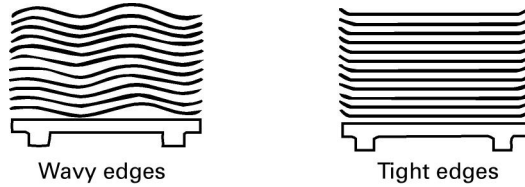


An increase in humidity can cause paper to develop wavy edges resulting in jams and misfeeds. This can occur because the edges absorb moisture while the rest of the ream remains unaffected.

Figure 4-1. **Wavy or tight edges**



When there is a decrease in humidity, the edges can lose moisture. They then contract, causing “tight edges.” This, too, leads to jams, as well as faulty registration and wrinkles during printing.

If paper shows signs of waviness or tight edges, a change in relative humidity may help. In general, it is best to adjust the relative humidity in increments of no more than 5 to 10%, allowing time for any alteration to be fully effective before making further changes.

Conditioning Paper

If paper is moved from a storage area to a location with a different temperature and humidity, the paper should be conditioned to the new location before use.

The following chart will assist you in determining the amount of time needed to condition stacked, unopened cartons of paper.

Note: The top row of numbers indicate the degrees of *difference* between the storage area and the operating environment with the first number being the number of degrees Fahrenheit and the second number being the number of degrees Centigrade.

Table 4.1 **Paper Conditioning Chart**

TEMPERATURE DIFFERENCE (Degrees F/C)							
	10/5.5	15/8.5	20/11	25/13	30/17	40/22	50/28
Cartons	HOURS TO CONDITION						
1	4	8	11	14	17	24	34
5	5	9	12	15	18	25	35
10	8	14	18	22	27	38	51
20	11	16	23	28	35	48	67
40	14	19	26	32	38	54	75

Example: If you want to move 10 cartons from a storage area with a temperature of 20 degrees C. to an operating area where the temperature is 33 degrees C. (a differential of 13 degrees C.), the 10 cartons should stand unopened in the printing room for a minimum of 22 hours prior to use.

The chart refers to moving paper cartons loaded together on a pallet. Separating the cartons or reams from each other can accelerate conditioning. *However, do not unseal the reams until you are ready to load them into the machine.*