Title: Screen reader text for: 02_Fig1_A_D_key_with_text_blue_book_RBB.pdf

The Wunsch Conservation Laboratory team is developing a system to make conservation-related descriptions accessible. Please check back for updates to this file.

Overview

Figure 1 contains three stages of the reengineering broken books repair technique with key

This document presents three drawings that represent three stages of the reengineering broken book (RBB) repair technique as performed on a made hollowback binding broken at its shoulder. The different treatment stages are labeled Fig. 1 A–C. Figure 1 D is a detail of Figure 1C. There is a key present. Fig. is shorthand for figure. The drawings are by Alyssa Maynard, Nicole Araya and **Jana Dambrogio** and inspired by Jerilyn Glen Davis's rendering of a reback (Davis 1985).

The key

The key spells out the different components used to identify the book and the repair materials

- The solid black line represents repairs, local layers of thin tissue strips
- The black arrow indicates the direction of travel for single sheet of repair
- The pink dots indicate the local application of the repair adhesive
- The solid sky blue color represents original adhesive
- The orange line with slanted line pattern represents the silicone-coated polyester strip
- The solid blue line represents the original components of the book
- The sold blue line with slanted blue line pattern represents the original boards

Figure 1 A

Figure A shows the spine covering is detached and flapped open. The spine covering is also detached in the grooved joint. The thin tissue repair carrier is adhered to the original textblock spine and to the interiors of the intact shoulders and the spine covering. Strips of thin tissue

adhered to the texblock spine underneath the repair carrier demonstrates how a mend can take place locally before the repair carrier attachment.

Figure 1 B

The left hinge/joint area demonstrates how the extra length of the repair carrier can reinforce and reattach the detached original covering materials locally before the repair carrier is used to rebuild the lost shoulder.

Figure 1 C

Shows a typical route of the repair carrier. Shorter repair materials can be attached over the inside of a joint locally before the silicone-coated polyester strip prevents the thin tissue from sticking to itself when the repair is closed, re-establishing the hollow function.

Figure 1 D

Detail of Figure 1 C.