Appendix 12

DRYING TECHNIQUES FOR WATER DAMAGED BOOKS AND PAPER

TECHNIQUE	PROCEDURE	SPEED	DIRECT COST	STAFF & LABOR	AVAIL- ABILITY	RESULTS
Air Drying	Items dried by circulating air, preferably in a cool, low humidity space	days or week	negligible	high	very good	 swelling (20-30%) cockling blocking inks running mold threat
Dehumidification	Large, commercial dehumidifiers installed to dry building, furnishings, and collections in place	varies	varies	moderate	good	 limited cockling, if used only on damp items inks may run
Freezer Drying	Items placed in self- defrosting freezer (under -10° F) are frozen, then ice is slowly sublimated	months or year	negligible (if done at home)	moderate	very good	swellingblocking
Vacuum Freeze Drying	Frozen items placed in chamber; vacuum drawn; small amount of heat introduced. Items remain frozen during drying. Ice crystals drawn out by sublimation	1-2 weeks per load	\$5 - \$10 per volume	low	good	 Very good results IF frozen quickly leather & vellum may warp photos may lose gloss
Vacuum Thermal Drying	Wet or frozen items placed in chamber; vacuum drawn; heat introduced; items dried by evaporation (above 32° F, up to 100° F)	1-2 weeks per load	\$5 - \$10 per volume	low	good	Damaging to cellulose. Potential: • swelling/cockling • inks running • blocking

Note: Water-damaged books & paper often need additional treatments (cleaning, sanitizing, deodorizing) depending on water source or damage from fire extinguishing agents. See NEDCC Technical Leaflet "*Emergency Salvage of Wet Books and Records*" www.nedcc.org for additional information on drying techniques.