

73rd IFLA General Conference, Durban, South Africa

Satellite meeting “Mold, Pests and Dust: Preservation Policies and Management”

August 15-16th 2007, Durban, South Africa



Picture 1: Johann Maree, PAC Director for South Africa, introducing the satellite meeting “Mold, Pests and Dust: Preservation Policies and Management”.

Read the report by Jeanne Drewes, p. 40.

Preservation and Conservation Core Activity Open Session

August 20th 2007, Durban, South Africa



Picture 2: Ellen Ndeshi Namhila, University of Namibia, presenting her paper “Archives of Anti-colonial Resistance and the Liberation Struggle Living Archive Project” of Namibia.



Picture 3: Dale Peters (Project Manager) explaining the South African Liberation Struggle Living Archive Project, along with Craig Matthew (Project Director) and Clémence Petit-Perrot (Producer/researcher).



Picture 4: Jocelyn Cuming, National Library of New Zealand, presenting her paper “Collections as Connectors: the story of sir George Grey’s libraries in South Africa and New Zealand”.

The Conference proceedings can be found at: www.ifla.org/IV/ifla73/Programme2007.htm

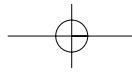
PAC Directors Meeting



Picture 5: From left to right, first row: Naoko Kobayashi, from the National Diet Library (Japan), Olga Tolstikova, from the Library for Foreign Literature (Russia), Christiane Baryla, Director of IFLA-PAC Core Activity (France) and Irina Shilova, from the Library for Foreign Literature (Russia). Second row: Johann Maree, PAC Director for South Africa, Hiroshi Sakamoto, PAC Director for Japan, Yan Xiangdong, Director of the International Cooperation Division, National Library of China, Ximena Cruzat, PAC Director for Chile, Rosa Salnikova, PAC Director for Eastern Europe and the CIS and Jeanne Drewes, Library of Congress (USA).



Picture 6: The PAC Directors meeting.



Anoxia – Treatment by Oxygen Deprivation of Museum Objects



Picture 7: Michèle Anioko Gunn in front of the Quai Branly Museum anoxic treatment installation.

A large part of the collection of the Quai Branly Museum, Paris, is composed of cellulose and protein-based organic materials, a favourable media for the development of microorganisms and insects, leading to their degradation. Before the Museum opened, it was then decided to treat all the objects, without exception, by oxygen deprivation (anoxia) to reduce the infestation level to zero.

For more details about anoxia and the Quai Branly Museum installation, please read the complete paper written by Michèle Gunn, p.8.

The Identical Book Project

About 400 Identical Books had to be chosen to be the subject of this project studying the ageing of paper in relation with the storage conditions. The choice was not so easy...

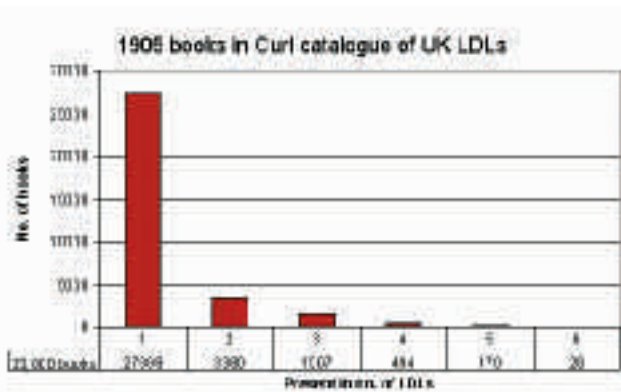


Figure 1: A search into the Consortium of University and Research Libraries (Curl) database for books published in London in 1905 revealed a worrying distribution: of the 33,000 corresponding books in the 6 legal deposit libraries, only 26 titles were found in all 6.

