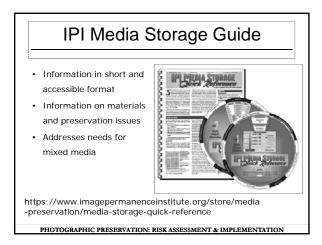


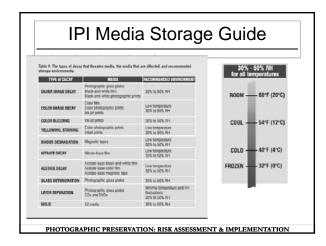
5/21/2013 4

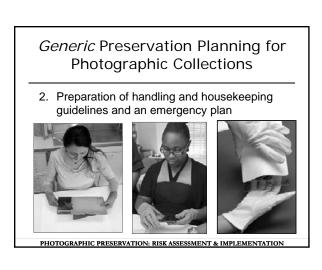
Generic Preservation Planning for Photographic Collections 1. Environmental assessment and incremental control • 30% - 50% RH • 68°F (40°F or below for color • Low temperature and low humidity for nitrate & acetate film National Center for Documentation and Research, Abu Dhabi, UAE

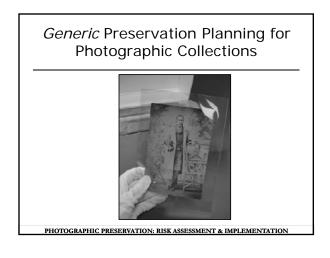
PHOTOGRAPHIC PRESERVATION: RISK ASSESSMENT & IMPLEMENTATION

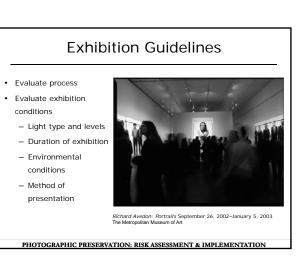


Instructor: Debra Hess Norris









Exhibition Guidelines • Kinds of lights available: - Fiber optic - LED - Fluorescent - Incandescent

Exhibition Guidelines

Instructor: Debra Hess Norris

- Lighting Tips:
 - Duration: 3-6 months is normal, 9 months is considered long
 - Intensity: 5 foot-candles (50 LUX) max for sensitive materials
 - Sensitivity: assume all photographs are lightsensitive
 - Wavelength: UV (i.e. daylight) is more destructive than other kinds of light

PHOTOGRAPHIC PRESERVATION: RISK ASSESSMENT & IMPLEMENTATION



PHOTOGRAPHIC PRESERVATION: RISK ASSESSMENT & IMPLEMENTATION



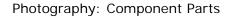
Photography: Component Parts

Support
(paper, glass, iron, silver plated copper, plastic, textile, leather, wood and more)

Photography: Component Parts

Binder
(albumen, collodion, gelatin)

Support
(paper, glass, iron, silver plated copper, plastic, textile, leather, wood and more)



Final Image Material

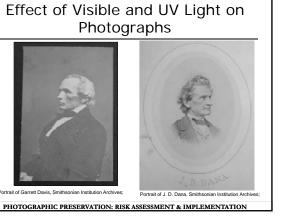
(silver organic dyes, pigments, platinum, gold, iron salts)

Binder

(albumen, collodion, gelatin)

Support

(paper, glass, iron, silver plated copper, plastic, textile, leather, wood and more)



Effect of Visible and UV Light on **Photographs**





PHOTOGRAPHIC PRESERVATION: RISK ASSESSMENT & IMPLEMENTATION

Effect of Visible and UV Light on **Photographs**





PHOTOGRAPHIC PRESERVATION: RISK ASSESSMENT & IMPLEMENTATION

Measuring Color





Instructor: Debra Hess Norris

Findings from The Heritage Health Index



2.6 billion items of historic, cultural, and scientific significance are not protected by an emergency plan and are at risk should a disaster strike their institutions

Emergency Planning, Response & Recovery





Damage from Hurricane Sandy, October 201

Recovery of water-damaged photographic materials

- Collections can be safely frozen, if space and time requires
- Freeze drying may be possible with some collection materials
- · Document carefully
- Wet surfaces will be fragile and may be tacky



PHOTOGRAPHIC PRESERVATION: RISK ASSESSMENT & IMPLEMENTATION

Recovery of water-damaged photographic materials

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PHOTOGRAPHIC PRESERVATION: RISK ASSESSMENT & IMPLEMENTATION

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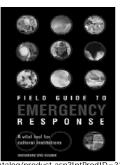




PHOTOGRAPHIC PRESERVATION: RISK ASSESSMENT & IMPLEMENTATION

Field Guide To Emergency Response

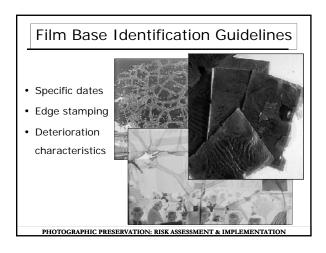
- Spiral-bound notebook outlines initial steps, essential functions, 10 most common problems.
- Customized information tabs
- DVD demonstrates basic salvage techniques.



https://www.heritagepreservation.org/catalog/product.asp?IntProdID=33
PHOTOGRAPHIC PRESERVATION: RISK ASSESSMENT & IMPLEMENTATION

