

## **“Ebony-6”**

### **100% Carbon Pigment Black and White Printing For Many Epson Printers**

[www.PaulRoark.com](http://www.PaulRoark.com)

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Ebony-6 is a monotone, black and white inkset composed of MIS Associates' Ebony carbon matte black pigments, along with five dilutions of it. The inkset produces extremely smooth, 100% carbon pigment prints on matte papers.

The reason to use 100% carbon pigment inksets as opposed to blended carbon-color inksets is based not only on carbon's far superior image stability, which is discussed on page 2, below, but also the ease and economy of dealing with this inkset.

Because Ebony-6 is for matte papers only, it does not require the binders needed for glossy papers. These binders are a major factor in inkjet clogging. My Ebony-6 printers have been the most clog free of any I've ever used. The 1400 Ebony-6 combination virtually never clogs.

With no color inks in the inkset, profiling is easier, and color ink artifacts, including metamerism and tone shifts cease to be concerns. Matte papers, of course, do not suffer from the artifacts of glossy pigment prints, including gloss differential, bronzing, and “pizza wheel” marks. Under glass, matte and glossy prints look essentially the same.<sup>1</sup>

For the most stable B&W desktop printing, Ebony-6 in the Epson 1400 printer or Ebony-4 in an Epson 1100<sup>2</sup> are my top recommendations – for both beginners and advanced printers.<sup>3</sup> The 1400 is supported by QTR and necessary for Arches un-coated watercolor paper. The 1100 can print a slightly more neutral image and is less expensive.

I have used the 1400/1430, 1100, 3800, 7800 and 9800 with various versions of Ebony-6 in them. Note that in the past few years most of these were converted to the Variable Tone version of Ebony-6. See <http://www.paulroark.com/BW-Info/Ebony-Variable-Tone.pdf> .

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<sup>1</sup> For glossy cards and brochures, I now use a Claria (or the Epson Noritsu) dyes. See <http://www.paulroark.com/BW-Info/Why%20Dyes.pdf>

<sup>2</sup> See <http://www.paulroark.com/BW-Info/1100-Eb4.pdf>

<sup>3</sup> Those who want a turn-key glossy-compatible, variable-tone inkset, see <http://www.paulroark.com/BW-Info/UT14.pdf>.

## A. Background – Lightfastness and Tonal Stability

MIS Eboni carbon remains at the core of my fine art printing largely because carbon pigments are the most lightfast, by far. See the table, below, summarizing comparable Aardenburg-Imaging fade test data.<sup>4</sup> “Delta-e” measures the degree to which density and color have changed from the beginning of the fade test.<sup>5</sup> Lower is better.

### Delta-e at 60 Mlux-hrs Light Exposure

	Average	50% test patch
Eboni 3-MK, PA 205, Print Shield spray	0.2	0.2
Eboni 3-MK, H. Photo Rag (HPR)	0.3	0.2
Cone Carbon Sepia, Museum K, HPR	0.4	0.2
Epson ABW, HPR	1.0	1.6
HP Vivera, HPR, neutral only	1.1	1.4
Cone Neutral K6, HPR	2.2	2.9

The “Average” values, above, include the carbon black and paper white, which are more stable than blended carbon-color midtone inks. The midtone values, like the 50% test patch, are more representative of the relative degree of visual fade and tone change that will occur.

While Eboni-6 or Eboni-4, as such, have not been tested by a sophisticated third party tester, the 3-MK Eboni inkset appears to make the most stable images tested so far by Aardenburg-Imaging. Eboni-6 and Eboni-4 should be essentially the same, as it is simply Eboni carbon pigments at different ink loads/dilutions.

Unlike dyes and perhaps some color pigments, the more dilute versions of carbon pigments appear to be as stable as the denser suspensions. The chart below shows the delta-e values for Cone Carbon Sepia, which uses a full set of carbon inks at different dilutions.

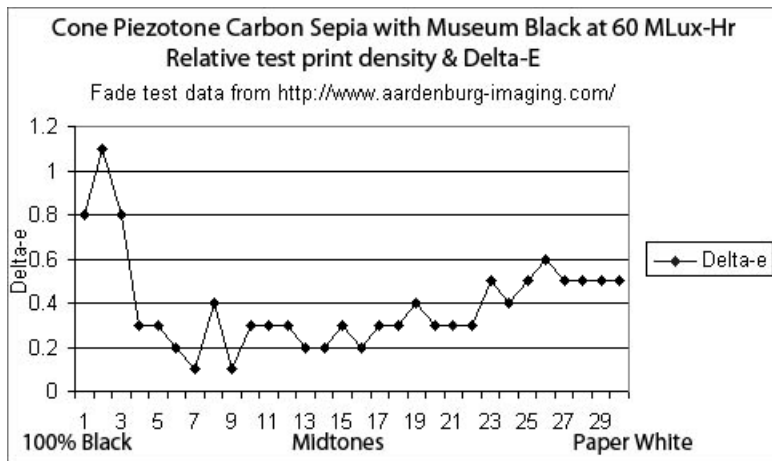
### Carbon Delta-e for different dilutions

