



LIS/1/CT/02
UNIT: 4
TYPES OF BINDING

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BINDING OF DIFFERENT TYPES OF LIBRARY MATERIALS

Pamphlet Binding

As has been stated above, pamphlets are very thin volumes. These are generally issued by their publishers with paper covers, centre-stitched or side-stitched with staples, attaching the pages and the covers together. Those pamphlets which are considered worthy of preservation can be sewn after guarding the spine with two sheets of white cover and a strip of white linen. All these are then sewn together by strong thread and needle through the fold of a single section (Section stitching). The cover is separately made by using light boards and are joined by pasting quarter cloth along the spine end. The pamphlet is then placed in this cover-case and the end papers and reinforcements pasted down. The original paper cover is cut and pasted on the board, giving the same outer look as that of the original pamphlet.

Book Binding

Except for a selected few reference publications, books are by and large issued by publishers, either with soft covers or with hard-cover casings. Some are stitched in the conventional way. But most of the publishers, especially the foreign ones, issue their publications with adhesive pasting of the spine. All these types of publishers' binding disintegrate after some use and the Librarian has to get such volumes rebound in the proper manner. This involves section stitching, (or stitching of a few pages together as a section in the case of adhesive-pasted books), using cords or tapes affixed to the spine, which are in turn laced into the hard-board covers. There upon the boards are given appropriate coverings, using leather, cloth, rexine or even paper (full, half or quarter) depending on the intrinsic value of the book.

Binding of Journals, Periodicals and Serials

Binding of journals/periodicals: should be such that the pages of the volume open fully and can lie flat for photocopying purposes. The binding should be strong enough to bear the continuous strain in use. If all issues of a volume, collected together, turn out to be a volume thicker than 4" or so, it would be wiser to split the volume into parts so as to make each part easy to handle, and thus reduce the extent of strain *on it on* use.

Binding of Manuscripts

The essential prerequisite of binding manuscripts is strengthening. This falls within the purview of the Archivist. Earlier, the process consisted of fastening a piece of fine silk-net over the surface by means of carefully prepared chemical-free paste made of corn-flour. But now-a-days this process of strengthening of manuscripts has been totally replaced by the lamination process, using cellulose acetate film.

After strengthening, the edges of the manuscripts are guarded by putting strips of fine cloth; on which stitching is done. Thereafter the manuscripts are provided with laced-on paper-board covers and the boards give suitable covering, as in the case of reinforced binding of books and journals.

Binding of Maps

In the real sense, maps are not bound; these are rather mounted and protected. Mounting is done by the use of linen or strong muslin, and often laminated with cellulose acetate film or simply varnished. Large, mounted map sheets, for convenient consultation are often folded and pasted on to a board cover cut into a convenient size.

BINDING MATERIALS

With the introduction of various sophisticated machines, publishers' binding has been revolutionalised. Most books of any importance are now issued with machine-made casings. This process has been greatly improved, particularly during the past few decades. Automatic machines have made possible mass production of books with casings at a very rapid rate; so much so that a moderately equipped bookbinding plant can produce as many as 1,50,000 volumes a day.

In spite of this great spread in machine-bound books, the process of hand-binding has not lost its importance, especially in a library environment, where binding of individual books with comparatively little help from machinery is constantly required. The librarian is concerned with *rebinding* of books issued in publishers' casings, *binding* of journal volumes, serial publications, reports etc., and *reinforced binding* of precious volumes, whose original bindings have deteriorated. All this has to be done by the hand process alone.

As a prerequisite for better understanding of the actual process of binding, to be discussed in the succeeding Unit, the various types of materials used in hand-binding process, are being discussed here. In spite of revolutionary developments, hand-binding is still being done by methods and with simple appliances that have changed but little during the past 400 years; but there has been a much greater variety of materials which are now being put to use. These will be discussed under the following heads:

- i) Sewing Material
- ii) Reinforcement Material
- iii) Pasting Material
- iv) Covering Material
- v) Materials for ornamentation

❑ Sewing Material

❖ Thread

❑ Materials for Reinforcement

❖ Thread Gauge and Buckram

❖ Tapes and Cords

❖ Endpapers and Paper for Guarding

❑ Adhesives

❖ Starch Paste

❖ Dextrine Paste

❖ Glues and Gelatins

❖ Synthetic Adhesives

Covering Materials

❑ Paper for Outer Cover

❖ Cloth and Other Fabric -based Products

❖ Leather

❖ Boards and its Varieties

Reference:-

1.<http://egyankosh.ac.in>

Thanks