Term (FORMAT)	Definition	Source
Atlas	A bound collection of tables, charts, plates, or maps.	BPG
Apron	“The extra amount of unprinted paper left to serve as the binding edge of a leaf which folds out” (Roberts and Etherington). A full apron is an apron of extended length that allows a foldout map to be fully visible when a book is closed. Note: The terms throw out, full apron, and foldout have overlapping meanings in various glossaries.	BPG/EaR
Attachments	Integral items or materials (for example, labels, collage elements, etc.), which are adhered locally to the primary support rather than overall.	BPG
Auxiliary Support	See Support, auxiliary.	BPG
Burnished	Surface area rubbed or polished yielding a shiny and /or smooth appearance. Burnishing may occur accidentally or deliberately.	BPG
Calender	Manufacturing process of pressing paper or cloth between a set of polished metal rollers in order to give it a very smooth, polished surface	BPG
Carbon Ink	A very stable ink made from a mixture of fine carbon particles carried in a vehicle of glue or a gum.	SAA
Cohesion	The ability of a material to stay united with itself under stress.	BPG
Collector's mark	An identifying mark, generally a relatively small stamp - inked, embossed or perforated - or a marking applied by some other means, which denotes ownership or provenance.	BPG
Composite atlas	A collection of previously issued maps from various sources, gathered together into a binding. Also called atlas factice, Lafreri atlas, or Italian assembled-to-order (IATO) atlases. The last term was “coined by George H. Beans to describe the sixteenth century Italian atlases assembled for clients by map publishers from a stock of separately	BPG
Deckle edge	A thinner, uneven accumulation of paper fibers at the edge of a paper sheet. It occurs because relatively less paper fiber is deposited along the deckle of the papermaking mold during the manufacture of handmade paper. An imitation deckle edge may be artificially created on machine made paper.	BPG
Efflourescence	drying or crystallization of salts on a porous surface. Either dissolved salt migrates to the surface or a hydrate loses its water of crystallization. The term efflorescence means “to flower out” in French and refers to the way the coating flowers out onto a surface	Science Notes
Foldouts	“Inserts that are larger than the trim size of the book or other publication and which must be folded before insertion” (Roberts and Etherington).	BPG
Gloss	Surface quality of being very smooth, shiny and reflecting light.	BPG
Grain direction	The direction in which the greater number of fibers are oriented in paper or board. Grain direction can be considered either short or long, depending on whether it runs parallel to the long or short side of the paper dimension. With regards to book-making Grain direction in all materials used in bookbinding should run parallel to the	AIC
Handmade paper	Paper made in the traditional technique, in which a vatman dips a papermaking mold into a vat of paper pulp, catching a fiber slurry which drains to create a mat of intertwined fibers. These fibers, on drying, form a sheet of handmade paper.	BPG
Hinge	A folded piece of paper, Japanese paper, linen tape, etc., used to attach a paper artifact to a mount or mat, in such a way that a portion of the hinge is adhered to the back edge of the artifact, while the remaining portion of the hinge is adhered to the surface of a mount or mat. This attachment system can provide good structural	BPG
Hollow back	A binding having a space between the spine of the text block and the spine of the cover. resulting from the covering material being attached at the joints (or a one-piece cover in the style of a case binding) and not glued to the spine of the text block. Sometimes a Hollow is glued to the text block and covering material; in library binding,	EaR
Hooked	The formation of a fold at the spine edge of a leaf to allow the leaf to be sewn into the binding (Glaister 1979 233). (Definition is analogous to “hook-type endleaves” in The Language of Bindings Thesaurus). This is called a returning guard in Brown 2000.	BPG
Inscriptions	Information bearing marks or writing which are considered original to the object or which have been added over time.	BPG
iron gall ink	An ink produced by the reaction of tannic acid with an iron salt, such as ferrous sulfate (FeSO). The reaction produces no immediate change in the color of the solution, but, when the ink is applied to paper and is thus exposed to air, it darkens by oxidation, forming ferric tannate. The difficulty of writing with a colorless fluid was partially	EaR

Laid paper	Paper which is characterized by a grid-like variation in thickness apparent in both raking and transmitted light. The grid consists of chain and laid lines. Chain lines are spaced further apart than laid lines. Laid lines are very close together and run perpendicular to the chain lines. True laid paper is hand made, though machine made	BPG
Laminate	A layered structure of parallel sheets of various materials, fused or adhered together into one entity. In paper conservation, laminates may refer to layered paper as found in board construction or used to make paper inserts.	BPG
Leather	The outer covering from an animal (usually a mammal) tanned, or otherwise dressed and prepared in such a manner as to render it usable and resistant to putrefaction, even when wet. Leather is a unique and flexible sheet material that is somewhat analogous to textiles, and may in fact be considered to be the first and only natural	EaR
Letterpress	A printing method in which dies with individual raised letters are set in sequence in a chase. When paper is placed over the inked form and run through a press, ink transfers to the paper, and an inked impression of the letters is made in the paper. Letterpress printing is characterized by recessed inked letters on the recto, and on	BPG
Lignin	Polymer which binds together the long cellulose molecules in woody plants. When the plant structure is disrupted in papermaking, lignin becomes unstable, especially on exposure to light or pollutants. Paper and paperboards containing lignin discolor and become increasingly acidic as they age.	BPG
machine-made (paper)	Paper made in a continuous length in a papermaking machine as opposed to individual sheets made by hand on a paper mould. Machine-made papers have a pronounced grain which runs parallel to the length of the paper.	AIC (removed from si
Newsprint	A smooth, lightweight paper made from unpurified wood pulp fiber stock. Newsprint is acidic and high in lignin. These components contribute to its physical instability and predisposition to darkening with the simple passage of time, and especially when exposed to light and pollutants.	BPG
Oversewn	Oversewing is a process for turning loose leaves into a bound volume.	AIC
Paper	A support, generally flexible, made from a liquid suspension of beaten plant fibers deposited on a surface. The primary constituent is cellulose. Paper characteristics vary depending on the quality and chemical stability of fibers and additives and procedures employed in the manufacture.	BPG
Papyrus	Support made from overlapped parallel strips of reed plant stalks.	BPG
Parchment/vellum	Support made from one of a variety of animal skins, which have been dehaired, soaked in lime, stretched, scraped, and allowed to dry under tension.	BPG
Paste	A type of adhesive prepared by cooking starch in water until it forms a thick translucent white suspension. When prepared from purified water and when free of additives, paste has excellent aging properties and can be easily reversed.	BPG
Pasteboard	Semi-rigid support consisting of several sheets of paper pasted or adhered together.	BPG
Pigment	A finely-divided colorant, which may be derived from a wide variety of substances, organic and inorganic, natural and artificial. Pigments are insoluble in the binder in which they are used, distinguishing them from dyes which are coloring matter that form solutions.	BPG
Pith	A smooth white paper-like support which is cut in a spiral from the soft, spongy tissue found in the center of certain plants. Found in Western collections as the support for souvenir depictions of Chinese life. Also called, erroneously, rice paper.	BPG
Platemark	The concave impression made in a paper support by a printing plate as it is run through a printing press. Usually, printing plates have been copper or zinc plates, of square or rectangular shape with beveled edges to prevent abrupt edges cutting through the paper. No platemark will be created if the paper support is smaller than the plate.	BPG
previous treatment	Treatment performed on an object by past a conservator(s); this is a neutral term and does not always convey that the previous treatment lead to damage as time went on	custom definition
Primary support	See Support, primary.	BPG
rebound	A book that has had its (original) binding removed and replaced with another, usually after resewing	EaR
Recto	The front face of a sheet of paper	BPG
Scrapbook (book binding structure)	A book used to store a variety of memorabilia, such as clippings, pictures, and photographs. Generally produced as a blank book and then filled in by the user, though printed and manuscript volumes have been reused as scrapbooks. A scrapbook is distinguished from a photographic album (photo album) by the variety of materials it	AIC
Secondary support	See Supports, secondary.	BPG

