

CONSERVATION CONDITION REPORT AND TREATMENT PROPOSAL

Date received: 5/2/2014

Date of report: 1/15/2015

Conservator: Sofia (Sonya) Barron

Call Number: RS 14/7/51

Barcode/Bib Record: -

Title: Papers

Collection: Special Collections

Curator/Archivist: Laura Sullivan

Author/Creator: Sloss, Margaret W. (Margaret Wragg)

Imprint/Date of creation: 1923, 1932, 1938

Format: flat paper

Materials: vellum, black printing ink, red and yellow silk ribbons

Dimensions: H 23.1 cm x W 35.3cm

CONDITION REPORT

Description

3 diplomas on vellum supports, with black printing and writing ink present. All diplomas have associated with them ISU red and yellow silk ribbons, which had been attached to the diplomas across the top left corner. The ribbons had been placed across the corner of the diploma and folded under so that the ends of the ribbons could be glued to the verso. The colors of red and yellow vary among the 3 diplomas in this group.

Condition

For all of the diplomas the following condition problems are present:

- silk ribbons are detached from the diplomas and from each other
- vellum supports are cockled
- there is yellowish discoloration at the top left corners of the diplomas, resulting from prolonged contact with the dyed silk ribbons
- the ribbons exhibit varying degrees of fading due to exposure to light

The following condition problems are specific to individual items:

1938 Diploma: brownish hardened adhesive residue (glassy-looking) and brown paper remnants at the ends of ribbons, where they had been glued to the verso of the diploma. The vellum at the top corner of the diploma is curled under and stiffened.

1932 Diploma: light adhesive residue at the ends of ribbons, brittleness of silk and significant fading.

1923 Diploma: significant brittleness, fragility and fading of silk ribbons, especially at the folds. The yellow ribbon is shredded and disintegrating.

TREATMENT PROPOSAL

The following treatment actions are proposed:

1. Stabilize the shredded yellow ribbon associated with 1923 diploma by lining or repair.
2. Attempt to remove paper remnants and adhesive residue from the ends of ribbons associated with 1938 diploma, keeping in mind that silk ribbon dyes are likely to be fugitive in water.
3. Reattach ribbons to the diplomas in the same orientation as the original attachment, using a non-aqueous adhesive method.

Estimated hours: 25

Photos on file: BT

Curatorial Approval Signature: _____

Date signed: _____

IOWA STATE UNIVERSITY

OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

Preservation Department

CONSERVATION TREATMENT REPORT

Date received: 5/2/2014

Date of report: 7/26/2016

Conservator: Sofia (Sonya) Barron

Call Number: RS 14/7/51

Barcode/Bib Record: -

Title: Papers

Collection: Special Collections

Curator/Archivist: Laura Sullivan

Author/Creator: Sloss, Margaret W. (Margaret Wragg)

Imprint/Date of creation: 1923, 1932, 1938

Format: flat paper

Materials: parchment (vellum), black ink, red and yellow silk ribbons

Dimensions: H 23.1 cm x W 35.3cm

TREATMENT REPORT

1. Both red and yellow dyes in the silk ribbons tested positive for sensitivity to water and ethanol. Heat-set tissue was selected as the method of repair for the silk.
2. Prepared Lascaux 498HV pre-coated tissue: 4 parts de-ionized water to 1 part Lascaux 498HV, brushed two coats onto 5g tengucho Japanese tissue.
3. Lined the shredded areas of silk ribbons, applying the pre-coated tissue from the reverse with the aid of a tacking iron, through a sheet of silicone release paper.
4. Using a tacking iron, attached hinges to the ends of all the silk ribbons. The hinges were adhered to the ends of the ribbons so that parts of the tissue still pre-coated with Lascaux would come in contact with the parchment support when the ribbons were reattached to the diplomas.
5. Following their original placement, the ribbons were folded over the top left corner of each diploma. The ribbons were positioned so that the ends could be attached to the verso of the diplomas.
6. Since parchment is known to deteriorate due to application of heat, the hinges on the ribbons were applied to the parchment support by lightly moistening the tissue with ethanol. The ethanol was lightly brushed onto the side of the tissue bearing the adhesive coating. Care was taken not to apply ethanol close to where the tissue hinges met the silk ribbons. The re-moistened hinges were secured with a Teflon folder and dried under blotters and weights.
7. The diplomas were re-housed in order to provide additional support during physical handling and to prevent the ribbons from snagging on the contents of the large storage folder. Each diploma was placed

into an acid-neutral folder made from translucent paper. The translucent paper folders were placed into Mylar L-sleeves.