From Aardenburg-Imaging test of Cone Carbon Sepia, with Museum black

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<sup>4</sup> See <http://www.aardenburg-imaging.com/> for full reports. See also <http://www.paulroark.com/BW-Info/R1800-Lightfastness.pdf> for general information relating to carbon pigment lightfastness.

<sup>5</sup> See [http://www.colorwiki.com/wiki/Delta\\_E:\\_The\\_Color\\_Difference](http://www.colorwiki.com/wiki/Delta_E:_The_Color_Difference)



Above, the “Museum” MK is the weakest ink in terms of hue and density stability.<sup>6</sup>

The paper white appears to be relatively weak compared to the midtone carbon pigments. The pattern suggests the changes in the paper are primarily responsible for the changes through the midtone and light values.

Among carbon pigments, Eboni has been my choice because it is the most neutral carbon pigment I’ve found. While carbon pigments are warm by nature, Eboni allows a range of print tones on matte papers from near neutral to medium warm, depending on the paper used.<sup>7</sup>

## B. Ink Positions

There are 6 densities of ink in Eboni-6. The placement of the inks, by MIS abbreviated designation, is as follows (with a note as to approximate density of the ink):

- K = Eboni (The standard MIS Associates carbon matte black ink)
- C = EB6C (30% Eboni, similar in density to the standard MIS UT dark gray density)
- LC = EB6LC (9% Eboni, similar in density to the MIS UT Light Carbon density)
- M = EB6M (18% Eboni, similar in density to standard LK)
- LM = EB6LM (6% Eboni, similar in density to standard LLK)
- Y = EB6Y (2% Eboni, a very light “LLLK”)

The density order, from most to least dense is: K, C, M, LC, LM, and Y.<sup>8</sup> (Note that the 1400 loads the inks in the different order, with yellow on the left. Follow the printer’s color coded order for installing the cartridges.)

<sup>6</sup> Cone Museum 100% black Lab L faded from 15.5 to 16.1. Eboni MK on PA 205 darkened from 20.5 to 20.3. On H. Photo Rag Eboni faded from 14.7 to 14.8.

<sup>7</sup> Paper selection is how image tone is controlled with Eboni. On Epson Hot Press Natural the Eboni-6 Lab B, where an ICC is used with the Epson driver, has a Lab B rise from the paper white to the maximum Lab B of only 1.3 Lab B units. A one unite color difference in the Lab color scheme is “barely perceptible.” The Epson Hot Press and selected Premier Art papers are somewhat unique in their ability to print relatively neutral 100% carbon pigment images.

K2 printers can use M (18%) also in the LK position.

K3 printers can use M and LM in the Lk and LLK positions. They can also use C and LC in the LK and LLK position.

In desktop printers, be sure to **remove the tab** (usually yellow) **on MIS cartridges** that block the air intakes before installing the cartridges.

To order the inkset from MIS, go to <http://www.inksupply.com/eb6.cfm>. For the 1400, pre-loaded carts are available at <http://www.inksupply.com/product-details.cfm?pn=EB6-1400-SET>. These carts can be refilled from bulk bottles. If one is new to inkjet printing, starting with pre-filled carts is a good idea.

Note that **flushing** the printer is **required** before switching from an UltraChrome inkset to Ebony-6. This is particularly important with wide format printers that have tubes between the carts and the heads.<sup>9</sup> Ebony-6 and UltraChrome inks should also not mix on the parking pads. As such, rinse them before installing and do not have UltraChrome inks in the same printer as Ebony-6.

## C. Printing Workflow Options

While the ultimate in control will come with a rip like QuadToneRip (“QTR”), the Epson driver works very well with Ebony-6 and is very simple to use and profile. This is particularly true when an ICC made with QTR’s “Create ICC-RGB” is used with the Epson driver. Below are several options with respect to workflows. In all cases, a grayscale file is used, not a color, RGB file.

