

soluble nylon makes paper  
3 times as strong  
5%

L.C.I. - London  
81 High Blvd  
Haulbourn. WC1

10 lb. - 20<sup>00</sup>

Nylon

Ltd.  
Imperial Chemical Industries  
Plastic Division  
P.O. Box 14 Northwich, Cheshire

~~Thin~~

1966

1 Tin

Dyestuffs Division

Calaton CB 06445/017

10 lb.

19/6 per lb.

or.

Plastic Division

"Maranyl" Nylon Compound  
C109 (D.V.SS)

1963

Horton thought it might be  
a P.V.A. strip Book cover  
show gummed strip

Exeterbury Bible

if single leaves were to be stripped

didn't paper resist the needle +  
therefore the leaves got uneven.

didn't ask

removing varnish from leather  
binding P.L.

Horton has had very poor success

## McMILLEN INCORPORATED

148 EAST 55 STREET NEW YORK  
PLAZA 3-6377

ANTIQUE FURNITURE  
INTERIOR ARCHITECTURE  
DECORATION



C.C.T.

for insect

safe, volatile, stays

cyanide -  
ethanol-oxide

Cholorm - in briscentum.

ortho-phenyl-phenol  
for mould. stays put longer  
than chymol  
dinitrobenzene

3 1/2 to 5 1/2 l.m.s.

Mythical  
Meth

Brush 2 1/2

Rip 6 1/2

~~Cleaner Fargen Book~~  
~~Hamilton Hamilton~~  
215

ALLAN THENEN  
1320 ALBINA.  
BERKELEY, 524-7400

HARRY ROBERTS

(Bancroft  
Library)

2114 ESSEX ST.

BERKELEY

CALIF. 94706

WATER'S FILM 6 NOV. 1947 OF CAL.



MATITA CARBONCINO



Hollow back

after it has dried stiff on roll. With hammer fold over  
steel ruler  $\frac{1}{8}$ " to form lip that will clip over rounded  
back -

Italian Art of Book binding was too thin & clip would  
not have anything to clip so ends of cloth lining  
was glued down on end paper over tapes & skins filling

Half of end paper cut off then folded over tapes, cloth &  
skins & glued down, put in press for about 10 min.  
then inserted into split boards.

would Mr. Sidders have  
done it this way if the hollow back  
had clipped.

Yes.



Come along now

Don't be shy -

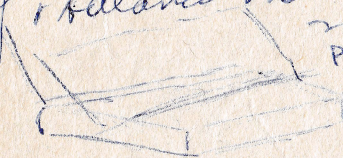
Take a long ride for 2 pence to day



Repair  
coll  
line

Poste endpapers or repair job.

Put newsprint under fly leaf, put  
new endpaper with fold ~~on~~ middle of  
fly leaf, balance on board so that half of  
new end-paper is covered with  
Poste & half of fly-leaf. Pull  
out newsprint reverse  
new endpaper & lay right  
up to joint at back not  
beyond. Rub down and  
nip in press for second  
then put under weight  
to dry.





**DITTA COSIMO TASSINARI**  
**OTELLO FANTECHI & FIGLIO**

PER L'INCISIONE SUL METALLO



MARCHIO REGISTRATO  
EST. 1890

Stampi per doratura e lettere di  
bronzo - Punzoni per industrie e  
calzaturifici - Clichés - Sigilli -  
Distintivi - Targhe di ottone e  
plastica - Timbri - Datari - Nume-  
ratori - Incisioni per rilievografie

Engraved brass designs and letters  
for imprinting gold on leather and  
wood. - Steel industrial stamps  
- Embossers - Hand engraved  
seals and brass name plates -  
Brass lettering - Clichés - Brass  
bottle openers and Paper weights.