Silking	A form of overall repair and support formerly applied to paper artifacts, which consisted of a layer of fine silk adhered with paste to the verso, and often the recto, of a paper artifact. Because silk is less stable than paper, silking deteriorates faster than the document it was intended to protect and it has been supplanted by other	BPG
Stub	"...a strip of paper or cloth tipped to the gutter edge of a leaf to match the thickness of a flat object, such as a photo or map, mounted to the leaf. Several strips of stubbing may be needed if the mounted object is thick" (Horton 2000, 26). "1. That part of an original leaf which is left after most of it has been cut away from its conjugate leaf. See also: Cancel. 2. A narrow strip of paper or	BPG
Support, primary	The sheet or surface which bears the image directly, generally a sheet of paper for prints, drawings, and manuscripts. The primary support may be a simple sheet of paper or may be adhered to a secondary support, another sheet or surface, which gives additional rigidity and support.	BPG
Support, secondary	An additional material, often paper or fabric, adhered to the primary support which gives additional rigidity and support, for example, a chine-collé print in which a small, very thin paper is adhered onto a thicker, larger sheet, or a map or poster mounted onto linen.	BPG
Supported sewing	This term is most often used to describe books having sewing which passes through the folds of the gatherings, securing the leaves of each section to each other, and each section to the ones adjacent to it. In practical usage, "supported sewing" refers specifically to sewing paper gatherings to bands of external material, such as	BPG
Thermoplastic	A high polymer that softens when exposed to heat and returns to its original condition when cooled to room temperature. Natural substances that exhibit this behavior are crude rubber and a number of waxes; however, the term is usually applied to synthetics such as polyvinyl chloride...linear polyethylene...and cellulosis and acrylic	BPG
Throw-up	The curving of the book spine when it is opened. Throw-up helps the leaves to lie flat (Greenfield 1998).	BPG
tight back	A book which has the covering material, usually leather, glued directly to the spine or to the (leather) lining on the spine. In the early days of the English codex, the leather cover was not attached directly to the spine, nor, for that matter, was the spine glued up at all	EaR
Verso	The back face of a sheet of paper. The back face is also called the reverse.	BPG
Watermark	A design created in paper made in a papermaking mold with wire shapes sewn onto its surface. The design is visible in transmitted and/or raking light because paper fibers are more thinly deposited in this area. Machine-made paper can be given an impression resembling a watermark through use of a dandyroll in manufacturing.	BPG
Wove paper	Paper which is manufactured (either by hand or by machine) on a screen or with an even mesh. Paper fibers form an evenly distributed matrix of uniform thickness. The sheet may exhibit a faint pattern similar to fabric which is due to the transfer of the texture from the screen or web. Wove paper was introduced in the West around	BPG

Term (DAMAGE)	Definition	Source
Abrasion	A gradual loss of surface material due to rubbing, scraping, or wear. An abrasion may look like a roughened surface, a matte area, or a group of scratches. It may be done intentionally to smooth or clean a surface or it may be unintentional, resulting in damage.	AIC
Accretion	Foreign material attached to the paper support. In general, it is superficial and rests on top of the substrate; rather than being imbedded. An accretion may cause staining or planar deformation in the support. Examples include mold growth, food, or fecal matter of insects or rodents.	BPG
Accumulation	A deposit of foreign matter; connotes a substance that increased over time, although it may no longer be growing	SAA
Acid Migration	The movement of acid from an acidic material to material of lesser or no acidity, either from direct contact or through exposure to acidic vapors in the surrounding environment.	SAA
Acid Transfer	see acid migration	Local list
Acidic	Of or pertaining to a state in which pH is less than pH7. Pure cellulose is initially slightly acidic, but on exposure to light, oxygen, pollutant gasses, and acidic materials in its environment, its pH can drop lower and lower. As a result, the paper loses strength and flexibility, and sometimes changes in color.	BPG
Alkaline	Chemical state characterized by a pH above pH7, where pH is a reciprocal logarithmic measure of the concentration of hydrogen ions. Alkaline compounds such as calcium or magnesium salts can protect the cellulose in paper from acid degradation by neutralizing acidity. Alkaline solutions also swell cellulose which can aid in the	BPG
Blanching	An area of binder which has developed an unintended white or whitish appearance, possibly the result of exposure to moisture or fast-evaporating solvents which occasion local chilling and condensation. Also called bloom, especially in referring to varnish.	BPG
Bleeding	Physical movement of non-fast colorants. Usually occurs in the presence of moisture and results in a blurred or feathered appearance. Movement may occur laterally or penetrate to the reverse, which is also called sinking.	BPG
Blister	A raised, convex area or bubble on the surface of an object, often between adjoining layers of different material. (AICC n.d.) "Swelling on the surface usually caused by excessive heat or friction" (Jewett 1983).	AIC
Blocking	Condition in which adjacent sheets of paper, e.g. book pages or a stack of sheets, become unintentionally adhered, often because adhesive is present on one or more sheets and has been subjected to pressure while the adhesive is tacky.	BPG
Bloom	a cloudy, waxy, powdery, or hazy deposit on the surface of an object composed of wood, leather, paint, metal, or plastic (Getty). Bloom can appear feathery, crystalline, or matted (Pack 2013). Bloom can sometimes be mistaken for mold, but examination under the microscope will make it clear which is which. Bloom can be white, soft,	AIC
Break(s)	Scission of paper fibers due to physical weakness in the paper support; generally caused by simple handling and flexing or repeated folding of a very brittle support, in distinction to tears or cuts.	BPG
Brittle	Having a quality of easily breaking, being damaged or destroyed. Having hardness or rigidity but lacking in tensile strength. Can be unstable or impermanent ([1], 2013). Tending to break readily with comparatively smooth fracture (Art and Architecture online 2013).	AIC
Bronzing	The result of deterioration exhibited by some gelatin silver photographic prints, characterized by the blacks turning to a shiny brown, typically as the result of poor processing.	SAA
Buckling	A random deformation in plane, usually concave and convex in appearance. takes place when a structure has given away due to stress or great amounts of pressure. It also describes the uneven surface or rippling effect occurring on a material, such as canvas or paper. See also cockling.	BPG/AIC
Budding (mold)	A form of asexual reproduction in which the somatic cells each bud, producing a new individual.	BPG
Bulge	A planar distortion or protuberance characterized by a distinct convex formation.	BPG
Burn	Darkening, scorching, embrittlement or destruction caused by heat, fire or certain chemical reactions.	BPG
burn through	see strike through	custom definition
Chalking	when a powdery, dry residue forms on the surface of an object composed of paint or plastic as a result of degradation (Getty 2013). The presence of a loose powder found on the surface of the art can be due to exposure to the elements as well (MCI 2014). Chalking is also due to the aging of the binding media- this results in the	AIC
Chipping	the separation of small pieces from the object (AAT 2004).	AIC