Materials used:

Lascaux 498HV, de-ionized water. 5g tengucho, tacking iron, ethanol, translucent paper for photographic print storage (University Products), Mylar L-sleeves.

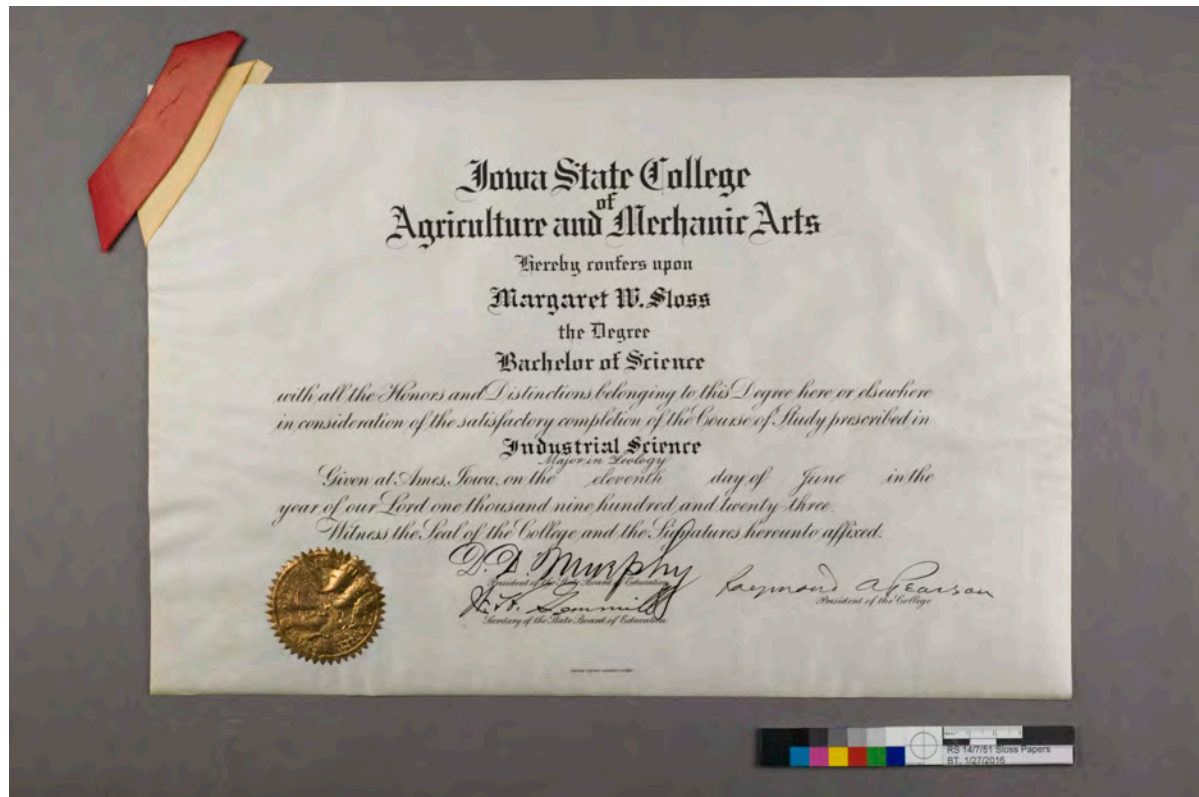
Hours spent: 10

Photos on file: BT, AT

Curatorial Approval Signature: _____

Date signed: _____