FIRENZE (ITALY) - PIAZZA S. MARIA NOVELLA 2 R - TEL. 287.869

Guarding paper from Barberis



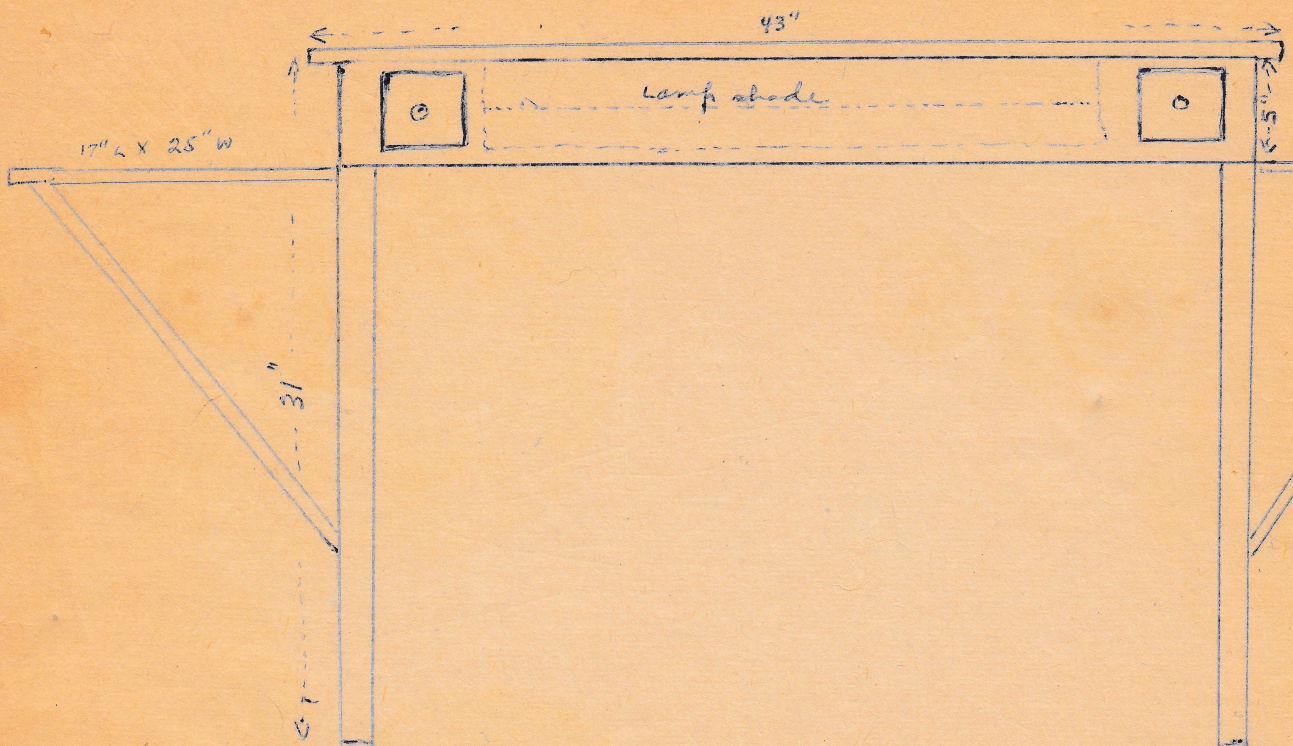
Brass letters 650 L, ex. with handle



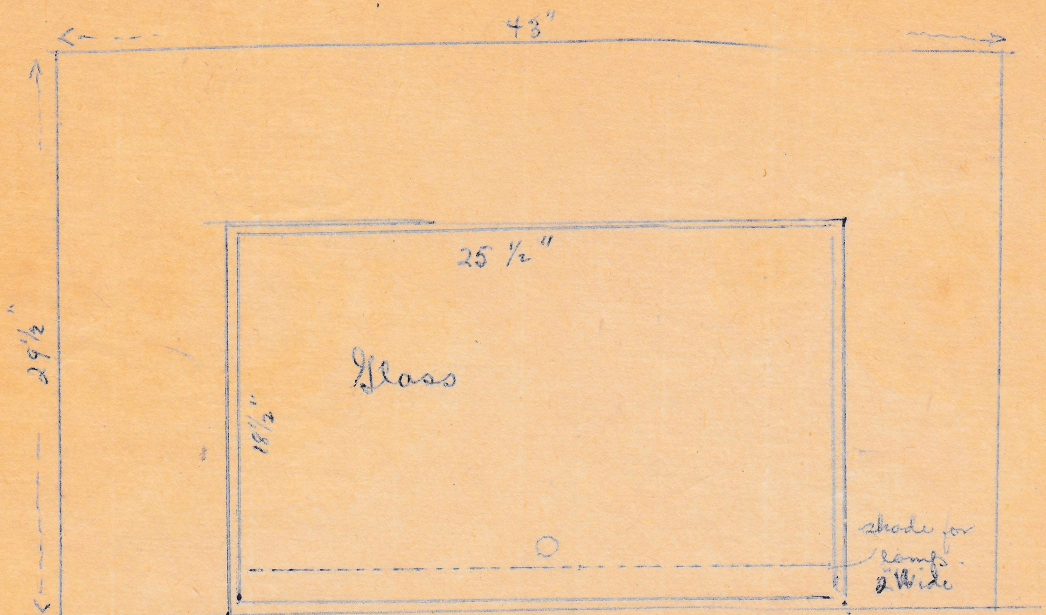


Height of table at Dildar's (for knees)  $22\frac{3}{8}$









This is a small  
hole in bottom  
of box to push  
up glass when  
it is necessary  
to remove



WORK AT ISTITUTO DI PATOLOGIA DEL LIBRO

Prof. Giovanni Muzzioli, director of istituto  
Signora Franca Manganelli, director of restoration  
Signorina Adela Menna, teacher  
sig.

