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Library Scene





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THE LIBRARY BINDING INSTITUTE IN 2005—A PROGRESS REPORT

by Jay Fairfield

President, ICIBinding Corporation • President, Library Binding Institute

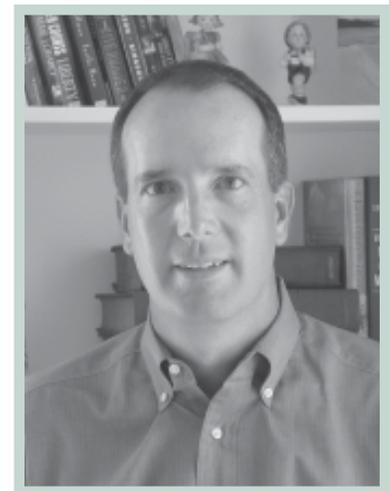
The Library Binding Institute (LBI) began 70 years ago and recently, our organization celebrated this occasion at our annual meeting by not only honoring the past but also looking toward the future. On one hand, it seems clear that our organization has the roots to remain viable for years to come. On the other hand, LBI faces some challenges that could and in all likelihood will, alter LBI's direction and purpose. The industry and our trade association are smaller than it has ever been. Yet traditional library binders are now involved in many diversified types of binding and non-binding related businesses. I'll address the challenges and direction changes a little later. First, what progress have we made more recently and what are our near-term plans to raise LBI's profile?

DEBBIE NOLAN, EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

The most significant change for LBI this year occurred on January 1.

Debra Mills Nolan became LBI's fifth Executive Director. The LBI office was moved from Chicago (and the offices of the Printing Industries of Illinois / Indiana) to Tequesta, FL. LBI was fortunate to attract someone of Debbie's caliber and background. She has over 18 years of experience in association management, including a 12 year stint with the Society of American Archivists, serving as interim co-executive director for a year. Her background includes public relations & marketing, fundraising, membership development, conference and event management and strategic planning.

As a result of Debbie's leadership, LBI has already taken a larger role in support of library and binding education opportunities. Her involvement and the organization's financial contributions have increased noticeably. It is Debbie's and LBI's goal to raise our profile and extend our reach. Since library binding remains an essential part of a



library's collection maintenance and preservation programs, we want to emphasize its importance to our market. Debbie has taken the time to visit a number of our member's plants to learn about the nuances of library binding. She has also met with librarians to learn more about their perspectives on our industry's services and the association in general.

In Debbie's short tenure, she has exhibited substantial energy and enthusiasm for our organization. I speak for the entire membership when I say LBI is very well represented and we are fortunate to have her at the helm!

(continued next page)

(LBI Progress Report, cont'd)

NEAR-TERM PROJECTS

One of our goals is to bring our marketing tools up to current standards. The LBI marketing committee will focus on three things in the near-term.

First, our web site will undergo a fairly major redesign. It will include more information about services and more communications about binding and library meetings, seminars and conventions. Links to related organizations and events will be highlighted and, of course, the membership directory will remain an important part of the site.

Second, there are occasions when the use of printed material about LBI is needed and appropriate. Our materials are dated and in some cases inaccurate. The updating of some of these materials is under way and the final version of these materials will be distributed and reviewed at our fall meeting in September.

Lastly, based on the request for occasional presentations on library binding, we hope to develop a standard "presentation outline" for future workshop opportunities. Much of it will be based on structure and material from past binding workshops or seminars. The goal is to develop a full-day program and half-day program to fit various requests. The program material would be organized in a manner that would allow all

members to participate and present as an industry representative, depending upon geographic region and member interest.

Also, sometime this year, work will begin to revise and update the "Librarians Guide to the LBI Standard". It was written in 1995 based upon the 8th Edition of the Standard, not the current ANSI/NISO/LBI Library Binding Standard of 1998. The "Guide" proved to be a valuable tool for educating those who need to understand the Standard a bit better and for providing more detail and descriptions about processes and procedures than the Standard itself.

CHALLENGES

As our membership has changed and diversified from our "core" business, it is clear that LBI must navigate a challenging issue and question related to this diversification.

Is LBI an association dedicated to a "core service" and built around the ANSI/NISO/LBI Library Binding Standard? Does LBI want and need to grow as an organization or do we remain a small but focused group? Despite various interests and diversified business lines, is the reason for LBI's existence to maintain

When the rate of change outside exceeds the rate of change inside, the end is in sight!