1923, Before Treatment



Recto



Verso

1923, After Treatment

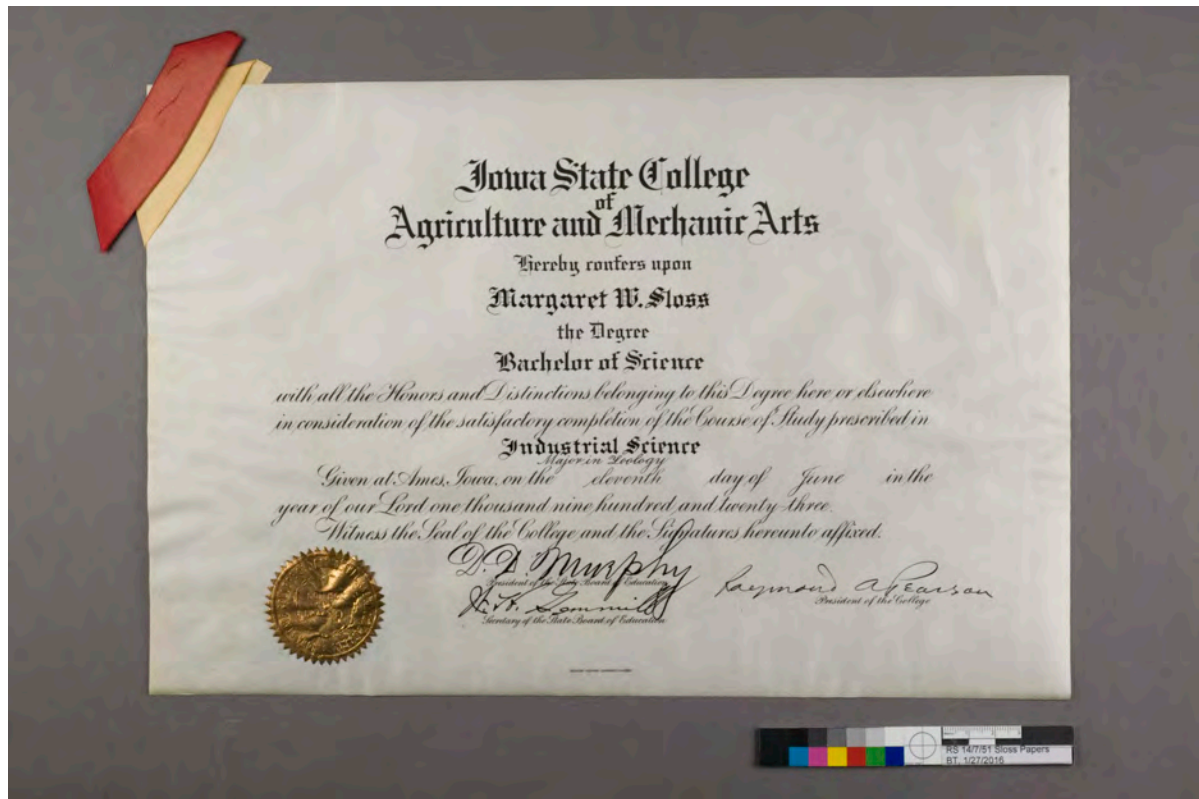


Recto



Verso

1932, Before Treatment

