Identification and Preservation of Photographic Collections

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Presented by:
Jennifer Hain Teper
Head, Preservation and Conservation, University of Illinois Libraries jhain@illinois.edu

TIMELINE OF MAJOR PHOTOGRAPHIC PROCESSES

- Prints
 - Heliograph 1826
 - Daguerreotype 1839-60
 - Salted Paper Prints 1840-60s
 - Cyanotype 1840-1920 (popular 1880-1920)
 - Wet Collodion 1851
 - Platinotype 1881-1930s
 - Tintype 1855-1900
 - Ambrotype 1855-65
 - Albumen 1850s-1920 (popular 1850-95)
 - Carbon 1861-1940
 - Silver Gelatin 1880 present
 - Color 1946
- Negatives
 - Calotype paper negatives: 1841
 - Glass plate negatives: 1851 (wet) 1871 (dry)
 - Film Negatives: 1903 (nitrate), 1923 (diacetate), 1955 (polyester)
 - Roll Negatives: 1889
 - Color Negatives: 1936
- Transparencies
 - Lantern Slides/Glass Slides: 1850 (popular 1870) 1950s
 - Autochromes: 1907Film Slides: 1950s

WEB RESOURCES

Library of Congress (http://www.loc.gov/preserv/pubscare.html#photo)

Caring For Your Photographic Collections

Care, Handling, and Storage of Photographs: Bibliography.

Care, Handling, and Storage of Photographs: Information Leaflet.

Care, Handling, and Storage of Photographs: Standards.

Care, Handling, and Storage of Photographs: Supplies.

NEDCC (http://www.nedcc.org/resources/leaflets.list.php)

Chapter 5, Photographs:

A Short Guide to Film Base Photographic Materials: Identification, Care, and

Duplication Types of Photographs

Care of Photographs

Creating Long-Lasting Inkjet Prints

Preservation of Photographs: Select Bibliography

National Archives and Records Administration (NARA)

Guide by Formats: http://www.archives.gov/preservation/formats/

Processing of Scrapbooks and Photographs:

http://www.archives.gov/preservation/holdings-maintenance/scrapbooks-photos-

albums.html

Cold Storage: http://www.archives.gov/preservation/storage/cold-storage-photos.html

Image Permanence Institute http://www.imagepermanenceinstitute.org/

Traditional and Digital Print Stability:

http://www.imagepermanenceinstitute.org/shtml_sub/consumerguide.pdf

Graphics Atlas http://www.graphicsatlas.org/

Common Forms of Deterioration

http://www.archivaladvisor.org/shtml/gal_deterioration.shtml

American Institute for Conservation (AIC)

Caring for Your Treasures: Photographs http://www.conservation-

us.org/_data/n_0001/resources/live/photographs.pdf

Photographic Materials Group (photographic conservators)

http://206.180.235.133/sg/pmg/

Canadian Conservation Institute (CCI)

http://www.preservation.gc.ca/howto/articles/photos_e.asp

Other Resources

http://www.wilhelm-research.com/book_toc.html (entire 758 page book)
http://www.kodak.com/global/en/professional/support/techPubs/f3/f3.pdf (Kodak Notch Codes)

PAPER RESOURCES (from the Library of Congress Preservation Office)

Adelstein, Peter Z. 1977. Manufacture and Physical Properties of Film, Paper, and Plates. In Neblette's Handbook of Photography and Reprography, 7th edition, John M. Sturge, ed. New York: Van Nostrand Reinhold, 127-147.

Albright, Gary. 1989. Flood Aftermath: the Preservation of Water-Damaged Photographs. Topics in Photographic Preservation (3) Washington DC: Photographic Materials Group, American Institute for Conservation of Historical and Artistic Works. 9-11

Canadian Conservation Institute. Notes. There are eight notes that pertain to photograph care:

N2/5 Using a Camera to Measure Light Levels.

N15/3 Display and Storage of Museum Objects Containing Cellulose Nitrate.

N16/1 Care of Encased Photographic Images

N16/2 Care of Black and White Photographic Glass Plate Negatives.

N16/3 Care of Black and White Photographic Negatives and Film.

N16/4 Care of Black and White Photographic Prints.

N16/5 Care of Colour Photographic Materials.

N16/6 Processing Contemporary Black-and-White Photographic Films and Paper.

(May be ordered in English or French at http://www.cci-icc.gc.ca/).

Cartier-Bresson, Anne F. 1984. Les Papier Salés: Alteration et Restauration des Premieres Photographies sur Papier. Paris: Direction des Affaires Culturelles de la Ville de Paris.

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McCabe, Constance. 1991. Preservation of 19th-Century Negatives at the National Archives. Journal of the American Institute for Conservation 30 (1, Spring): 41-73.

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STORAGE GUIDELINES

Environment

- RH (relative humidity) should be low (30-40%) and constant
- Temperature
 - o Should be low and constant
 - o For color and cellulose based film prone to accelerated deterioration use COLD storage (below freezing) but be aware of condensation issues.
 - For storage of most other photographic formats, use COOL storage (50-60°F/10-15°C)
- Light
 - o Dark storage ideal, necessary for color, cyanotypes, slated paper prints, and poorly fixed albumen and silver gelatin
 - o If exhibited or stored with exposure to light, limit to 200-400 lux

Environment

- "archival"
- pH (<7.0, 7.0, >7.0)
- Lignin-free
- Buffered
- Unbuffered
- High Alpha-Cellulose Content
- Permanent Paper
 - ANSI/NISO Z39.48 (1992)(r2002) "Permanence of Paper for Publications and Documents in Libraries and Archives"



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- LE (Life Expectancy)
- Photographic Activity Test (PAT)