

*LibraryThing is a cataloging and social networking site for booklovers.*

Larger photo Treat with care All books should be handled and stored with care, in order to preserve their good condition or to prevent existing damage becoming even worse. Remember that books printed from the mid-th century onwards are usually printed on mechanical ground wood pulp paper, which often has a high acidic content and can quickly become discoloured and brittle if not kept in the right conditions. Storing your rare books Large heavy folio-size books are best stored flat. Do not pack the books in too tightly or the covers will be damaged when you attempt to remove books from the shelf. Pulling a book by the top of its spine to take it from the shelf will damage it as will leaving it face down and open for any length of time. Improving the environment Two factors can improve environmental conditions for your books: Lighting Temperature and humidity Lighting Books should be stored away from direct sunlight, which can bleach spines and paper and can lead to an increase in the acid content of paper. Temperature and humidity The temperature and relative humidity in a room where books are stored are also very important. Taking the following basic steps should help preserve your books. Try to achieve a constant temperature and humidity within the book storage area and ensure that there is a regular circulation of air a cardboard box in the attic is not usually the best location to store valuable books. If the room is too hot and dry, leather bindings can dry out and crack; books should therefore be kept as far away as possible from heat sources such as radiators and fires. However, a low temperature in itself does not hamper the growth of mould. It is important therefore to avoid storing books in damp conditions to prevent spores of fungi mould and mildew, which are always present in the atmosphere, from blooming on your books. Books should be kept away from sources of moisture and condensation and from water pipes in case they burst or leak. Alternatively, if you just want to measure humidity, you can buy a humidity dial hygrometer. Cleaning your books Check and clean your books regularly, as dust can quickly accumulate on books. It is very important to remember that, if the conditions are right, dust can be a food source for mould and mildew, leading to an infestation which can weaken and irreversibly stain books and paper. To clean rare books: Remove the book from the shelf. Hold the book closed. Carefully brush off the dust with a soft paint brush in an area away from the shelves. This prevents the dust settling back on the books. Books can also attract pests such as mice, and insects such as silverfish and bookworms, which will leave tell-tale traces of frass larvae droppings; this is usually found under the spines of books. In attempting to carry out your own repair you may be inflicting even more damage on the book and reduce its value. Sellotape, Post-It notes and common household adhesives should be avoided as a means of marking or repairing pages and bindings, as the adhesive will dry out, discolouring paper and leaving a permanent residue on the book. If you have loose covers or boards on a binding, do not use elastic bands to keep the book together as they too will dry out and become brittle and crack. To keep the book together, use cotton tape tied around the top and bottom of a book. Specialist advice for Britain and Ireland If you want to get your rare book repaired it is worth contacting a specialist bookbinder and conservator who will use special archival materials to carry out repairs. You can also use the Conservation Register as an online source for finding a local conservator in the United Kingdom and Ireland, or you can phone for practices in England and Wales or for practices in Scotland. Bookbinders and conservators can also supply archival-standard acid-free storage boxes for loose material. Give initial conservation advice on dealing with mould or insect infestation Provide contact details for conservators and bookbinders Advise on possible treatment methods However, we cannot offer to do conservation work for non-National Library collections. See the Preservation and Conservation section for more information. If you are thinking of having books repaired, it is worth bearing in mind that the professional conservation of books and paper items can be a labour-intensive, expensive process which may cost more than what you paid for the book. Whatever you do decide, it is better to leave the book alone in its damaged state rather than carry out a botched, unsympathetic repair.

## Chapter 2 : Book Care & Repair

*Book Repair.* TLSâ„¢ knows how important it is to have all the Basic Book Repair Tools to restore your books to pristine condition. We have placed all the necessary supplies and tools into Basic Book Repair Kits so you have everything you need in one kit to repair your material.

