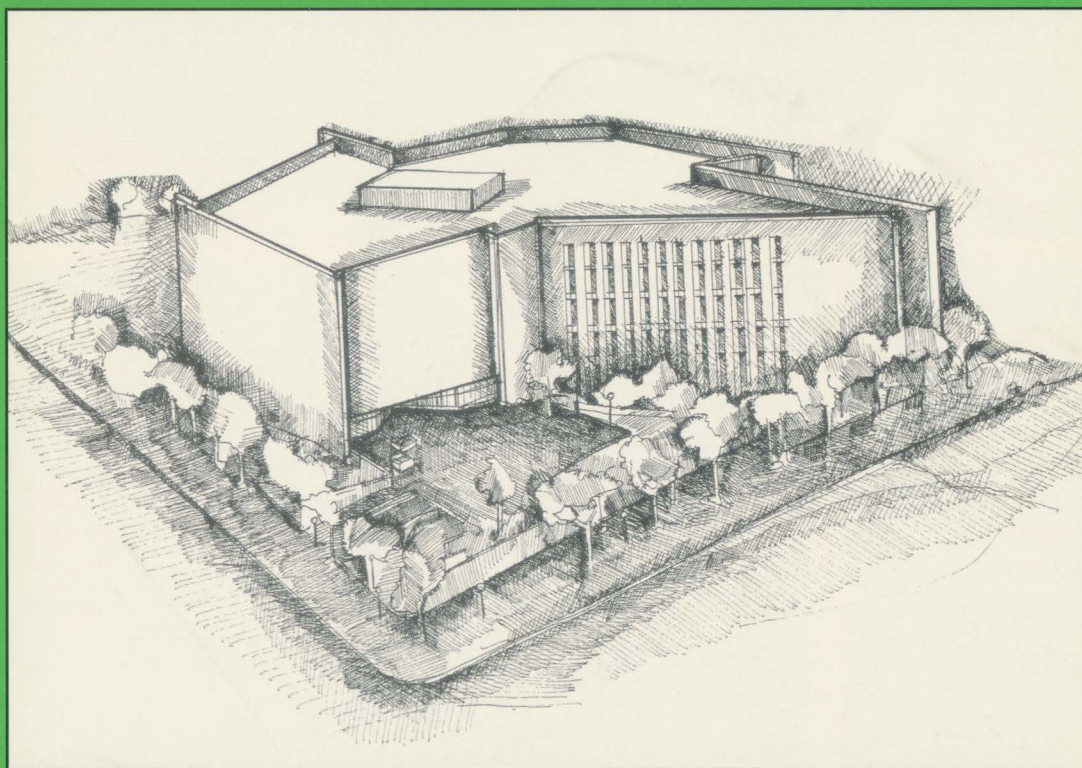


The New Library Scene



VOLUME 17 – NUMBER 2

JUNE 1998



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ON THE COVER:

"PERRY-CASTAÑEDA LIBRARY"

UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS AT AUSTIN



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EDITORIAL LICENSE

A funny thing happened on the way to Howey-in-the-Hills!

Just kidding. But the Library Binding Institute did hold its 63rd Annual Meeting in a little Florida town called Howey-in-the-Hills. I picked an out-of-the-way place for several reasons. First of all, the Mission Inn Resort is a lovely place, and, secondly I didn't want to lose my members to Disney World, just down the road!

What did happen was we had a really fine meeting built around the topic, "The Future of Library Binding."

Librarians, Barclay Ogden and Debra McKern shared their views of the future with us. Ogden believes scholarly "E-journals" will increase exponentially, thus causing scholarly journal binding to decrease. He looks for monograph bindings to slowly decrease, but rebinding to remain steady. His last prediction was that preservation photocopying would largely disappear.

McKern believes the future of library binding means diversification, that binders look to "books on demand" and mass deacidification.

The binder's view came from Paul Parisi, Acme Bookbinding, Jack Fairfield, Information Conservation, Inc., Jim Larsen, Bridgeport National Bindery and vendors, Jack Bendror, Mekatronics and Fritz James of Library Binding Service.

Paul Parisi believes marketing is the answer. There is need for a plan, capital resources and talented people. "Business as usual won't do it!" he said. "We need to work together."

Jack Fairfield believes we must recognize the challenges of today. With a shrinking labor pool and the escalating costs of materials, binders need to separate themselves from being craft oriented to being a business person. He also expects the Library Binding Institute (LBI) as a trade association, to provide a forum for information to its members.

Jim Larsen sees the library binding industry coming full circle, back to its roots as the ubiquitous library repair bindery. Larsen believes binders must change how they do business today and work together.

Fritz James said we need to look at the strength of our industry. What

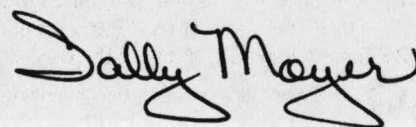
binderies do well is single bindings, but they should also be able to do five or ten or even one hundred bindings at a time. The book market is expected to be 85 billion dollars by the year 2000. Binders need to decide how best to reach consumers.

Jack Bendror knows the value of automation in the library binding industry. He has developed much of the machines that have indeed automated the binding process, including the ULTRABIND™ for double-fan adhesive binding and the MEK-A-CASE™. His words to the participants were, "Automate and Integrate or Evaporate!"

There was an electricity in the air. Ideas bounced around the room . . . there was a sense of unity and a real need to not only look to the future but to make things happen. I believe we all saw this meeting as a beginning...of making positive change that will make us stronger and more effective in the days to come. We have excellent resources within our organization, people to create new machinery...new materials. And, we have people with vision. As we begin planning for the future of our organization, we will call on these people.

One final note...along with being a fine meeting, the LBI Annual Meeting turned out to be our honeymoon! It came just a week after our wedding (which was wonderful)! We started our new life with the members of the Library Binding Institute. Maybe a little unconventional, but after fifteen years, the LBI members are like my extended family.

I hope Wes likes big families! ■



CALENDAR OF EVENTS

July 11 - 16, 1998	AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF LAW LIBRARIES ANNUAL CONFERENCE ANAHEIM
August 16 - 21, 1998	IFLA ANNUAL CONFERENCE AMSTERDAM
September 24 - 26, 1998	NORTH DAKOTA LIBRARY ASSOCIATION GRAND FORKS
September 29 - OCTOBER 3, 1998	ARKANSAS LIBRARY ASSOCIATION / SOUTHEASTERN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION JOINT CONFERENCE WASHINGTON, DC

PRESIDENT'S CORNER



by Steve Heckman
President, Library Binding
Institute

Howey-in-the-Hills: Who would have ever guessed that this remote little town, an hour north of Orlando, Florida, would be a great place for a convention. Both the resort and the meeting content were outstanding. The majority of attendees left "Howey" with a more well defined outlook on what the future holds for the library binding industry. Another result of the convention was that the Library Binding Institute (LBI) membership made two very important decisions as outlined below.

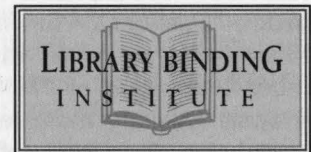
The LBI's certified members approved the LBI/NISO Standard for Library Binding that has been six years in the making. For the standards committee, LBI's approval was a triumph. Achieving consensus required hard work, many meetings and may draft revisions. The next step is library approval that we expect to achieve at the American Library Association (ALA) meeting in

Washington, DC in June 1998. The final draft then goes to National Information Standards Organization (NISO) for approval. Once approved by NISO, the standard will become a joint Industry/National Standard. As in the past, if all specifications are adhered to, the new joint standard will assure librarians of receiving excellent quality. It will also permit the use of new materials and clarify some issues that have become somewhat confusing.

The second important decision by LBI's membership was to develop a long-range strategic plan (LRSP) for the Library Binding Institute. This resulted from stimulating presentations by librarians, binders and suppliers on the convention topic, "The Future of Library Binding." The ideas and suggestions generated during these sessions made us realize that an LSRP meeting is long overdue. Our last LRSP meeting was held in Dallas, Texas in June 1989. Although that meeting was successful, this time we intend to use an outside facilitator to help us think "outside the box." Incidentally, it was at our 1989 meeting that we decided to approach NISO to determine their interest in developing a joint LBI/NISO standard.

On behalf of all of the members of the Library Binding Institute, I would like to formally recognize the marriage of our executive director on April 25, 1998. Congratulations Sally and Wes Moyer!!! ■

This article is the personal opinion of the author and does not necessarily represent the policy of the Library Binding Institute or its members.