### 1. Epson Driver – “Color Controls” Checked, No ICC

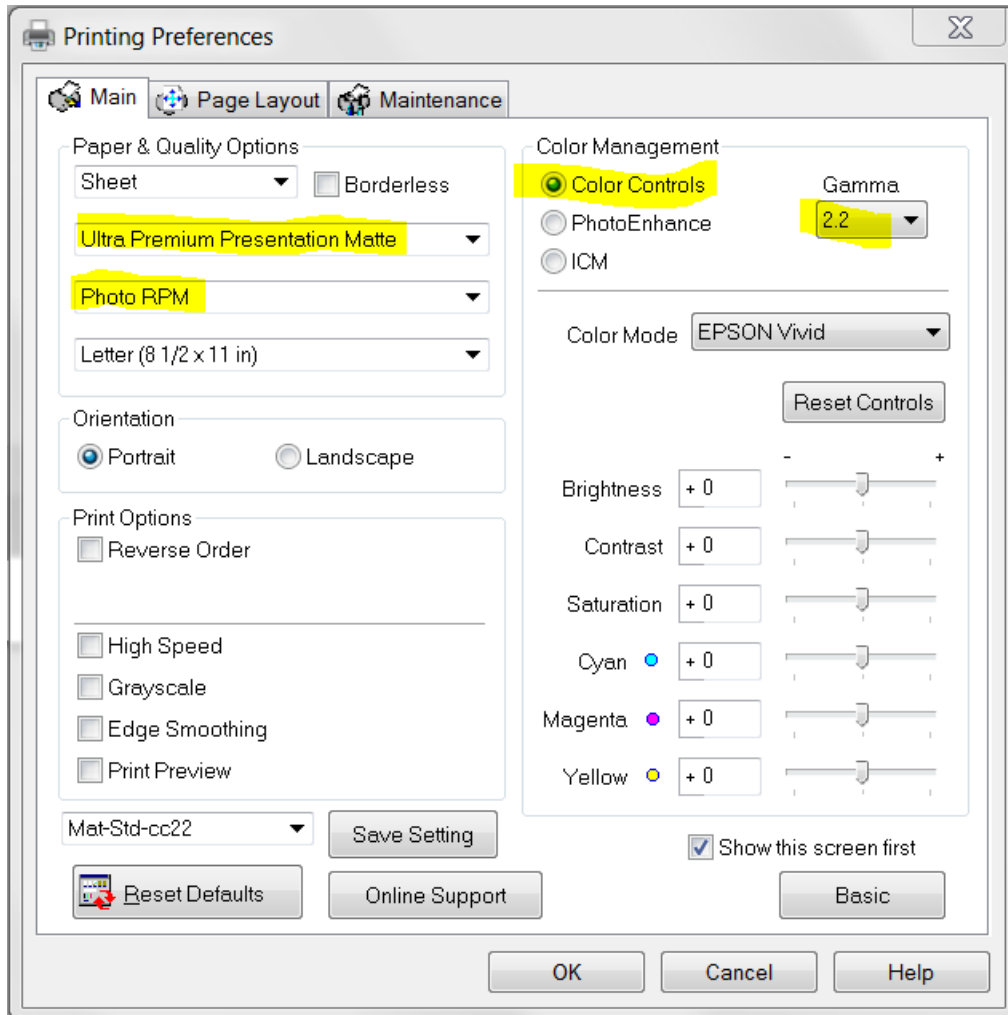
Most Epson models will print reasonable well with the Epson driver settings shown on the screen grab, below.

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<sup>8</sup> See <http://www.paulroark.com/BW-Info/Ebony-1800.pdf> for the unique ink order used for the R1800 printer.

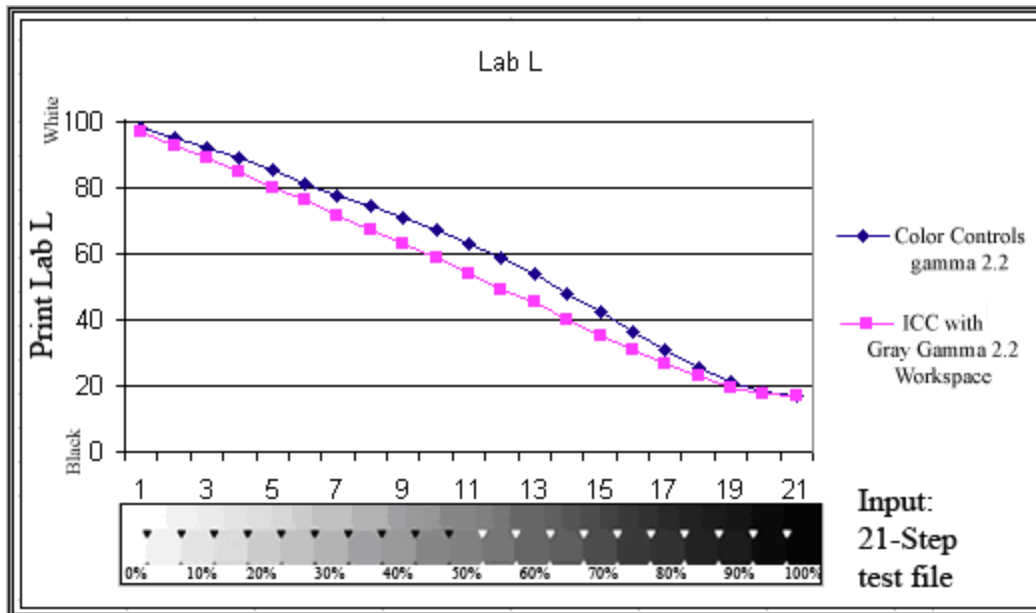
<sup>9</sup> Note regarding **wide format** printers and **CIS/CFS units**: All pigments settle with time. I have observed settlement with this inkset that is a bit faster than average. As such, agitating carts and CIS units is even more important than usual. This should have no impact on desktop printers with individual carts because they are agitated routinely when during printing.