Actually, I think the base for the fabric softener sheets is plastic. Not that I buy the hideous things, but the ones I have seen are either thin spongy sheets or a fiberglass type membrane. The usual response is either a blank stare or dramatic rolling of eyes. I think school kids should be required to do a class project that involves several days of volunteer work at a waste transfer station. Jun 3, , 9: But there has to be a first time for everything, I guess. But Joan, that is exactly the whole objective here. Dryer sheets are NOT designed to remove odors from clothes - in a similar fashion that cat litter IS specifically designed to remove odors from the stuff that gets deposited on it - because, according to my own limited understanding of the whole laundry process, that function belongs somewhere over in whatever the washer thingy does to the clothes prior to you putting them into the dryer thingy. If you feel that you need to use dryer sheets to remove odors from your clothes AFTER you have washed and rinsed them, then perhaps your own washer thingy is not washing them correctly? For instance, I have never understood WTF a "pre-wash cycle" is! To me, "pre-wash" means "before washing" and in my home, at least, "before washing" is when my clothes are scattered all over the floor of my bedroom, in amongst the dust bunnies and all my three-foot stacks of unshelved books. Why would I want to put quarters and bleach and stuff in a washing machine then? What good would that do? I believe that particular setting on all modern washing machines is some kind of giant practical joke perpetrated on us by the large household products conglomerates back in the sixties. If I was king of the world and had any say in these matters, there would be washing machines on the market designed specifically for live-alone bachelors like me, and they would all have just one huge dial with only two settings: Use used dryer sheets. The used one should be okay between the pages, as the oils and stinkperfume are gone. IMHO, using a used dryer sheet would do about as much good here as making a pot of hot tea with used teabags! A used dryer sheet, if it really is indeed used, has no residual odor because all the stuff it was initially impregnated with has now been used up. Jun 3, , 3: So you put it in the book, and it absorbs the stink of the book instead, on the same principle as baking soda in the fridge. That said, I have never tried it, and have no idea if my reasoning is good. My method for removing stink from books is to take them out in the fresh air and carefully read them one page at a time. D Of course, I always read this thread title as "eliminating ordure from books", for which my best strategy is keep the books out of the cow pasture. Okay, when did we start stripping html formatting out of talk posts? My suggestion for getting lots of used dryer sheets is to check at your local laundromat. What a great suggestion, lampbane. When was the last time you were in a laundromat bristling with salaried employees just waiting around to help potential customers, lampbane? You have more chance of talking to a live person on eBay or capturing a unicorn than you have of being served by a mythical laundromat worker! Try Googling the term "Maytag Repairman", lampbane

### Chapter 3 : Three Basic Book Repair Procedures - 1 || The Book Arts Web

*Library Supplies. Archival Supplies. Archival Conservation Supplies. Archival Ties & Bands; Archival Document Preservation; Archival Photo, Print & Art Preservation.*

It can be effective in removing labels, tape or anything that is glued to paper. Set it on low-heat. And if your book gets wet, the hair dryer can be a valuable emergency tool for drying. Some even find it effective on beginning mildew. I am a Florida bookseller, and mildew is a problem with me, although I keep the air conditioning going. Any tips for me? Mildew, also known as mold, can destroy a book, and it can spread. The Document Cleaning Pad is helpful against mold. Fungi thrive on moisture and heat, so air conditioning is a good idea. Vaseline is petrolatum, petroleum jelly, and it can be useful. A dab of it on a soft, clean cloth can often get rid of smudges on dust jackets. Wipe it on and wipe it off with a cleaning agent like a Document Cleaning Pad. Bookseller folklore has many household products for book care, such as nail polish remover and lighter fluid but, as a rule, they are not worth the inconvenience. What is an "art gum eraser"? Experienced book people divide erasers into plastic, art gum, and kneaded. The basic tool is the art gum eraser, and it is a must for any seller or lover of books. These large, soft erasers are to be used gently on pencil marks, dirt on dust jackets and covers, etc. They crumble easily, and the crumbs should be whisked away. The important thing is that they do minimum damage to your books and keep them clean. Any black surfaces that appear on the eraser may be cut away or you may get rid of them by rubbing it on blank paper. Is there any way except taping to close repair a torn page? Rest the torn page on a sheet of waxed paper. Wipe away any excess glue with a cloth and place a separate sheet of waxed paper on top of the tear. Close the book and apply a book weight, or other books, on top for a few hours until the glue is completely dry. The waxed paper will remove easily when the glue is dry. Books are made mainly of paper, cloth, glue, and other organic materials. They come from live sources, like fine furniture, and require more care. Just as, for example, garments made of organic materials such as silk and wool require more care than those made from inorganic materials like nylon and polyester. What can be done for a book that is faded by sun? Just as people can forestall skin damage by applying a sunscreen, you can also forestall UV damage to your books by applying Brodart Book Jacket Covers. Is there not a simple cheap way to get my old boards looking better? Put a dab on a clean, lintfree cloth. Test on a tiny part of the board to make sure the colors are fast. Rub along the surface gently in one direction. Wipe off with clean cloth. Be sure to put some paper under the board to make sure the gel does not get on the pages.