Our Mistake

Editorial "boo-boos" come in all sizes and shapes...usually misspelled words. Sometimes it's a wrong letter. Other times, it's the wrong word that can radically change the meaning of a sentence.

This is the case of a very wrong word. In the President's Corner in the March 1998 issue of *The New Library Scene*, Steve Heckman wrote the following:

"Most library binders started diversifying years ago. Some of us have conservation labs with **extensive** capabilities and find that the demand for conservation service is growing substantially."

Unfortunately the word **extensive** became **expensive** in the text, providing an incorrect meaning to the sentence.

For this I do apologize to Steve and for misleading any readers.

The Editor

QUALITY DFA BINDINGS...

A Shared Responsibility Part II

by Jack Bendror, Owner
Mekatronics, Inc.
Port Washington, New York

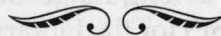
The article "Quality DFA Bindings . . . A Shared Responsibility" in the September 1997 issue of *The New Library Scene* was my most recent attempt at bringing to the forefront the limitations of the double-fan adhesive binding (DFA) process. Not counting the September article I have previously written three other articles on the same subject.

The selection of an appropriate title for this article was somewhat of a struggle. On one hand I was prepared to name it "I hate to say it, but . . . I Told You So". Although this article is not meant to be controversial, it reminded me of the talk show host Rush Limbaugh, the author of a controversial best-selling book called, "See I Told You So". On the other hand, I was toying with the idea that a title such as "If you can't do it right . . . Don't do it at all" would be more suitable, but I soon dismissed it as being inappropriate and unfair.

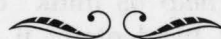
To write a sequel to the last article was something that I did not foresee. At the 1998 ALA Mid-Winter Meeting in New Orleans, I heard additional comments and remarks regarding the use of the DFA binding process. Many of the remarks were made as a result of a summary of the University of California's (UC) very informal review of the performance of twenty high-use medical serials bound on the **ULTRABIND™** where a higher than normal failure rate was observed. As a result of this survey, UC decided that some of its medical titles should have oversewing be the designated leaf attachment method, rather than double-fan

adhesive binding. It was pointed out to me that there were problems with inconsistency in data collection that made the survey results suspect. Plus, the high failure rate was also attributed to experimentation with different types of adhesives, as well as other problems related to the initial shakedown period of the **ULTRABIND™**.

Most binders warn their customers that certain medical journals



A library binder is not any different than an engineer, carpenter, plumber or any other craftsperson. Failing to use the proper tools and procedures may place the product at risk of failure.



printed on cross grain coated paper with stiff glossy covers and art books with similar characteristics should not be DFA bound. Nevertheless, in spite of warnings, some bids call for the work to be DFA bound only. Also, for reasons of economy, many librarians have material bound 2 inches in thickness and more to avoid splitting it into two volumes.

In spite of the fact that the UC survey results were suspect, it never-

theless created an awareness for greater need to scrutinize the DFA binding process. Therefore, I felt compelled to write this article for the following reasons:

1. To reinforce earlier warnings on the limitations of the DFA binding process and to inform both the library and binding communities that DFA bindings should by no means be done indiscriminately. That it is in the interest of librarians and binders alike to identify those characteristics of volumes that can be bound best on DFA binding equipment, and those that should be bound in other ways, including oversewing, machine sewing through the fold, or even sewing by hand.

2. To dispel any negative perception of the **ULTRABIND™** in-line automatic DFA binding machine.

Mekatronics is the major worldwide manufacturer and supplier of library binding equipment. In addition to machines such as the **ROUNDER & BACKER, VERSAMATIC™** Casing-In, **HYDROPRESS™** Building-In and others, Mekatronics supplies machines used for leaf attachment such as the **EHLERMANN** DFA binder, the **MEKANOTCH™** spine notching, the **MEKABIND™** DFA binder, the **MEKATWIN™** spine milling and notching and the **OVERSEWING** machine. These machines are in operation in binderies worldwide, in some cases performing for over 70 years. It is up to the binder to exercise proper judgment in choosing the most appropriate machine for the variety

of books that are library bound. Even the Oversewing machine is not immune to failure if the machine is processing text blocks with brittle paper. A library binder is not any different than an engineer, carpenter, plumber or any other craftsperson. Failing to use the proper tools and procedures may place the product at risk of failure.

When the Oversewing machine was introduced back in 1920, it was the first machine designed specifically for library binding. It was referred to as *the cornerstone of the library binding industry*. Over the ensuing years there has been virtually no significant development of equipment to accelerate industry growth. In the early 1950s Mekatronics began its program of developing self-adjusting stand-alone machines that would automate bindery operations. Many machines have been introduced that enable binders to offer affordable products to their library customers.

The introduction of the **ULTRABIND™** in 1991 marked the beginning of a new era in which the library binding industry began the transition from a labor-intensive, craft-oriented business to that of modern manufacturing. The **ULTRABIND™** integrated several binding operations into one productivity-boosting machine. It has eliminated the many variables associated with several operations performed on different hand-operated machines. The **ULTRABIND™** enables consistent quality and superior efficiency not to mention reduced risk of repetitive motion injury to bindery staff. The **ULTRABIND™** has been embraced by all the major North American library binders and has set the standard for mass-produced quality adhesive binding. To date, 17 machines are in service making the **ULTRABIND™**

the NEW cornerstone of the library binding industry. Despite its many strengths, the **ULTRABIND™**, cannot process all volumes that require DFA binding. Volumes less than 3/8 inch thick or over 2 1/4 inch thick must be bound by hand techniques. The machine was designed for the majority of routine volumes a binder must process—not for exceptional or challenging volumes.

A library binder is not any different than an engineer, carpenter, plumber or any other craftsperson. Failing to use the proper tools and procedures may place the product at risk of failure.

Considering this background, it's not pleasant for a manufacturer to hear indictments of its machine. When librarians, who are experi-

Bindery	Annual quantity of DFA bindings	Number of returns	% of returns
1	~150,000	<50	0.033
2	447,000	~200	0.045
3	~500,000	<100	0.020
4	688,284	482	0.070
5	~600,000	~150	0.025
6	~450,000	~30	0.007

encing problems with their DFA bound materials, ask their binders not to have their material processed by the **ULTRABIND™**, they are not addressing the source of their problem. No matter what make of DFA binding machine is being used, the risk of failure with difficult materials will persist.

The **ULTRABIND™** has been embraced by all the major North American library binders and has set the standard for mass-produced quality adhesive binding. It has become the NEW cornerstone of the library binding industry.

We all strive for perfection, but nothing can be absolutely perfect. Library binding is a labor-intensive industry dealing with heteroge-

neous materials. It is a very challenging process requiring over 40 operations performed by many staff on a production line. With so many individual steps and so many people involved, the opportunities for errors are huge. On any given day, for one reason or another, errors may occur in lettering, case-making, casing-in, building-in or any other operation that will affect the integrity of the finished product. For this reason binders strive to automate. The **ULTRABIND™** has de-skilled several operations to produce finished products consistently superior to work done by hand on other DFA machines. Yet, even with such an automatic machine, constant monitoring is required to ensure that the glue pots of the double-fan, notch filling and back lining stations are always filled to the

proper level and that factory adjustments are maintained. An automated machine like the **ULTRABIND™** produces work very efficiently, increasing the burden of responsibility for the machine operators to monitor quality. Another factor, not to be forgotten or mini-

mized, is the use of proper adhesives formulated specifically for the DFA process.

To learn more about the performance of DFA bindings, we conducted our own survey among several major binderies using the **ULTRABIND™**. The results of the survey are tabulated in the table on this page.

The push towards DFA binding came from librarians as a response to the common occurrence of narrow binding margins and a desire for better openability for photocopying. In 1986 the 8th edition of the *Library Binding Institute Standard for Library Binding* allowed binders and librarians a choice of leaf attachment options. As a result, binders and manufacturers of

equipment acted to meet their customer's needs. In 1991 the **ULTRABIND™** was introduced. The **MEKABIND™** followed in 1994 and the **MEKATWIN™** in 1995.

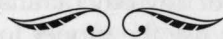
Often librarians insist that all of their materials, including journals with stiff-coated covers, be DFA bound. In such cases, binders have little choice but to comply with their customer's wishes. Of course, binders can offer the alternative whereby the original stiff-coated covers are color photocopied on lighter stock or are hinged-in with a flexible paper stub. However, the librarian must then be prepared to pay more for the binding. As for text blocks that lack sufficient margins for oversewing, binders have no choice but to DFA bind them.