These are the recommended settings for Eboni-6 in the Epson 1400 printer. They are set in the “Advanced” driver “Properties” box. Note that I am using Windows 7 with Photoshop CS4.



Matching how the image looks on the monitor is usually the primary goal. Below, I compare, graphically, (1) the results of the Epson driver with the above settings with, (2) the ideal density distribution for Gray Gamma 2.2, which is the most common grayscale working space, and a subset of Adobe RGB and sRGB. A calibrated monitor should display an image in this gray space with these relative densities, although I note that no print can match the brightness of modern LCD monitors.

The black curve in the graph below shows the Lab L (luminances) for the Epson 1400 with above settings. A 21-Step test file is printed and the test patches from the paper white (0%, #1) to the 100% black (#21) are measured with a spectrophotometer. The red curve shows the ideal distribution where an ICC is used and the working space is Gray Gamma 2.2. As the graph below indicates, printing with only the Color Controls checked in the printer driver, with no ICC, may result in a print slightly lighter than the ideal print from a gray gamma 2.2 workspace.



## 2. Epson Driver – ICC in Print Preview

The use of an ICC in the Photoshop or Elements Print Preview has significant advantages. Grayscale ICCs are easy to make using QTR’s “Create ICC” or “Create ICC-RGB.” I recommend the latter version for greater compatibility with some current image editors. This program is part of the QTR download. To download this program, go to <http://www.quadtonerip.com/html/QTRdownload.html>

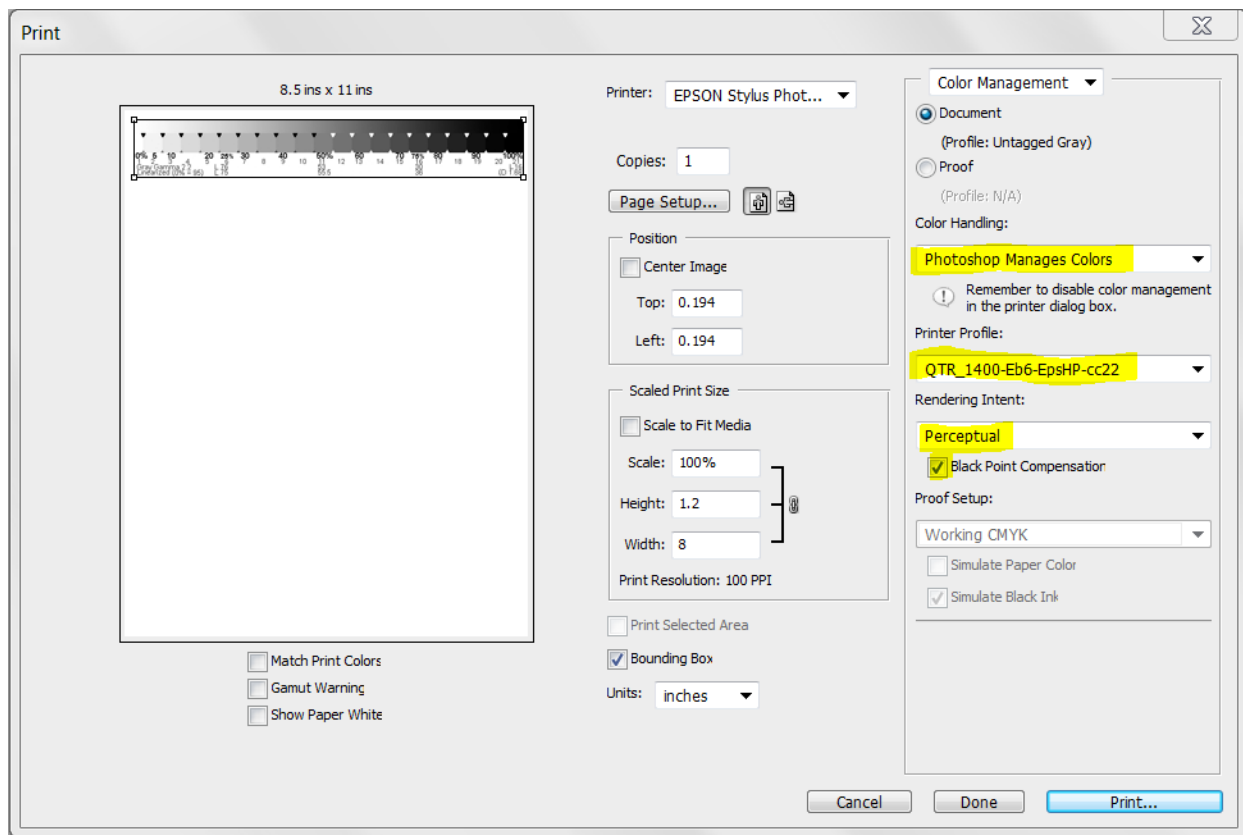
An ICC “color manages” the workflow, in the sense that a calibrated monitor will automatically give a good match to the print’s relative densities. (ICCs can also be used to “soft proof” the print tones, but that is beyond the scope of this article.)