Jack Welch, former chairman & CEO of GE

its reputation, as well as the Standard's, for the highest level of quality and service for a niche market, which is library binding?

Or, do members want to broaden LBI's reach and mission? Do we identify other markets and potentially write standards and invite membership based on those standards? Specifically, do member and non-member companies who pre-bind books (and in some cases directly sell those books) favor expanding LBI's reach and emulating our current library binding model by creating "standards, certification and membership" policies? Do we establish the same objectives for short run edition/on-demand styles of binding? Can LBI become a broader trade association that includes but maintains a separate identity and mission for various "case binding" markets including the three identified above? This has been and will continue to be a challenging issue for our organization but we will find a solution.

SUMMARY

Our membership may be small in numbers but we are a loyal, interested and active group. We have new and renewed marketing and educational goals on the table and much will be accomplished in the current year. We also have a challenge ahead that may reshape our organization in the future. We are in good leadership hands with Debbie Nolan. Feedback is the key to successfully serving the interests of all members, so do not hesitate to forward your thoughts to Debbie or members of LBI's Board of Directors.

Jay Fairfield is President of ICIBinding Corporation and President of the Library Binding Institute. Jay can be reached at jayfairfield@icibinding.com.

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Historical Aspects of Librarian and Library Binder Relationship

by Werner Rebsamen

Professor Emeritus, Rochester Institute of Technology
Technical Consultant, Library Binding Institute

As the Library Binding Institute (LBI) celebrates its 70th anniversary this year, some librarians may wonder about its origin. Does the organization exist to create business for a specialized group of bookbinders or is there a genuine concern for preservation of the written word and collections maintenance? Librarians may ask about the need for preventive maintenance programs in the digital age. These are all valid questions that deserve answers.

Many readers may be from a younger generation that takes quality library binding for granted, yet if one looks back almost 100 years, we know that librarians and school book administrators had a tough time with books coming apart after just a few readings. We know this from reading old articles in trade journals, some going back to the early 1900s. In this regard, I treasure my extensive, personal library on various aspects of bookbinding and print-finishing. No Google will ever be able to replace it! For example, in the December issue of *The Library Binder*, December 1958, I found a speech given to a group of Michigan librarians by Lawrence D. Sibert, founder of the nation's now largest pre-binding facility. Sibert started his lecture with an explanation of the oldest form of the art of bookbinding, called "Fine Binding", which are bindings consisting of a fine grade of leather that feature artistic decorations and appearances. Sibert then introduced the audience to pamphlet binding, commercial binding, edition binding, and then, finally, library binding.

Sibert noted that schools and public libraries are primarily concerned with library binding as it relates to the original edition or publisher's bindings. By comparison, he said, library binding is the youngest member of the book binding family. Sibert, who started to work in library binding in the year 1908, stated that it was just a few years

before the beginning of the new century that library binding really started to function. As in any new industry, many different firms had varying approaches about how to handle valuable materials given to them by the libraries - many of which were the private libraries of doctors, teachers, lawyers and other professionals. These books were bound with feature leather on the spines and cloth on the sides. The leather spine was glued to the back for strength.

Magazine bindings not only had leather on the spines, but they had large leather corners as well. Almost all work was done by hand since there were virtually no machines available.

During World War I, leather became too expensive and no longer practical or affordable for library bindings. As a result, binders had to scramble for binding material that would be both satisfactory to libraries and practical for library binders. Some of the material available could not be stamped with gold. Unlike flexible and smooth leather, the fabrics available for case making were stiff and, if glued to the spine, created problems with cracking. Oversewing became the standard but since it was all done by hand it was very time consuming and expensive. With these challenges at the forefront, library binders had to learn new ways to stamp titles and eventually found machines that could be adapted for the binding processes. During this



1950s Casing by hand



1950s Inspecting finished binding

time, starch-fill buckram became the first material to be frequently used.

Sibert noted that back in the early years of 1900, librarians everywhere were having a "terrific amount of difficulty and headaches" about library binding. Binders using different methods of sewing books other than oversewing were finding that their books were breaking open in the stitches. Library binders who were using oversewing had great difficulty making the text blocks stay in the cover! Due to these difficulties, library binders started to develop appropriate end papers and reinforcing techniques. Librarians who experienced all the previous failures quickly noted the difference and started to realize that a close cooperation between librarians and library binders was in the best interest

(continued "History" page 6)



*Celebrating
70 years*

Our Mission

To maintain and encourage support for the highest quality standards for Certified Library Binders and to promote their benefits to libraries.

