

## Preservation in Libraries

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#### Preservation in libraries

- 1. Basics
- 2. Factors in deterioration or damage to materials and how to prevent them
- 3. Treatment for deteriorated or damaged material
- 4. Conclusion

#### 1. Basics

Library services Information services based on the library collection

#### **Acquisition**

Planned collection development

#### **Preservation**

Proper collection maintenance and management

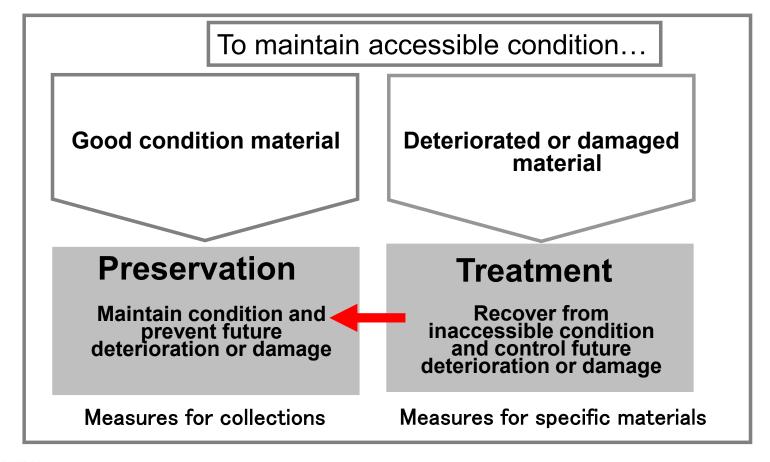
Provide the needed material or information to user

The mission of libraries

Guarantee access to materials

Keep materials in "accessible condition" as long as possible

#### 1. Basics



Various deterioration or damage factors

**External** factors

Earthquake / Flood / Fire / Air pollution / Temperature / Relative humidity / Insect / Mold / Dust / Dirt / Light

Internal factors

Media deterioration (e.g., acid papers, microfilms, etc.)

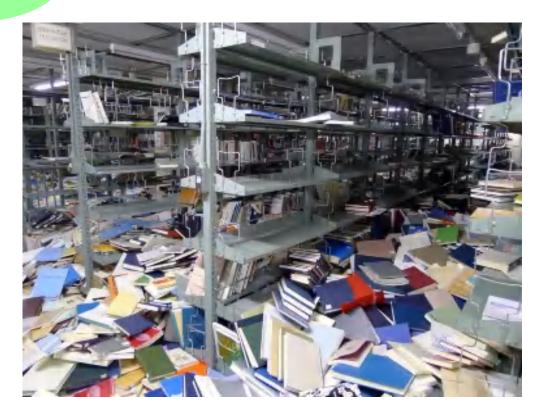
Binding condition (e.g., unbound, perfect binding, etc.)

**Human** factors

Poor handling, treatment, arrangement, photocopying, or display

**External** factors

Disaster preparedness





External factors

#### **Disaster preparedness**

- Create a disaster preparedness plan
- Emergency disaster drills
- Material hazard map and emergency contact network
- Periodic inspection of buildings and equipment

"IFLA disaster preparedness and planning: a brief manual " IFLA PAC, 2006 <a href="https://repository.ifla.org/handle/123456789/1315">https://repository.ifla.org/handle/123456789/1315</a>

"Disaster Preparedness" (National Diet Library)
<a href="https://www.ndl.go.jp/en/preservation/collectioncare/preparedness.html">https://www.ndl.go.jp/en/preservation/collectioncare/preparedness.html</a>

**External** factors

Environmental management (temperature, relative humidity, dust, dirt, air pollutants)

Maintain temperature and relative humidity

Minimize the difference of temperature/relative humidity between the storage and the reading room.

- Inspection and maintenance of air conditioning systems
- Do cleaning periodically

To find the appropriate conditions, consider multiple factors: the status of your library, the type and content of materials, your budget, etc.

**External** factors

**Environmental management -Light** 

- Use LED lighting, UV-filtered fluorescent lighting and UVblocking window films
- ●Turn off the lights diligently
- Store materials in protective enclosures



Faded color caused by light

**External** factors

Environmental management -Mold, insects

● Mold

●Insects that eat paper (beetles, cockroaches, etc.)



Adopting Integrated Pest Management (IPM)



Moldy books



Insect damage

## IPM (Integrated Pest Management)

IPM is a control and prevention program for pests (e.g. mold and insects) that relies on several approaches. If the IPM program is applied at an early stage of pest damage, it will work better.