Cinching	The condition of film or tape being wound too tight on a reel, often resulting in longitudinal scratches (cinch marks).	SAA
Cleavage	a separation between layers. Cleavage occurs where adhesion between layers has deteriorated; it is commonly due to faulty materials or improper methods of application. It causes blisters, wrinkles, and flaking.	AIC
Cockling	Deformation of a planar support, generally paper, characterized by multiple alternate concave and convex distortions or ripples, often in parallel ridges.	BPG
Colony (mold)	A group of individuals of the same species, living in close association; in fungi, refers to the many hyphae growing out of a single spore and usually forming a round or globose thallus.	BPG
Color Shift	A section of faded color on a work. To be more specific, “Change in color brought about either by differential fade rates of dyes or by an imbalance of dyes in an image area (AAT 2004).	AIC
Concretion	a conglomeration or encrustation on the surface of an object; occurs especially during the corrosion of metals.	AIC
Contamination	the condition of having undersirable, foreign material added in	SAA
Corrosion	surface or structural changes caused by a chemical between the material and its environment.	AIC
Crack	a break or split in material without a complete separation of parts, often the result of mechanical stress or contraction on drying. Generally, the term is used to describe breaks in solid material such as stone, ceramic and wood. (AICC n.d.)	AIC
Crackle	a network of surface cracks. Crackle in coatings such as paint, varnish, and lacquer may be caused by aging, in response to changes in relative humidity, or in response to mechanical stress, like a sharp blow. On easel paintings, combinations of crackle caused by all of the factors may be seen in a single work of art or artifact. Networks of cracks develop within a glaze on a	AIC
Crazing	A fine, irregular pattern of cracks in the surface of hard or dry materials, such as varnish, a ceramic glaze, albumen, or paint.	SAA
Crease	Crease refers to a line of crushed or broken substrate fibers, the result of a fold. (Smithsonian Institute, 2006)	AIC
Creep, cold flow	The ability of a material to move under ambient conditions. This property is related to glass transition temperature (Tg). It is relevant with respect to pressure sensitive tape when the adhesive moves beyond the border of the carrier.	BPG
Crescent	A small crease formed around a point of stress in a surface; In photographic images, the physical deformation may be accompanied by a change in the image density.	SAA
Crizzling	Tiny cracks and hairline fractures that form in glass and feel wet or even greasy to the touch.	AIC
Cross fold	Two folds which intersect, generally at right angles (Angsüsser 2013). Also called a right angle fold in the paper industry. A French fold refers to a single sheet of paper folded into fourths using a cross fold.	BPG
Cupping	Cupping is a distortion of the paint surface on canvas resulting in concave sections of paint and raised areas of paint adjacent to cracks (Kirsh and Levenson 2000).	AIC
Curling	Curling is a planar distortion in a paper support in response to changes in relative humidity (Reilly 1986). Factors such as fiber strength, internal bonding, and fiber orientation may affect curling	AIC
Cut	A sharp-edged break in the paper support, caused by a sharp instrument or object.	BPG
Darkening	A shift in color which is darker than the original appearance. May occur as a result of contact with poor quality materials and/or exposure to adverse environmental conditions. The appearance of darkening may be partial or overall.	BPG
Degradation, biological	Deterioration caused by biological factors such as mold, insects, rodents, etc.	BPG
Degradation, chemical	Deterioration resulting from reaction between primary support and/or media and other chemical species such as atmospheric pollutants, residues from manufacture and poor quality materials.	BPG
Degradation, physical	Deterioration caused by physical factors such as wear and tear, use, handling, movement, etc.	BPG

Delaminate	Lateral separation of a once continuous support or surface into constituent layers.	BPG
Dent	A dent is a small hollow mark in the surface of something, caused by pressure or by being hit (Cambridge Dictionary, 2015). [1] Dents can occur in objects made of various metal materials: sheet metal, aluminum, steel, etc. and also objects of many types of wood, paper, plastic, glass, and other materials (Smithsonian Museum	AIC
Deposit	the settling or adhering of an external substance onto a surface.	AIC
Desiccated	State characterized by near or total loss of moisture content.	BPG
Diffuse	Characterizes a stain which is without distinct edges or boundaries.	BPG
Dimpling	Slight indentations in a paper support. Dimpling often occurs when the primary support is partially affixed to a secondary support.	BPG
Discoloration	Discoloration is the change in the original color of a material. Discoloration may be due to exposure of the object to chemicals, light, or the effect of age.	AIC
Discrete	Characterizes a stain which has a distinct edge or boundary.	BPG
Disjoin	A partial or complete separation of a joint between two members of an object, as distinguished from a crack, tear, check, or split (Buck and Gilmore, eds., 2010).	AIC
Distortion	A deformation in the plane of the support and/or media.	BPG
Dog-eared	Crease caused by a single or numerous folds in the corners of paper support.	BPG
Draw	Planar distortion usually located in the corners of support. Distortion is characterized by soft undulations resulting from tipped corners onto a secondary support. This manner of attachment prevents free expansion and contraction of the primary support in response to fluctuations in relative humidity.	BPG
Dry Rot	Deterioration of wood by a fungus that causes weakening or disintegration of the wood's structure.	AIC
Edge Curl	A distortion in the base of film or tape that causes an outer edge to be larger than the center	SAA
Efflorescence	Dissolution, outward migration and precipitation of salts from within a material. These salts are visible on a surface as small crystals or white powdery or crusty deposits.	BPG
Embrittlement	Embrittlement is the condition of an object in which it has lost ductility and become susceptible to cracking, crumbling, or breaking. The state of embrittlement in an object can be visibly perceived, as the object will be in a drastic state of disrepair.	AIC
Encrustation	A hard, compact layer of a dissimilar material tightly held to the underlying substrate. The term is most often used in reference to a mineral layer with a different color and surface morphology than the underlying stone been formed from minerals migrating from within the stone itself onto the surface.	AIC
Exfoliating	Exfoliation is the irreversible loss of scales, flakes, or layers from a surface. A common example of exfoliation is on stone and ceramics where weathering, crystallization and dissolution of salts, or freeze-thaw action cause pieces of the surface to flake off (CAMEO 2014).	AIC
Fading	Shifts of color in pigments or dyes, generally resulting from exposure to light, but occasionally from changes in pH or exposure to chemicals or pollutants.	BPG
Feathering	See bleeding.	BPG
Flaking	Flaking is the separation of small, thin pieces of material or coating from its substrate.	AIC
Fluting	A wave-shaped deformation at the edge of flat surface.	SAA
Flyspeck	A dark brown or black accretion of fecal matter produced by insects. Flyspecks appear a small, round, convex droppings; they are often found in clusters. The material is quite acidic and damage caused by staining and deterioration of the support is often irreversible.	BPG