Our Purpose

To develop a spirit of mutual collaboration and cooperation among those engaged in library binding by encouraging and directing activities leading to constructive cooperation between our members, our customers, our suppliers and others related to our industry.

To champion our standards representing the best craftsmanship, quality and service for prolonging the useful life of printed library materials.

To improve the methods of the industry through research and testing, the exchange of experience among members and through educational programming.

To cooperate with and support libraries' efforts to promote preservation of library materials.

To engage in any other activity which the LBI Board of Directors decides would benefit the industry.



Member Profile

Laura Cameron

Head of Binding and Finishing at Stanford University, and LBI's newest institutional member.

LBI: Thanks so much for agreeing to be profiled in *The New Library Scene*. Tell me about your job, as Head of Binding and Finishing, at Stanford University.

Laura: It is actually quite far-reaching. In addition to overseeing the bindery preparation and receiving processes, there are the end processing duties that fall within this unit. Newly added is reformatting and, hopefully, down the road we'll be adding mass deacidification to workflow. It's a little difficult to sum up what my unit does in short-order as we do a little of everything. For example, we do preservation assessments on incoming and existing collections. I think I can say in all honesty we are a hub that in one form or another deals with almost all the books in our general collection. In fact, we are looking to changing our unit's name to one that more accurately reflects what we do.

LBI: How long have you held this position?

Laura: I've been Head of Binding & Finishing since January of 2000.

LBI: What prepared you for this position?

Laura: It certainly did not hurt that I had been in this unit since I was fourteen. This is about 20 years worth of experience that was extremely helpful. I did not become a regular staff member until 1993 and, before then, I was in a supervisory role at a retail bookstore. I try to see the students and faculty patrons as a different customer base and instill in my staff that we are here to make material available to our "customer base".

LBI: What are your biggest challenges?

Laura: Outside of changing procedures, the biggest challenge is campaigning for additional funding for binding and reformatting. I'm fortunate that this institution recognizes the need and does try to reconcile it with adding funding when possible.

LBI: What are the most rewarding parts of your job?

Laura: When I've helped a student, faculty, or staff member get access to material previous unavailable to them. Whether it is finding or reformatting an item – getting that item to them is very rewarding. Another rewarding part is coming up with a new workflow or piece of technology that makes the work my staff do easier and more efficient. I'm here to help them do their jobs and when they are happy doing their jobs, I'm very happy.

LBI: How many people work in your area?

Laura: Including myself and my .5 fte Operations Manager, there are 7 staff members and depending on workload, between 1 and 4 hourly workers.

LBI: What is your educational background?

Laura: I am currently working toward a Library Degree.

Laura Cameron (cont'd)

LBI: Stanford University recently joined LBI. Can you tell me why the university decided to join as an Institutional member?

Laura: Stanford recognizes that library binding is an important facet of its overall preservation program. And there is a need to be aware of what is happening in the industry and how it affects the work we do.

LBI: Do you consider LBI a resource for you? What other roles or resources could LBI provide to help you do your job better?

Laura: I have used LBI as a resource for finding binders and for general terminology handouts to pass along to my staff. The website could be a valuable tool. Maybe restructure the commercial binders listing to reflect the core services they provide. Add more information on meetings and events – not necessarily sponsored by LBI.

LBI: How has digital technology affected your job and the decision-making process with regard to binding?

Laura: There used to be this notion that when digital technology took off that binding would almost be obsolete. That has not happened and I'm pretty sure it won't happen anytime soon. That said, the greatest effect digital technology has had on my unit is in how serials are bought and accessed. There has been a drop in the physical purchase of science journals as they now can be accessed online.

LBI: Will you be doing more or less binding in the next 5 to 10 years?

Laura: Hopefully more monograph and music score bindings. But we realize that the level of binding we did in the past, with regards to serial bindings, will not be attainable in the next five to ten years.

LBI: Do you know that LBI members offer services in addition to library binding such as on demand binding, edition binding, prebinding, and conservation/repair?

Laura: Yes, I do and I think it is wonderful that binders are adapting to the changing market.