What it all boils down to is a matter of communication between binders and librarians. As seen from the results of the survey, many binders have attained extremely high levels of success with the DFA binding process. The success comes from the partnership between binders and librarians. Millions and millions of volumes have been DFA bound with extremely low failure rates—as low as the enviable record earned by oversewn volumes. It is important to recognize what is meant by failure. Unless poor judgment was initially exercised in the selection of the leaf attachment method, library bound volumes seldom fail. The low number of returns cited in my binder survey is remarkable considering that many failed volumes had been in circulation for ten or more years during which time they had been photocopied countless times.

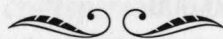
No matter what make of DFA binding machine is being used, the risk of having some failure with difficult materials will persist.

One question in my bindery sur-

vey was whether all medical journals could be DFA bound. All have responded that, when allowed, they were selective in their choice of leaf attachment. Excluded from the DFA selection were heavy periodicals and books with clay coated paper in the medical, art and science/technical disciplines. Also



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excluded were periodicals with stiff glossy covers that customers wished to have bound in. When possible, all of the above material is oversewn.

Library binders have to constantly deal with heterogeneous materials and, therefore, it is not an exact science. However, from the results of my survey one can conclude that a judicious use of the DFA method of leaf attachment can only result in near perfect results.

It would be redundant to repeat the various reasons that make DFA bindings a delicate and a most unforgiving method of leaf attachment. I have discussed them in depth in previous articles. The

method has been used successfully in Europe for over 75 years. What is important to remember is that if DFA binding cannot be done right, then it should not be done at all. Also, librarians and binders must be more selective in the type of materials they choose for DFA binding and be prepared to pay more for oversewing, which is more labor intensive. ■

This article is the personal opinion of the author and does not necessarily represent the policy of the Library Binding Institute or its members.

Biography

Author Jack Bendror, president of Mekatronics, Inc./Bendror International, Ltd. and an Associate Member of the Library Binding Institute, holds Bachelor's and Master's degrees in Mechanical Engineering. He has devoted a career of over 45 years to designing and manufacturing machinery for the library binding industry. His efforts at automating, what were formerly hand operations to improve the quality of library bound books and the productivity of library binders, have resulted in pioneering many automation breakthroughs. Among them, the self-adjusting **Rounder & Backer, HYDROPRESS™ Building-In Machine, MD-17™** (computerized book measuring unit), **RB-7™** and **GEM™** (computerized cover lettering systems), **ABLE™** (Advanced Bindery Library Exchange), a hardware/software product that provides both the bindery and the library with means of communicating binding/rebinding information more quickly and accurately. His most recent accomplishments are the **ULTRABIND™**, self-adjusting in-line adhesive binding machine and the **MEK-A-CASE™**, self-adjusting case-making machine. He and his wife Gloria, have a daughter, Deborah-Joy, and a son, Steven-Abraham.

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AFTERMATH OF A DISASTER:

Establishing a Rebinding Program

by Diane B. Lunde, Preservation Librarian
Colorado State University Libraries
Fort Collins, Colorado

On July 28, 1997, Colorado State University Libraries, Fort Collins, Colorado, suffered devastating water damage to its entire basement from a summer flash flood. Initial assessment by staff estimated that 425,750 volumes were damaged, including the entire bound periodical collection. Restoration of the collection will include freeze drying and follow-up repair and/or rebinding of up to eighty percent of the materials in order to put them back on the library shelves for patron use. This article discusses details of the disaster and how a restoration operation was implemented for binding of both gift replacement volumes and the damaged volumes.

THE DISASTER OF JULY 28, 1997

Summers in Fort Collins are marked by hot sunny days with occasional brief afternoon showers or thunderstorms which form over the mountains and move out onto the plains. Monday, July 28, 1997, was an atypical rainy, drizzly day which turned into disaster as a heavy rainstorm stalled over Fort Collins that evening, drenching the western half of the city with up to seven inches of rain in a matter of hours. Spring Creek, which runs through the middle of Fort Collins, is normally a lazy creek with a hiking and biking trail along its meandering path. However, this night Spring Creek became a torrent resulting in the destruction of two trailer parks and numerous homes and the death of five Fort Collins residents. To the north of Spring Creek, Elizabeth Street channeled flash flood waters onto the Colorado State University (CSU) campus

where 30 buildings were damaged.

Colorado State University Libraries was in the last phases of a major construction and renovation project, with new building additions on both its east and west sides. The west basement had been dubbed the "garden level" as its windows looked out to a sloped terrace, yet unfinished. On the night of July 28th the terrace quickly filled with water surging down from the ground level. At approximately 10:00 p.m. a portion of the new basement wall gave way to the force of the water which burst into the library basement. Within minutes the water rose to 8½ feet or six inches above the drop ceiling, inundating the book stacks, offices, study rooms, a computer lab, storage and mechanical rooms and three elevators. The force of the water knocked over some shelving and mixed books, desks,

chairs, computers and ceiling tiles in the muddy waters. Halcyon Enssle, the library building proctor, calculated that 658,750 cubic feet or 4.9 million gallons of water weighing 41.1 million pounds entered the basement that night.

INITIAL ASSESSMENT OF THE LOSS

The planning for the recovery began early the next morning as the library disaster team assembled in the lobby to address immediate needs, including working without electricity or a tele-communication system. CSU facilities began to pump water out of the basement, which was completed two and one-half days later. As it was immediately evident that recovery from this disaster would require outside assistance, vendors were contacted for the pack-out of the books from the



Books on the floor mixed with debris

basement and to stabilize the building environment of the other four, yet undamaged, floors. To restore library operations for faculty and students, reference, circulation and interlibrary loan services were brought up in other buildings, both on the CSU campus and in the community. The library public access computer mainframe was moved off-site to protect both the computer and to restore remote access to the database. After a month of intense activity by CSU Libraries and facilities staff and the commercial vendors, Morgan Library reopened for staff and patrons for the beginning of the fall semester.

Damaged volumes included all bound periodicals and the monograph collection in the Library of Congress classification ranges of HG-M and Q-Z. Thus the total science and technology collection was damaged as were all periodicals for social science and humanities plus part of the social science monographs, including sociology, political science, law, education and music. These volumes represented the prime Libraries collection, as thirty percent of the older little-used collection had already been relocated to an off-site storage facility over the past twenty years.

Because of the number of volumes, the pack-out of books from the basement took fourteen days to be completed. Many of the volumes were on the floor mixed in with debris and the fallen ceiling tiles. As part of the movable shelving was off its track and there was no electricity to operate the shelving, the packing crew had to disassemble it as the pack-out progressed. On the positive side, the "closed" movable shelving aisles prevented volumes from falling off the shelves, with many wet rows of volumes expanding in an arc upwards off the shelves or forcing the end panels out rather than tumbling to the floor. All volumes were sent to commercial cold storage lockers to be later freeze-dried by Disaster Recovery Services (DRS) of Fort Worth, Texas.

Of primary concern was the salvageability of the damaged collec-

tion. Initial assessments by CSU Libraries staff and several consultants estimated the damaged collection as 10 percent total loss (the volume would be totally unusable in its after-flood condition), 10 percent damaged enough to require replacements and 80 percent recoverable. Of the 80 percent (or 340,600 volumes) in the last category, 20 percent would need page repair and 80 percent would need replacement pages and/or rebinding. Inspection of damaged volumes over the next six

months, both at DRS in Texas and with a sample set of processed volumes returned to CSU Libraries, increased staff concern about mold and odor problems. Currently, total loss estimates range from 20 percent to 50 percent, depending on the location of the volumes in the basement in relation to the pack-out time and whether the volumes remained on the shelves or were in the debris mixture on the floor. Restoration of the collection could take up to two years before the entire collection is

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returned to the shelves.

PLANNING FOR THE BINDING OF THE DAMAGED VOLUMES & GIFT VOLUMES

Based on the expected condition of the materials, Libraries staff wrote a detailed plan for the processing of damaged volumes back into the library. Bill Boss of Boss & Associates was contracted by the university to operate the Processing Plant Center (the Plant) which would receive the freeze-dried volumes, inspect the volumes to determine what treatment, if any, was needed, perform simple page repairs, replace pages damaged beyond simple repair and process volumes for commercial library rebinding. Because offers of book donations began almost immediately after the disaster, the Plant would also process gifts to replace damaged volumes. The gift segment of the plan was later greatly expanded into a very active gift solicitation program.

When planning for rebinding, it became clear that one binder could not handle the estimated number of volumes. The processing plan called for one semi-truck of books returning from freeze-drying per week with 7,000 volumes. If 80 per cent of these volumes actually needed rebinding, some 5,600 volumes would be bound per week for approximately 18 months. CSU Libraries regular binding operation processes 15,000 to 17,000 volumes per year!