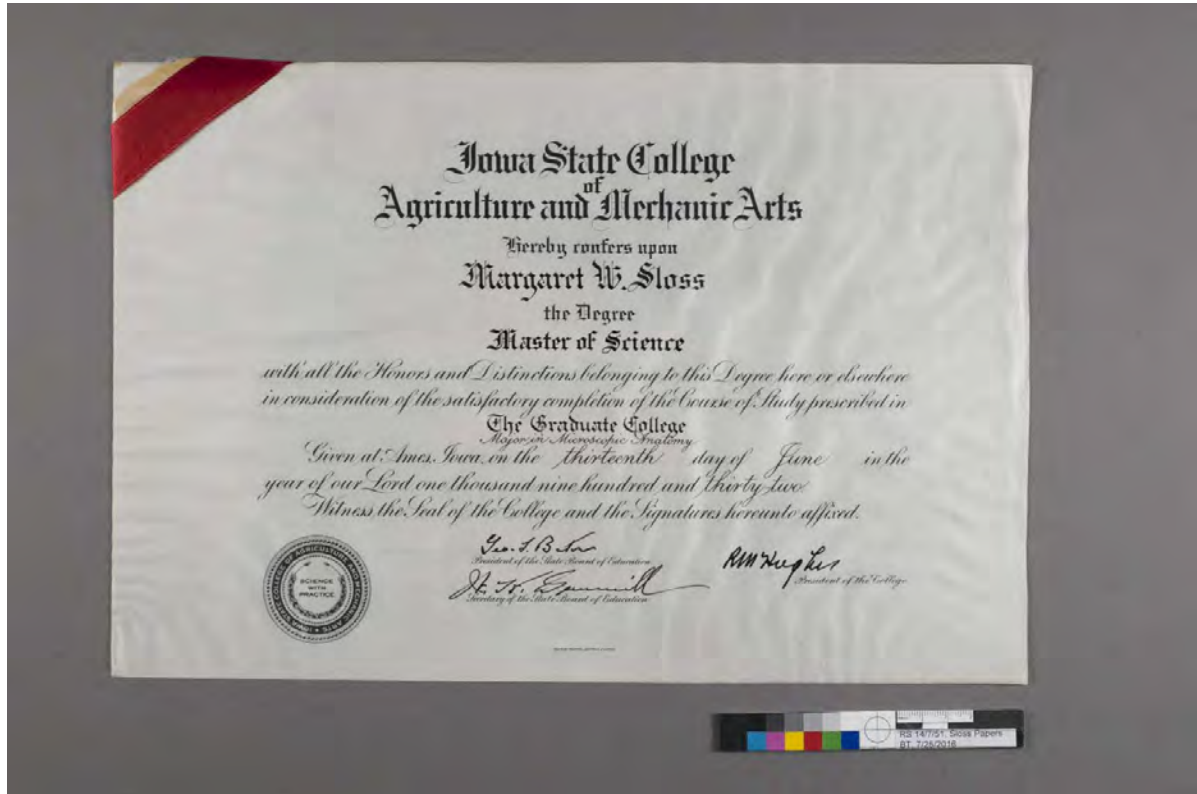


Recto

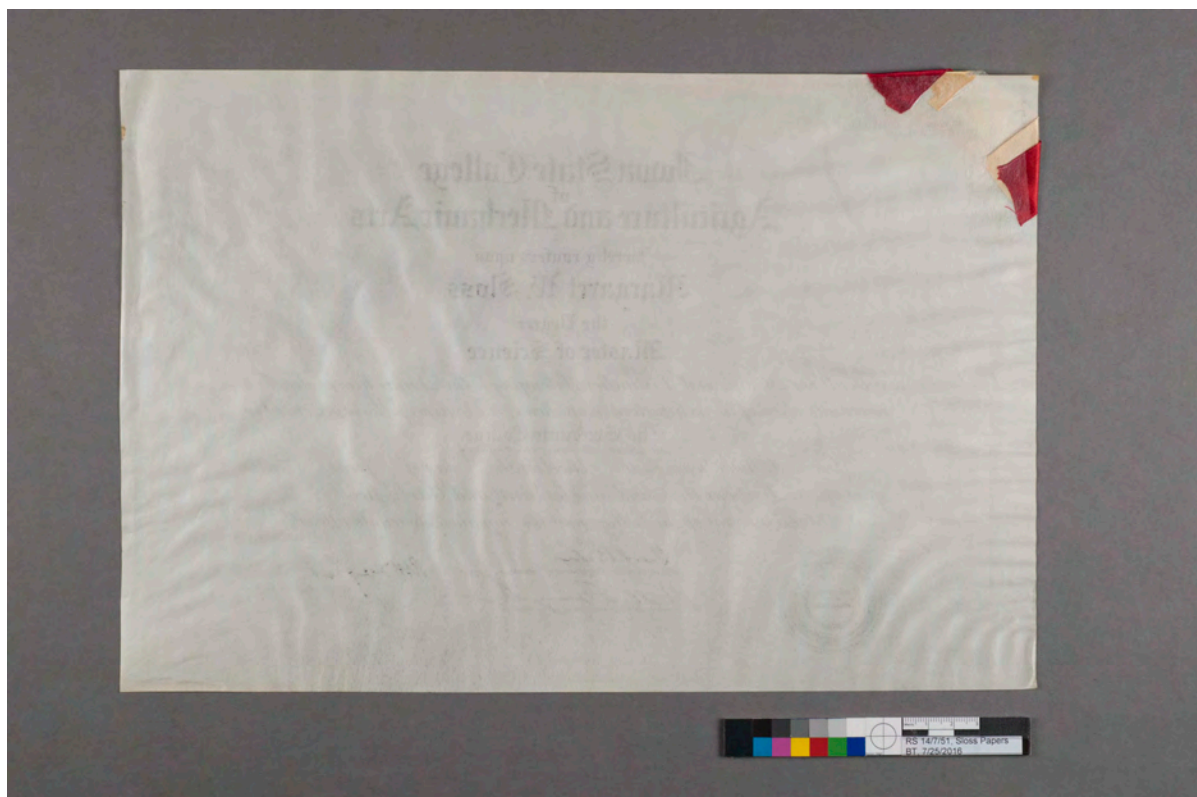


Verso

1932, After Treatment

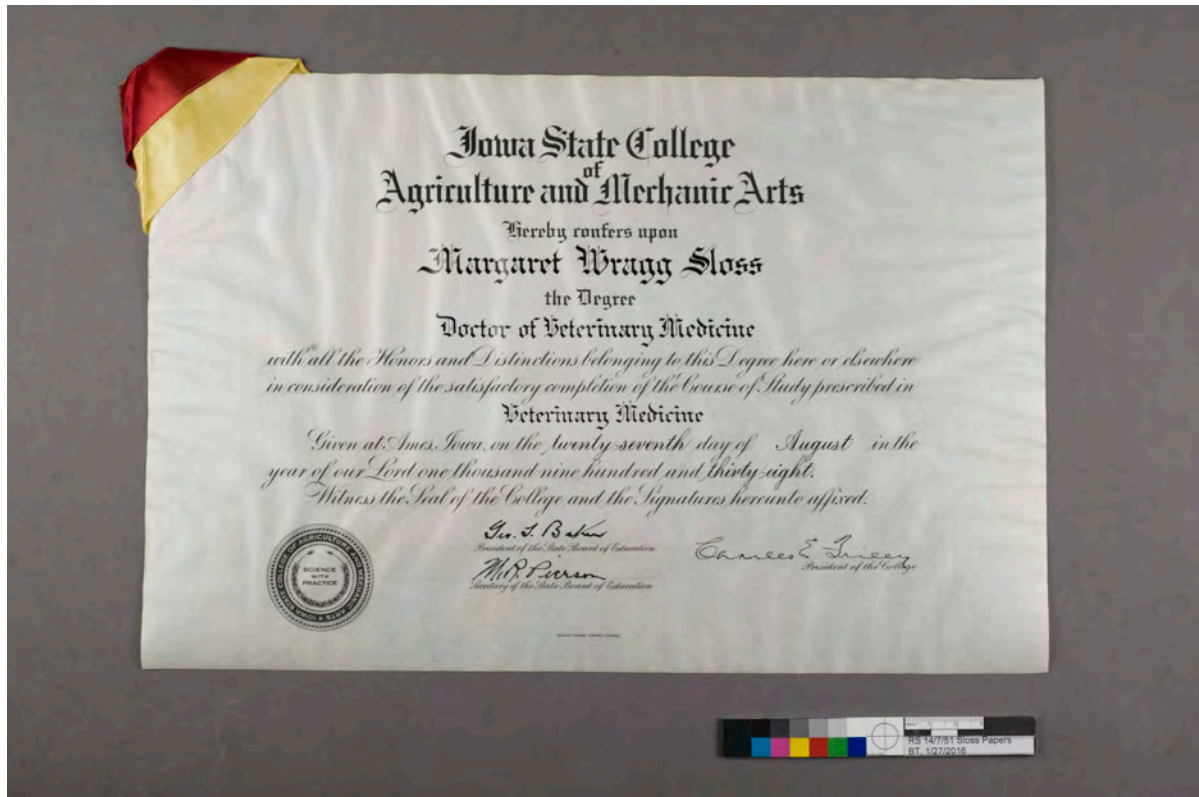


