Monographic Binding Handbook

October 2001

CONTENTS

- 1. Monographic Item Selection
 - a. Retrieving
 - b. Damaged Status
 - c. Decision for Treatment
 - d. Keeping Statistics
- 2. Rebind Processes
 - a. Bindery Prep
 - b. Mendery
 - c. Re-orders
 - d. Pamphlet-bind
 - e. Storage
 - f. Withdraws
- 3. Missing Pages
 - a. UBC owned multiple copies
 - b. ILL requests
- 4. Back from Bindery
- 5. Specialty services
 - a. hand sewing
 - b. boxes

ITEM SELECTION

a. Retrieving

Any Library monograph (book), pambound item, or bound journal volume may be in need of some repair or restoration. It is the role of mono binding to provide these identified items with the proper treatment to preserve them as part of the collection. There is no need to go looking for these items, they will come to you. Items in the most urgent need of repair will come from:

Circulation Desk

Library items needing repairs or rebind may be noticed either on their way in or out of the library. These items should be flagged and given to mono binding staff before circulating again.

The Library uses a pink and yellow "fragile" book flag to indicate these items to staff and users.

Reserve and Reference

Materials housed in a branch reserve or reference collection will most likely be highly used items. High use makes them more susceptible to damage and in need of repair. Watch for items in these two areas.

Encounter

Items needing repair or rebind may also be found simply on an encounter basis during reshelving or handling of materials for any number of purposes.

b. Damaged Status

All items selected for rebind or repair must have their item status changed to **Damaged** (**DA** in the DRA Circulation Module).

Working in DRA Circle module follow the Status Change instructed provided in the manual UBC Library Item Maintenance Procedures – Rev. 1998.

Items must be discharged (i.e. Available) before the status of DA is applied. If the item is still charged to a patron and the status is changed to DA, they will be automatically fined. Changing the item status to Damaged indicates to users and staff that the item is in the queue for repair and can be located in the mono bind processing area.

NOTE: Do not forget to **remove Damaged Status** – each branch is responsible for removing the damaged status for their own items. Some branches prefer to remove damage status before items are sent to the bindery others after they return. Due to different workflows and staffing arrangements throughout the library the choice is up to each branch. Just don't forget!

c. Decision for Treatment

Once collected, items for potential rebind should be given to a branch Collections Librarian for a collections decision to be made. Most often, after an initial overview, the Librarian will request that some titles be searched for multiple copy holdings. The Librarian will then conduct a more detailed examination of the items and will make one of 5 potential decisions for treatment besides returning items to the stacks as is. The decision made for each item should be flagged with a colour-coded slip of paper and/or note and the items returned to monographic binding staff for appropriate processing.

Example

The 5 collection decisions are:

1.	Rebind	no flag
2.	Mendery	white flag with a note
3.	Re-order	green flag
4.	Pamphlet-bind	white flag with a note
5.	Storage	white flag with a note
6.	Withdraw	pink flag

d. Keeping Statistics

For collections purposes and balancing of shelving and spacing needs it is important to keep track of the work done for Monographic binding. In the past statistics have been gathered on items sent to Mendery, items sent to Storage, items Withdrawn, etc. Please see the attached example of a monthly statistic sheet that has been used in Koerner Library. Keeping monthly statistics is recommended so that numbers can fit into any timeframe requested. You may be asked, for monthly, yearly, or fiscal year statistics. If you have any questions or comments regarding keeping monographic statistics please contact the Technical Services Librarian for Periodicals & Binding.

Item Selection - samples



Item Selection - samples



Monthly Statistics 2001

January July	February August	March September	April October	May November	June December				
Entirely ph	otocopied								
Pages Photo	copied								
Brittle, withdrawn									
Mendery, ti	pping								
Mendery, ot	her								
Minor repai	r				-				
Pambind									
Damage reor	der								
Damage stor	age								
Wrapped									
Main monogra	oph hinding vol								
Main monogra	aph binding vol	ume							
Main soft c	over binding vo	olume							
Main other	binding volume								
Fine Arts m	onograph bindin	ig volume							
Fine Arts s	oft cover bindi	ng volume							
Fine Arts o	ther binding vo	olume							
	-								
Total									

A. Bindery Prep

Bindery Prep is the preparation of monographic and journal rebind items to be sent to the commercial bindery. Each Library branch is given a fiscal year quota (or number of volumes) of mono binding they can send for commercial rebinding.