An invitation from Jo Anne Martinez and Ann Siebert to visit the Library of Congress (LC) was timely and instrumental to the processing plan. As the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) consultants, they had viewed the damaged materials firsthand and Ms. Siebert had worked with Libraries staff and DRS to determine the protocols for processing the materials for freeze-drying. During

the visit by Diane Lunde, CSU Preservation Librarian and Mr. Boss, Ms. Martinez explained the LC daily operations for the weekly processing of 5000 monograph volumes for binding. Library of Congress staff also offered to set up an operation to provide replacement pages from the LC collection for the damaged volumes and provided input for the decision to use Library Automated Retrieval System (LARS) for automated binding processing.

Binding specifications were written based on the current CSU Libraries contract with changes unique for this



Damaged Volumes after the flood

operation, the most significant involving the style, or categories of binding volumes. Each style, e.g., standard periodicals or recased monographs, had two variations, one for "regular" binding of gift materials and one for rebinding of the damaged volumes. The extensive

use of replacement pages was written into the specifications for rebound damaged volumes. As Boss & Associates would be running the project, the binding contract was between Boss & Associates and the binders and not between the Libraries and the binders.

Four binders, all members of the Library Binding Institute (LBI), were identified as potential participants in the binding operation: Denver Bookbinding Co., Inc. as the current binder for CSU Libraries, Houchen Bindery, Ltd. as the binder for several other Colorado libraries; General Bookbinding Co. / ICI who expressed interest in previous CSU Libraries binding proposals; and Heckman Bindery as the current binder for the Library of Congress.

A meeting of prospective binders was held on October 28, 1997, with representatives from the four binders: John Fairfield and James Scherer of General Bookbinding; Don Osborne of Houchen Bindery; Jay Jellison of Heckman Bindery; Gail Lindley and Barbara Robles of Denver Bookbinding; Libraries staff members: Carmel Bush, Assistant Dean for Technical Services and Diane Lunde; and Bill Boss.

The purpose of the meeting was to bring the binders up-to-date on the disaster recovery effort including the set-up of the Plant, to review the binding specifications and other operational issues, to view a sample of the damaged volumes back from DRS and to determine which binders wished to participate in the project. During discussions two major issues emerged: the condition of the damaged volumes and the determination of the pricing structure.

As previously stated, mold and odor are serious problems with the damaged volumes. The majority of the mold was on the covers of the volumes and the first and/or last 10-

20 pages of the text block. Volumes which were packed-out early were fairly clean, but volumes packed-out later could be moldy throughout. The Libraries were very concerned about the potential of a recurring mold outbreak and the possibility of a lingering moldy smell in the building. The binders would not receive any materials where there was any doubt of active mold damage or odor. Pages with mold stains would be replaced by clean copies before rebinding. A decision was later made to remove all covers from the damaged volumes during treatment to decrease the amount of mold damaged materials returning to the Libraries.

Initially the unit price per style of binding for all binders was proposed by the Libraries in order to simplify budget planning and invoicing. However the binders were staunch in their objection to a plan to set a common price for all binders. After each binder later submitted their own pricing schedule, CSU Libraries determined that with

the large quantity of binding to be done, the differential in pricing would even out in the long term. Binders also provided the maximum number of volumes they could bind, which averaged 4,000 volumes per month per binder, with the ICI (Information Conservation, Inc.) network of binders able to pick up any additional binding.

All four of the binders elected to participate in the project.

SETTING UP THE PLANT BINDING STATION

Although the original plans were for processing of damaged volumes, the Plant first became operational for the processing of gift volumes. An active gift solicitation program was developed with the goal of bringing in over 300,000 pieces, including monographs and both loose and bound volumes of periodicals. As it was assumed that individual donors would not have bound their own personal copies of periodicals, a sizable number of vol-

umes would require binding.

Staff for the Plant was provided by two local temporary manpower services, each hiring one half of the approximately 250 initial staff members. The Libraries provided general qualifications, with computer literacy being the most essential skill for most jobs. Almost no staff member had previous library experience. Staff were given their specific job assignments the first day of training.

A comprehensive training program was written to include both a general introduction to the project and library practices and the detailed instructions for the individual "stations" of operations. The first round of training provided the twenty Plant supervisors with an introduction to all aspects of the project, from unpacking the donations, searching the gift titles in the SAGE online computer system to determine if the donated volume was a match to our damaged collection, to shelving procedures. As LARS was not yet oper-

Continued on Page 19

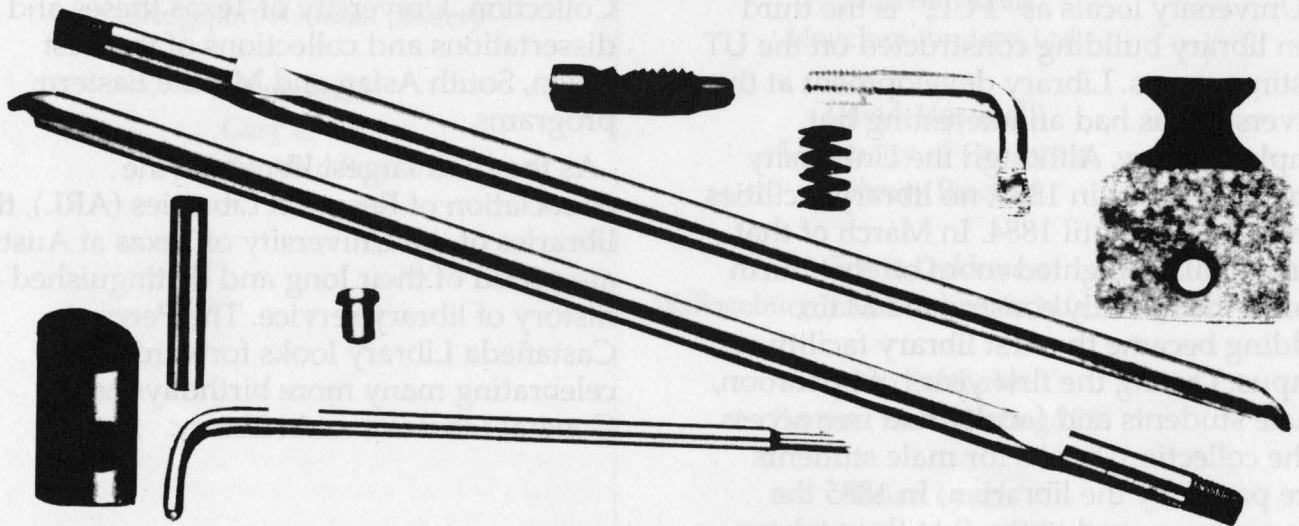
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THE PERRY-CASTAÑEDA LIBRARY —

20 Years of Service

by Ellen Cunningham-Kruppa, Digital Programs Librarian
University of Texas at Austin
Austin, Texas

The University of Texas at Austin General Libraries recently celebrated the twentieth anniversary of the opening of the Perry-Castañeda Library, the University's Social Science and Humanities library, which opened its doors August 29, 1977 after seven years of planning and construction.

The Perry-Castañeda Library was named for two distinguished UT Austin faculty members, Ervin S. Perry and Carlos E. Castañeda, to recognize their contributions and to express the University's lasting commitment to educational opportunities for all Texans. Professor Perry was the first African American to be appointed to the academic rank of professor at the University and Professor Castañeda played a central role in the early development of the internationally renowned Benson Latin American Collection.

The Perry-Castañeda Library, referred to by University locals as "PCL," is the third main library building constructed on the UT Austin campus. Library development at the University has had an interesting but complex history. Although the University opened its doors in 1883, no library facilities were available until 1884. In March of that year a small, unlighted room on the fourth floor of the recently constructed Main Building became the first library facility on campus. During the first years of operation, female students and faculty had free access to the collection; books for male students were paged by the librarian. In 1885 the library was moved to the first floor where there was seating for 75 and space for collection growth for a projected 25 years; however, by 1896 seating space was

reduced to 17 places because of the growing collection.

From 1885-1891, the book collection grew at an average rate of 617 books per year. The first card catalog of holdings was made in 1892 when an author index was begun.

A century, thousands of volumes and three library buildings since the University's first, the Perry-Castañeda Library boasts a collection of approximately two million volumes. The collection embraces all subject fields, but emphasize the humanities, the social sciences, business and education. Subject strengths are American and British history, the South, twentieth-century American literature and modern German literature. The PCL also includes collections to support study in social work, communications, nursing and library and information science, as well as a number of special materials, including the Map Collection, University of Texas theses and dissertations and collections of the East Asian, South Asian and Middle Eastern programs.

