

What's Inside



Masking Tape



Travelling Stitches



Insects and/or Mould

Fabrics



Most Common Mistakes

- Quality of Materials and Techniques used in Framing.
- Method of Support and Associated Problems.
- Type of Glazing and Distance from the Glass.



Textile Conservator's Main Points

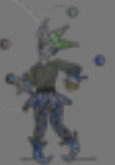
Concentrated on two main areas:

1. Materials/Techniques

- Always use the best materials/techniques available.
- Never use materials/techniques that might damage or alter an item.

2. Display of framed work - factors to consider:

- Sunlight.
- Damp.
- The effect of radiators.



Enemies of Textiles

Fabrics are essentially organic and as such they will degrade. The rate of degradation will depend upon the following factors:

Light

Humidity

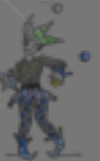
Heat

Acids and Alkalis

Biological Attack – Insects and Mould

Techniques and Materials used in Framing

Whilst existing damage to textiles is irreversible, conservation framing will limit further damage.



Most Common Mistakes

➤ Quality of Materials and Techniques used in Framing.

➤ Method of Support and Associated Problems.

➤ Type of Glazing and Distance from the Glass.



Mount Board Quality

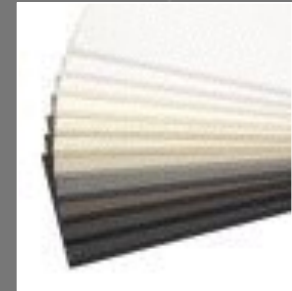
Arqadia has a wide range of both Conservation and Cotton Museum Mount Board.

Conservation — Suitable for collectable artwork that is to be kept for future generations. *Arqadia Conservation Range, and Timecare Solid Core Ranges.*



*Arqadia Timecare
Heritage Museum.*

Larson Juhl Artique

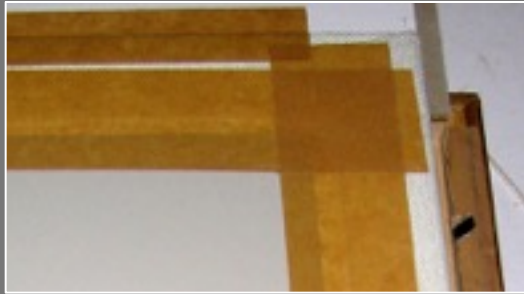


Cotton Museum — Suitable for museum quality and artwork to be preserved for future generations.



Adhesives and Tapes - 1

Never use adhesives or tapes and certainly NOT pressure sensitive tapes.

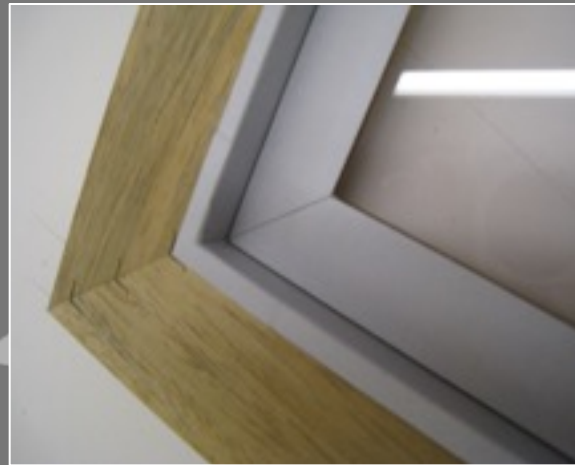


Should an adhesive be used then use Eva-Con R a Conservation Quality adhesive.



Adhesives and Tapes - 2

Any part of the moulding rebate or slips that might come in contact with the fabric should be sealed.



Note: Surfaces of slip and moulding in contact with artwork are taped.



Fabric Classification Group



Fibres related to the same principal groups
will usually react in a similar manner.

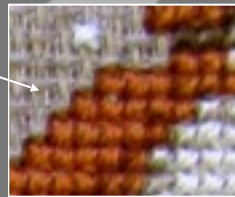
A good rule of thumb
'Use silk with silk, cotton with cotton and linen with linen – if in doubt use cotton'



Good Impressions 1

Clean work surfaces, clean hands (no hand lotion), no rings, no drinks/food – good impressions start here!

Be able to recognise the basic forms of embroidery and talk to your customers about the subject!



Cross Stitch

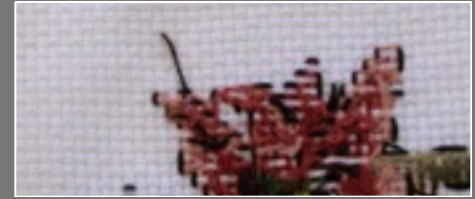
Needlepoint



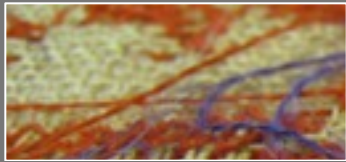
Good Impressions 2 – Faults



Incomplete rows of stitching



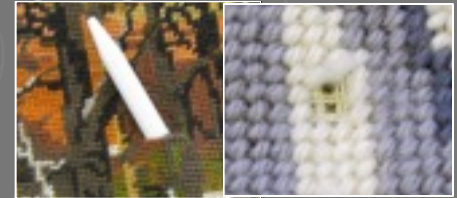
Loose ends – not tied in!!