Branch Librarians and mono binding staff are given the quota and shipment dates in the early spring for their branch. It is important to follow these shipment dates to maintain workflow to the commercial binder and to control the binding budget. If you are unable to meet quota amounts or dates please contact the Technical Services Librarian for Periodical & Binding so other arrangements can be made.

Preparation of Physical Items

Begin by checking the overall condition of the item. Check each item for:

- missing pages and the sequence of the page numbers and follow Section 3. *Missing Pages* of this handbook if necessary;
- folded corners of pages (i.e. dog ears)and unfold it if necessary; and

- major pencil markings – erase when possible use only white erasers (e.g. Staedtler Mars Plastic erasers)

Use your best judgement for any damage that may need minor repairs which can be done inhouse before being sent to the commercial binders.

The maximum thickness of book cannot exceed 2.5 inches. If a volume is thicker it should be divided into two or more volumes if necessary, no smaller than 1 inch.

Branch mono binding staff may repair minor damages or tears to pages. Items with more extensive damage may be sent to the Library Mendery (see *2. Rebind Processes b. Mendery*.

Preparation of Item Records

At this point some branches may choose to remove the damaged status. Remember the choice of when is up to you but it must be done before returning items to the stacks. Working in **DRA Circle** module follow the Status Change instructions provided in the manual *UBC Library Item Maintenance Procedures – Rev. 1998*.

Using the **DRA Circle** module, items being sent to the binder should be signed out to **Bindery**. To circulate items follow regular circulation procedures using Bindery and the appropriate Lot number and date for shipment.

Example

UBC Library	Borrower Selection	Fri 10/08/2001
Name	Current ID	Address
1.BINDERY KOERNER LIBRARY	29424002383577	KOERNER PROCESSING BINDI
2.BINDERY MONOGRAPH LOT 01	29424000624675	MARCH 23 2001 RED
3.BINDERY MONOGRAPH LOT 02	29424000624683	MARCH 30 2001 BLACK
4.BINDERY MONOGRAPH LOT 03	29424000624691	APRIL 6 2001 GREEN
5.BINDERY MONOGRAPH LOT 04	29424000635408	APRIL 13 2001 BROWN
6.BINDERY MONOGRAPH LOT 05	29424000625052	APRIL 20 2001 GREY
7.BINDERY MONOGRAPH LOT 06	29424000610161	APRIL 27 2001 NAVY
8.BINDERY MONOGRAPH LOT 07	29424000610179	MAY 4 2001 BLUE
9.BINDERY MONOGRAPH LOT 08	29424000610187	MAY 11 2001 MAROON
10.BINDERY MONOGRAPH LOT 09	29424000610195	May 18 2001 Red
11.BINDERY MONOGRAPH LOT 10	29424000625029	MAY 25 2001 BLACK
12.BINDERY MONOGRAPH LOT 11	29424000625011	June 1 2001 Green
13.BINDERY MONOGRAPH LOT 12	29424000625003	JUNE 8 2001 BROWN
14.BINDERY MONOGRAPH LOT 13	29424000624998	JUNE 15 2001 GREY
15.BINDERY MONOGRAPH LOT 14	29424001590792	June 22 2001 Navy

Be sure to charge all items being sent to the commercial bindery through DRA Circle as this is the Library's official record of what has been sent should we need to track down an item. It also indicates to staff and users the location of the damaged items.

Monographic Binding Slip

A **Monographic Binding Slip** is prepared for every item that is sent to the bindery. This slip indicates to the binder the proper treatment for the item. These slips should be filled in completely and clearly. The binder will not second-guess the information found on the slip. If information is missing they will not process/bind the item. Please print as clearly as possible or type binding slips.