As the sixth largest library in the Association of Research Libraries (ARL), the libraries of the University of Texas at Austin are proud of their long and distinguished history of library service. The Perry-Castañeda Library looks forward to celebrating many more birthdays as the General Libraries main library.

Architects for the Perry-Castañeda Library were Phelps, Simmons and Garza and Associates and Bartlett Cocke and Associates, Inc.



**LIBRARY BINDING
INSTITUTE**

1997 Annual Report

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PART I

EXTERNAL COMMUNICATIONS

THE NEW LIBRARY SCENE:

The New Library Scene: It has been published by the Library Binding Institute, Inc. continually since 1982, on a bimonthly schedule of February, April, June, August, October and December. Beginning in 1997, the publication changed to a quarterly, with March, June, September and December the months of issue. As well as providing binding and library news, *The New Library Scene* is a well respected voice in the area of conservation and preservation. It carries on the publishing tradition of the Library Binding Institute that began with *The Library Binder* in 1952 followed by *The Library Scene* in 1972. With the demise of *CAN*, *The New Library Scene* now offers a place for conservation and preservation articles. Some articles were "An Annotated Bibliography on Leather Dressing" by Kristin St. John and "These Leaves Were Not Made To Be Wet or...Help, My Books Have Water On Them!" by Kathleen B. Dion. Articles from the specialized fields of conservation and preservation are always welcome. The Library Binding Institute currently has a "writing president." Steve Heckman contributed articles for each issue after he became president in May of 1997. Editorial License has been a regular part of *The New Library Scene* since 1984. Written by Editor Sally Grauer, it is a source of information with a personal touch, from LBI meeting news to the announcement of Grauer's newest grandchild.

This year, cover art for *The New Library Scene* featured old engravings relating to the world of book-binding. Each was part of a collection from the archives of the Library Binding Institute. Each made quite a unique cover for *The New Library Scene* in its first year as a quarterly publication.

The continued support of our advertisers is truly the backbone of *The New Library Scene*. Many have advertised year after year since the Library Binding Institute began publishing in the fifties. Advertisers for 1997 were the Flesher Corporation, Mekatronics, Inc./Bendror International, Ltd., Library Binding Service, Diamond Needle Corporation, Holliston and Industrial Coatings Group, Inc. Their support is greatly appreciated.

Each issue contained a list of Library Binding Institute Members, as well as the Reader Survey and a list of publications available from the Library Binding Institute. As always, the December issue featured an index of the year's material by author, subject and title.

LIBRARY BINDING INSTITUTE STANDARD FOR LIBRARY BINDING:

The 8th Edition of the *Library Binding Institute Standard for Library Binding* was first published in February of 1986. A second printing was done in 1990. In 1993, two amendments were added to the document. The first was related to Section 10.0, Lining Up the Spine. Independent testing allowed the section to be amended. Testing also brought about changes in Section 16.4.1, Covering Materials. A new poly/cotton blend material met all the specifications and was considered an equivalent for Group F Buckram. The 8th Edition was a great departure from the previous editions of the LBI Standard. The most visible change was that there were now five methods of leaf attachment acceptable, as compared to two in the 7th Edition. Edited by Paul Parisi, a binder and Jan Merrill-Oldham, a librarian, the Standard is a guide for both groups.

Since 1992, the Library Binding Institute has been working with the National Information Standards Organization (NISO) with a goal of producing a joint standard for binding. Standards Development Committee ZZ, made up of members of the library community, library binders, a supplier of binding materials and the executive director of the Library Binding Institute, has created a draft of a new standard. Testing of bound volumes, done in 1995, aided in developing the draft document. No date has been set for the completion of the project.

BROCHURES:

Three information brochures relating to library binding are available for sale by the LBI Office. "Binding Fact & Fiction" covers issues in making binding decisions and also lists the many services provided by LBI Certified Library Binders. "What This Seal Means" discusses the importance of library binding and the value of the LBI Seal, which designates work done by a Certified Library Binder. The brochure defines LBI Standard Binding, explains the LBI Book Examination Service and list the twenty-seven steps in the binding of a volume. The last brochure, "Q's & A's about Library Binding," answers seventeen commonly asked questions concerning library binding, such as What is Library Binding? Why is it Important to Bind Periodicals? What is the LBI? How Do I Determine My Library Binding Budget? These brochures may be purchased individually or in bulk from the Library Binding Institute.

PART II

MEETINGS

LBI 62ND ANNUAL MEETING:

The 62nd Annual Meeting of the Library Binding Institute was held at the Westin Mission Hills Resort in Rancho Mirage, California, May 3 - 6, 1997.

The LBI Board of Directors voted to make the necessary changes to the LBI Bylaws to add an Associate Member to the Board. Brian Lynch, Columbia Finishing Mills, Ltd. was elected.

The main theme of the program was "Expanding Our Horizons." Speakers from many companies made presentations, highlighting materials and equipment. Some were LBI Members, while others were not. Participants got a broad view of what is new and available to them. Also on the program was Helene Meloche of Ottawa, Ontario, Canada. Ms. Meloche is a time management expert and her presentation, "Effective Use of Your Time and Energy", was excellent. Seventy-six people attended the Library Binding Institute 62nd Annual Meeting, the same as last year. That number included Certified Library Binders, Certified Institutional Members, Associate Members, staff and guests.

LBI FALL CONFERENCE:

The LBI Fall Conference was held October 18 - 20, 1997, at the Rosedale on Robson Hotel in Vancouver, British Columbia, Canada. A part of the program took place at the Vancouver Public Library. The program was a strong one, focused on quality in many forms, beginning with "What is ISO 9000?" by Josef Otto. Warp free covers was the topic of the presentation by Dr. Jan Swartjes of The Netherlands. Other topics were polyvinyl acetate adhesives, trends in publishing with a look at new technologies and opportunities, maintaining automated equipment for quality and consistency, what contributes to the quality of an organization and the aesthetics of quality.

Fritz James of Library Binding Service was instrumental in organizing the program and bringing the speakers together for the members of the Library Binding Institute. It was definitely an outstanding meeting. Eighty-four people attended, almost double the number of attendees at the 1996 LBI Fall Conference.

PART III

ASSOCIATION NEWS

OFFICE PERSONNEL:

Sally Grauer continues to serve the Library Binding Institute as executive director. She has been in that position since 1984. Her duties are varied. Grauer is responsible for the administrative duties of the LBI Office, including the creation and management of the annual budget for the association. She is also the meeting planner, making arrangements for the two LBI meetings each year, the Annual Meeting and the Fall Conference. The public relations duties involve attendance and participation in American Library Association (ALA) meetings and other library meetings. Finally, she is the editor, advertising manager and production director for *The New Library Scene*.

MEMBERSHIP NOTES:

ABT: The Library Binding Institute welcomed a new Associate Member during 1997. Creative Finishing Systems became a member shortly after the LBI Annual Meeting. Gary J. Doran is president of the company, which is located in Hickory, North Carolina. The company supplies equipment to the library binding industry.

Grimm Book Bindery in Madison, Wisconsin and Esperanza Bookbindery in Albuquerque, New Mexico are no longer Certified Library Binder Members of the Library Binding Institute. Also, American Bindery-Midwest in Topeka, Kansas resigned from the Institute.

A major change occurred when Rock-Tenn Company, Norcross, Georgia acquired The Davey Company of Jersey City, New Jersey. The Davey Company has, for many years, supplied binders board to the library binding industry. They have also been a faithful advertiser in *The New Library Scene*.

PART IV

KEYNOTE PROGRAMS

RELATIONSHIP WITH ALA:

The Library Binding Institute and the American Library Association have enjoyed a positive relationship for more than fifty years, based on their mutual concern for the preservation of library materials. Over the years, many LBI members have attended

PART V

PREVIEW

both the ALA Annual Conference and the ALA Mid-winter Meeting, often participating in programs and presentations. Currently there is a Library Binding Discussion Group which offers binders an opportunity to be heard by the library community. Members of the Library Binding Institute also participate in the library binding institutes held every few years and sponsored by ALA's Association for Library Collections & Technical Services (ALCTS). These institutes offer librarians an opportunity to learn about decision making in library binding. The next one is planned for March of 1999 in Los Angeles, California.

NISO/LBI JOINT STANDARD:

The NISO Standards Development Committee ZZ has been working on a new standard since 1992. The Library Binding Institute continues its strong commitment to the project, including sponsoring a series of tests on volumes bound to strict specifications and tested by an independent testing agency. The committee is working on a draft to present to the members of the Library Binding Institute for their approval and finally to the voting members of NISO for final approval. Technical writers for the project are Paul Parisi, Acme Bookbinding and Robert DeCandido, New York Public Library. The goal for completion of the committee's work is sometime in 1998.

