Cyclododecane (CDD) is the only volatile solid currently in use in archaeology. It sublimes at the rate of 0.03 cm/24 hours, slow enough that subsequent treatment of heavily coated objects cannot always be done within a suitable time frame. In an effort to find an alternative to CDD, certain volatile binding media were compared to determine their relative usefulness for archaeological block lifting. Compounds were selected based on published research and chemical availability. CDD, menthol, camphene, and a mixture of CDD and menthol, were applied to microscope slides at certain thicknesses and with and without a gauze facing. They were then weighed periodically to track the rate of sublimation. The chemical compositions of the utilized CDD, camphene, and menthol were confirmed with X-Ray Diffraction analysis (XRD). Residues left after the mass stabilized were analyzed with transmission Fourier Transform Infrared Spectroscopy (FT-IR). Camphene was determined to be unsuitable for archaeological block lifting due to its lack of rigidity, excessively fast sublimation rate, and typical impurity. Mixtures of CDD and menthol melted at too low a temperature for fieldwork and were therefore determined to be unsuitable. Menthol was found to have the desired properties and merited further testing in an archaeological context. Initial tests carried out in the field will be discussed.