## Chapter 4 : Book Care and Book Repair

*B O O K C R A F T: Simple Techniques for the Maintenance & Repair of Books* gaylord: a continuum of care Gaylord has offered training manuals for the repair of books since

Early paper was handmade from plant fibers such as flax, hemp, and cotton: The presence of lignin in wood pulp paper causes acid to degrade the cellulose , which causes the paper to become unstable and discolored over time. Some inks used in old books and manuscripts are harmful to paper. Iron gall ink , most commonly used from the 8th century through the end of the 19th century, contains acid and can corrode the paper in humid conditions. They are released into the air, where they become detectable as "old-book smell". Decomposing cellulose emits furfural , which has an almond-like scent. Lignin releases benzaldehyde and vanillin with a vanilla smell. Hexanal from cellulose and lignin gives off an earthy smell. Researchers have attempted to profile the smell of old books and relate human perceptions of smell to their chemical sources. Flyers, postcards, and programs are often printed on poor quality paper, carelessly handled, and likely to be haphazardly displayed or stored. If pests are discovered, they should first be identified so that appropriate measures can be taken. However, if the infestation is severe, and fumigation is the best option, the affected items should be separated from the rest of the collection for treatment. Fluctuations in temperatures and humidity may also cause cockling: Dust tends to absorb moisture, providing a suitable environment to attract mold growth and insects. Some inks and other pigments will fade if exposed to light, especially ultraviolet UV light present in normal daylight and from fluorescent bulbs. Handling[ edit ] A paper conservator handling a book. Other than a poor environment, poor handling is the primary cause of deterioration for books, manuscripts, and ephemera. A clean work area and clean hands. Food and drink should be kept away from collection materials, and smoking avoided. Hands should be washed and dried immediately before handling collection items. Hand lotions, creams and wipes should never be used prior to handling items. Loose clothing, jewelry, or buttons, may all cause damage, and should be kept under control. The user should ensure he or she is seated or standing in a stable position. Precautions should be taken if he or she is suffering from a cold. Instead, the covers may be propped on foam wedges to decrease the opening angle, and the pages held open using book snake weights. If the volume is horizontal in a stack of books, the books above it should be removed first. Inscriptions should only be made when the paper is on a clean hard surface to avoid embossing the inscription into the paper. Instead, a thin support such as a folder or foam board should be used. It should not be forced. This may damage the spine and weaken pages. Maps and blueprints that have been rolled may be gently unfolded or unrolled if they are not brittle or weak. They can also be placed under light weight for a few weeks to relax. Good storage can extend the life of an item and is an important aspect of preventative conservation. Storage should be cool, dry, clean, and stable. As added protection acid formation, paper-based storage materials may have a buffer, such as calcium carbonate, which can neutralize acids as they form in the storage materials. Average size books should be shelved vertically, side-by-side so they can support each other. Oversized or fragile books may be stored horizontally and completely flat, but stacking should be kept to a minimum. Book boxes may range from simple four-flap enclosures made of archival safe paper or cardboard to custom clamshell or drop-spine boxes covered in book cloth. Paper and leather can be dusted with a soft brush, and dust can be removed from books with a vacuum cleaner that has a cheesecloth tied over the nozzle. Care must be taken: Insect accretions and mold residues are normally removed by scalpels, aspirators, or specialized vacuum cleaners. Deep freezing may be appropriate to kill insects. Some adhesive materials are acidic and harmful to paper, causing stains. Repairs made with water-based adhesives such as animal glue can be removed in a water bath, by local application of moisture, or with poultices or steam. Synthetic adhesives and pressure-sensitive self-adhering tapes usually have to be dissolved or softened with an organic solvent before they can be removed. Steam is sometimes helpful to remove adhesive. Washing not only removes dirt and aids in stain reduction; it can also wash out acidic compounds and other degradation products that have built up in the paper. Washing can also relax brittle or distorted paper and aid in flattening. When washing alone does not combat acidity, the addition of an alkaline buffer to paper is sometimes