Filling in the binding slip

Branch

Be sure to indicate the branch name on the top of the binding slip.

Donor

Check for a donor's plate at the back or the front cover and circle "donor" on the binding slip. Circle the option donor and make a "turn over arrow" on the binding slip and write the donor's name on back of the binding slip.

Bind Everything

See Monographic Binding Types - Soft Cover Binds section below.

Include Front Cover

See Monographic Binding Types - Soft Cover Binds section below.

Pocket

If the book requires a pocket, circle "pocket" on the binding slip. A pocket is a type of envelope attached to the back cover of an item. They are often used to hold accompanying monograph material such as a map. The item intended for the pocket must be enclosed or the binder will not make a pocket. The binder is unable to guess what size of pocket may be required.

Folded material

Check for any folded material in the book and circle or highlight "folded material" on the binding slips. An example of folded material would be a large diagram sheet that would fold out from the book in accordion style. The "folds" would be on the open side of the book not the spine. If the binder is unaware of folded materials inside a text they will be sliced in the binding process.

No trim

The binder will always cut 1/8 of an inch off the margin of the book. Marking "No trim" will alert the binder that there is very little margin available to be cut. Be sure to check margin space on all four sides of the pages.

Colour

Names of colours can be found in the **DRA Bindery** circulation records for each lot. Colours are brown, gray, navy, blue, maroon, red, black and green. These colours are pre-set with the binding lots. Having entire lots bound in one colour keeps binding production costs down and therefore the prices lower. Colour options can be selected only for bound journals or series that have an established colour.

Chinese Arrangement

Some material may require the book to be arranged according to Chinese Arrangement. If this is the case please indicate this requirement on the binding slip.

Title & Author

All title and author information is based on the inside title page not the cover. If you have any doubt about the author and title, check the bibliographic record and/or ask a librarian.

Write in block capital letters the author's last name only. No first name or initial is needed. If no author is provided, look for the editor. If there are two or more editors, choose the editor only if the first letter of the last name of the editor appears on the second line of the call number of the book. If no author can be found, leave the author's name empty. After the author, put two slashes behind it before you start to write the title. If there is no author, there is no need to put two slashes before the title.

Write the title in large block capital letters; only the short title is needed. (i.e. do not include subtitle or series title information). If the title is too long or the book spine is too narrow for binder to write the title, make three dots at the end of the incomplete title. Be sure you account for enough space for the call number label on the spine. No article is needed in front of the title.

NOTE: For proceedings and symposiums use the name of the society as the author and the name and date of the conference is used as the title.

Piggyback Barcodes

For each item a new barcode must be assigned. Follow the procedures on how to relabel item (change barcode) in the manual UBC Library Item Maintenance Procedures – Rev. 1998.

Relabelling the item is necessary because the original barcode will be thrown away at the bindery.

Piggyback barcodes can be used by attaching them to the top of the Monographic Binding slip. When the items are returned from the commercial bindery, the new barcode is peeled from the slip and put onto the new cover.

Types of Monographic Binds

There are 4 types of Monographic Binding. The selection of each type will depend on the item material type and/or by request of the Collections librarian. Selection of a particular type of bind other than monograph bind must be indicated in some way on the shipment. For example soft cover binds can be put in a box marked "Soft Covers".

The types of monographic binds include:

Monographic Bind

Monographic binding includes the trimming and realignment of pages, complete replacement of the cover and title & author information added to the spine. This is the most common type of monographic rebinding process.

Soft Covers

Soft cover binds are most often applied to items originally bound in a soft cover format and are often smaller report type material, children's books, etc. The thickness of the book cannot be greater than 1/2 inch.

Most importantly, the front and back covers will be removed from these items before binding. Therefore you should verify that no relevant text or information would be lost. It may be necessary to photocopy any relevant information from front and back covers. (Be sure to include all relevant information for items with paper window covers.) The binder glues the original front cover to the new bound outside cover and no author and title information will be added to the spine.