Fold	In which one part of the paper support is laid over onto itself. Creasing may or may not accompany a fold.	BPG
Foxing	Foxing is the result of both mold and metal contaminants in paper. Foxing appears as brown, yellow, or red stains on the paper, often in spidery spots or blotches.	AIC
Fragile	weakened	AIC
Frass	Chewed material dropped by feeding animals or insects.	BPG
Fraying	Fray: "Intransitive verb: to wear out or into shreds or to show signs of strain"	AIC
Friable	Nature of a material characterized by a loosely bound powdery state. Some media are friable by nature including fabricated and natural chalks and charcoal. Friable states may result from deterioration or desiccation of binder; the ability for a medium to crumble easily	BPG/AIC
ghosting	ghosting occurs when a paper fades unevenly and is left with a visible line between lighter and darker areas of the page. A common culprit of ghosting is prolonged exposure to paper or adhesive, such as when a bookmark is left in a book for a long time. Because most papers and adhesives are acidic, they cause a chemical reaction on the pages they touch. Over time, the	Other
Gouge	Physical damage to support and/or media appearing as a discrete concave distortion, generally accompanied by a spot or linear disruption of the surface. Often the result of sudden impact on a surface, such as with a tool or broken glass.	BPG
Grease	A substance which is oily in composition and can penetrate, stain and/or visually disfigure the support and/or media on contact.	BPG
Grime	Dirt of a greasy nature. It may be imbedded or superficial.	BPG
haloing	a light brown halo speads out from an inked area	Other (Uchicago)
Handling dents	Small creases, often arc-shaped, in a paper support usually resulting from careless handling practices.	BPG
Hole	See loss.	BPG
Hydrolysis	the decomposition of paper due to moisture absorbed from surroundings	SAA
Imbedded	Physical state of a foreign material being irreversibly ground into the support. The material may be intended or unintended.	BPG
Inclusion	Foreign material included within a paper support or other support layer, generally added inadvertently in manufacture.	BPG
Infestation	Infestation is the persistent presence or invasion of pests, especially in large numbers (AAT 2014). [1]	AIC/AAT
Inherent vice	Inherent vice, also known as inherent fault, is the tendency in an object or material to deteriorate or self-destruct because of its intrinsic "internal characteristics," including weak construction, "poor quality or unstable materials," and "incompatibility of different materials" within an object.[1] This weakness or defect may lead to	AIC
Insect damage	Physical damage to support and/or media as a result of destructive contact with insects. Damage may appear as surface thinning, losses, or as accretions, such as flyspecks.	BPG
Iridescence	Iridescence is a weathering phenomenon of typical of archaeological glass wherein a series of very thin translucent degradation layers on the surface of an object interact with the transmission of ambient light, creating a shimmering, multicolored, opalescent appearance. These degradation layers can develop over time as an	AIC
Lacuna	See loss.	BPG
Lifting	Lifting is the separation of one layer from another and occurs most commonly on composite or mixed media objects. When one medium shrinks or expands at a different pace than its substrate, it can lift and separate. Lifting can also be caused by failure of adhesion between a topcoat (such as paint or varnish) and substrate, or	AIC
Light damage	Reduction of stability of paper support and media caused by (long term or high intensity) exposure to light and ultraviolet radiation. Wavelengths in the ultraviolet region of the electromagnetic spectrum are considered most harmful to paper, however all wavelengths of light are damaging. Light damage is cumulative and its	BPG

Light fastness	Light fastness refers to the degree of resistance to photo-degradation a pigment has on exposure to ultra-violet light and infrared radiation. Pigments in materials are diminished during exposure to these types of light sources and this process is referred to as photo-degradation (Library of Congress, 2010). These materials can range	AIC
Liquid stain	Describes a stain caused by water or moisture. A liquid stain is often characterized by a tideline.	BPG
Loss	Area of the support and/or media which is physically detached or missing.	BPG
Mat burn	A brown line of staining on the support within the aperture of a mat window opening cut from mat board containing lignin. The staining results from the migration of acidic components in the mat board.	BPG
Mildew	Mildew is a thin surface film of fungal growth that thrives in humid environments, and can be damaging to organic materials.	AIC
Mold	A surface growth of fungus which may have varying color, shape and configuration. It generally proliferates in damp conditions (60% relative humidity or greater) where there is little air circulation. Damage caused by mold includes staining and loss of strength. Mold is a growth of various kinds of fungi, producing a furry mass on a	BPG/AIC
Mottling	Uneven and diffused discoloration which may appear on both support and media.	BPG
Outgassing	The release of material in the form of a vapor as a result of deterioration.	SAA
Offset (Media)	A mirror image of a paper artifact created by transfer of media or binder to an adjacent sheet of paper, glass, board or plastic film, or by chemical migration of constituents in the paper or medium, such as oil in printer's ink or lignin derived staining.	BPG
Oxidation	The process of introducing a substance or material to oxygen, causing a given chemical reaction. Types of oxidation can include metallic oxidation, which can result in chemical changes such as rusting, and organic oxidation that affects materials such as woods and leathers and some textile fibers (Fine Arts Conservancy, n.d.)	AIC
Patina	Patina (Noun): An aged appearance caused by environmental factors, either acquired naturally or artificially induced. Used with regard to a surface layer on metal caused by oxidation or corrosion (Art and Architecture online, 2004). Can be green or black in color on certain metals like copper and bronze (Merriam-Webster online,	AIC
Peeling	The separation of the surface layer from the base of a laminated material	SAA
Pitting	shallow and often irregular pin-sized losses scattered over an object's surface. Pitting may occur when corrosive elements or remains from a casting process accumulate on a surface, react to the material over time, and dissolve layers which produce small pits.[1]	AIC
Powdering	Powdering is a term used to describe a substance that appears on vegetable tanned leathers, which usually signifies red rot.	AIC
Puncture	Structural damage to support and/or media. Punctures are generally caused by an impact to the surface and may penetrate, causing a hole. See loss.	BPG
Red Rot	the process of leather deterioration characterized by orange or reddish powder	SAA
Residue	Remaining portion of a substance after a process, a by-product of a process, not intended as part of the finished artifact. The residue is generally the remains of an attachment that has been removed.	BPG
Rolled	the state of a two-dimensional object being wrapped into a cylindrical shape. Items are often rolled for easy transportation or storage.	AIC
Rust	any coating or film on metal caused by oxidation. (AAT 2014) The term is predominately used to describe the reddish, brittle coating that forms on the surface of iron and iron alloys due to the metal's oxidation in the presence of water or moisture. This coating is composed of iron oxide (Fe2O3) and hydrated iron oxide	AIC
Scratch	Physical surface damage which is narrow and sharp-edged. Scratches often involve a loss of support and/or media.	BPG
Shattering	Broken into many small pieces. In regard to textiles, usually silk, the term refers to loss of fiber strength resulting in linear breaks.	AIC
Shrinkage	The act or fact of shrinking; reduction in the size or volume of a substance or material due to contraction such as is caused by heat, cold, or wet [1]	AIC
Silver mirroring	Silver mirroring is a natural chemical process that affects photographic materials containing silver over time (Chen 2001). It results in a metallic sheen over the surface of the photograph, typically affecting the darker areas of a photograph most (Gawain Weaver 2011).	AIC