recommended for de-acidification. Alkalization can be achieved by immersion or by spraying. Severe tears that cannot be stabilized with polyester film can usually be mended on the reverse with narrow strips of torn Japanese tissue. The strips are adhered with a permanent, nonstaining adhesive such as starch paste or methyl cellulose. Holes or paper losses may be filled individually with Japanese paper, with paper pulp, or with a paper carefully chosen to match the original in weight, texture, and color. Books with broken sewing, loose or detached boards or leaves require special care. The original sewing in a volume should be retained if this is possible; it can be reinforced using new linen thread and sewing supports. An alternative to a leather-covered laced-in structure is a split-board structure, which can be covered in leather or cloth. Weak or brittle paper may be reinforced by backing them with another sheet of paper. Again, Japanese paper can be used as a backing, adhered with a starch paste. Flattening is always necessary following aqueous treatment. Flattening is also helpful for rolled or folded paper that cannot gently and safely be opened. It is usually done between blotters or felts under moderate pressure. Most natural or man-made disasters, such as floods or fire, involve water. Even a small amount of water from a leaky roof or pipe can do significant damage to a paper collection. Immediate response by a knowledgeable professional or agency within the first 48 hours is crucial to the successful salvage of materials and the prevention of mold growth. Wet paper or books may be frozen to stabilize them; they can be thawed and dried at a later time. Many libraries and universities have book copiers where the book can be supported at an angle, avoiding the damage to its structure that can be caused by forcing it flat. Microfilm can have a life expectancy of or more years, and only needs light and magnification to read.

### Chapter 5 : Book Care & Repair – Neschen

*Care and repair books are practical for everyone. Although some of the materials and techniques do become obsolete there is enough lasting information to have this book in anyones library. As a restorer I look for books like this one.*

All subscription requests must include the full real name or they will not be approved by the moderator. To post a message send to: The goal of this project is to combine, in one place, all the known bookbinding and book conservation terminology, in as many languages as possible. New uses for discarded books Materials required Assemble the following: Trimming the page and applying adhesive If the page to be tipped in is larger than the pages of the volume, carefully trim the page to size using a paper cutter. For replacement pages, try to preserve original margin widths. The top strip of scrap paper will protect the area that should not be glued. Positioning the page Carefully position the insert in place, setting it as far into the gutter as possible while ensuring that the edges are even with the rest of the text block. Securing the page With the tipped-in sheet squarely in place, and starting in the middle of the page and working out to the top and bottom, slide the tip of a bone folder along the front unglued side of the sheet to press it tight. Protecting the text block Place a sheet of waxed paper into the gutter between the insert and the page before it to protect the text block from excess adhesive. Pressing the volume Close the book. Place a pressing board or glass plate along the spine edge and set a weight on top. Let stand for several hours. Conclusions - References If intervention is prompt, the life of a book can often be extended at very low cost. Unfortunately, damage may progress beyond the point where these basic techniques can be effective. More extensive treatment or commercial library binding may then be warranted. On the following pages are abbreviated lists of sources for conservation information and training. Further Reading Collection Conservation Treatment: Their Care and Repair. The Care of Fine Books. Library materials preservation manual. Lavender, Kenneth and Scott Stockton. A Manual for Librarians. Neal Schuman Publishers, Inc. Morrow, Carolyn Clark, and Carole Dyal. Preserving Archives and Manuscripts. Society of American Archivists, Preservation of Library and Archival Materials: Northeast Document Conservation Center,