Briefly, ICCs are made with Create-ICC by printing a 21-step test strip and taking the Lab L or density readings from that test strip to, in effect, tell the printer how to match the monitor.

ICCs are made for specific printers, papers and inksets, and the printer drivers must use the same settings as were used when the original test strip was made. As such, I recommend that the name of the ICC include not only the printer, inkset and paper name, but also the key driver settings.

The Print Preview screen-grab below shows an example. This print preview is from PS CS4 and for the Epson 1400, Ebony-6 setting shown above. Here, an ICC for Epson Hot Press is being selected. The “cc22” indicates that Color Controls with gamma 2.2 should be used. If “No Color Adjustment” was used in the driver, “nca” would show in the ICC name. Note that CS5 will not allow the use of an ICC with “Color Controls;” the “nca” (No Color Adjustment in the Epson driver) setting is required for ICCs in the newest OS’s and image editors.

My 1400 Eb6 profiles – including ICCs as well as QTR profiles and some ACV Photoshop curves – are posted at <http://www.paulroark.com/BW-Info/1400-Eb6-Profiles.zip>.<sup>10</sup> For the current Eb6 v.1.1, use the profiles that start with “STS” if there is one for the paper of interest. Read the “Readme” file in the Zip file download.



Note that whether “Black Point Compensation” is checked or not does not appear to make any difference. Elements does not even have the option.

When one makes an ICC the use of a spectrophotometer to read the test strip is ideal, but one can also use a flatbed scanner for this purpose.

See [http://www.paulroark.com/BW-Info/Making\\_B-W\\_ICCs.htm](http://www.paulroark.com/BW-Info/Making_B-W_ICCs.htm) for some tips on using Create-ICC with a flatbed scanner. I use a ColorVision Print Fix Pro spectro.

### 3. Epson Driver – ICC Made with “Create ICC-RGB” & Photoshop Image Adjustment Curves

<sup>10</sup> See <http://www.paulroark.com/BW-Info/Eb6-profiles.zip> for some profiles for other printers.

The Epson driver workflow that gives the most control and smoothest results uses an ICC made with QTR's "Create ICC-RGB." This type of ICC can have a Photoshop image adjustment curve embedded in it that can "partition" the inks, putting only the lightest inks in the highlights. While partitioning for smoothness is not a significant issue for the 1400, old printers may benefit from it. The purpose for a partitioned workflow with the 1400 is that it can result in a more neutral print tone. This workflow also results in a high bit depth pipeline from file to printer, unlike the Epson ABW mode printing.

PS image adjustment (\*.acv) curves are included in the Zip file. The 1400 curve using printer setting NCA results in the most neutral prints on the 1400. The Epson Hot Press QTR profile is similar.

See [http://www.paulroark.com/BW-Info/Embedding\\_Photoshop\\_Curves\\_in\\_ICCs.pdf](http://www.paulroark.com/BW-Info/Embedding_Photoshop_Curves_in_ICCs.pdf) for information on embedding Photoshop curves in ICCs.

See <http://www.paulroark.com/BW-Info/Eb6-C6-curves.pdf> for more on the Photoshop curves used in making ICC profiles with QTR's "Create ICC-RGB" program.