If the front cover is needed, one option is to select **Include front cover** on the monograph binding slip. A photocopy of the cover will be needed to glue to the front bound cover. A second option is to select **Bind Everything** on the monograph binding slip. For this option the binder will include the entire cover in the bind but the front cover should be photocopied so it can be glued to the outside front cover

Hard cover books can only be bound as soft covers if their cover pages are Xeroxed and the original cover is removed.

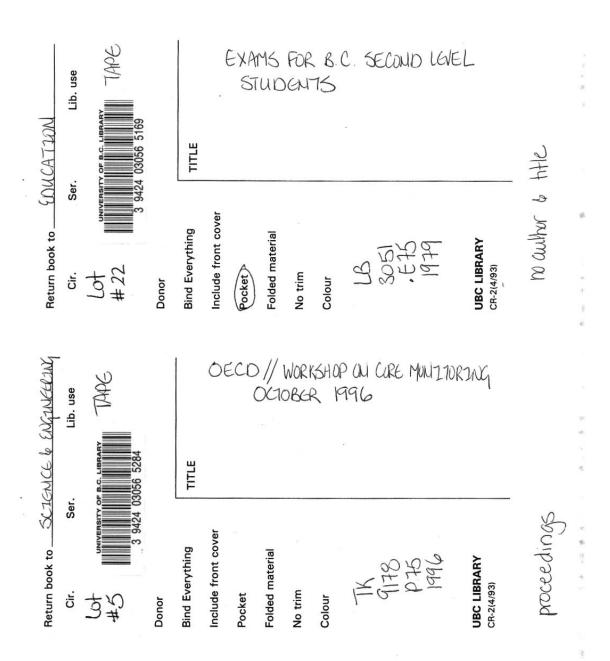
Lie-flats

The Lie Flat bind option is a binding technique for items that must easily lie open for use. The Lie flat bind option is provided for UBC Library Music material.

Re-case

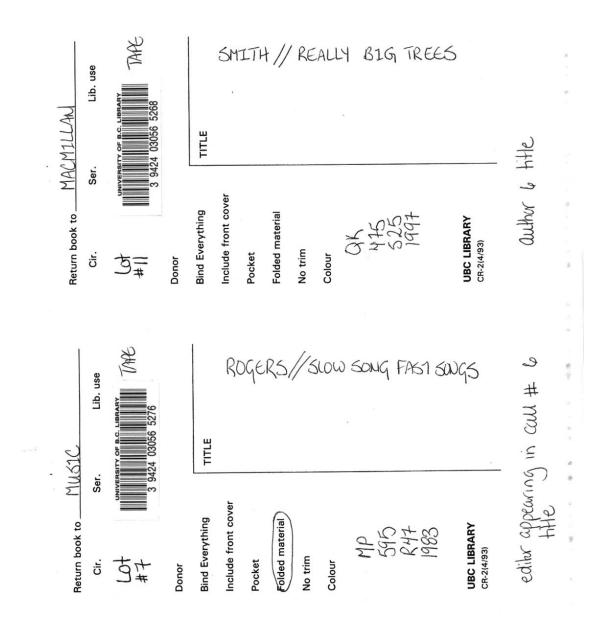
If only the cover of an item is damaged beyond repair but the pages of the book are in good condition and still attached to a binding cloth a re-case may be done. For a re-case the commercial Binder does no trimming and simply provides a new cover for the item.

REBIND PROCESSES - Samples a. Bindery Prep



REBIND PROCESSES - Samples

a. Bindery Prep



UBC Library monograph binding slip

	Location:		Tattletape
			Include front cover
			Pocket
			Folded material
_	Lot number:	2	Minimal trim
	Shipment date:	Ţ	Re-case
191	Operator:	Ĕ	Chinese arrangement
L		information	Colour:
information	DBCN:		Bind everything
BC :		inder	Super rush
	Spine call no.:	ine	
			Mono spine author:
	Circ code:		Mono spine title:
	Donor:		