Recto



Verso

1938, Before Treatment

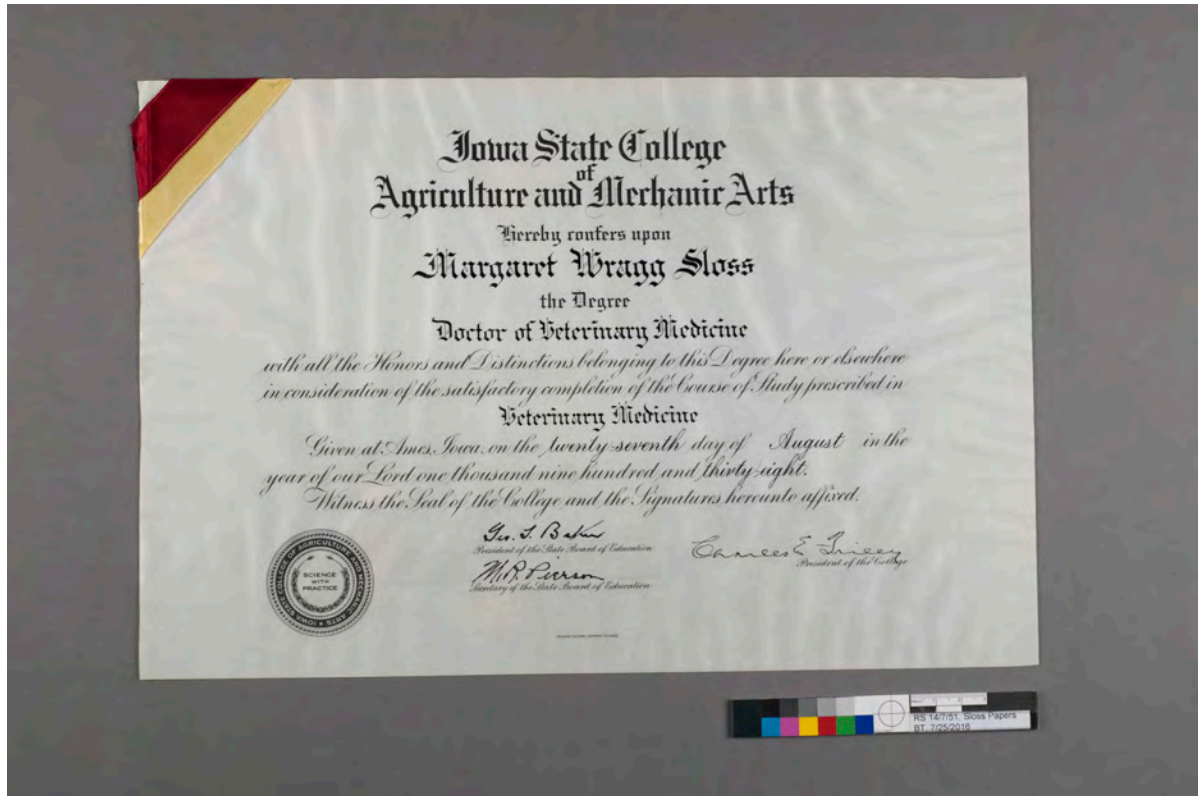


Recto



Verso

1938, After Treatment



Recto



Verso