



Develop a strategy

- 1. list the ISO standard for each media type which is present in the collection
- 2. assess the environment inside each vault at least for one year
- 3. inspect the condition of the collection
- 4. analyse the results and find the weak link
- 5. improve the conservation





TYPE of DECAY	MEDIA	RECOMMENDED ENVIRONMENT
SILVER IMAGE DECAY	Photographic glass plates Black-and-white film Black-and-white photographic prints	30% to 50% RH
COLOR IMAGE DECAY	Color film Color photographic prints Ink jet prints	Low temperature 30% to 50% RH
COLOR BLEEDING	Ink jet prints	30% to 50% RH
YELLOWING, STAINING	Color photographic prints Inkjet prints	Low temperature 30% to 50% RH
BINDER DEGRADATION	Magnetic tapes	Low temperature 30% to 50% RH
NITRATE DECAY	Nitrate-base film	Low temperature 30% to 50% RH
ACETATE DECAY	Acetate-base black-and-white film Acetate-base color film Acetate-base magnetic tape	Low temperature 30% to 50% RH
GLASS DETERIORATION	Photographic glass plates	30% to 50% RH
LAYER SEPARATION	Photographic glass plates CDs and DVDs	Minimal temperature and RH fluctuations 30% to 50% RH
MOLD	All media	30% to 50% RH







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Statistical Method

The analyse of a randomly chosen subset of

164 items

of each type of material and in each storage vaults informs about the full collection with the precision of

80% ± 5%



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Principle

In order to guarantee the conservation, one must know both the **condition** of the each media type **and** the **climate** in each storage vault:

- \rightarrow condition of the collection
- → temperature and relative humidity







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Storage	Glass	Milwata	Ace	tate	Poly	ester	Photo	Prints	Ink Jet	Magne	tic Tape	CDs
Conditions	Plates	Nitrate	B&W	Color	B&W	Color	B&W	Color	Prints	Acetate	Polyester	DVDS
ROOM	Fair	No	No	No	Good	No	Good	No	Fair	No	No	Fair
COOL	Good	No	No	No	Good	No	Good	No	Fair	Fair	Good	Good
COLD	Very Good	Good	Good	Good	Very Good	Good	Very Good	Good	Good	Good	Good	Good
FROZEN	Very Good	Good	Good	No								

QUALITATIVE RATING SYSTEM

NO	Likely to cause significant damage.
FAIR	Does not meet ISO recommendations but may be satisfactory for extended periods.
GOOD	Comparable to ISO recommendations. ¹²
VERY GOOD	Will provide an extended lifetime.

Four Climate Zones

	т	RH
room	20 °C ± 2 °C	50% ± 5%
cool	16 °C ± 2 °C	35% ± 5%
cold	4 °C ± 2 °C	45% ± 5%
frozen	–8 °C ± 2 °C	microclimate

	Т	RH	t
room	20 °C	50%	100%
cool	16 °C	35%	250%
cold	4 °C	45%	941%
frozen	_8 °C	50%	4593%

Acid Catalysed Hydrolysis (Deacetylation)







Conservation

Conservation encompasses all activities for the care of an object, which **delay its further decay** and ensure that it remains in the most intact condition for the future.



Until Autocatalysis (Acetate)

	Т	RH	years
room	20 °C	50%	44
cool	16 °C	35%	110
cold	4 °C	45%	414
frozen	–8 °C	50%	2 021







Restoration

Restoration includes all interventions and treatments that serve to **retrieve a certain historical state** and contribute to the legibility, aesthetic integrity or **reuse** of an object.

Restorative actions may be irreversible and require great care in planning, justification, execution and **documentation**.

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From Autocatalysis on (Acetate)

	т	RH	years
room	20 °C	50%	7
cool	16 °C	35%	18
cold	4 °C	45%	67
frozen	–8 °C	50%	322
		1	1

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3. Frozen

Emergency (Acetate)

	Т	RH	years
room	20 °C	50%	1/2
cool	16 °C	35%	1
cold	4 °C	45%	5
frozen	–8 °C	50%	23

Implementation





Air Pollutant...

- $SO_2 < 1 \ \mu g/m^3$
- NO_x < 5 μ g/m³
- $O_3 < 25 \ \mu g/m^3$

Outgassed Acids

- CH₃COOH < 1 ppm
- HNO₃ < 1 ppm

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Air Flow (1)

Outgassed nitric acid or acetic acid are heavy gases:

- air supply at the ceiling of one wall
- air exhaust at the bottom of the opposite wall



Air Flow (2)

Nitric acid or acetic acid should nowhere concentrate:

- vented cans
- fixed and open shelves
- air supply and air exhaust on the full length of the opposite longer walls





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• apertures (doors, windows, cables)

Interaction

- air conditioning
- insulation
- architecture
- materials

Advantages

Clear and efficient infrastructure:

- smaller air conditioning
- lower energy costs
- less maintenance
- limited material requirements

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Relative Humidity Control

- macroclimate
 - → HVAC
- microclimate
 - → FICA method (Film Conditioning Apparatus)
 - → CMI method (Critical Moisture Indicator)

Freezing

Put the reel into a first bag



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... and add some silica gel



Put the bag in a box...



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Add a moisture indicator



Put the box into a second bag



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open	FICA	

I.

	open	FICA	CMI
?	HVAC staging room	machine bags	RH indicator desiccant bags
+	simplicity	experience access protection	monitoring access protection
-	energy organisation personnel	personnel organisation material	personnel organisation material

Put the package into the freezer



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From 16 °C and 35% RH

- The reels can usually be moved from the storage to the workplace and be inspected immediately on a inspection table.
- If there is more than 25 °C or more than 55% RH, then the procedure for 4 °C and 45% RH must be applied.

From 4 °C and 45% RH

- 1. The reels are closed into bags in the cool vault.
- 2. The temperature is equalised in the workplace during **6 hours** in the closed bags.
- 3. The bags are removed and the humidity is equalised during **18 hours**.

From -8 °C and microclimate

- 1. The temperature is equalised during **24 hours** in the sealed bags in the workspace.
- 2. The bags are removed and the humidity is equalised during:
 - 2 days for film

2023

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from

- **6 days** for 16 mm and 17.5 mm magnetic tape
- 20 days for 35 mm magnetic tape



AV Preservation by **reto.ch**

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Sandrainstrasse 3 3007 Bern Switzerland

Web: reto.ch Twitter: @retoch Email: info@reto.ch