Skinning	A form of physical damage in which the surface of the paper in an area appears to have lifted up in a continuous thin surface flap.	BPG
Smudge	A discolored mark, blur, stain or smear on an object. Charcoal pencil is commonly smeared in drawings, but smudges can be caused intentionally or unintentionally by paint, pastel, dirt, body fluids.	AIC
Solarization	Solarization refers to the color change that occurs in a material as a result of exposure to high-energy electromagnetic radiation, such as UV light or X-rays. In the case of glass, exposure to UV light can induce color in originally colorless, transparent glasses by photo-oxidizing the decolorizers in them. Solarized glasses with various shades of purple are the most commonly found	AIC
Spall	A small fragment of a fragile art work with jagged edges. “Small fragments of glass, pottery, stone or other brittle object with a sharp or ragged edge (AAT 2004).” “An irregular sized chip or fragment from a ceramic, masonry, stone, or ore surface.’ ‘Spalling, or breaking up, of the surfaces are often induced by freeze-thaw action,	AIC
Spatter	Object covered with drops or spots of something. This can be from an accidental spray or splash of something. Commonly paint spatter can be called paint deposits (NPS).	AIC
Spew	The substance deposited on the surface of leather. Spew is usually waxy and white or brown and oily.	AIC
Split	Physical damage to the support caused by contraction of the support which is held under restraint or when the support sheet ruptures along a previously weakened area such as a fold. Splits usually have the soft-edged appearance of a tear.	BPG
Stain	soiling or discoloration of an object that cannot be easily removed because it is embedded in the substrate. Stains may be the result of uneven aging, foreign substances, chemical reactions, and improper handling; A discoloration which lies in the fiber matrix of the support.	BPG/AIC
Strain cracking	Strain cracks form when glass has not been sufficiently annealed or has been subjected to thermal shock. When glass is heated and cooled rapidly, the cooling rate differential between the exterior and internal portions of the glass matrix causes internal stress to build within the object. In order to relieve this stress, the object	AIC
strike through	where the ink used in printing actually penetrates the sheet and is visible on the opposite side	EaR
Surface dirt	dirt, dust, grease, and particulate matter which has accumulated on the surface of an object. Surface dirt may accumulate from improper handling of objects or through natural settling of particles in the atmosphere. Superficial dirt and grime may also embed into the support of an object, making removal more difficult. (The Fine Arts Conservancy 2006)	AIC
Tarnish	Tarnish is a discoloration or dulling of a metal surface due to a chemical reaction, such as oxidation. Typically, silver will react with atmospheric pollutants, such as sulfur oxides, to form a black silver sulfide tarnish. Copper, brass, aluminum, and lead are also susceptible to tarnishing (Mayer 1969).	AIC
Tear	a separation in flexible material such paper, canvas, or textile. The separation typically begins at the edge of an object and follows along areas of weakness such as folds. (AICC n.d.)	AIC
Tenting	Upward lifting in a tent-like curvature of layers which have cleaved, often as a result of shrinkage of the primary support.	BPG
Thin spot	A form of abrasion with marked loss of paper fibers, that makes the paper more translucent to light in the affected area. May be associated with skinning.	BPG
Tideline	A stain which occurs when a liquid dries, depositing dissolved material at its perimeter. A tideline is characterized by a discrete edge which is often darker than the remainder of the associated stain.	BPG
Tin pest	Tin pest, or tin disease, is a rare form of deterioration that occurs as a result of the allotropic conversion of white tin into grey tin.	AIC
Traction crackle	A crackle pattern caused by an underlying layer which dries slower than one above it. Although this condition may be disfiguring, the coatings are usually well attached.	AIC
Ultraviolet (UV) radiation	A high energy portion of the electromagnetic spectrum, which lies above violet light in the visible spectrum. Ultraviolet radiation is invisible to humans, hence is not correctly called light. It is not necessary for vision and is capable of causing photochemical degradation of many organic materials including cellulose, as well as causing	BPG
Undulation	Planar deformation consisting of soft, gradual distortions which are convex and concave in appearance.	BPG
Vinegar syndrome	Vinegar syndrome is a chemical of degradation that occurs with cellulous acetate film and is characterized by an obvious vinegar smell. A process in which acetate film begins to degrade. This applies to media (cinematographic and photographic film, microfilm) made with acetate backing; most film of this type was made prior to 1980.	AIC
Vulcanization	A chemical reaction in which the physical properties of rubber are changed in the direction of decreased plastic flow, less surface tackiness, and increased tensile strength by reacting it with sulfur or other suitable agents. ASTM (from Skeist 1973, 18).	BPG
Warp (damage)	Mechanical deterioration “caused by distortion, such as a bend or curve, in a rigid or semi-rigid material.”(CCI, 1994) A structural distortion of the support that has become twisted, turned or bent out of shape and is no longer flat or in plane. (The Fine Arts Conservancy, Glossary)	AIC

Wear	see abrasion	AIC
Weathering	The term weathering refers to various corrosion phenomena resulting from the water-induced deterioration of glass. The rate and nature of the deterioration depends on the environment of the glass (temperature, pollutants, and moisture levels), as well as the composition of the glass and its manufacturing process. In general, potash	AIC
Weeping	A deterioration process by which alkali is pulled from the glass structure by moisture in the air, and deposited on the surface of an object. “Weeping” glass will have an oily or slippery surface feel, or in more severe instances, moisture will build up on the surface of an object in the form of droplets. Weeping is considered a symptom or	AIC
Wrinkle	Sharp deformation of paper, angular and irregular appearance, often with broken fibers.	BPG
Yellowing	a condition in which material is discolored, darkening from a neutral white shade to shades ranging from cream to brown	SAA

Term (TREATMENT)	Definition	Source
Accelerated aging test	procedure carried out in controlled conditions that determines effects of one or a combination of agents such as temperature, humidity, light, pollutants in materials, and extrapolated the collected data to rate of change over time.	AIC
Acclimation	The process of allowing records or other materials to adapt to changes in temperature or humidity, especially when taken from cold storage for use by researchers at room temperature.	SAA
Anoxia	Anoxia is a treatment used in conservation to kill insects by way of oxygen deprivation.	AIC
Binding	The hand and/or machine processes by which leaves or sections (usually paper, but also parchment (or vellum), papyrus, etc.) are secured within covers to form a codex or book, as opposed to a roll	EaR
Blotter washing	Sheet will be humidified and washed on a blotter with thin polyester spun sheets. Alkaline deionized water will be misted through the sheet to remove degradation products. *This process is contingent upon testing stability of media. There is potential of cracks or tearing of the sheet. Sheet will become lighter in color after washing	Local List
Buffering	A process of manipulating the pH of an object (usually paper-based) in order to reduce the future likelihood of acid hydrolisis and related degradation. Can also be used to describe the actions taken to isolate an object from changes in its storage environment through rehousing or passive control of temperature and relative humidity.	Made up
Calcium Phytate Treatment	the sheet will be placed in a bath of calcium phytate and then rinsed in a bath of calcium carbonate. Calcium phytate is a chelating agent to remove iron II and iron III ions which cause paper deterioation and loss from iron gall ink. *This treatment will help slow deterioation and preserve iron gall ink documents. Testing needs to be*	Local List
Cleaning	The process of removing dirt, smudges, stains, or other foreign material from an object. Extensive cleaning of accretions or stains, especially treatments that involve washing or bleaching, requires the services of a trained conservator.	SAA
Cold Storage	A technique for extending the life expectancy of materials by keeping them at a temperature below room temperature, thereby reducing the rate of deterioration.	SAA
Compensation	A restoration technique in which losses to the support and/or media are replaced partially or completely, to provide visual continuity and in some cases to enhance structural support. It can be used for any medium: from finishes, substrates, to decoration.	BPG/AIC
Consolidation	Reattachment or securing of media which is flaking, cracking and /or friable, by introduction of adhesive or by application of heat, solvent, pressure, and/or adhesive.	BPG
Deacidification	Deacidification is the process of adding an alkaline Alkaline buffering agent into an acidic paper (pH6.0 and below) in order to preserve the paper.	AIC
Dehumidification	the process of drying objects that have absorbed moisture from the air.	SAA
Destructive analysis	A type of analysis in which a sample of material is consumed during testing.	BPG
disinfection	A chemical or physical treatment that inhibits or kills microorganisms (bacteria, fungi, viruses, and protozoans).	AIC (Definition ren
Disinfestation	The removal of small pests, such as rodents or insects.	SAA
Dry cleaning	Dry cleaning refers to "any of various nonaqueous cleaning methods such as the removal of surface dirt by brushing, using appropriate erasers on paper, or the use of nonaqueous organic solvents on fabrics."	AIC/AAT
Dry mounting	A "dry mount" consists of an item with an adhesive film layer on the back side, adhering it to a secondary support mount.	AIC
Encapsulating	Encapsulation is the process of surrounding something with another material.((AAT, 2004)) In paper conservation, the term is associated with the process of sealing paper between two layers	AIC/AAT
Enzyme	A complex protein produced by living organisms that acts as a catalyst in specific chemical reactions, by inducing or speeding such reactions as breaking down and solubilizing starch (amylase), protein (protease), or fat (lipase), etc. Enzymes catalyze but are not consumed in the reaction, so very small amounts are necessary.	BPG
Fill	A technique employed to replace a loss. Fills range from an insert of a like and stable paper, a pulp fill, or simply provided by lining. Fills may be considered stabilizing and/or restorative.	BPG
Fixer (photography chemistry)	A chemical used to remove unexposed light-sensitive salts from photographic materials, making the image stable when exposed to light.	SAA