LBI: You are chair of the ALA ALCTS library binding discussion group. What are your hopes for this group and what would you like to see accomplished in the coming year?

Laura: I hope to be able to use the group as a platform for binding advocacy, not just within the academic community but in all facets of the educational sphere. This would include public libraries and K-12 public schools. Budgets are taking a hit in all areas and the need to preserve materials becomes greater. I would also like to engage more non-industry participants. It is important to hear what challenges they are facing and how they are coping.

LBI: Do you think that the majority of libraries are aware of the ANSI/NISO/LBI Library Binding Standard?

Laura: I hope so.

LBI: What could LBI do, in your opinion, to enhance the visibility of the standard to a range of libraries - college and research, public, school, law libraries, etc?

Laura: Offer workshops on library binding and seek their participation in the LBI.

LBI: Many thanks for your time. Is there anything else you would like to add?

Laura: Thank you for asking.

Interested in being a member of the Library Binding Institute? Institutional membership is just \$100 per year. See the membership application on page 8. For more information, contact Debra Nolan at LBI, 561-745-6821, or via email at dnolan@lbibinders.org.

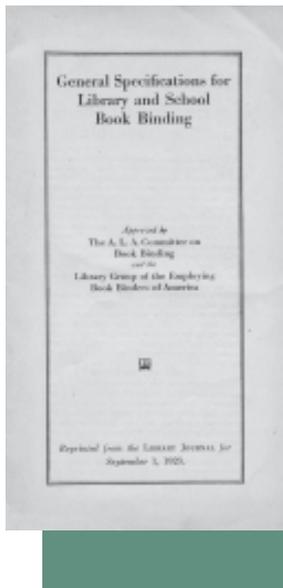
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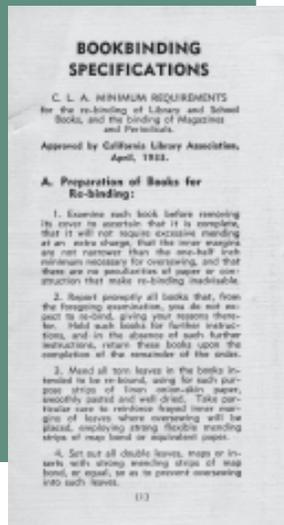
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Bookbinding Specifications, 1933



HISTORY (cont'd from page 3)

of both libraries and library binders. In 1932, librarians and library binders started to work out detailed, minimum specifications for library binding which have been periodically revised over the years, the latest being the ANSI/NISO/LBI Library Binding Standard which was approved December 14, 1999. Sibert noted this in his lecture to Michigan librarian and his comments correlate with many other documents and readings.¹

Looking Back was anything less than “Good Old Times”

Arthur Bailey, a librarian of the Wilmington (Delaware) Institute Free Library, commented in 1916: “Cloth is as important as leather in the economy of binding. Books which receive unusually hard usage and are in the hands of readers constantly are bound in leather, while those which are seldom used, including periodicals, are bound in some kind of cloth. Without any doubt, the change to cloth is a wise one.” Bailey added, “Even the best leathers disintegrate in time under the action of heat, gas, light, etc., and many volumes bound in leather 10 to 15 years ago have parted from their sides, necessitating rebinding or re-casing. Had these

books been bound in a good quality of cloth, they would today be in good condition, and probably would remain in good condition for a hundred years!”²

Contrary to Sibert’s statement, Bailey seemed to be satisfied with cloth. Whatever the case, the statements made and articles published during this time period describe serious flaws with bound, printed materials. The school book administrators were no better off since their books lasted only a

very short time and had to repeatedly be replaced.

Librarians also had to deal with poor quality edition bound books. Although virtually all books were sewn through the fold, the animal glues that were used quickly dried, and the bindings became brittle and fell apart. Such problems called for action and if the history of library binding is researched, it can be traced back approximately 100 years. Although binders did binding for libraries around 1900, library binding was not yet recognized as an industry.

In 1905, the American Library Association (ALA) created a Bookbinding Committee “to act in an advisory capacity to membership at large on all matters pertaining to binding, rebinding, magazine and pamphlet binding.” (ALA Annual Reports, 1920-21 p. 29.)