UBC Library monograph binding slip

	Location:		Tattletape
			Include front cover
			Pocket
			Folded material
_	Lot number:	2	Minimal trim
i.	Shipment date:	information	Re-case
lat	Operator:	Ĕ	Chinese arrangement
L L		for	Colour:
information	DBCN:	_	Bind everything
		Binder	Super rush
UBC	Spine call no.:	ine	
		8	Mono spine author:
			Mono spine title:
	Circ code:		L
	Donor:		

B. Mendery

A UBC Library Mendery is located in the Main Library building and is available for repair and restoration of certain types of materials and specific types of repairs. Jirina Hatina is the Mendery technician who is trained to work with these items for the Library. Contact Jirina at (jhatina@interchange.ubc.ca)

Criteria for sending Item to Mendery

If damaged items fall into any of the below scenarios they should be sent to the library bindery for repair.

- A. Require a very quick turnaround
 - an item coded for Reference use (needing minor repair)
 - an item otherwise in high demand
- B. Have one or more of the following *special needs* or attributes:
 - uniqueness (the particular copy is itself important)
 - a significant association copy
 - an autographed copy
 - an annotated copy
 - other high value as an artifact
 - a first edition
 - an early edition (e.g. in author's lifetime)
 - a limited edition
 - a private press edition
 - aesthetic value
 - an illuminated book
 - a book with fore-edge painting
 - a book printed on vellum
 - a book with significant illustrations, such as colour prints or maps
 - a book with fine leather or vellum binding
 - a miniature book
 - historical value
 - a book printed before 1825
 - a book printed in Canada before 1900

- special vulnerability
 - a very fragile copy of an edition which is out of print
 - a copy in original binding but with margins too narrow for oversewing
- C. Require simple paper and binding treatments:
 - repair torn pages
 - replacing missing pages (see section on missing pages)
 - tipping in loose plates, etc.
 - tightening the hinges and reattaching spines.

Preparation of Item Records

Using the **DRA Circle** module, items being sent to the Mendery should be signed out to **Mendery**. Each branch should have its own individual Mendery circulation record to keep track of the branch items they have sent.

Example

UBC Library	Borrower Selection	Fri 10/08/2001
Name 1.MENDERY KOERNER LIBRARY 2.MENDERY MUSIC LIBRARY 3.MENDERY WOODWARD LIBRARY	Current ID 29424002383528 29424000624717 29424000624725	Address KOERNER PROCESSING BINDI LESLIE MUSIC LIBRARY WOODWARD LIBRARY DAMAGED

Preparation of Physical Items

Once charged, box items *carefully* and send to:

Mendery - Main Library Attention: Jirina Hatina

Returned Items

When items have been repaired they will be returned to your branch. Do not forget to **Discharge** them from Mendery and **remove** the **Damaged Status** before returning them to the stacks.

For instructions on Status Changes see UBC Library Item Maintenance Procedures – Rev. 1998.

Mendery Tips

- If you are unsure about the treatment for an item it is better to send it to the Mendery first. If the Mendery is unable to repair it or if the item would be better dealt with through another process it will be returned.
- Take time to participate during in-house preservation and mending training opportunities. This training will help you to understand Mendery work and give you a better overall understanding of the importance of preservation work.

C. Re-Orders

Sometimes the cost of ordering a new copy of a title may be more economically viable then having it repaired or rebound. This is a collection decision that should be made by a Collections Librarian.

Preparation of Item Records

If a decision is made to reorder a particular item, the regular book ordering processes for your branch should be followed. It may be necessary for order staff to see the title in question to place the order correctly.

If the item is still in print order staff will place an order using the items existing catalogue record. If an item is no longer available order staff will order an appropriate replacement. The status of orders can be seen in Infogate. Infogate will display **On Order** or **Order Received**.

Preparation of Physical Items

Physical items, which have been re-ordered, should be housed in an accessible location until the order replacement arrives. Items may still be requested by users and should be available.

Returned Items

Once new orders arrive and are catalogued they will be sent to the appropriate branch with a **Replacement Flag** which will indicate which item the copy is replacing and that the old copy may now be withdrawn from the collection. (see section 2. *Rebind Processes f. Withdraws*).