#### 5 steps

Reference: Combatting pests of cultural property / by Tom Strang and Rika Kigawa

https://publications.gc.ca/site/eng/9.806873/publication.html

1.Avoid	Removing pest habitats	Clean inside the building / Clean materials / Conditioning the air / Organize / Remove unwanted items
2.Block	Block the route of pests and water entry	Check the outer circumference of the building / Use sticky floor mats and shoe covers / Eliminate insects from newly-acquired materials / Seal the gaps / Use door and window screens
3.Detect	"Detect" early and make records	Inspect visually / Use sticky traps / Monitor temperature and relative humidity / Development the report line / Share the information
4. Respond	"Respond" in a safe way	Control or introduce air conditioning equipment / Do cleaning with ethanol (concentration of 70-80%) / Hire a professional firm
5.Recover/ Treat	"Recover" by returning the materials to storage in a safe environment	Make record / Prevent recurrence / Observe continuously

# IPM (Integrated Pest Management)

Examples in the "Detect" process







2. Factors in deterioration or damage to materials and how to prevent them

Media deterioration & binding condition

Internal factors

#### Acid paper

- Deacidification (small scale or mass)
- Deterioration of acetate-based films (smells sour, becomes sticky, etc.)
  - Improve storage environment
- Deterioration of bindings (unbound, perfect bindings)
  - Library binding, handling carefully, etc.

**Reformatting (Making duplicates)** 



Acid paper



Polyester-based film in good condition (above)

Deteriorated film (below)

**Human** factors

Poor handling/treatment

- Scotch tape, paper clips
- Clipping, writing, food and drink stains, etc.



- Education of users and staff
- Calling attention to the issue



Clips and rubber bands



Archival quality cardboard and cotton tape

**Human** factors

Shelving, copying, exhibition

- Shelving properly
- Copying carefully so as not to damage materials

(restrict/prohibit copying)

 Low-impact methods to exhibit materials

(avoid long-term exhibition, cut UV, use cradles to display books, keep proper temperature/relative humidity and illuminanation)



Poor shelving



Using book cradle for exhibition

Factors of deterioration or damage to materials

Measures to prevent materials from deterioration or damage

**External** factors

Earthquake, flood, fire, atmosphere, temperature, relative humidity, insect, mold, dust, light Disaster preparedness
Environmental management
Introduction of IPM programs
Enclosures

Internal factors

Media deterioration, binding condition

Deacidification
Improve storage environment
Handling properly
Reformatting (Making duplicates)

Human factors

Poor handling, treatment, arrangement, photocopying, or display

Proper handling education for user and staff

#### 3. Treatment for deteriorated or damaged material

Variety of treatment options

Repair
 Conservation by professional
 Microfilming
 Digitization

• Phase-box • Four-flap folders

•Folding case...etc.

Discard Replace

Discard

Duplication

Replace

**Preservation measures** 

Degree of deterioration or damage

Frequency of use

Judge comprehensively

Worth of the material

**Existence of alternatives** 

Cost

#### 3. Treatment for deteriorated or damaged material

#### Repair

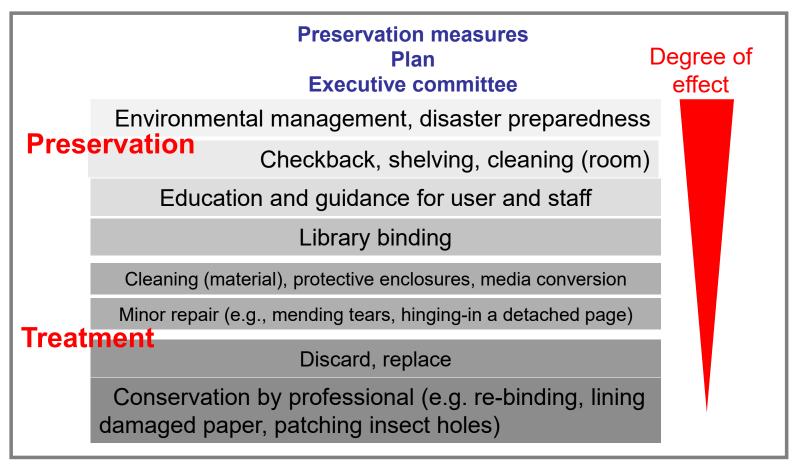
Based on preservation policy, choose materials that need treatment. Furthermore, do just enough treatment to make the material usable.







#### 4. Conclusion



#### 4. Conclusion

- Focus on preservation measures rather than treatments that apply after the material is damaged or deteriorated
- Provide the necessary treatments based on the preservation policy.

## **Useful Links**

Cleaning Mold-Damaged Materials (PDF: 168KB)

https://www.ndl.go.jp/en/preservation/pdf/cleaning molddamaged materials.pdf

Drying wet materials 1 (PDF: 367KB)

https://www.ndl.go.jp/en/preservation/pdf/Drying wet materials 1.pdf

Drying wet materials 2 (PDF: 308KB)

https://www.ndl.go.jp/en/preservation/pdf/Drying\_wet\_materials\_2.pdf

Dry Cleaning with Brushes (PDF: 96KB)

https://www.ndl.go.jp/en/preservation/pdf/dry\_cleaning\_with\_brush.pdf

Dry Cleaning with Powder Eraser (PDF: 142KB)

https://www.ndl.go.jp/en/preservation/pdf/dry\_cleaning\_with\_eraser.pdf

E-Learning "Conservation of Paper Materials: Minor Repair" (YouTube)

https://www.youtube.com/playlist?list=PLXvKjMC1JnVu50NOnLQh5\_rBq-U5LpzFj