An investigation into the restoration of historical costumes applied to the historical dress of Mrs. Safia Zaghloul

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Abstract
In uncontrolled Egyptian Museums such as Saad Zaghloul Museum, Cairo the historical Costumes and Textiles are exposed to many challenges such as oscillate relative humidity (RH), changing temperature, and effect of light, effect of air pollution, non-standard storage and display methods. All these factors cause damage and decay in both fibers and dyes, which results in weakness in fibers and dye, hardness in fibers, separate parts, loss parts, stain and dust. The paper aims to present the strategies for the conservation of historical Costumes in Egypt. It shows new methods in the conservation of historic textiles, at least in Egypt. The paper aims at knowing the kinds of fibers and dyes, stain, dust, and different damages in this object through different ways of investigation. The paper reports the conservation treatment of the object such as cleaning, removing the old adhesive and old restorations, completing loss parts, fixing separate parts and making a new display. A close examination were done in order to identify the type of dirt, dust, stain, fibers and dyes of objects. The initial visual assessment revealed that the textile presented a poor conservation condition. Firstly, we performed a visual investigation and all the deterioration aspects were recorded by photograph. Different type of investigation and examination are used in this paper. Optical microscopy was used for a preliminary examination of the metal threads. Scanning electron microscopy with energy-dispersive X-ray microanalysis (SEM/EDS) is the most frequently used analytical technique to determine the chemical composition. Testing the stability of dyes before wet cleaning by put a piece of cotton around wooden stick in cleaning solution and placing it in contact with colorful parts. Each color was individually tested. We found that all the dyes were stable and did not bleed in contact with the wet cleaning solution. It was found that all the dyes were stable to apply wet cleaning. The reinforcement processes for the weak and worn out parts were done by narrow stitches. Mechanical cleaning was done by using various types of fine brushes are used to remove free dust, dirt and fragile superficial layers of corrosion. Aerobic aspiration of dust was done by using a vacuum cleaner.

Keywords:
Historical Costumes , Enzyme Cleaning , Restoration, Examination, Stains

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