In 1915, ALA prepared suggestions for library binding in its Library Handbook No. 5 entitled “Binding for Libraries.” All this reflected an effort to improve the quality and durability of bound books. The interesting part of reading such historical documents is that dedicated and concerned librarians, members of ALA, initiated the ground work for future library binding standards. This was largely

due to the fact, as Sibert stated earlier, “that every bindery had its own idea of a library binding.”

Everything changed after World War I when the oversewing process became mechanized. The oversewing machine gave library binders an identity. After all, the majority of works for these binders was rebinding damaged books. The oversewing process produced an economical binding that was virtually indestructible. No longer did the binders have to mend all the damaged folds. This side-sewing method in small sections produced a strong, yet still flexible spine. As a result, this process became the foundation of the library binding industry until recently.

The Development of Minimum Standards for Library Binding

The very first sets of specifications for school and library bindings were initiated in 1923. The principal individuals responsible were a Mary E. Wheelock, of the Cleveland Public Library and Frank M. Barnard of the Employing Bookbinders of America. These first efforts to standardize methods and materials for library usage were soon being used by reputable binders. The 1963 Library Binding Handbook³ explains it as follows: “Their purpose was the purpose of all standards: To establish a basis for clear understanding between buyer and seller as to what was being bought, thus eliminating misrepresentation in the sale of library binding and establishing a basis of fair competition.”

Book manufacturers and library binders were members of the Employing Bookbinders of America organization. Although they wrote separate specifications for school books, library binders soon found that manufacturing books in large quantities is a much different process than binding individual books for libraries. This is why library binders formed a separate section which then

(continued next page)

became the Book Manufacturer's Institute, and in 1935, decided to establish their own trade association – the Library Binding Institute. Since then, ALA and LBI have worked in close cooperation to improve the Standard and periodically reissue new specifications.

A standard for pre-binding was initiated in 1938 and published in January 1939. ALA was so pleased with the results of the Standard for library binding that the ALA Bookbinding Committee published the following statement in *Library Trends* Vol. 4, No. 3, January 1956: "The Minimum Specifications for Class A Library Binding have become the accepted standard for library binding. By adhering to these standards, inferior binding has largely disappeared from the library scene" p. 308. With this statement, the main objective of the ALA Council was achieved. That does not mean, however, that things would not progress further.

ALA / LBI Research Projects

Librarians and library binders have always been concerned about what defines good bindings and with the establishment of performance standards. In August 1960, the Council of Library Resources awarded a grant to ALA to finance a major research project. The purpose of the Phase I study was:

1. To assemble data regarding the binding needs of libraries.
2. To identify and define the principal categories of library binding for which performance standards, specifications, and acceptance tests are needed.
3. To make plans for Phase II, a project which involves testing programs and establish performance standards, specifications and acceptance tests.⁴ Abbreviated

The result of this study was a wealth of information published by ALA in 1961 and 1966. Special testing equipment was designed, like the UBT (Universal Book Tester) which could simulate expected circulations for a particular book structure.

In 1976, LBI sponsored a book testing facility at the Rochester Institute of Technology (RIT). The testing facility was equipped with tensile page pull and flex machines, special testing gear to measure the surface abrasion resistance, a UBT and Tumble book testing device, an artificial aging oven, an over sewing machine, and a double fan adhesive binding machine. LBI, and then, later, book manufacturers, used this unique testing facility extensively for 24 years. Many testing projects were done.

One such project was that of a material supplier who claimed that their new polyester laminated resin reinforced paper cover material "performed just as good as Grade F

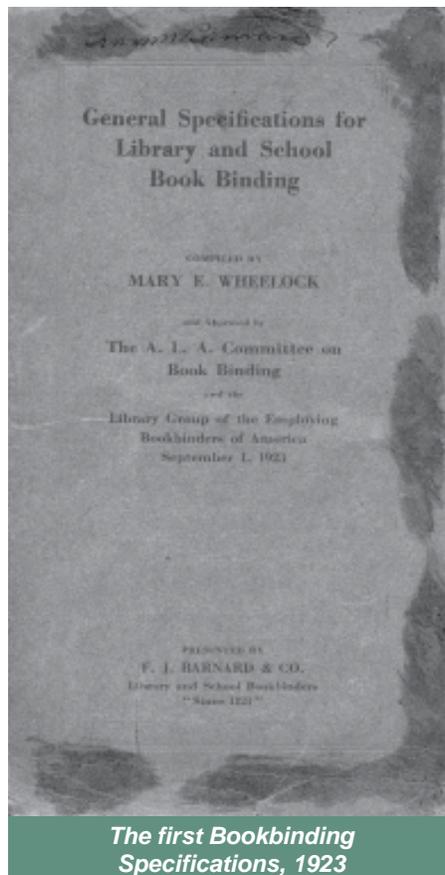
Buckram." The product was tested and the performance was almost equal, however, field tests had other conclusions. After a year, the books bound into that new, less expensive material were back in the bindery for re-casing. Needless to say, the supplier quickly withdrew the material from the market.