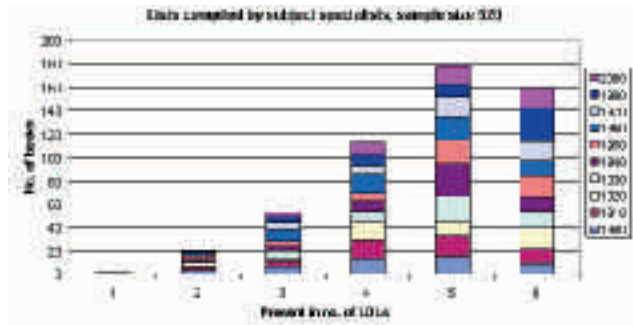


Figure 2: Alternative strategy: curators produced lists for each of the book categories, 4 titles per decade, which were then circulated to the other libraries. This manual checking of the catalogues and shelves revealed a far healthier view of the holdings. As we can see on the figure, the large majority of the books are held by 5 or 6 of these libraries. The two methods combined have led to ca. 390 Identical Books.

Read the complete report on this project by Barry Knight and Velson Horie, from the British Library, p. 18.

Comparing Mass Drying and Sterilization Protocols for Water-Damaged Books

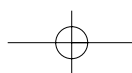
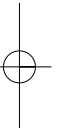
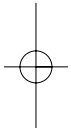
This study compared five drying and two sterilization techniques to determine the long-term affects of these recovery options on the permanence of handmade and machine-made book papers.

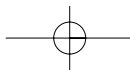


Picture 8: Sample books submerged for 24 hours.



Picture 9: Intermittent pressing during air drying, University of Utah, USA.





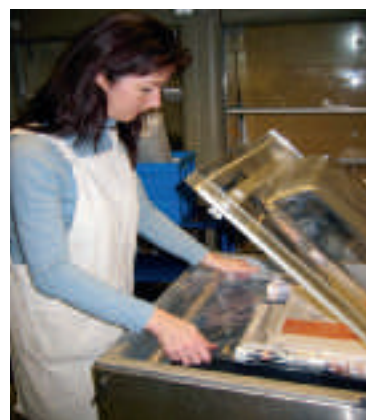
Picture 10: Books on wire racks prepared for vacuum freeze drying, BELFOR, USA.



Picture 13: Books stacked between unglazed ceramic tiles in kiln, Prague, Czech Republic.



Picture 11: Vacuum freeze drying chamber, BELFOR, USA.



Picture 14: Vacuum packing machine, British Library, London, UK.



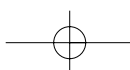
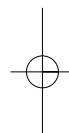
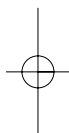
Picture 15: Interleaved book in pouch with Vacme Press, California, USA.

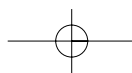


Picture 12: Wood drying kiln adapted for thermal drying, Prague, Czech Republic.



Picture 16: Books in ethylene oxide chamber, Czech National Archives.





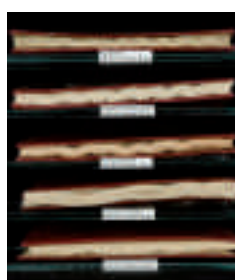
Picture 17: Conveyor leading to gamma radiation facility, Corona, California, USA.



Picture 18: Examining physical characteristics after drying, British Library, London, UK.



Picture 19: Comparison of Physical Cockling in Machine Made Paper.



Picture 20: Comparison of Physical Cockling in handmade Paper.

Read our special report on the drying and sterilization methods to define the most effective way to dry water-damaged books, p. 22.

Development of the Multifunctional Vacuum Chamber

The multifunctional vacuum chamber was developed and installed as a reaction to the floods which occurred in 2002 in Prague, Czech Republic. The chamber enables to dry thanks to three drying methods: vacuum freezing, vacuum drying and air drying with temperature and humidity control.



Picture 21: The multifunctional vacuum chamber (view from the front side).



Picture 22: The multifunctional vacuum chamber (view from the opposite side).



Picture 23: Connectors switching.

Frozen or wet books are incased by non-woven and filter-paper and inserted in steel column between pairs of heating tiles. The steel plate is put on the top of each column and tiles are interconnected by cables with connectors on the top or on the sides of the chamber, as shown in picture 23.

If you are interested in this multifunctional vacuum chamber, read the paper written by Jiří Polišenský, from the National Library of the Czech Republic, p. 30.