#### **4. Printing with QuadToneRip (QTR)**

QTR provides the most control and flexibility. It is the only way to print black only, and its ability to fine tune ink limits also often results in a slightly better damx. For printing on uncoated watercolor paper, such as the classic Arches uncoated Hot and Cold press papers, the use of QTR is essential. As noted further below, the ability to blend different profiles allows QTR to print with tones that cannot be duplicated with the Epson driver.

That said, I do recommend that novices start with the Epson driver. (A separate PDF will outline profiling and printing with QTR. See pages 6 – 12 of <http://www.paulroark.com/BW-Info/Eb1400.pdf> for more information on QTR printing for now.)

#### **D. Papers & Print Tones**

As noted above, the print tones produced by the Eboni-6 inkset range from relatively neutral to warm, depending on the paper, printer, and profile used.<sup>11</sup> In general, the maximum Lab B value (yellow-blue axis) indicates the warmth of the print. The higher the Lab B value, the warmer the print will appear. The maximum Lab B values have ranged from neutral<sup>12</sup> to about six with matte papers and Eboni-6.<sup>13</sup>

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<sup>11</sup> The spectro used is also a variable, and my current one appears to be reading high Lab B values in the paper white and light tones.

<sup>12</sup> My old 7500 could hold the maximum Lab B value to just slightly negative with Premier Art Smooth BW paper. The larger the dots, the more neutrally the carbon generally prints.

<sup>13</sup> See <http://www.paulroark.com/BW-Info/Color-basics.jpg> and [http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Lab\\_color\\_space](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Lab_color_space) for some basic information on the Lab color model.



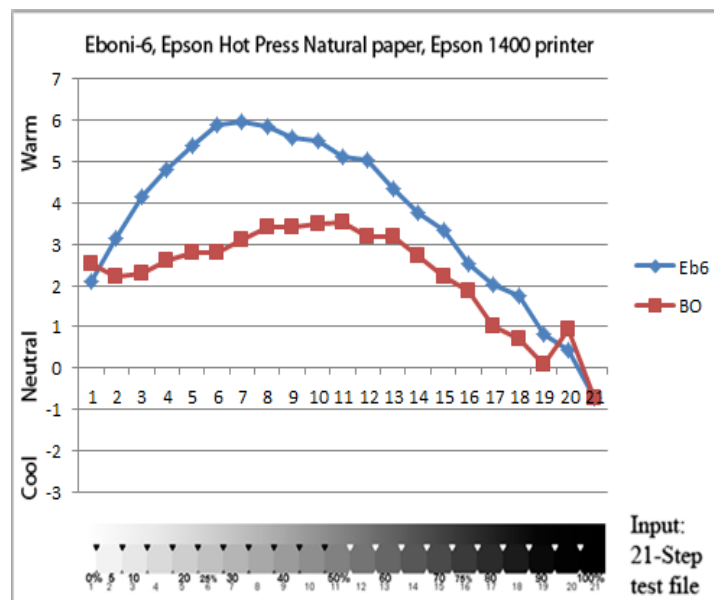
With the current Eboni v.1.1, the inkset generally produces medium warm prints with the Epson driver, but in its Black Only (BO) mode with QTR, prints are near neutral, often with a delta Lab B of about 1 unit. With QTR the BO mode can be combined with a more standard use of the warmer dilute inks to get a range from slightly warm to warm.

The difference between the paper white Lab B and the maximum midtone Lab B also strongly affects the sense of warmth, as the eye tends to do an automatic white balance on the paper white or other white reference (like the mat board or the bright white copy paper on our desks) that is close to what is being viewed.

Note that computer monitors are usually very “bright white” (bluish, 6500 K) and copy paper is brightened (bluish). It is best to remove yourself from that environment to view test strips and prints. Creamy natural paper and the most neutral carbon prints on that paper will look warm next to the monitor and brightened paper. View the test prints against the mat board you use and with the lighting that is expected. The whiteness (color temperature) of the light sources will also affect how the prints look.

