Main conservation treatments
Pest control
Mechanical dry cleaning
Spot-test on ink(s) solubility
pH & Paper thickness measurements
Aqueous & Chemical treatments
Deacidification
Flattening
Sizing and/or Lining
Mending of tears & support fragile areas
Filling of losses
Bookbinding
Proper handling & storage of the objects
Lab equipment
Low pressure table
Lab Equipment
Tools
Japanese papers
Adhesives
Conservation principles

As a general rule all conservation materials to be used, must be in accordance with the nature of each item and nevertheless must be fully reversible.

In other words, it is imperative to be able to reverse each conservation treatment if necessary, without causing any further damage to the object.
Active involvement in all of the Hellenic Parliamentary Library Exhibitions
Continuous professional development

A very particular interest is given from all of us, to the continuous professional development and learning of the new technologies, as well as the latest updates on the conservation methods and treatments, following the international preservation ethics for museum objects and cultural properties.
Conclusions
The conservator’s responsibility is crucial
The materials must be “saved”
Originality & character must be preserved at all times
Historic alterations must be maintained as valuable elements
Any harmful damages should be removed and rightly restored
All conservation treatments must follow a notion of “limits” and be judicious in their approach. The fewer the mechanical and chemical interventions, the more subtle the result