IDENTIFICATION AND CARE OF PHOTOGRAPHIC AND STILL IMAGE MATERIALS

Direct Images

Color

B&W

Photo-Reprographics
JENNIFER HAIN TEPER
HEAD, PRESERVATION SERVICES
UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS LIBRARY
Join us for a VIRTUAL

Preservation Week 2021

- Preservation Jeopardy  
  Monday, April 26, 1pm • via Zoom

- Careers in Preservation: A Panel Discussion  
  Thursday, April 29, 1pm • via Zoom

- Preservation Office Hours  
  Friday, April 30, 1pm • via Zoom

Visit tinyurl.com/UIUCPresWeek21 to learn more about our Preservation Week offerings

library.illinois.edu/preservation
- Introduction
- Historical Processes & Identification
  - Timeline
  - Description of photographic formats
  - Description of photoreprographic processes (if time allows)
- Deterioration & Preservation
- Questions
- Daguerreotype 1839-1860
- Salted Paper Prints 1840-1860s
- Cyanotype 1840-1920 (popular 1880-1920)
- Platinotype 1881-1930s
- Tintype 1855-1900
- Ambrotype 1855-1865
- Albumen 1850s-1920 (popular 1850-95)
- Collodion Printing Out (Glossy) 1867-1930
- Matte Collodion 1893-1920
- Carbon 1861-1940
- Silver Gelatin Printing out 1880-1920
- Silver Gelatin Developing out 1900-2000
- Chromogenic Color 1946-2000
- Instant/Polaroids 1947-2008
- (digital) Ink Jet 1984-present
- (digital) Dye Diffusion 1989–present
Cased Photographs
Daguerreotypes (1839-60)

William Pratchett, 1850s, University of Connecticut
IDENTIFICATION OF MAJOR PROCESSES

Cased Photographs

Collodion Processes

Tintypes (1855-1900)

Ambrotypes (1851-1865)
Cased Photographs:

- Daguerreotypes (1839-60)
- Tintypes (1855-1900)
- Ambrotypes (1851-1865)

http://archfoto.atspace.com/daginsten.html
IDENTIFICATION OF MAJOR PROCESSES

Cyanotypes (1840, popular 1880-1920)
Cyanotypes
(1840, popular 1880-1920)
IDENTIFICATION OF MAJOR PROCESSES

Albumen prints
(1850s-1920
(popular 1850-95)
DETERIORATION

Albumen prints

- Cracking
- Fading
- Curling
IDENTIFICATION OF MAJOR PROCESSES

Collodion Printing Out
(1867-1930)
IDENTIFICATION OF MAJOR PROCESSES

Matte Collodion (1893-1920)
IDENTIFICATION OF MAJOR PROCESSES

Silver Gelatin Printing Out
(1880-1920)
IDENTIFICATION OF MAJOR PROCESSES

Silver Gelatin Developing Out (1900-2000)
Silver Gelatin Printing Out (1880-1920)

Silver Gelatin Developing Out (1900-2000)
IDENTIFICATION OF MAJOR PROCESSES

Chromogenic Color (1946-2000)
IDENTIFICATION OF MAJOR PROCESSES

Instant/Polaroids
B&W (1947-2008)
Color (1963-2008)
DETERIORATION

Chromogenic Color (1946-2000)

Instant/Polaroids

B&W (1947-2008)

Color (1963-2008)
IDENTIFICATION OF MAJOR PROCESSES

Digital Prints

Ink Jet (1984-present)

Dye Diffusion (1989-present)
Collotype (1870 – 1930s)
Photogravure (1880 – 1930s)
Rotogravure (1880s – 1930s)
Letter Press Halftones (1885 – )
Photochrom (1888–1920s)
Color Offset Lithography (1904 – )
PHOTO-REPROGRAPHIC PROCESSES

Collotype
(1870 – 1930s)
PHOTO-REPROGRAPHIC PROCESSES

Photogravure
(1880 – 1930s)
PHOTO-REPROGRAPHIC PROCESSES

Rotogravure
(1880s – 1930s)
PHOTO-REPROGRAPHIC PROCESSES

Letter Press Halftones

(1885 – present)
PHOTO-REPROGRAPHIC PROCESSES
Color Offset Lithography (1880 – present)
GENERAL PHOTO PRESERVATION TIPS

- Store in buffered or pH neutral folders/boxes (7.0-10.0)
- Sleeve photos only if handled frequently or exceptionally fragile
- Proper Care and Handling (Conservation does workshops)
- Limit light exposure
- Control Humidity & Temperature (50% RH +/- 5%, 70 °F +/- 5°F)
- Limit pollution & Airborne Particulates
- Never apply pressure sensitive tapes, staples, paper clips, or rubber bands
- When in need or doubt contact Conservation Laboratory or Preservation Services

http://www.conservation-us.org/about-conservation/caring-for-your-treasures/paper#.WPwjlMrLGI
PHOTOGRAPHIC PRESERVATION STORAGE

- Storage
  - RH – low (30-40%)
  - Cold Storage (Frozen)
    - Color, cellulose based film
  - Cool Storage (50-60°F/10-15°C)
    - Most other photographic formats
- Light
  - Dark storage ideal, necessary for color, cyanotypes, slated paper prints, and poorly fixed albumen and silver gelatin
  - (200-400 lux)
Look! Color offset lithography!