REBIND PROCESSES - Samples C. Re-Orders

To: CATALOGUE DIV.	
Reference	
Replace worn/damaged Call #	
(CAT/BOOK PREP: Leave flag in book for CIRC)	
Bibliographically Challenged	
Added Volume Continuation / serial SAMPL	
Added Copy	
Mono series Classed together	
Call #	
Dup O.K. (Incl. Repl.)	
Notes:	

D. Pamphlet bind

Pambinding is an in house preservation option that is provided to deal with library materials that often do not quite fit the description of traditional monographs. Often they are thin report or pamphlet type items of various heights that required the addition of a heavy cover to provide strength for shelving as well as protection.

The following do not Pambind their material:

- Fine Arts
 - Special Collections
 - Music
 - Woodward Rare Books
 - Map Library

Preparation of Physical Items

Items for pambinding should be sorted according to size and type of pambinding. There are two types of pambinding:

Saddleback - maximum 150 pages	
Squareback - maximum 75 pages	

The density of paper should be taken into consideration as glossy type papers are heavy and therefore fewer pages can be pambound.

Some branch libraries are currently equipped to pambind their own materials – branch staff members involved should contact the Marking Supervisor located in Technical Services Marking & Cataloguing (Library Processing Center) for training and/or instructions.

Other branches may send items to Marking for Pambinding. Using the DRA Circle module, items being sent for Pambinding should be signed out to Pambinding. Each branch should have its own individual Pambinding circulation record to keep track of the branch items it has sent.

Example

UBC Library	Borrower Selection	Fri 10/08/2001
AAS-6543 Entered: 12/06/2001	Modified: 12/06/2001	
Koerner Pambinding Curtis, Donna Card #: 29424002394046 Stude	nt ID #:	
Address: Koerner Library, VANCOUVE	R, BC	
Registration Qualifier: U Class:	LB Has Now: 13 Status:	

Once charged, box items and send to:

Marking – Library Processing Center

Attention: Pambinding

Returned Items

When items have been pambound they will be returned to your branch. Do not forget to **Discharge** them from Pambinding and **remove** the **Damaged Status** before returning them to the stacks.

For instructions on Status Changes see UBC Library Item Maintenance Procedures – Rev. 1998.

E. Storage

Sometimes repair or rebind may not be possible for a given item. This may be due to damage which is so extensive that repair is not possible. Or it may be the nature of the item itself, such as very brittle paper that cannot withstand commercial binding. A Collections librarian may make the decision to have these items placed in storage to help preserve them while still making them accessible to users through request.

Preparation of Physical Items

UBC Library Storage Process currently under review

Various branches have limited storage spaces available locally in their branch. Most branches however, need to send storage items to a central location. At this time storage options are extremely limited and the storage process is under review. Please speak with your collections librarian or branch librarian if storage is required.

Storage shelf assignments are required prior to sending items to storage. Storage call number labels are required with proper storage shelf location. Storage wrapping may be necessary.

Preparation of Item Records

UBC Library Storage Process currently under review

Item record must be updated to reflect new storage location information. For instructions on Storage see UBC Library Item Maintenance Procedures – Rev. 1998.

Please watch for an updated replacement handout for this section Rebind Processes E. Storage.

F. Withdrawn

If the Collection librarian has made the decision to withdraw an item, the item will actually be physically removed from UBC Library so it is important not to skip any steps in its treatment.

Preparation of Item Records

Using the **DRA Circle** Module follow the instructions for Withdrawing Items in the manual *UBC Library Item Maintenance Procedures – Rev. 1998.*

Preparation of Physical Item

Using a black felt tip marker cross out the call number label from the spine or front of the volume. Make a large visible "X".

Use a "UBC Library Discard" stamp inside the front and back covers.

Be sure to keep statistics of all withdrawn items (see Koerner Withdraw Sheet as an example) to keep an accurate count of the number of items you withdraw. These statistics may be requested on an annual, fiscal or monthly basis.