At the RIT book testing lab, graduate students enjoyed conducting various testing and research projects and writing their theses, many of which were on library binding. Unfortunately, with the retirement of this writer, the RIT discontinued the book testing program to make room for more classroom facilities. Despite this, LBI continued to conduct extensive and costly tests at established, commercial laboratories. The final result was the new ANSI/NISO/LBI American National Standard for Library Binding - a joint project between dedicated and knowledgeable ALA librarians and certified library binders and material suppliers (www.niso.org, ANSI/NISO/LBIZ39.78-2000).

It is a changing world for libraries and library binders. This is why specifications must be periodically reviewed, and if necessary, adapted. Over the years, new innovations enabled binders to become much more efficient. In fact, today's library bindings are a true bargain, especially if price, durability and end-use are considered.

As I wrote this article, I was also preparing a presentation for LBI's 70th Annual Meeting, where I spoke about RFID (Radio Frequency Identification) and books. Soon, libraries will ask binders to implement such new technology. Someone has already patented a technique where we are able to place this sensor into the cover board. No doubt that such devices will soon replace the standard magnetic security strips. Needless to say, the fact that a library will be able

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The first Bookbinding Specifications, 1923

to track a book wherever it is will spark new discussions. But, for the physical task of hiding such a sensor inside a book, this time, the library binders will be ready!

Yes, we have come a long way. The late Dudley A. Weiss, former executive director of LBI stated once: "We are living in a period in which new and unusual media are being developed and used for the storage and communication of data. This is understandable and necessary as an inevitable result of the proliferation of knowledge in a technical society. It is significant, however, that the greatest expansion in numbers of books and periodicals has taken place concurrent in time with the initiation of mechanical and electronic innovations. This tremendous and

growing inventory of books, coupled with the accelerated growth of libraries to house them, and the emphasis on careful training of librarians as key personnel in the meaningful use of library materials, requires renewed consideration of the efficient and economic maintenance for the use of library patrons." (5)

Library binding is confined to the maintenance of printed and bound materials, for a reader's usability and the maximum number of circulations, uses or withdrawals. As they have for over 70 years, library binders are looking forward to working closely together with dedicated ALA librarians to successfully navigate future challenges and opportunities within the digital age.

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Werner Rebsamen is a Professor Emeritus at the Rochester Institute of Technology and the Technical Consultant to the Library Binding Institute. He can be reached at wtrebs@localnet.com.



APPLICATION FOR INSTITUTIONAL MEMBERSHIP

Application for Institutional Membership

We hereby apply for Institutional Membership in Library Binding Institute.

When the Library Binding Institute (LBI) was formed nearly seventy years ago, adherence to the highest possible standard in library binding was one of the organization's founding principles. Upholding and advocating high standards continue to be an essential component of LBI's mission.

The importance of preserving the written word cannot be underestimated. Increasing awareness about the value of library binding is critical as is educating library professionals on the long-term care, preservation, and maintenance of their book and serial collections. As the premier resource on library binding information and education, the Library Binding Institute exists to support librarians in this endeavor.

Institutional membership in LBI consists of institutions which have in-house library binderies, but who use outside commercial binders for substantial amounts of their binding needs. This type of membership also includes binders, librarians, and other individuals who are interested in the science and art of prolonging the useful life of library materials. Institutional members are entitled to participate in all programs and services of the Library Binding Institute.

Dues for this category of membership are \$100. Please complete the application and return with payment to: The Library Binding Institute, 14 Bay Tree Lane, Tequesta, FL, 33469. Phone: (561)745-6821, Fax: (561)745-6813, E-Mail: dnolan@lbibinders.org. Checks should be made payable to the Library Binding Institute. To join by credit card, please contact Debra Nolan at (561)745-6821.

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