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GENERAL REFERENCES ON PREVENTIVE CONSERVATION

The National Trust manual of housekeeping: the care of collections in historic houses open to the public

Running a museum: a practical handbook

Care and preservation of collections
Conservation and preservation literature can often seem to be dominated by huge (and ultimately unachievable) lists of things to do. One can become so busy following parts of this good advice that there is never time to stand back to see if this really is the best way to achieve the fundamental objective of preserving the collection. This chapter therefore adopts a recently developed way of viewing the preservation and conservation of collections as a whole, before focusing in on the details. At the same time, collection preservation remains an intensely practical business in which detailed practical advice is needed alongside this new way of thinking. Therefore this chapter also contains many practical examples and case studies (based on real events or an amalgam of real cases) drawing on the author's experience in surveying and advising museums, large and small, in many countries, including Egypt and Kuwait. Deciding priorities and assessing risks are among the topics discussed.

Building an emergency plan: a guide for museums and other cultural institutions
Managing conservation in museums
This book aims to show conservators and other professionals in museums and libraries that professional management information can be as useful to them as is their own specialist expertise. It reviews the climate in which museums operate today, and then describes the most up-to-date and relevant management techniques. The management information techniques which are explained and sceptically reviewed include performance indicators, strategic planning decision making and priority setting, data analysis and presentation, risk and cost-benefit analysis, and information analysis. These are applied to preventive conservation, work management and conservation planning. In this way, a link is established between the world of professional management and the current priorities and preoccupations of conservators. These are set in the context of the present museum management climate.

ReCollections: caring for collections across Australia

Framework for preservation on preventive conservation
Identifies 9 agents of deterioration and describe briefly what they do. Outlines 5 ways of dealing with deterioration: Avoid, Block, Detect, Respond and Treat, then tables suggestions of how these methods can be used in 3 areas; the buildings, fittings and staff procedures.

Preventive conservation, practice, theory and research: preprints of the contributions to the Ottawa congress, 12-16 september 1994

La conservation préventive

INFORMATION ABOUT AGENTS OF DETERIORATION

Physical forces - Collections in transit
Mount-making for museum objects
Barclay, Robert L.; Bergeron, André; Dignard, Carole; Schlichting, Carl (ill.), Ottawa: Canadian Conservation Institute, 1998; 57 p.: fig., ill. ; 23 cm., ISBN 0-660-17531-2

**Criminals**

**Museum security and protection: a handbook for cultural heritage institutions**

**Fire**

**Can you stand the heat? A fire safety primer for libraries, archives, and museums**
Trinkley, Michael, Atlanta: Solinet Conservation Services, 1993; VII, 70 p.; fig.; 23 cm.

Responsible stewardship of our collections requires that all collections-holding repositories take seriously the risk of fire and engage in planning designed to protect not only the collections, but also - and even more importantly - human life. This paper is written to provide libraries, archives, and museums with an introduction to fire safety in simple, easy to understand terms. The nature of fire, its destructive powers, and how it typically affects both staff and patrons are briefly discussed. Detailed explanations are offered of all the fire detection and suppression devices typically used in repositories, and their features and benefits are analyzed. The paper also stresses the importance of conducting periodic fire safety inspections and outlines the necessary elements of a fire safety programme for an institution.

**Fire prevention programs for museums**

Fire damages and destroys Canadian collections every year. This Technical Bulletin is intended to help museums develop and implement effective fire prevention programmes. It describes the ways and means to develop and implement a successful, comprehensive, yet not overbearing programme. Numerous examples are provided to help museum staff prepare documents and procedures.

**Pests**

**Controlling vertebrate pests in museums** = La lutte contre les vertébrés nuisibles dans les musées

When vertebrate animals, particularly rodents, gain access to museum collections, they can soil or destroy artifacts. Prompt identification of the pest and the use of suitable methods to control it are essential. In most cases, non-chemical methods can be used to control vertebrate pests in museums; chemical methods are also discussed.

**Insect trapping: the key to pest management**

Museums and historic houses reduce the risk of pest damage by adopting insect pest management (IPM) programme. This will include: monitoring for pests, modifying the environments to discourage pest attack and targeting treatment only where it is needed. This paper discusses the key IPM component of trapping. Many different traps are available, the most effective are simple sticky blunder traps. Traps with pheromone lures can be effective against a known target species.

**Contaminants**

**Airborne pollutants in museums, galleries, and archives: risk assessment, control strategies, and preservation management (also in French)**
Tétreault, Jean, Ottawa: Canadian Conservation Institute = Institut canadien de conservation, 2003; 174 p.; ills., figs., tables; 28 cm., ISBN 0-662-34059-0

This book attempts to define the key airborne pollutants for indoor museums environments and provide some basic
tools to assess the risk to collections exposed to these pollutants. It also establishes guidelines for control strategies that give flexible, pragmatic solutions and provides a simple tool for cost-benefit analysis that can fulfill the principles and policy of individual museums.

Coatings for display and storage in museums (also in French)
Coatings are used in museums, archives, and galleries for new construction, storage facilities, or exhibitions; but coatings have the potential to cause damage (such as corrosion and discoloration) to objects either by direct contact or the emission of volatile compounds. Most problems caused by contact can be solved by using interleaves, and problems related to volatile emission can be controlled by selecting appropriate coatings and allowing adequate drying periods. Coatings formed by oxidative polymerization (such as oil-based or alkyd coatings) emit harmful volatile compounds and should be avoided in conservation contexts. Other types of coatings are usually acceptable provided sufficient drying time is allowed: 4 days is usually enough in a ventilated room, but up to 4 weeks may be required in airtight enclosures such as well-sealed display cases and cabinets. The general recommendations in this document are based on the nature and use of the coatings rather than their trade names, as formulations may change. Information on the nature of coatings can be obtained from technical data or material safety data sheets, or tests can be run to determine the properties of a coating. The use of appropriate procedures and mitigation strategies will minimize any risk of damage.

Incorrect relative humidity and incorrect temperature
Relative humidity re-examined
“This paper presents results of materials research on museum objects conducted by the authors that leads them to the conclusion that many museum artifacts can safely withstand wider fluctuations in relative humidity than previously accepted by many conservators. The publication of this paper, and the claim by the authors that adoption of these more liberal relative humidity limits could save museums significant amounts of money, resulted in the re-examination and evaluation of RH standards that continues today. These more liberal RH guidelines are important for museums in historic buildings who plan to implement practical climate control concepts” (sic. Kershner & Baker)

Climate control priorities and solutions for collections in historic buildings

Relative humidity and temperature guidelines: what's happening?
Michalski, Stefan, In: CCI Newsletter = Bulletin de l'ICC, N. 14, 1994, p. 6-8(eng), 4-6 (fre), ill., ISSN 1180-3223

TEXTILES
An illustrated guide to the care of costume and textile collections

The textile conservator's manual

Standards in the museum care of costume and textile collections, 1998
THANGKAS

Presenting, Handling and Working on Sacred Thangkas - do we do it Right?

Ethical standards: can we find an Himalayan Way

Decision from indecision: conservation of Thangka significance, perspectives and approaches
www.jcms.ucl.ac.uk/current/0211Loh.pdf

The conservation of Tibetan Thangkas: a group of symposium papers

The Thangka: functional religious art