Flattening	A conservation treatment to remove curls, creases, or cockles from a document to return it to its original, flat condition.	SAA
Fluorescence	The emission of radiation, generally as visible light, during exposure to a source of radiation of a different wavelength, such as an ultraviolet lamp. Also, the radiation so emitted. In conservation examination, the ultraviolet lamp, also called a black lamp, is used to look for the characteristic fluorescence of iron and iron gall ink (actually	BPG
Framing	The process of reinforcing damaged edges of a sheet of paper with repair paper or other material from which the central part covering the text has been removed.	SAA
Freeze drying	Through low pressure and freezing temperatures, sublimation can occur, dehydrating or removing the water from an object.	AIC
Fumigation	When a volatile or aerosol biocide is dispersed throughout an enclosed space to kill bacteria, insects, pests and plants.	AIC (Definition ren
Guard	“A strip of cloth or paper on which an illustration, map, etc., may be attached and sewn through with the section, thus allowing free flexing" (Roberts and Etherington). Ligatus distinguishes between leaf guards for single leaves or bifolios, and extension guards for foldouts. Also called a conjugate guard (Woodward 1982).	BPG
Humidification	Treatment procedure in which moisture is introduced either as a liquid mist or spray or as water vapor to expand the fiber matrix of the paper support and to allow the release and reforming of hydrogen bonds in the paper support, thus permitting realignment of fibers.	BPG
Infrared (IR) radiation	The portion of the electromagnetic spectrum which lies below or beneath visible red, which is invisible and which results in heating when it is absorbed by surfaces. Generally, infrared radiation is not useful for visibility and its heating effects are not generally desirable. Infrared examination, however, can be part of a conservation	BPG
Inpainting	A restoration technique in which areas of loss in the media and in some cases in the support are compensated to provide visual continuity. Various artist's media may be employed.	BPG
Interleaving	Sheets of paper, usually tissue, inserted between the pages of a book or album, especially between illustrative plates and text; The process of inserting such sheets.	SAA
Integrated pest management (IPM)	Integrated Pest Management (IPM) is part of a preventive care effort done to minimize or slow down rate of deterioration, and to prevent damages to collections due to museum pests.	AIC
Lining	adhering of an overall secondary structural support to the primary support of an original work of art or artifact.	BPG, not the wiki
Matting	As recommended for conservation purposes, a type of protective rigid enclosure for a paper artifact, which is made from a relatively rigid paper board called matboard.	BPG
Mending	A technique used to provide physical stability to a tear or otherwise vulnerable site, generally consisting of a thin reinforcing repair paper and an adhesive to attach it securely to the paper artifact.	BPG
Mold Deactivation	Freeze item in -30°C to deactivate mold for 2-4 weeks. *Item requires slow acclimation to room temperature in fume hood to reduce precipitation and further mold growth*	Custom Definition
Mold Remediation	Vacuum with HEPA vacuum and soft-bristled brush through book and along edges. Use appropriate archival erasers when necessary. *Staining will remain.*	Custom Definition
mounting	Auxiliary support to which the primary support is partially affixed for storage and exhibition purposes. A window mat may be attached to the mount: Attaching to a secondary support; as in attaching a paper artifact to a stiff board, sometimes preparatory to matting.	BPG/AIC
Nonaqueous	A liquid solvent-based system used in treatment in which water is not present.	BPG
Nondestructive analysis	A type of analysis during which a sample is not consumed during testing. Nondestructive analysis includes testing in which a sample is removed from the artifact but is not consumed (so that it can be returned to the artifact or used for other analysis), as well as analysis done in situ, without sampling, such as some types of x-ray	BPG
Normal (Visible) light	Light which strikes a surface perpendicularly, e.g. at a 90 degree angle to the surface.	BPG
Overpainting	Overpainting refers to paint that was not applied by the artist being added to cover over the original paint or surface. Overpainting is not the same as inpainting, which does not cover original paint, but instead covers areas of loss (AAT 2014). Overpainting is the term used when the technique is carried out by a conservator, but if the	AIC/AAT
PH	pH is the measure of hydrogen ions (H+) in an aqueous solution. A solution can be categorized as acidic or basic based on the pH.	AIC
Poulticing	the process of applying a moist mass of a substance with a soft, absorbent, or pasty consistency, to a surface for the purpose of cleaning, removing stains, or other undesirable substances in a controlled manner (AAT 2004). Poultices can be made from a variety of materials, including soft fibers, gelling materials, and clay. Different	AIC/AAT