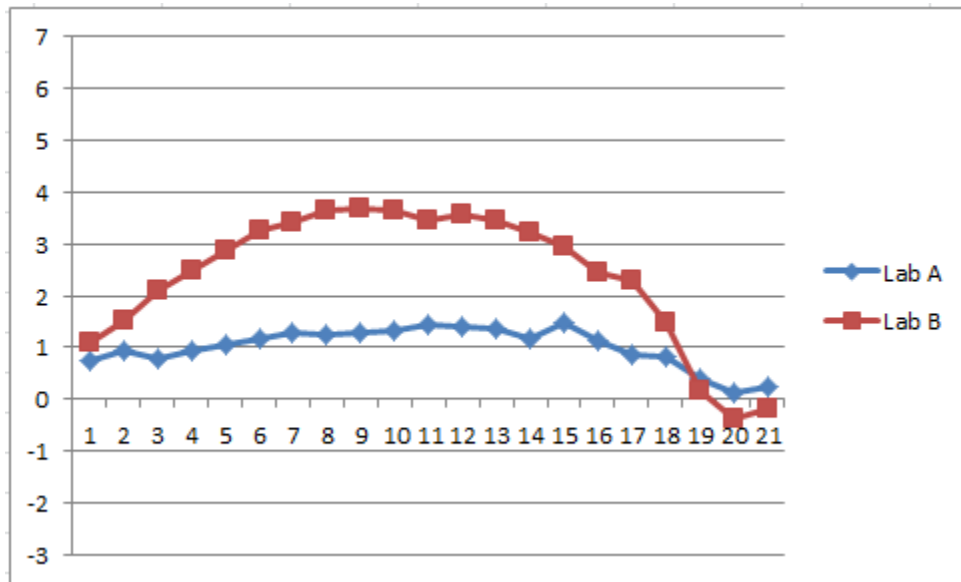
Lab A also affects tone, but it is essentially set by the paper and remains relatively constant. A slightly positive Lab A (red/magenta) is generally preferred to avoid the print taking on a green tint; thus all of the papers show this characteristic to some extent.

I like to display the print tones via graphs that show in a very objective manner Lab B (warm yellow positive and blue negative) values for each of 21 density steps on a 21-step test file.



In general, all natural paper has a positive Lab A and Lab B. The mat board that I use for a substrate for the measurements here has a Lab B = 5 (approx). As long as the mat board is a natural paper white, and print paper will look white in display. If no mat board is used, spacers are recommended to keep the glass away from the image.

The graph below shows the Lab A and B measures Premier Art’s Fine Art Hot Press 325. It is a paper I use often that is similar to the Epson Hot Press.



The graph above shows the values of a print that was printed with a profile that used a standard dilute ink profile for half of the density and a black only profile for the other half. With the 1400’s very small 1.5 picoliter droplets, this print is going to be seen as very smooth by more viewers.

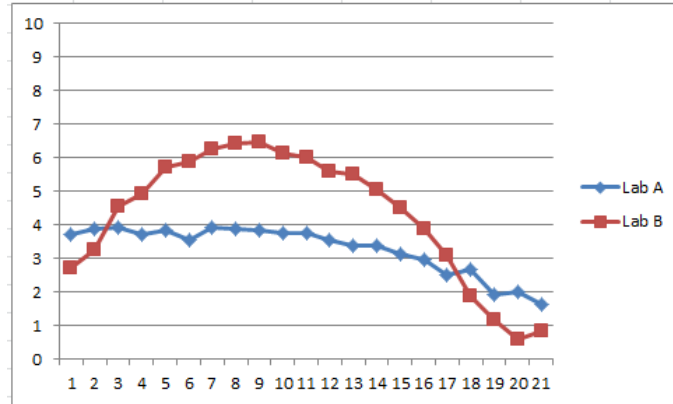
Premier Art’s 325 gsm paper<sup>14</sup> and Epson Hot Press Natural are natural, un-brightened (no optical brightening agents of “OBAs) paper with a very smooth finish.<sup>15</sup>

The graph below shows the Lab A and B for Red River Aurora Natural.<sup>16</sup> This warm print tone is typical of many natural papers. It was printed with ICC “QTR-1400-Eb6-RR-AuroraN-gcv-rgb.” The ICCs made with QTR all have “QTR at the beginning of the name when they are brought up in Photoshop. The “gcv” in the name indicates that the ICC was made with a 21-step file after it had the gcv (generic NCA adjustment curve) applied. This same curve is then embedded in the ICC. It makes for a better ICC, in general, as the curve gives the ICC much more information about the dark end of the curve, where the most difficult crossovers occur and where interpolation by the programs may cause errors. This curve is in the Profiles Zip file for the 1400 Eb6 setup.

<sup>14</sup> [http://www.premierimagingproducts.com/pm\\_smoothhp.php](http://www.premierimagingproducts.com/pm_smoothhp.php)

<sup>15</sup> I buy much of my paper from <http://www.atlex.com/>

<sup>16</sup> Red River paper makes a number of high value papers. They sell direct from <http://www.redrivercatalog.com/>



One very useful feature of QTR is the ability to blend different profiles. With, for example, Epson HPn Black Only (BO) printing gives the most neutral tones, particularly in the highlights. The partitioned profile, however, makes for very smooth prints. To me, the BO highlights are smooth enough for most prints. Where the BO approach becomes the roughest is in the midtones. This is because the 1400 nozzles have variable drop sizes. The tiny 1.5 picoliter droplets are used only in the highlights. In the midtones larger drops are used.