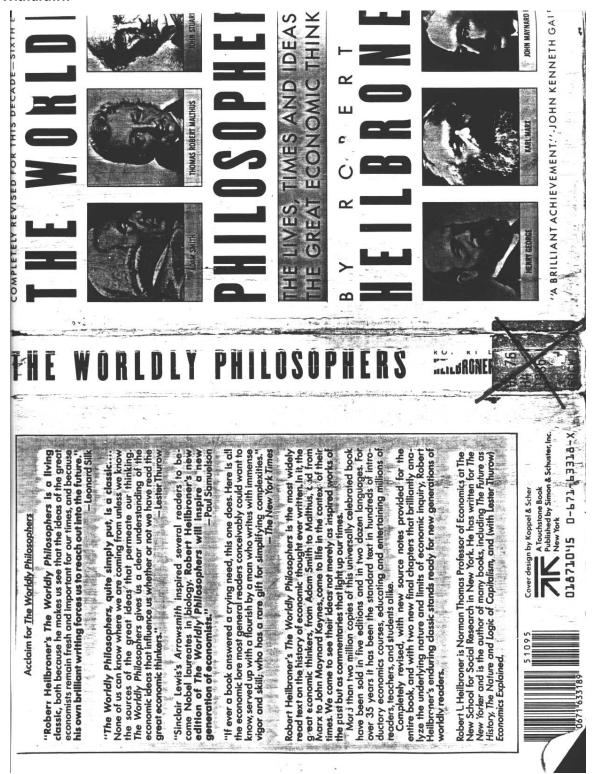
Package items securely in boxes and send RUSH to:

WITHDRAWN MATERIAL for Recycling – Main Library Attention – Richard Moore

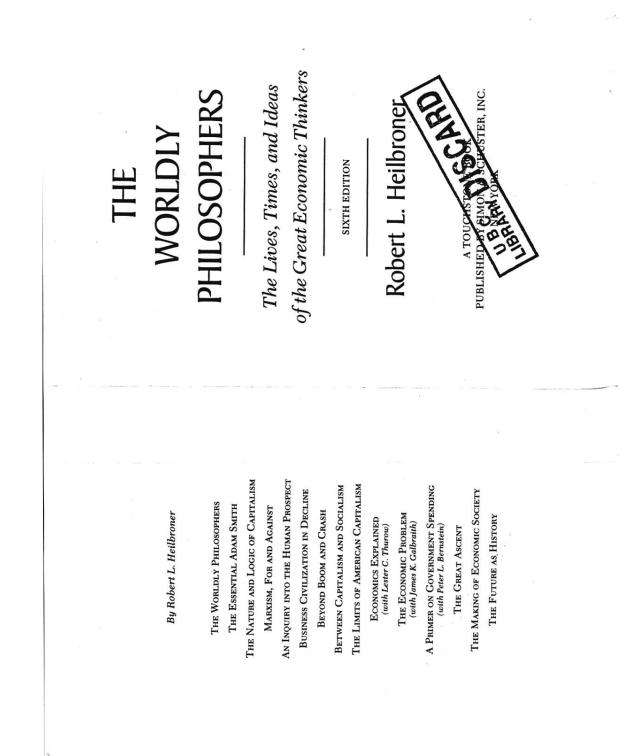
REBIND PROCESSES - Samples F. Withdrawn

NETCAT WITHDRAWN VOLUMES									1
MO	NTH/YE	CAR:	MARCH 2000		NAME: dgC				
V	x	8	×	¥	6	v	8	ø	y
и	22	13	*4	15	16	JT	18	18	26
21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	(29)	30
31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	4(
41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50
51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60
61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	7(
71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	8
81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	9
91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	10
101	102	103	104	105	106	107	108	109	11
111	112	113	114	115	116	117	118	119	12
121	122	123	124	125	126	127	128	129	13
131	132	133	134	135	136	137	138	139	14
141	142	143	144	145	146	147	148	149	15
151	152	153	154	155	156	157	158	159	16
161	162	163	164	165	166	167	168	169	17
171	172	173	174	175	176	177	178	179	18
181	182	183	184	185	186	187	188	189	19
191	192	193	194	195	196	197	198	199	. 20
				0	79 u	stumic	, with	ndrawn	•

REBIND PROCESSES - Samples F. Withdrawn



REBIND PROCESSES - Samples F. Withdrawn



MISSING PAGES

One of the most common damaged item problems is missing pages. Monographic or bound journal items may have portions of text missing which may need to be replaced. For the most part these missing pages can be replaced and the item rebound following the procedures below. However, if a large portion of the text is missing (e.g. more than one chapter from a book) the item should be given to a Collections Librarian for a treatment decision such as re-order or withdraw.