Preventive conservation	proactive steps taken to preserve archival resources	SAA
Raking light	Light source positioned on one side of the support so that the light rakes across the surface. This position creates strong shadows which accentuate textures and deformation of plane. Raking light is distinguished from normal light.	BPG
Reback	The term reback refers to the means by which a damaged book spine is replaced in order to prevent separation of book components. A trained conservator should be involved in the completion of this process so that further wear is prevented. [1] The new spine itself may also be referred to as the reback. [2] See also: BPG Circulating	AIC
rebinding	The more-or-less complete rehabilitation of a worn and/or damaged book, the minimum amount of work involving resewing and the attachment of new covers	EaR
Recase	a text block that is separated from its case, and, following repair to text block and case, is then placed back into the same case, perhaps with new endpapers, or possibly simply with new hinges. In a more general sense, a book is recased when the text block is removed from its original case (usually a publisher's binding) and placed in a	EaR
Refoldering	to transfer materials from a damaged or acidic folder into one that provides a safer environment; refoldering may be to another archival container, not always a folder, and is often done for preservation	SAA
Rehousing	see refolder.	Local List
Relative humidity	The amount of water vapor held by a volume of air relative to the maximum amount which air at that temperature could hold. Expressed as a percentage of the actual water vapor held divided by the maximum water vapor which could be held at that temperature.	BPG
Resewing	process of removing a text block from its case or covers, removing the spine lining (if any), old adhesive, as well as the original sewing thread, and then resewing the sections. In conservation bookbinding, "resewing" usually implies the same method of sewing as the original; in library binding, however, the term generally implies the	EaR
Resizing	Treatment technique in which a sizing material is restored to the support by means of brushing, spraying, or immersion.	BPG
Restoration	The process of rehabilitating an item to return it as nearly as possible to its original condition.	SAA
Retouching	Reworking small areas of a painting or photographic negative usually to cover damage or to mask unwanted features.[1]	AIC
Reversibility	the principle that a conservation treatment can be undone without damage to the object	SAA
Sizing	a substance used to fill the pores in fibrous materials	SAA
Solubility	The tendency of aqueous or nonaqueous solvents to dissolve, soften, or swell a substance. Solubility may be complete, as when salt crystals totally disappear into water, or a matter of degree, in which less soluble materials are swelled or softened. Solubility may be desirable in a treatment when a stain, degradation product, or	BPG
Spot test	A small local test using water, solvents, or other materials being considered for use in treatment, which are applied in inconspicuous places on the artifact to determine the possible positive or negative effects on the paper, media, adhesives, etc. present in an artifact.	BPG
Stabilizing	make or become unlikely to give way or overturn.	AIC
Stain Reduction	The act of removing discrete areas of discoloration through treatment.	Custom Definition
staple removal	a staple can be removed by gently prying the prongs pen and carefully slipping them through the puncture holes; with fragile paper or rusted staples, extra caution should be used such as inserting a small piece of clear polyester film between the staple and the paper on both sides before proceeding	NEDCC
Surface Cleaning	Surface cleaning refers to the removal of dirt, dust, varnish and other debris from the surface of an object. By cleaning, colors may become more vibrant, details may become more clearer and previously unseen aspects of an object may become more visible.	AIC
Tack	The relative stickiness of an adhesive. The effectiveness of adhesive is evaluated by measurable expression of the strength of the adherend /adhesion bond; tack is the property measured in the assessment.	BPG
Tape Removal	The act of removing any material tape with adhesives from an object. Tapes vary from cellophane plastic to fabric and other synthetics, and vary in uses. Removal occurs through various methods, but mainly for the purpose of exhibit, storage, or safety.	AIC
Transmitted light	Light source positioned beneath or behind the support so that the light shines through the fiber matrix and media. This lighting position allows one to see the distribution and density of paper fibers and media, watermarks, chain and laid lines (see laid paper), etc.	BPG

Tratteggio	A theory when retouch becomes a must in cases where the loss of the original substance is so extensive or disturbing that it makes it impossible to perceive the real nature of the artifact. At the same time retouch as an intervention should be easily recognizable to confirm its character of a factor of a potential unity.	AIC
Washing	A treatment step in which the paper artifact is immersed in or saturated with water in an attempt to remove soluble degradation products or discoloration and to restore its flexibility.	BPG
Wet cleaning	Wet Cleaning is the cleaning of museum objects with water and conservation grade detergent. Can be used on many different types of objects but is a permanent process that should be used with care.	AIC
Wet Mount	The process of attaching a flat object, such as a drawing, text, or photograph, to a board or other support using liquid adhesives.	SAA
Window Repair	see framing	Custom Definition
Lamination	A reinforcement technique used on paper artifacts, in which one or more layers of transparent material, generally a plastic, are applied overall to the recto and/or verso of the paper artifact. The lamination may be accomplished through the use of plastics and a proprietary adhesive or through thermoplastic materials, such as cellulose	BPG

Term (MATERIALS)	Definition	Source
Acid-free	State of being neutral or alkaline in pH, often used to describe paper goods used to house art or artifacts.	BPG
Adherend	The surface/object onto which an adhesive is intended to stick.	BPG
Adhesive	1. A material which joins surfaces together by adhesive forces. Adhesives may consist of starch, gums, proteins, rubber, shellac, or synthetics. Each type has different working properties and chemical characteristics.	BPG
Alkaline reserve	Alkaline earth salts of calcium or magnesium, such as calcium or magnesium carbonate, introduced into paper at its manufacture or in conservation treatment. Calcium and magnesium carbonate are consumed in the process of neutralizing acidity. Their presence assures paper longevity as long as there is an adequate unreacted	BPG
Animal glue	An impure, brown protein-based adhesive made from the hooves and cartilage of animals.	BPG
Archival Housing	A container, such as a box or folder, made from materials appropriate for the long-term storage of archival materials.	SAA
Backing	Material(s) adhered to the back of the primary support. Attachment may be partial or overall. Backings may or may not be original to the support.	BPG
Barrier Sheet	a piece of paper or other substance placed between different types of materials to prevent contamination resulting from direct contact	SAA
Binder	The material which holds pigment particles or dye in a paint or other artist's medium and which helps adhere it to the support. Also called medium.	BPG
Boards with Photo Corners	4-ply museum board, of curators color choice, will be cut 2-3 mm bigger than object and polyethylene photo corners will be used to attach to the board. *The photo corners will have a shiny sheen and will be visible from recto. This display limits the angle of display for object.	Custom Definition
Bond strength	An expression, usually in units, which relates relative strength of an adhesive/adhered bond.	BPG
Buffer	1. A solution of ions and acids or bases which is capable of maintaining a nearly constant specific pH despite the addition of further acids or bases. In conservation, the term buffered is sometimes used erroneously to refer to the alkaline reserve. It is preferable to refer to the added substance as an alkaline reserve and avoid the use of the word buffer in this context.	BPG
Card	A medium weight, stiff paper support which generally has a smooth, polished surface due to a manufacturing process known as calendering	BPG
Coating	1. A material applied to the surface of paper during its manufacture which affects its surface characteristics and enhances its working properties. **2. Application of a material to paper support and/or media for various treatment purposes, such as consolidation, fixing, sizing or varnishing.** 3. Application of a material to the paper	BPG
Colloid, protective	Any surface-active substance that prevents the dispersed phase of a suspension from coalescing by forming a thin layer on the surface of each particle(Hawley 1977).	BPG
Contact adhesive	Examples of these are contact cements used to laminate materials such as plywood and phenolic resin plastics (Formica) in the building trades.	BPG
Deionized water	A type of purified water which has had ions of dissolved chemicals removed by being passed through one or more deionizing columns, filled with compounds which remove the ions into which soluble chemicals disassociate when they dissolve in water. Deionizing columns do not remove solid particles, so particulate filters are	BPG
Distilled water	Water which has been purified by distillation, a process in which water is heated to boiling, the resulting water vapors are carried through a distillation column where the vapors cool, condense and are collected. In distillation, dissolved ions and particulates are both left behind. Freshly distilled water is sterile	BPG
Elastomer	A material which can deform at room temperature and reform under the same condition with no change in its properties.	BPG
ethanol	an organic compound often used in washing treatments	Custom Definition
Fixative	A coating applied to protect a soluble or friable medium while undertaking other treatment procedures. The fixative coating prevents bleeding or transfer of the medium.	BPG
Gel	A semisolid system consisting of a network of solid aggregates in which liquid is held (Skeist 1977).	BPG