Scarnificare- to tear off or pare off  
Certosine- monk-like work

A hand written manuscript about silk Marzo 30, 1519  
bound in parchment 8" x 11"

① Pages numbered in pencil.

Patches with written words or parts of words are also numbered to correspond with sheet number.

Numbered of sheets written on inside of cover.

② Cut book with point from cover

3  
4  
A bath solution in flat, shallow enamel pan,  $\frac{1}{2}$  water and  $\frac{1}{2}$  95% alchole. Each sheet is submerged in this solution and all patches floated off. Lift out of solution bath and let drip for a few seconds then lay on absorbant paper. Save all patches. leave over night between absorbent paper over night. No weight put on the stack. Next morning the dried sheets and patches were put between  $\frac{1}{4}$ " cardboard and put in press for 24 hours.

5  
Mending begins. With comercial paste COCCOINA and thin Japanese paper. Doing the worst tears first so as to hold sheet to-gether. A small amount of paste is put on edges and a peice of Japanese paper is patted on. The sheet is turned and the same is done on that side. Try to keep paste in narrow strip along tear. Press through clean news print with bone and set aside to dry.

p  
When these are dry, next day, a clean soft rubber eraser is used to rub off all superflous paper leaving only the few fibers that are pasted down.

Then edges of paper are mended. Paper is selected to match the as near as possible in color but thinner as two thickness of the new is used. These two thickness should not be thicker than the original. lay the new paper on table and on this lay the original sheet with missing corner, the edge of which has been torn, not cut. Hold down with left hand and with edge of paste brush lift original sheet and brush a little paste on underside. rub down on to new paper with paste brush and cover the new piece of paper with paste, no lumps, must be smooth. put the second piece of new paper on this and rub well. Put inpress between waxed boards of a short while.

When thoroughly dry, the new paper, the part on the original sheet is wet slightly with a soft paint brush which has been dipped in water. with a point the edge of new paper is slowly pushed away so that only thin fibers of the new paper remain. With the paste brush carefully brush on the fibers and then pat with wide end of bone.



### WORM HOLES

A piece of paper, the same used in mending edge, about 1" sq. is laid on the glass and dampened with water. When thoroughly wet, paste is brushed over on both sides. With a point pull off a tiny bit just large enough to cover hole, try to get the same shape as hole. A piece of wax paper was first put under the hole so that it would not stick to the glass. Pat the small patch and put aside to dry. Do the same to the reversed side, let dry and put in press.

### SILK GAUZE

After washing and drying sheet, if part is missing a piece of new paper same thickness and shade, is torn to fit. On a piece of glass framed and on four legs, the 2 back legs longer than the front, so that the glass slants towards the worker, the silk gauze is laid and brushed over with sizing. The sheet is laid on and edges brought together and piece of new paper is fitted in and the whole again given a coat of sizing and hung up to dry. This is very tricky.

### LAMINATING

the sheet is put between two sheets of plastic, then pc. of cardboard on each side, then a zinc on each side. Put in press, the hot part for a few seconds then in the cold part for another few seconds. If air bubbles appear (because the plastic was not smoothed down by hand prick with point and let air out. Or if a corner is not well done it can be patched and put through hot and cold press again. The whole, two sheets of plastic and original sheet) are carefully pulled off cardboard and left to dry and cool off. When cooled put all sheets singly, no overlapping, between cardboards and stacked, put in standing press.

If by chance a mistake has been made, the sheet with plastic coating can be submerged in bath of ACETONE and the plastic melts away. If parts of sheet are missing a piece of paper larger than the part missing, is laid on in this order: 1) plastic, 2) sheet with hole, 3) piece of plain paper, 4) cardboard. proceed first hot then cold press. When this has cooled and out of press, the excess of new paper outside of hole's edge is carefully pulled away with point. NO paste is used, just pat down fibers with bone. Then second piece of plastic is applied.

### PARCHMENT

Parchment is repaired by fitting a piece of same color and thickness under hole or corner and drawing a pencil line along edge. Both the original and new parchment are pared along edge so that when they overlap the two should not be thicker than the whole. the paring should be about 1/8 inch. K49 is used or gelatin melted in ACID ACETICO. (see directions to prepare)