FILM ON LIBRARY BINDING:

"Library Binding: A Shared Responsibility, a Collaborative Effort" is a documentary film on the process and decision making of library binding. It was produced several years ago through the Library of Congress, with input on content and financial support from the Library Binding Institute. The film is an excellent educational tool, especially for library staff unable to visit a library bindery in person. It may be purchased from the Library of Congress. It is also available for rent through the LBI Office.

LBI BOOK EXAMINATION SERVICE:

The Library Binding Institute Book Examination Service has been in existence for many years. It is available to the library community for the purpose of determining whether bound volumes meet the 8th Edition of the *Library Binding Institute Standard for Library Binding*. Up to six volumes may be submitted by a library for an impartial examination of the bindings. It involves a partial disbinding of the volumes. There is a \$50.00 fee and at least one volume must have been bound by an LBI Certified Library Binder. Requests for the service may be made through the LBI Office.

ANNUAL MEETING:

The Library Binding Institute 63rd Annual Meeting will be at the Mission Inn Golf and Tennis Resort in Howey-in-the-Hills, Florida. The dates for the meeting are May 2 - 5, 1998.

LBI FALL CONFERENCE:

For the 1998 Fall Conference, the Library Binding Institute will return to Canada. Last year, the meeting was in Vancouver, British Columbia and it drew a record number of participants. The upcoming meeting will be held in the beautiful city of Montreal, Quebec, Canada at the Delta Montreal Hotel. The dates are October 17 -19, 1998.

COMMUNICATIONS:

Communication is definitely the heart of the Library Binding Institute. *The New Library Scene* continues to bring the printed message of library binding and conservation and preservation to the library community. It is well respected in the field and provides a source of information about the library binding industry. The publication has just completed its first year of quarterly issue after many years of bimonthly. *The New Library Scene* is always looking for new authors to fill the pages. It enjoys the faithful support of regular advertisers.

Public relations is a shared responsibility, with both the executive director and the members. As a small trade association, we must depend on our members to promote LBI and the value of Certified Library Binders. The 8th Edition of the *Library Binding Institute Standard for Library Binding* remains in effect as we wait for the completion of a new standard. It remains a valuable document to serve both binders and librarians.

IN CONCLUSION:

The challenges for library binders continue to grow and change as we press on toward the beginning of the new millennium. We are looking at new equipment and new materials for library binding, as well as a new standard. The needs of the library community continue to change also. Yet the goals of the members of the Library Binding Institute remain to provide the best possible product at a reasonable price to the library customer. We are proud to be a part of preserving the written word for generations to come.

AFTERMATH OF A DISASTER:

Continued from Page 13

ational, the supervisors training did not include binding. After the supervisor training, each shift staff was trained separately in their specific area of operations.

Each shift of the Bindery Station had three supervisors, one being responsible for the maintenance of the LARS database, a second working with the shipments and a third handling all quality control issues. Thirty-two staff members per shift were initially assigned to the Binding Station.

The binding training program included: identification of the parts of a book; description of leaf attachments and the leaf attachment decision tree for binding; patterns for periodical binding; guidelines for spine marking; processing of indexes and supplements; identification

and procedures for title changes; how to inspect bound volumes; and step-by-step instructions for using the LARS system. General training included an introduction to the Library of Congress classification system, the difference between a monograph and a periodical and how to read a SAGE item record printout. As it was impossible to take staff members on a tour of a bindery, the video *Library Binding: A Collaborative Process, A Shared Responsibility* was shown to give staff an overview of the binding process.¹

LARS AUTOMATED BINDING SYSTEM

Hank Racette of Clearwater Software Revival, Inc. was retained to install a "generic" version of LARS that could be used by the Plant and

all of the participating binders. Visiting the Plant several times during the start-up phase, Mr. Racette installed the software, worked out the "kinks" in the system and provided training and guidance on the use of the system.

In order to create a LARS database, Plant binding staff began to input data from the 1996/97 binding slips supplied by Denver Bookbinding. While the Libraries manual bind cards contained more title specific information, they were damaged in the flood and had been packed-out for freeze-drying. Part of the bind cards were later returned and input into LARS. If no LARS record was found for a to-be-bound gift volume, a new title record was created at that time. As of May 1998 there are over 7,700 titles in the LARS database.

Continued on Page 22

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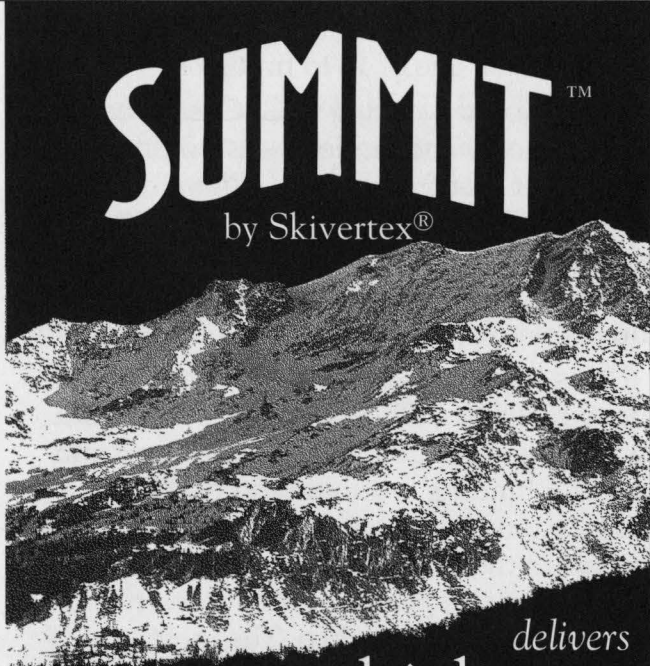
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LBI ANNOUNCEMENTS

Babka Twins Mark 50 Years of Service With General Bookbinding Company

Doris and Rita Babka celebrated 50 years of service with General Bookbinding Company (GBC) on January 29, 1998. Friends and fellow employees gathered to help the twins commemorate the very special "Golden Anniversary."

Doris and Rita first joined the company on January 29, 1948, when Mr. August Alpers offered them jobs in the check-in department. Thus began their entry into the field of library binding and their 50 years of working for General Bookbinding Company.

The twins attended Cleveland Public Schools until they were 16 years old. They were excellent students and each received straight "A's" during their formal education. As was the case for many youngsters of the times, the family needed financial help and, although their teachers objected strongly, they quit school at the age of 16 to find jobs.

They started working at GBC, each earning \$.65 an hour. The bindery was originally located at 21st & Superior. When the company moved to East Cleveland and acquired National Library Bindery of Ohio, the twins moved to the new location. The business relocated to Chesterland in 1969.

Doris and Rita recall how everything was done by hand in the early years. The work was packed randomly in bolted crates and sent for binding without bind tickets or instructions. They had to rely on cards kept on file in the bindery for directions. The twins can still recite specific customer instructions that were used back then. The most significant changes they have seen in the bindery involve automation and the streamlining and simplification of the binding process. They both agree that, "Today the work is much easier and faster."

Doris and Rita have a special appreciation

for General Bookbinding Company. They speak fondly of Mr. August Alpers who offered them an opportunity to work when they really needed a job. Their loyalty and appreciation has extended to the Fairfield family who now own the company. The twins are most pleased with the new ownership.

Both plan to work as long as they are healthy. They have a nearly perfect attendance record for their 50 years and recently earned the company's first annual perfect attendance bonus. General Bookbinding Company benefits greatly from their devotion to their job. Every business needs people like Doris and Rita Babka.

ICI Forms Strategic Alliance with Houchen

On February 28, 1998, a strategic alliance composed of Information Conservation, Inc. (ICI) of Brown Summit, North Carolina and Houchen Bindery, Ltd. (HBL) of Utica, Nebraska completed negotiations to acquire the assets of the American Bindery in Topeka, Kansas. This acquisition includes all machinery and equipment plus the responsibility for providing products and service to the customers American Bindery has served for so long. The Topeka operation closed following the completion of the work that was in-process.

