Summary: Whenever materials of permanent value are handled, they become vulnerable to damage. By raising awareness about the potential harm caused unsound handling techniques, damage can be minimized. A number of simple guidelines are outlined below.

Always handle materials with clean hands.

- Avoid touching materials with dirty, oily, or greasy hands.
- Washing hands frequently when handling records will prevent oils and dust from transferring to the materials.

Keep your work-space clear.

- Food and drink in close proximity to documents can cause damage and attract insects and pests.
- Avoid extraneous materials and clutter in your work area.

Keep a safe distance (three inches) between the edges of a document and the edge of your work surface.

- Ensure that the document is entirely supported.
- Be careful to avoid placing elbows on a document or allow an item to hang over the edge of the work surface.

Always place items on a solid surface that completely supports them.

- Avoid handling documents unsupported or in mid-air.
- Transport documents in a folder or on a rigid piece of card stock.

Use pencils for inventories and for labeling folders.

- Inks from pens or markers may permanently mar an item.
- Inks will run and bleed if exposed to water.

Gently lift items from folders or boxes.

- Removing items roughly from their folders, boxes, or other original housing can cause tearing or other damage.

Carefully unfold items if paper is flexible.
• Open documents on a tabletop and gently smooth creases flat with clean fingertips.
• Do not fold an item back on itself or attempt to unfold a document that is inflexible or brittle.

Replace damaged storage boxes or other containers that do not provide adequate support for records.

• Folders should fully enclose the entire document.
• Folders should be sized to match the interior dimensions of the box.
• Overstuffing folders or boxes can cause damage to brittle and fragile items.
• Do not attempt to roll or fold records that have previously not been stored in that manner; separate oversize items.

Replace damaging fasteners with metal (preferably stainless steel) paper clips using alkaline strips of paper as a barrier between the clip and the document.

• Fasteners that come in direct contact with fragile documents can cause damage.
• Avoid plastic clips, they cause cockling and tearing.

Dust off records with a soft white brush, if necessary.

• Avoid wiping documents using cloths or other materials that may be abrasive to the document’s surface.

Separate items in fragile condition. Place these items in their own polyester l-sleeves sealed on 2 adjacent sides or alkaline folders.

• Do not use any pressure sensitive (Scotch ® -like) tapes or other materials which contain damaging adhesives (such as Post-It ® type notes).
• Do not have documents of permanent value laminated. The plastics accelerate deterioration, and the process is not reversible.

Always consider the consequences of remedial action.

• Attempting repairs without sufficient training may result in permanent damage or accelerate deterioration.

Always favor preventive measures.

• Store documents in a climate-controlled environment (e.g. 60-72°F, 30-50% R.H), away from prolonged exposure to light, and in non-damaging enclosures.
• Display copies instead of originals.
If in the course of your work you are unsure what to do, contact a preservation or conservation professional for assistance.

Resources and Referrals:

- American Institute for Conservation (AIC) – www.culturalheritage.org
- National Archives, Preservation – www.archives.gov/preservation
- Northeast Document Conservation Center (NEDCC) – www.nedcc.org
- Conservation Center for Art and Historic Artifacts (CCAHA) – www.ccaha.org
- Southeast Regional Conservation Association (SERCA) – www.sercaconservation.org