Travelling stitches



Dirty fabric – see later



Missed stitches – tears etc



Good Impressions 3 - Questions

This is your thinking time.



How do I keep it away from the glass?



How do I support the work?

Do I need to contact the FATG Help Line?



020 7381 6616



Techniques – Method of Support



Pins and Foam Board



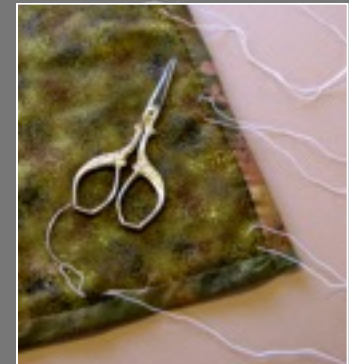
Lacing



Tight Fit



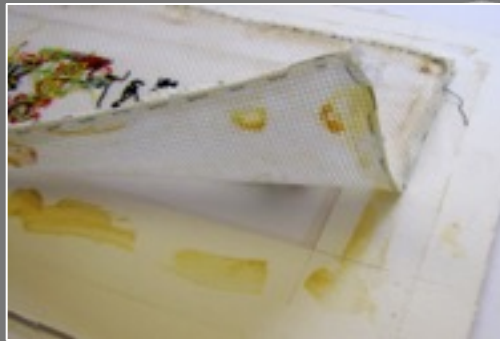
Donor Materials



Light Tack



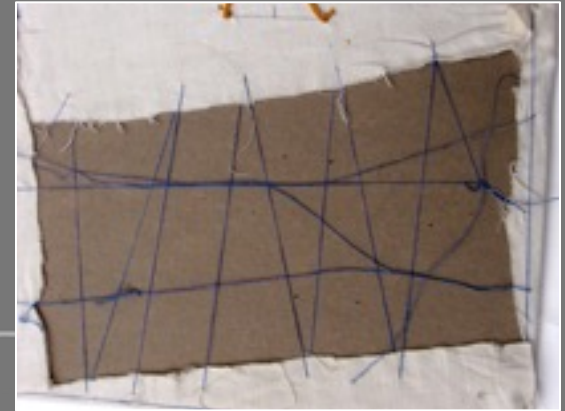
Examples of Poor Practice - 1



Effects of Tapes and Adhesives



Examples of Poor Practice - 2



Poor examples of lacing.

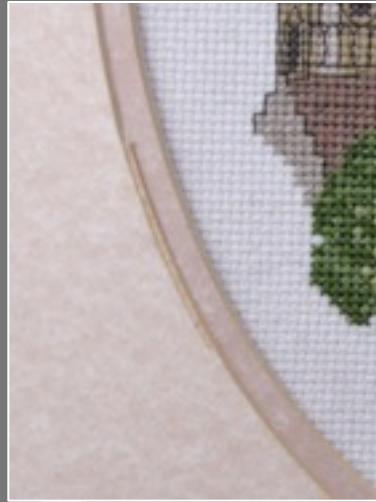
Support Board of poor quality.

Trimmed work – never take scissors to a customers work.

Poor Techniques and use of Materials



Examples of Poor Practice - 3



Use of Standard Mountboard – false economy!

Poor quality of cut.

No bevel, overcuts and use of blunt blade.

Examples of poor use of Mountboard



Examples of Poor Practice - 4



Example of UV radiation on 19th Century Sampler.

Fading due to UV radiation on Chinese silk.

Image transfer to glass.

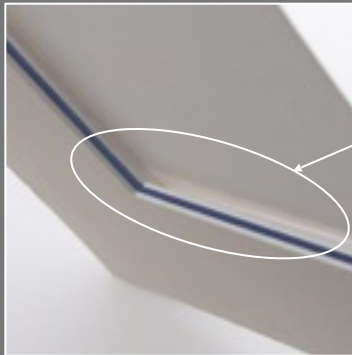
Issues regarding GLASS



Case Study - 1



1. Remove the work.
2. Replace the support board.
3. Re lace using appropriate thread.
4. Re cut the mount.
5. Mount the item using a filler.



Filler used to ensure the window mount sits flat onto the work



Case Study - 2



Sampler positioned on support before sewing.



Preparation of donor material



Sampler sewn to donor linen after lacing



Strands from linen thread.



Case Study – 3 Glazing

Exposure to UV radiation results in structural damage to fabrics and causes dyes to fade.

Protection can be afforded by the use of glass with a UV filter

Problems caused when fabrics are in contact with the Glazing.

Flattens/crushes the stitches – look unattractive.

Image transfer.

Condensation will result in damp fabric leading to formation of mould and decay.

The use of window mounts, spacers and fillets will allow the air to circulate and the fabrics to breathe.



Final Word

Fabric art framing offers the Picture Framer the possibility of a new and varied revenue stream.

Don't Miss Out