### Chapter 6 : Three Basic Book Repair Procedures - 3 || The Book Arts Web

*Books are made mainly of paper, cloth, glue, and other organic materials. They come from live sources, like fine furniture, and require more care. Just as, for example, garments made of organic materials such as silk and wool require more care than those made from inorganic materials like nylon and polyester.*

Conclusions - References In libraries large and small, minor repair is a critical component in overall efforts to care for collections of books and journals. Bound volumes mended as soon as they show signs of damage may never require more complex repair or binding. A book with tightened hinges is sometimes more sturdy after treatment than it was at the time of purchase. Following are instructions for carrying out three basic cost-effective procedures for repairing hard-cover volumes. The Library of Congress generously offered space in the LC exhibit booth in support of this pilot project. It focuses on early intervention as a means of delaying or eliminating the need for more time consuming and expensive treatment. Hinge Tightening I Inspect the hinge of the volume at the head and tail to see if the text block has become loose in its case. If the endpapers are pulling away from the inside of the case but are still securely attached to the text block, Hinge Tightening I may be an appropriate treatment. If neglected, a text block that has become loose in its case is likely to sustain additional damage each time it is used until the binding fails altogether. Materials required Assemble the following: A book press and metal-edged boards or appropriate substitutes will also be needed. Applying adhesive in the hinge Stand the book on its tail. With one hand, prop open the loose hinge as wide as possible. Dip the knitting needle into the adhesive, scraping excess adhesive off as you draw the needle out of the container. Push the needle into the hinge as far as it will go, using a twirling motion. Apply the adhesive thoroughly to the exposed area. Turn the book on its head and perform the same procedure if needed at this end as well. Preparing for pressing Lay the book flat and align the text block squarely in its case. Open the cover part way, and using the long edge of the bone folder, gently press the fold of the endpaper into the hinge. Insert a sheet of waxed paper as far as possible back into the hinge. This will prevent excess adhesive from sticking to the endpaper and assure proper opening of the book after drying. Setting the hinge Check to make sure that the text block is still square in its case. Then run the long edge of a bone folder down the length of the outer hinge of the case, applying even pressure. Pressing the book using plain boards Press the book for several hours or over night, making sure that even pressure is applied in the joints. This can be accomplished using thin, rigid boards Masonite, for example , appropriately sized knitting needles, and about 10 lbs. Select two needles that fit in the joints and are slightly thicker than the covers. Align the needles, sandwich the book between the boards, and apply weight. The resulting flange fits into the joint of a book and, under weight, exerts even pressure along it. Pressing the book in a book press The easiest and most efficient means of pressing is to use a book press and metal edged boards. This traditional equipment facilitates careful control of pressure. Please photocopy and distribute as you wish. Printed copies are available for the cost of handling and mailing: Please make checks payable to "Book Repair," Acme Bookbinding. Box ; Charlestown, MA

### Chapter 7 : DIY Car Repair Manuals - OEM, Chilton, Haynes and Bentley

*Book Condition: A copy that has been read, but remains in excellent condition. Pages are intact and are not marred by notes or highlighting, but may contain a neat previous owner name. Pages are intact and are not marred by notes or highlighting, but may contain a neat previous owner name.*

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*Clothing Care and Repair* has 16 ratings and 1 review. Kristin said: Love this book, especially since it was written in I'm going to read more Sewin.