ICI Acquires Everett's Bindery

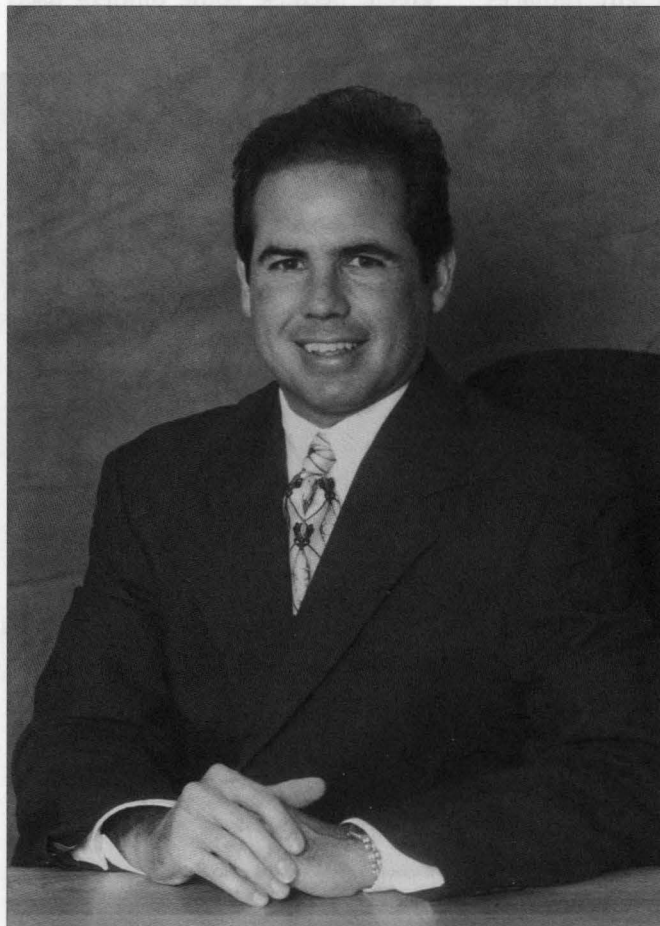
On April 1, 1998, Information Conservation, Inc. (ICI) of Brown Summit, North Carolina completed negotiations to acquire the assets of the Everett's Bindery in Bossier City, Louisiana. This acquisition includes all the machinery and equipment plus the responsibility for providing products and services to the customers Everett's Bindery has served for so long. As of July 4, Everett's

LBI ANNOUNCEMENTS

will have been in business for fifty-four years and we are pleased that the Bossier City location will become the nucleus for the ninth ICI operating library bindery.

Wisdom Family Tradition Continues

Wisdom Adhesives of Franklin Park, Illinois is pleased to announce the addition of Bob Wisdom to its team. Bob was previously employed as a sales representative for a large building supply firm and he is excited about bringing his seven years of sales experience to Wisdom. Bob will concentrate on developing new customers as well as maintaining our long established base. Bob is the son of John M. Wisdom.



Bob Wisdom

THREE ASSOCIATE MEMBERS JOIN LBI

Unisource Canada, Inc. joined the Library Binding Institute as an Associate Member late in 1997. Located in LaSalle, Quebec, Canada, the company provides book covering materials, board, glue and endsheets. Lucie Archambault is national manager for the bookbinding market.

Ecological Fibers, Inc. is located in Lunenburg, Massachusetts. The company is a supplier of cover board and construction materials. Stephen F. Quill is president.

Our newest Associate Member is Clearwater Software Revival, Inc. in Sarasota, Florida. Hank Racette is president of the company that provides bindery and library automation software and support to the library binding industry.

ONE INSTITUTIONAL MEMBER LEAVES LBI

The Judge Advocate General's School of Charlottesville, Virginia is no longer an Institutional Member of the Library Binding Institute.

AFTERMATH OF A DISASTER:

Continued from Page 19

To help track the binding shipments and to further communication between the binders and the Plant, Hank Racette added a section to his WEB page called "CSU Recovery." All new data for the WEB page is funneled through Mr. Racette who then updates the page. Although anyone can access the WEB site, a password is needed to view the binding shipment tracking information. While the Plant binding supervisors can see all the data, each binder can only follow the progress of its own shipments.

BINDING CHALLENGES

From a hectic beginning, the binding operation has settled into a comfortable routine. Some interesting problems have been encountered along the way, each with its own twist due to the uniqueness of the

Plant operations. Workflow has been uneven, both due to differences in the individual gifts (one gift all monographs, the next all unbound periodicals issues, the next mostly bound volumes, etc.) and due to the ebb and flow of the binding process from a seemingly overwhelming number of trucks of volumes waiting for LARS inputting one day, to the receipt of several large shipments back to be processed several weeks later.

Processing of gift volumes has been governed by insurance requirements; only exact matches to the damaged volumes are accepted and binding volumes were to be bound exactly as the original. Changes in predominant leaf attachments have created "too thick" volumes; a volume originally oversewn 4½ inches thick is now too thick for a double-fan adhesive bound gift replacement. Procedures were written to

split such volumes and to update the SAGE item record as there are now multiple volumes where once there was one. Other volumes originally bound incomplete were replaced by a complete gift volume; good for the collection, a complicated SAGE procedure.

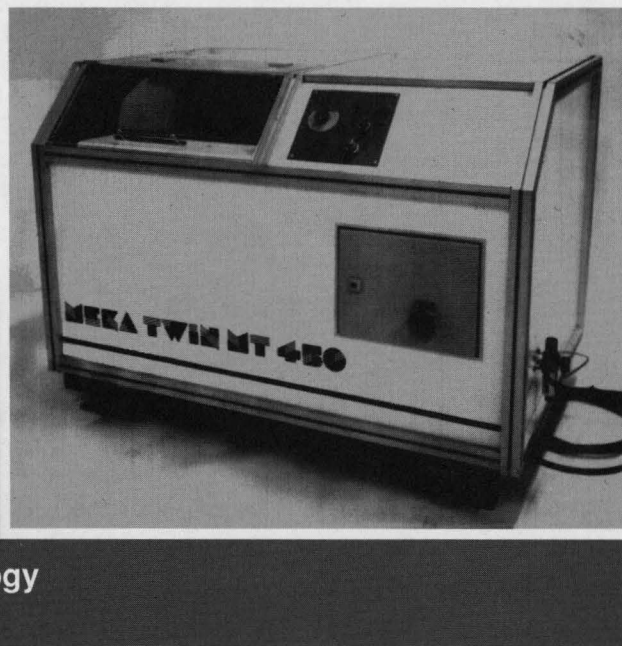
While Libraries binding staff were once sticklers to make sure a title was bound all in one color, the original color has become somewhat of a moot point. Gift bound volumes come in many colors, even per title and most of our damaged, bound periodical volumes will be rebound. The only known colors were on the bind slips and later the returned binding cards. If a "new" title comes for binding and the original color is unknown, the Plant binding supervisor just picks a color — any will do, except yellow, orange or light green. Because some binders used different color numbers, an elabo-

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rate color conversion chart was constructed to make sure all binders used the same color number.

The contract between Boss & Associates and the university stated that staff performance was to be within a three percent error rate. For binding this means that the Binding Station has to have a cumulative error rate under three percent as well as each staff member. Guidelines were created to define what was a true "error" and what was a "judgment call." For example, a true error would include binding issues out of order or entering the wrong spine information for the volume into LARS, while a judgment call could include deciding if the volume should be trimmed or not. At the current time the staff binding error rate is well under three percent and continues to fall as the staff become more experienced.

CONCLUSION

As currently structured the Binding Station has three supervisors and approximately 15 staff members. The station was the first to switch to only one shift to facilitate operations and communications with the CSU Libraries staff liaison. As of May 15, 1998, over 26,000 volumes have been processed for binding. As expected the input of data into LARS has been much easier and quicker than the traditional manual operation. A substantial LARS database is being constructed as new titles are being continually added. Quality review of outgoing binding processing and incoming binding volumes has taken longer than expected; however six shipments consisting of 8,850 volumes have been sent to the shelves for patron use. Staff have become efficient in library processing operations in a

short amount of time. The binders have been helpful and have adapted to the unique CSU binding requirements.

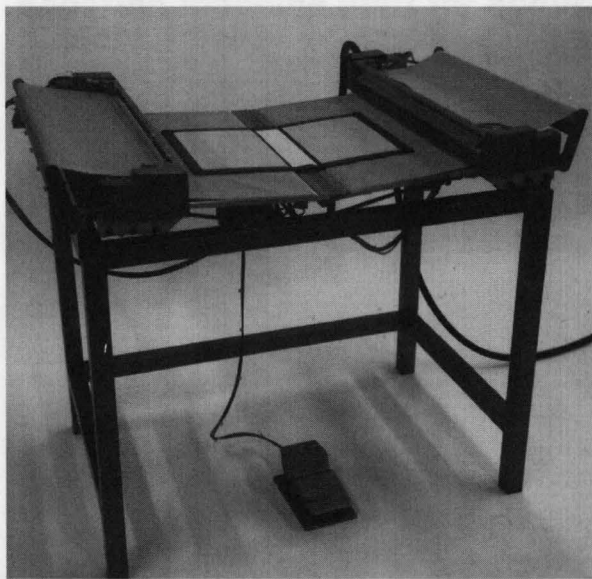
The processing of gifts is expected to take until early fall 1998. At that point the Plant will retool to begin processing the 425,000 damaged books back from freeze-drying. Binding will shift gears, but will continue full steam. But that's another article... ■

¹ Library Binding: A Collaborative Process, A Shared Responsibility. Washington, DC, "Library of Congress, National Preservation Program [1990?]