A. UBC Library owned multiple copies

If UBC Library owns more then one copy of the text with missing pages check the other(s) copies to see if they are intact. If the pages are available in another copy make copies for replacement.

NOTE: a multiple copy must be the **exact same copy** – it must have the same publisher, print date, edition, etc.

It is important that care is given when making copies for replacement. The copied pages should fit into the item once it is rebound. Whenever possible:

- make two sided copies to reduce bulk in binding;
- align pages with the adjacent pages; and
- be sure to copy the page(s) clearly so that no portions are cut off.

Items with their binding still intact and with 5 leaves of replacement copies (5 two sided pieces of paper) or less may be sent to the Mendery for tipping in. (see section 2. Rebind Processes b. Mendery)

Items in need of repair and/or which have more than 5 leaves of replacement photocopies should be sent to the commercial bindery with copied pages as Monograph rebinds. (see section 2. *Rebind Processes a. Bindery Prep*)

MISSING PAGES

B. ILL requests

Example

If UBC Library does not own an additional copy of the title with missing pages an Interlibrary Loan (ILL) may be placed for the missing pages.

Interlibrary Loans can be placed through the Library's ILL online order page located at: <u>http://www.library.ubc.ca/rss/rss.htm</u> or through the UBC Library online catalogue.

Each branch should have its own Bindery Borrower record so that Interlibrary Loans are returned to the appropriate branch.

On the **ILL form** you should indicate that this is a **request for replacement pages**. Often arrangements can be made to ensure that copies have wide margins for ease in rebinding. *Journal articles* – include only the author, title and missing pages needed. *Monographs* – order the entire book instead of just the pages needed.

Be sure to keep track of all the ILLs you have place. Maintaining a binder with copies of the ILL requests in alphabetical order is a convenient way to file these requests.

As with any item with a status of damaged users may request to see it during the rebind/repair process. While waiting for ILLs to be filled, be sure to shelve these items so they can be located if requested.

Back from Bindery

When items return from the bindery, they will first stop at Technical Services Periodicals & Binding in Koerner Processing. Here the new item ID (i.e. barcodes) will be added to the back cover of the volume and a date stamp to indicate when they were rebound. They will also be checked for title spelling and page order.

Once ready the items will be routed to Marking in the Library Processing Center for call number labeling and book prep.

Finally, the rebound items will be returned to the branches for shelving. *Always remember to remove Damaged status.*

Specialty Services

The wide variety of material held in the UBC Library collection also requires a wide variety of treatments to ensure their proper preservation. If you find that the treatments discussed in this handbook do not fit the needs of the item in hand there may be other options that can be explored.

All requests for special services must be made through the Technical Services Librarian for Periodicals & Binding. Current specialty services include, but are not limited to, hand sewing and boxes. Other options may be available so be sure to contact the Mendery and/or the Technical Services Librarian for Periodicals and Binding.

Note: Alternative options or special services are a great deal more costly than regular binding and should involve the discussion with the appropriate Collections Librarians.

A. Hand Sewing

Hand sewing is an alternative to commercial glue binding only when it is imperative that the spine not be trimmed. Most often items requiring this treatment will have little if no margin that can be trimmed.

Other items that may require hand sewing may include items that have small sewn signatures that combine to make a larger volume. The trimming of these items for regular binding would mean cutting material along the spine and therefore damaging the item.

B. Boxes

Custom made boxes may be available for items that simply cannot be bound but must be made available to users without limiting access. Boxes are extremely expensive. The cost of one box is equivalent to 4-5 monograph binds or more.