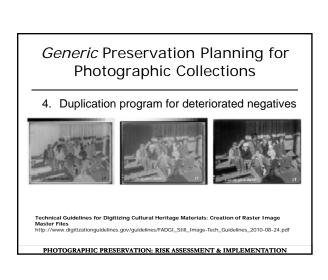
Generic Preservation Planning for Photographic Collections 3. Inspection of film-base negative collections

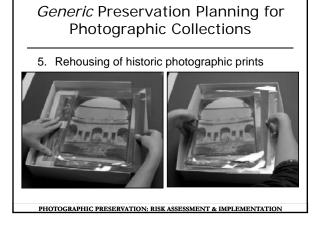
PHOTOGRAPHIC PRESERVATION: RISK ASSESSMENT & IMPLEMENTATION

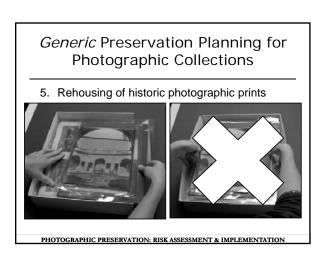


Instructor: Debra Hess Norris









Photographic Storage: General Recommendations

- Separate print and negative collections
- Utilize standard-sized enclosures
- Consider plastic versus paper
- Review relevant ISO standards
- Purchase acid-free boxes for extra protection



PHOTOGRAPHIC PRESERVATION: RISK ASSESSMENT & IMPLEMENTATION

Photographic Storage: General Recommendations

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Instructor: Debra Hess Norris

PHOTOGRAPHIC PRESERVATION: RISK ASSESSMENT & IMPLEMENTATION

Photographic Storage: General Recommendations

- · Paper and board:
 - "acid free" means acidic at the time of manufacture, may become acidic with time
 - Try to find "lignin free," "rag board," or "museum board"



Should pass Photographic Activity Test



PHOTOGRAPHIC PRESERVATION: RISK ASSESSMENT & IMPLEMENTATION

Photographic Storage: General Recommendations



- Plastic:
 - Polyester 🙂
 - Polyethylene
 - Polypropylene ©
 - i dispropsiono 🍥
 - AVOID vinyl (PVC)
 - AVOID acetate

PHOTOGRAPHIC PRESERVATION: RISK ASSESSMENT & IMPLEMENTATION

Photographic Storage: General Recommendations

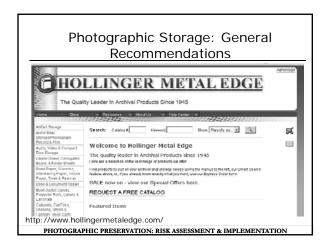
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PHOTOGRAPHIC PRESERVATION: RISK ASSESSMENT & IMPLEMENTATION

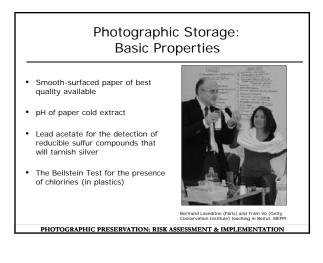
Paper νs . Plastic

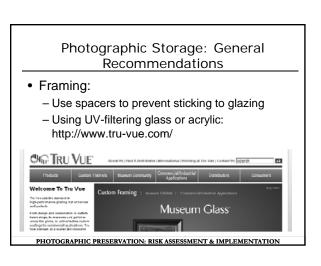
- Opaque
- Porous
- Weaker (may tear easily)
- No static
- Transparent
- Non-porous (not recommended for cellulose negatives)
- Stronger
- May have sharp edges
- Static

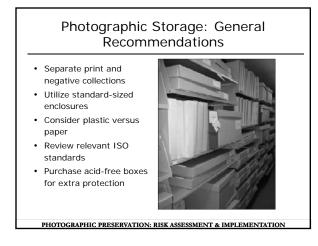
PHOTOGRAPHIC PRESERVATION: RISK ASSESSMENT & IMPLEMENTATION

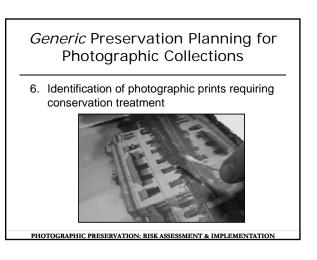












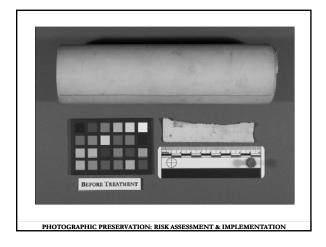
Instructor: Debra Hess Norris

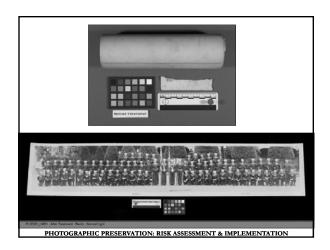
Conservation Priorities for Photographic Prints

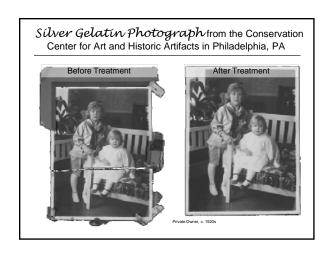
- Active mold
- Flaking binder layers
- Pressure-sensitive tapes
- Rubber cement adhesives
- Severely degraded primary or secondary supports



PHOTOGRAPHIC PRESERVATION: RISK ASSESSMENT & IMPLEMENTATION









PRESENTATION TO BE CONTINUED IN WEBINAR 5...