This article is the personal opinion of the author and does not necessarily represent the policy of the Library Binding Institute or its members.

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NEWS NOTES

CHICAGO, IL

Larry Hardesty, college librarian and professor at Austin College, has been elected vice president/president elect of the Association of College and Research Libraries (ACRL), a division of the American Library Association (ALA). He will assume office after the ALA Annual Conference, June 25-July 2, in Washington, DC. As ACRL vice president/president elect, Hardesty assumes the number two leadership position of the largest national organization representing academic librarians and libraries in North America. ACRL has over 11,000 members and is dedicated to improving the quality of library resources and services in order to facilitate learning, research and the

scholarly communication process. "This is an exciting and momentous time in the history of ACRL," Hardesty said. "I am both humbled and gratified that the ACRL membership has provided me with an opportunity to repay an organization that has given me so much over the past two decades." In his new leadership role, Hardesty plans to support needed, ongoing initiatives, such as liaisons with other professional associations in higher education and the legislative advocacy effort; provide incentives to develop and support promising new initiatives such as the National Information Literacy Institute; and encourage more academic librarians to view ACRL as the organization that supports and fulfills their professional needs. Hardesty served on the ACRL Board of Directors from 1987 - 1991 and chaired the College Libraries Section from 1995 - 1996.

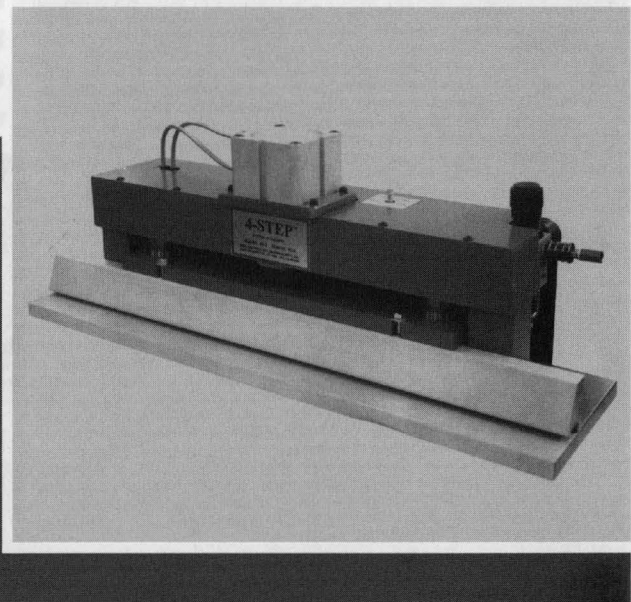
He served as a Florida chapter president and in various state library associations. In 1996, the Instruction Section named him winner of its Publication of the Year Award for his article "Bibliographic Instruction and Faculty Culture" published in *Library Trends*. Hardesty holds a bachelor's and master's degree from University of Nebraska-Kearney; a master's degree in library science from the University of Wisconsin-Madison; and a master's degree and a doctorate from Indiana University-Bloomington. Some of Hardesty's publications are "College Library Directors Mentor Program," *The Journal of Academic Librarianship*, 1997, and "Library and Computer Center Relations at Smaller Academic Institutions," *Library Issues*, 1997.

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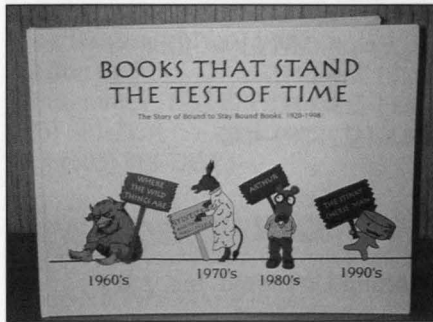
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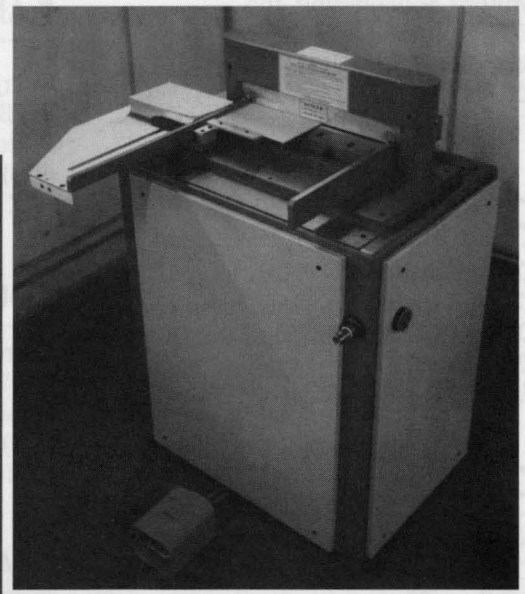
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**LIBRARY BINDING
INSTITUTE PUBLICATIONS**

PERFORMANCE MEASURES FOR LIBRARY BINDING

Final Report—Published September 1995

by *Barclay W. Ogden*
Robert J. Strauss

The Library Binding Institute sponsored a project to identify significant performance parameters of library bindings, to identify physical tests with which to measure those performance parameters, and to measure the performance of a set of test volumes, some bound in accordance with the specifications in the *LBI Standard for Library Binding*, 8th Edition, and others bound in binding styles available in the library binding industry but not in accordance with the *Standard*. 35 pages.
Cost \$12.00

ADHESIVES REPORTS

***Polyvinyl Acetate Adhesives for Double-Fan Adhesive Binding
Report on a Review and Specification Study***

Published April 1992

by *Robert J. Strauss*
Barclay W. Ogden

The 8th Edition of the Library Binding Institute Standard for Library Binding specifies the use of copolymer polyvinyl acetate emulsion adhesives for double-fan adhesive binding. Independent tests in late 1989 revealed that some widely used PVA's were actually homopolymers. This led to considerable concern in the library preservation field about the long-term performance of those homopolymers for double-fan binding. Questions were raised. Given that homopolymers had been used with apparent success, were they as good as or better than copolymers? And, could specifications be written to include in the *LBI Standard* all adhesives suitable for double-fan adhesive binding? The report provides literature review, interviews with experts, and analysis of PVA's currently in use. 32 pages.

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***Long-Term Service Life and Performance Characteristics of PVA
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Published Spring 1991 by *Prof. Werner Rebsamen*

Over the last few years, both librarians and binders have expressed concerns over the quality of polyvinyl acetate (PVA) adhesives used in the double fan binding process, the issue of longevity surfaced, and those in the preservation field began to question the permanence and durability of such bindings. More questions were raised, and the members of the Library Binding Institute sought answers about the specifications in the 8th Edition of the *Library Binding Institute Standard for Library Binding*, and just what formulas for adhesives best suited library binding. This report looks at those questions and many more. 85 pages.

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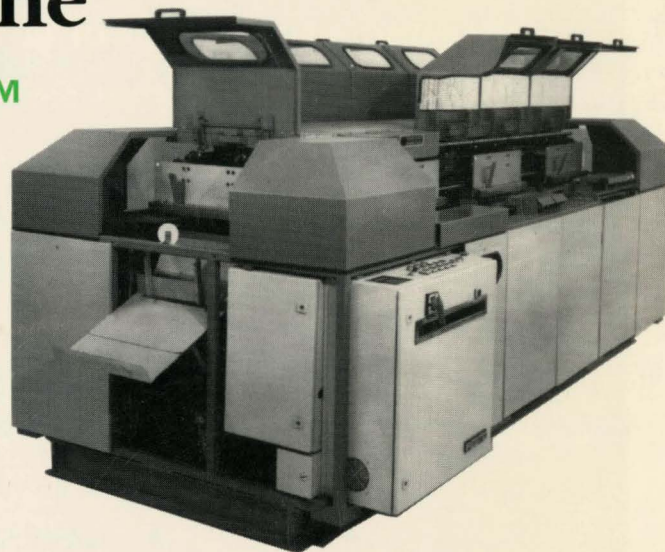
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