper.com/installprofiles
Learn to use profiles: www.redriverpaper.com/useprofiles

BEFORE THE PRINT

What side is the print side?

Assuming you have a single sided paper, the print side is packed facing up in the box. If you are not sure, look at both sides of the paper carefully – the smooth side is usually the coated side. If you're still not sure, lick your finger and lightly touch the corner of both sides. The stickier side is the coated side.

Using Heavy or Specialty Papers?

If you are using matte or fine art paper heavier than 250gsm, or glossy / luster heavier than 300gsm, you should feed them into the printer one sheet at a time. In some cases, you may have to hold the top of the paper and push down gently so that the paper is pulled into your printer correctly. Go to www.redriverpaper.com/feed for more information.

Paper Storage and Handling

1) Store your inkjet paper in a closed box (original packaging preferred) until you are ready to use it. Protecting the paper from light, swings in humidity, dust, and atmospheric contaminants is important.

2) Handle the paper by the edges or underside to avoid damaging the coated surface. Try and avoid touching the printable surface of an inkjet paper. This is especially true of photo base papers like glossy and satin. Oil, dirt, and other contaminants can alter the inkjet coating which could adversely affect print quality.

3) Watch for dust and debris. Because inkjet paper is not packed in a "clean room" environment, there may be dust or paper debris on the coated surface. If left there, you may see blemishes or white blank spaces on your printed image.

It is a good idea to:

- Fan a stack of paper before putting it in your printer
- Use a fine polishing cloth to dust off the surface of paper, especially cotton fine art stock
- Use canned air to clean the interior of your printer often to remove paper dust, etc.

AFTER THE PRINT IS COMPLETE

Allow inkjet prints to dry completely before being handled.

All inkjet papers "outgas" during the drying process. These gasses result from water and other chemicals in inkjet ink evaporating from the inkjet coating. Avoid stacking prints for at least 30 minutes after printing. The longer you leave prints to dry before handling the better.

To speed up the outgassing process put a piece of plain copy paper on top of your print. The dry copy paper will help pull out ink moisture from your prints.

Since copy paper is acid free, it is a suitable interleaving sheet for print stacking.

One more word about print stacking; If you are using MATTE or FINE ART PAPERS with pigment inks, an interleaving sheet is highly recommend for print storage or transport. Black pigment inks rub off and scuff easily on matte and cotton papers. Keeping prints from touching is always a good idea.

PRINT STORAGE

1) Do not expose prints to direct sunlight. Heat and UV radiation will greatly accelerate fade and paper damage.

2) Always store prints in a climate controlled environment. 75 degrees Fahrenheit and 50% relative humidity are the benchmarks you should look to when storing prints. Moving air is a big factor in print fade. Try to keep prints in an acid free storage box or print sleeve / bag.

3) If you are going to store prints in plastic bags or sleeves, look for plastic material that is made from biaxially oriented *polypropylene*. Avoid using any materials that contain polyethylene or plasticizers which can cause rapid yellowing of your paper.

FRAMING AND STORAGE

Mark Rogers, president of [Frame Destination](#) offered some tips for framing your inkjet prints.

1) Just like post-printing, always allow your print to dry completely before framing. If prints continue to outgas in the frame, you might see a white residue appear on the inside of the glass. This can be easily cleaned if this happens.

2) Always use archival quality mounts and mat boards. Make says that 100% cotton Rising Museum Board for mounting prints.

3) Avoid exposing your print to heat. Frame Destination recommends low-heat or pressure sensitive dry mounting substrates. Never use a high-heat substrate, and always test a sample before mounting the actual artwork.

4) Do not spray mount. Inkjet inks are sensitive to moisture and changes in humidity.

5) Do not use tape to adhere the picture to the mounting board as the adhesive in the tape can cause damage to the edges of the picture.

6) Use [photo corners or strips](#) to mount the print to the mounting board. When it comes to mounting and framing your valuable photos, photo corners are an excellent choice. It may be tempting to take the easy way out and use spray or liquid adhesives for your photo mounting, but there is a danger to your photos. Adhesives may react with the chemicals used to produce the image in your photograph, causing substantial damage.

7) Use UV filtered glass in your frame. Glass is important for a number of reasons. Stopping UV light is quite important because most inkjet papers have Optical Brightener content. These OBAs "burn out" when exposed to UV light. When this happens you are left with the original color of the paper, which is often neutral white to yellowish. This is why old photos begin to look yellow over time.

Second, glass (along with the *sealing the back of the frame*) will protect your prints from atmospheric contaminants. Airborne chemicals and pollution are thought to play a large role in inkjet print fade.

More Questions?

Contact Red River Paper with any questions about our products or your printing needs.

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