Glazing	Protective transparent material used in framing, such as glass, polycarbonate and acrylic sheeting.	BPG
Gum	A natural secretion from certain plants with adhesive properties. Gums are used as binders and adhesives.	BPG
Heat-set tissue	A thin tissue paper coated with an adhesive layer which becomes tacky when heated, for example with a handheld tacking iron, and is adhered with light pressure. Developed as an alternative to traditional paper mending techniques.	BPG
Japanese (tissue) paper	A paper support made by traditional Japanese hand papermaking techniques (or by machine in some cases), using traditional Japanese papermaking fibers of kozo (paper mulberry), mitsumata, or gampi. Japanese paper is very strong (has a high tear strength) even in thin weights, because of the very long fibers used to make the	BPG
Korean paper	Korean paper or hanji is made from the inner bark of Broussonetia papyrifera, known colloquially as paper mulberry, a tree native to Korea that grows well on its rocky mountainsides, known in Korean as dak. The formation aid crucial to making hanji is the mucilage that oozes from the roots of Hibiscus manihot. This substance helps suspend the individual fibers in water. It is used in	Other
L-Sleeve Encapsulation	item will be encapsulated in two sheets of 3mil Mylar with ultrasonic welds along two edges only. *A sheet of buffered paper will be inserted into encapsulation if item is not washed first. 4mil Mylar will be used for oversized items	Custom Definition
methyl cellulose	Cellulose methyl ether, produced by treating cellulose from wood or cotton with an alkali, such as sodium hydroxide, followed by methyl chloride. The resulting product is a white granular solid, soluble in cold water but insoluble in hot water. It is used as a thickening agent for aqueous preparations and as a substitute for natural gums,	EaR
Microspatula	a metal tool used primarily for lifting or separating delicate materials from each other or from fasteners	SAA
Mylar	A polyester film manufactured by DuPont.	SAA
paste	see adhesive; A type of adhesive prepared by cooking starch in water until it forms a thick translucent white suspension. When prepared from purified water and when free of additives, paste has excellent aging properties and can be easily reversed.	BPG
Phase Box	a simple, relatively inexpensive box designed to protect books, scrapbooks, albums, and similar items; typically a four-flap enclosure in which the boards are creased so that they can be wrapped around the book and are held together with string or hook-and-loop fasteners; there are many different ways of making a phase box, with	SAA/BPG
Plasticizer	A liquid or soft solid at room temperature that makes the elastomer softer and more conformable to the surface to which the adhesive is applied.	BPG
polyvinyl acetate	commonly known as wood glue, PVA glue, white glue, carpenter's glue, or school glue in the US, is a widely available adhesive used for porous materials like wood, paper, and cloth	Other
Portfolio Folder with Corners	A portfolio folder will be custom made to size of item plus at least a 0.5 cm border. The sheet will be attached to the board with polyethylene corners or straps. The folder will be hinged with linen tape on the outside only, so that, the cover can be folded back during the exhibit and used for storage and handling afterwards. The	Custom Definition
Poultice	A viscous or malleable mass of material that is used to increase the contact and dwell time of a solvent, including water, on an object. Poultices are commonly used to soften old adhesives or backings for separation or removal but may also be used as a means to draw out soluble matter from a surface by virtue of capillary action.	Custom Definition
Pressure-sensitive adhesive	An adhesive system that is activated by slight pressure, as in applied by the fingertips, and is not temperature-dependent.	BPG
Pressure-sensitive tape	See Tapes.	BPG
Polyester	a clear plastic film that is relatively stiff, cannot be stretched, and is hard to tear	SAA
Primer	A coating put onto tape carrier material to enable an adhesive mass to stick to the carrier.	BPG
size	A water-resistant material which is added to paper. Sizing may be added to the pulp slurry during manufacture or as a coating after the sheet is formed. Sizing may also be added in a conservation treatment step as a coating on the surface of paper. Sizing inhibits the absorption of liquid into the fiber matrix, making the paper less	BPG
Tape, 3M type 415 double-sided	A form of tape with a very thin carrier that is coated on both sides with a pressure-sensitive adhesive. This adhesive tape has been specified as the recommended adhesive for tape encapsulation.	BPG
Tape, Adhesive Transfer Gun (ATG)	An adhesive film without a carrier layer, dispensed from a handheld "gun" which transfers tacky adhesive from silicone release paper onto a surface.	BPG
Tape, archival	So-called "archival tape" varieties are formulated of adhesives which are more stable than typical commercial tapes. Because they can be misused, they are not generally recommended for application on paper art or artifacts.	BPG

Tape, cellophane tape	An early form of pressure-sensitive tape (see tapes), which had a carrier of cellophane, a glossy plastic made of regenerated cellulose, and an unstable adhesive layer very prone to causing oily discolored stains on paper and other surfaces.	BPG
Tape, double-sided	A form of tape with a very thin carrier that is coated on both sides with pressure-sensitive adhesive. See 3M 415 double- sided tape.	BPG
Tape, glassine	An early form of gummed repair tape (see tapes) with a carrier of glassine paper, a glossy tan transparent paper.	BPG
Tape, linen	A form of cloth tape, typically a gummed tape (see tapes), though some pressure-sensitive varieties are now available.	BPG
Tape, Magic (Mending)	A form of tape with a cellulose acetate plastic carrier that has a matte rather than a glossy surface, and an adhesive layer of acrylic adhesive, less prone to discoloring than cellophane tape. Also called frosty tape.	BPG
Tape, masking	A form of pressure-sensitive tape (see tapes) with a tan crepe paper carrier. Designed for temporary application, as in masking out areas prior to painting, so generally not stable.	BPG
Tapes	A variety of adhesive-coated materials manufactured in strips and often found on paper art and artifacts as previously-applied mounting or repair materials. Typically, a tape structure consists of a carrier strip of paper, cloth, or plastic, which has an adhesive layer coated on it. Gummed tape has an adhesive that requires moistening to	BPG
wheat starch paste	an adhesive recommended for use with paper artifacts, whether for hinging artifacts to mats, for making repairs, or for reattaching leaves in books	CCI
window mat	made from 4 ply rising museum board, of curator's color choice. backing board will be hinged to window mat with linen tape. the item will have a small border around it appearing to be 'floating' within the mat that can be folded behind window may for viewing and exhibit purposes OR will be 'engaged' within the window of the mat	Custom Definition
Tackifier	A material added to an adhesive system to control the stickiness of the adhesive. In rubber-based adhesives, resins are nearly always used.	BPG
Desiccant	A substance used to remove moisture from the atmosphere or from materials.	SAA
Slip Case	a cover, open on one side, designed to slide over and protect an item	SAA
Cradle	A support used to hold fragile materials.	SAA

Term (MISC)	Definition
Proper left/proper right	refers to the point of view of the object itself. When describing a work of art, one should refer to the object's right (proper right) or the object's left (proper
Collections (Care) Manager	A collections (care) manager ensures the safety and the long-term preservation and care of objects, often managing storage, conservation and record-keepi with the objects; including the development of policies and standards for museums.
Conservation Educator	"A professional with substantial knowledge and experience in the theory and techniques of conservation whose primary occupation is to teach the principle methodology, and/or technical aspects of the profession in accordance with an ethical code such as the AIC Code of Ethics and Guidelines for Practice" (AIC
Preservation	saving and safeguarding cultural heritage.
Restoration	treatment completed primarily for aesthetic purposes or to return functionality. Restoration is often part of conservation work.