

Mass De-acidification System

In modern papermaking, a large amount of "acidic

paper" is produced when alum-rosin (aluminum

sulfate) is laminated on paper made with

mechanical pulp containing a large amount of lignin. As time goes by, "acidic paper" turns yellowish and

deteriorates as a result of oxidation, making it

difficult to store for a long time. For this reason,

NTL imported the mass de-acidification system

from Battelle in Germany to de-acidify books with HMDO and METE. After a computer-controlled

soaking and drying processes, the acid contained

in paper is neutralized or becomes weakly

deterioration, biological attack is one of the major

causes of book and record deterioration. Therefore, we purchased the ultralow temperature freezer to

stop metabolism and stimulate necrosis in worms

with the freezing process, in order to damage their

alkaline, and the life of books is prolonged.

Ultralow Temperature Freezer



Visiting Taiwan Book Hospital

Self-service Tour

- Time: 9:30 a.m. to 11:30 a.m. on Wednesdays.
- Visitors can see how book recovery staff restores books through the window
- Time: 2:00 p.m. to 5:00 p.m. on Wednesdays.
- NTL will arrange Chinese tour service.

Tour Service

- Each session is about 30 minutes.
- Please make an appointment five days in advance.

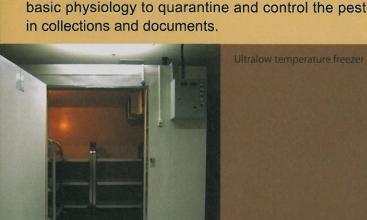
Tel: (02) 2926-6888 ext: 4217 Miss Hsu

Apart from physical damage and chemical

Transportation

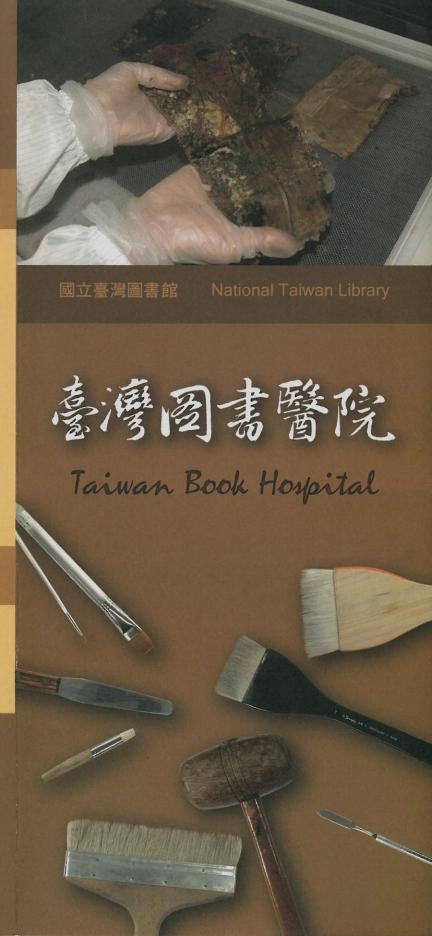
■Taipei Metro:

Take the Nanshihjiao Line and get off at Yongan Market Station.





Address: 85 Jhongan Street, Jhonghe District, New Taipei City, Taiwan 23574









History

The Imperial Taiwan Library was the precursor to the National Taiwan Library (NTL). When it was built in 1915, the "bookbinding room" was already part of the library.



room" was already part of the library. The Book Recovery Seminar held at the Imperial Taiwan Library on May 7 and May 8 in 1928.

Also, "staff" was assigned for restoring, mounting, and binding books and data.

The Nationalist Government took over the library in 1945. After changing the name and administrative status many times, it was finally called the "National Central Library Taiwan Branch". Although the term for the "bookbinding room" was also changed into its Chinese equivalent, its mission for restoring, mounting, and binding books and data remained unchanged.

After relocating to the present location in Jhonghe, New Taipei City on December 2004, the Library purchased the ultralow temperature freezer and the mass de-acidification system, and the "Taiwan Book Hospital" was officially established on June 27, 2007. Its mission is to continue the lasting book recovery tradition of the library and carry forward the advanced storage and recovery technologies, and thereby disseminate to all parts of the country the book preservation concept.

In order to cope with reforming government structure, this library will be renamed as "National Taiwan Library" starting from January 1, 2013.



Working in the bookbinding room.

TBH Today

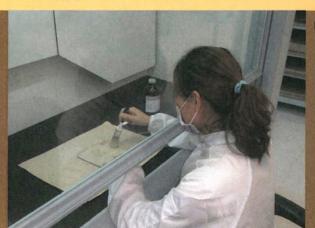
The Taiwan Book Hospital (TBH) is an integration of the bookbinding room, bookbinding skills, the ultralow temperature freezer, and the mass de-acidification system. Each of these components is described as follows:

Bookbinding Room

In order to enhance book recovery and bookbinding skills with modern technologies, the bookbinding room initiated the space adjustment, relocation, and improvement project in 2010. At the same time, we purchased a fume hood, exhaust cabinet, pure water system, mounting bench. and other related laboratory equipment. At present, the bookbinding room occupies an area of 184 m² and is located on the fifth floor of the National Taiwan Library. A wide variety of herbal treatments, chemicals and papers are displayed. Also, traditional printing equipment, such as the hard copy rounding and backing machine dated the Japanese ruled period, the pad printer of the 1970s, and lately purchased advanced instruments such as the pH meter, paper gauge, spectrophotometer, and optical microscope, are equipped in the room to recover and bind together the materials of both Chinese and Western books.







the exhaust cabinet.