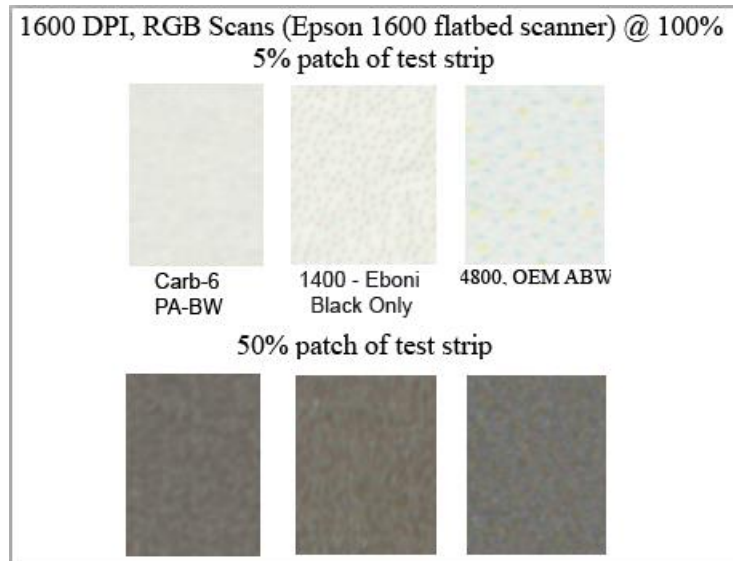
What I like to do is blend the BO and partitioned profiles in QTR to get the smoothness of the partitioned workflow, particularly in the midtones, and also get the more neutral BO highlights – or a compromise between the neutral tone and smoothness. With this approach one can achieve tones that are between the warm dilute Eboni-6 and the rather neutral Black Only values. See the graph of page 9.

Arches Bright White (no OBAs and not very bright compared to inkjet papers) with 100% carbon Eb6 is a favorite of mine and what I believe is the most archival combination of paper (un-coated watercolor paper) and ink that is within what will look on the wall like simply a normal, neutral B&W print.

To keep it looking neutral, a mat board that has the right tones is needed. If the mat board is too white, the image will look too warm for my tastes. The mat board that I have started to use is Alphasag Artcare – 8 ply, Pearl White, #8647.8 in 40x60. This mat board has a Lab A = 1.5, and a Lab B = 4.8. I think this match between the mat board and the peak warmth of the Eb6 image makes a good combination. (8-2014)

## E. Image Structure Comparison

The 1600 dpi (flatbed) scans shown below give some objective information about relative smoothness.



The test patches shown above are, on the print, only 1.75 mm high. So, to get a better idea of smoothness, adjust your viewing distance from the monitor. On my monitor the images are 35 mm high. So, if the normal print viewing distance is 14" (according to Kodak), I'd have to view my monitor from a bit more than 23 feet away to adjust for the magnification shown here.

The bottom line is that the Eboni-6 inksets with the lightest inks have extremely smooth highlights and midtones. On modern printers the inkset prints virtually dotless. The 1400/1430 with its 1.5 pl drop size (highlights only) also makes black-only prints that I find quite good for many purposes. The main issue I've had with that approach is in the midtones, where I find the graininess of the drop (larger than 1.5 pl in the midtones) combines with film grain to make middle gray, smooth skies look too rough. There, as noted above, QTR can be used to combine the BO and partitioned profiles to get the best of both.

Eboni-6 in the 1400, printed with QTR, is also among the sharpest workflows available. See <http://www.paulroark.com/BW-Info/Eboni-6-One-Point-Type-Test.JPG> for a comparison of the Piezo 1-Point print test with Eboni-6. I believe Eboni-6 and Peizography K7 are equal. (However, my cheap Epson scanner is not as sharp as the one used for the Piezo print.) Both systems are limited by the 720 file dpi limit of QTR, and both are much sharper than the comparison Epson ABW print.

A 100% carbon pigment printing workflow, like the one discussed here, appears to make the most stable inkjet images possible with today's technology. The carbon pigment prints may be

even more archival than the old wet-process silver prints due to the buffered paper base that has not been subjected to the harsh processing chemicals of the old wet darkroom processes. It is where I think fine art B&W printing should be.



[All donations to the cause of free inkset designs and profiles are appreciated.](#)

Paul

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