To: Joint Steering Committee for Development of RDA

From: Damian Iseminger, Chair, JSC Music Working Group

Subject: Additional terms for Base Material in *RDA* 3.6.1.3 and Applied Material in *RDA* 3.7.1.3

Abstract

The proposal adds the following terms to the list of Base Material in *RDA* 3.6.1.3: *aluminium, celluloid,* and *rubber*. The proposal adds the following terms to the list of Applied Material in *RDA* 3.7.1.3: *celluloid, lacquer, magnetic particles, plastic,* and *wax*. Definitions are also provided for these additional terms.

Rationale

For many sound archives, it is important to know about the physical characteristics of audio carriers when it comes to making decisions about preservation and storage. When the *RDA* Music Implementation Task Force of the Music Library Association Bibliographic Control Committee (MLA-BCC) was writing a best practices document for using *RDA*, it was observed that the instructions at *RDA* 3.6.1.3 and 3.7.1.3 could be improved for audio carriers by providing some more terms for base and applied materials.

Recommendations

Before coming to any conclusions, the JSC Music Working Group engaged in a comprehensive review of audio carrier technology. After this review, terms for base and applied materials were compiled and compared against the already existing list of terms in *RDA* 3.6.1.3 and 3.7.1.3. In consultation with members from the Recorded Sound Section of the Motion Picture, Broadcast, & Recorded Sound Division at the Library of Congress, it was determined that 3 additional terms for base material would be considered helpful: *aluminium*, often used as the base material of instantaneous discs; *celluloid*, often used in the manufacture of cylinders; and *rubber*, often used as the base material for Berliner discs. It was also determined that 5 additional terms for applied material would be helpful: *celluloid*, often used as the applied material on a base of plaster for a cylinder; *lacquer,* an applied material used on instantaneous discs; *magnetic particles*, the applied material of magnetic tape; *plastic*, sometimes applied to brown paper discs; and *wax*, sometimes used as the applied material for a cylinder with a base material of cardboard

The JMWG also considered adding to *RDA* 3.6.1.3 the terms *acetate* and *polyester*, both types of plastics, to describe the base/binder for an open reel magnetic tape, but it was felt that the term *plastic*, already a part of *RDA* 3.6.1.3, was sufficient for describing these kinds of base materials.

Marked-up version

3.6.1.3 Recording Base Materials

Record the base material of the resource if considered important for identification or selection. Use one or more appropriate terms from the following list:

aluminium
Bristol board
canvas
cardboard
celluloid
ceramic
glass
hardboard
illustration board
ivory
leather
metal
paper
parchment
plaster
plastic
porcelain
rubber
shellac
skin
stone
synthetic
textile
vellum
vinyl
wax
wood

EXAMPLE

vellum
Base material for a vellum manuscript

wood

Base material for a globe

plastic
Base material for a microscope slide

vinyl
Base material for an audio disc

glass
Base material for a painting

synthetic
Base material for an acrylic model

wood
plaster
Base materials for a diorama

plastic
metal
Base materials for a digital audio disc

Exception

Microfilm, microfiche, photographic film, and motion picture film. For microfilm, microfiche, photographic film, and motion picture film, see 3.6.2.

If none of the terms in the list is appropriate or sufficiently specific, use another concise term or terms to indicate the base material.

EXAMPLE

silk
Base material for a map

papier mâché
Base material for a model

Record details of base materials as instructed at 3.6.1.4.

3.7.1.3 Recording Applied Materials

Record the applied material used in the resource if considered important for identification or selection. If there is more than one applied material and one material predominates, record the term for the predominant material first. Use one or more appropriate terms from the following list:

acrylic paint
celluloid
chalk
charcoal
crayon
dye
gouache
graphite
ink
lacquer
magnetic particles
oil paint
pastel
plaster
plastic
tempera
watercolour
wax

EXAMPLE

ink
Applied material for a hand-drawn map

oil paint
Applied material for a painting

lacquer
Applied material for an instantaneous audio disc

watercolour
gouache
ink
pencil
Applied materials for a mixed media artwork

Exception

Microfilm and microfiche. Record the emulsion on the film for microfilm and microfiche as instructed at 3.7.2.

If none of the terms in the list is appropriate or sufficiently specific, use another concise term or terms to indicate the applied material.

EXAMPLE

mother of pearl
Applied material for a sewing box

If multiple materials are known to have been applied, but not all can be readily identified, record mixed materials.

Record details of applied materials as instructed at 3.7.1.4.

Glossary

aluminium	A base material of non-magnetic metal, usually alloyed, that is ductile and malleable with a lustre that ranges from grey to silver.
celluloid	1) A base material of cellulose nitrate plasticized with camphor. 2) An applied material of cellulose nitrate plasticized with camphor.
lacquer	An applied material generally used as a finish that may be clear or coloured, consisting of polymers or acrylic compounds dissolved in volatile organic compounds or other solvents, that when dry is a hard and durable material.
magnetic particles	An applied material that is a natural or synthetic inorganic compound consisting of particles that are highly magnetic and are commonly used to store binary or analog information.
plastic	1) A base material consisting of synthetic or semi-synthetic organic polymers of high molecular weight that are moldable. 2) An applied material consisting of synthetic or semi-synthetic organic polymers of high molecular weight that are moldable.

rubber A base material consisting of natural or synthetic polymers that have a high degree of resilience and elasticity.

wax 1) A base material consisting of a chemical compound from an animal, plant, mineral, or synthetic source that is malleable near ambient temperatures, slightly greasy to the touch, with a low melting point, and usually translucent, water-repellant, and soluble in organic solvents.

2) An applied material consisting of a chemical compound from an animal, plant, mineral, or synthetic source that is malleable near ambient temperatures, slightly greasy to the touch, with a low melting point, and usually translucent, water-repellant, and soluble in organic solvents.

Clean version

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