

# Main conservation treatments

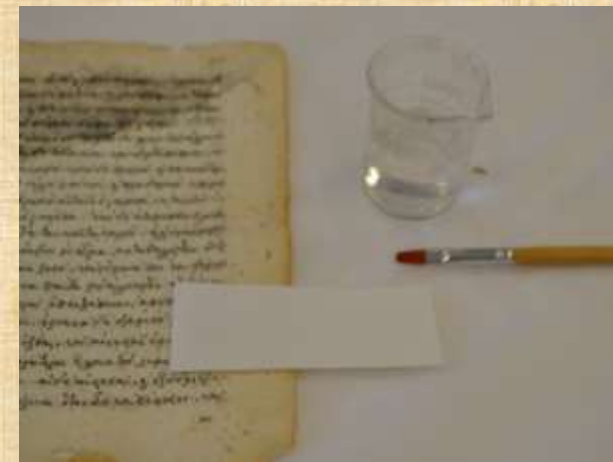
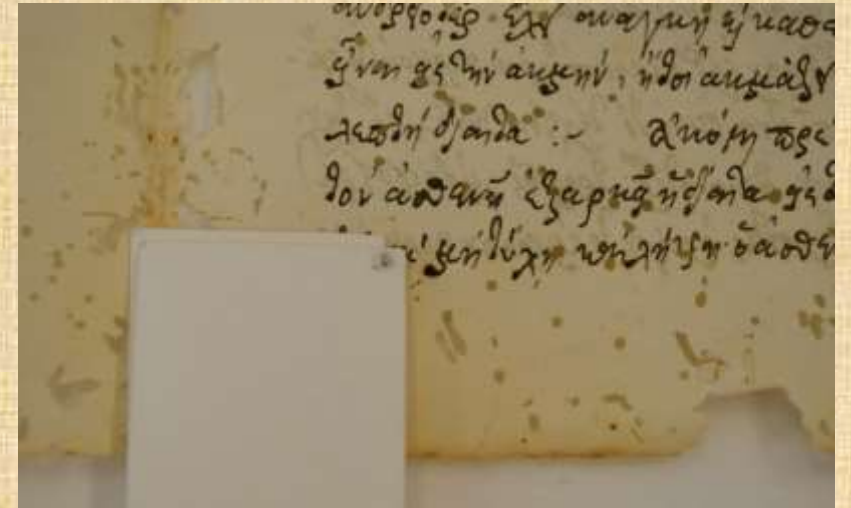
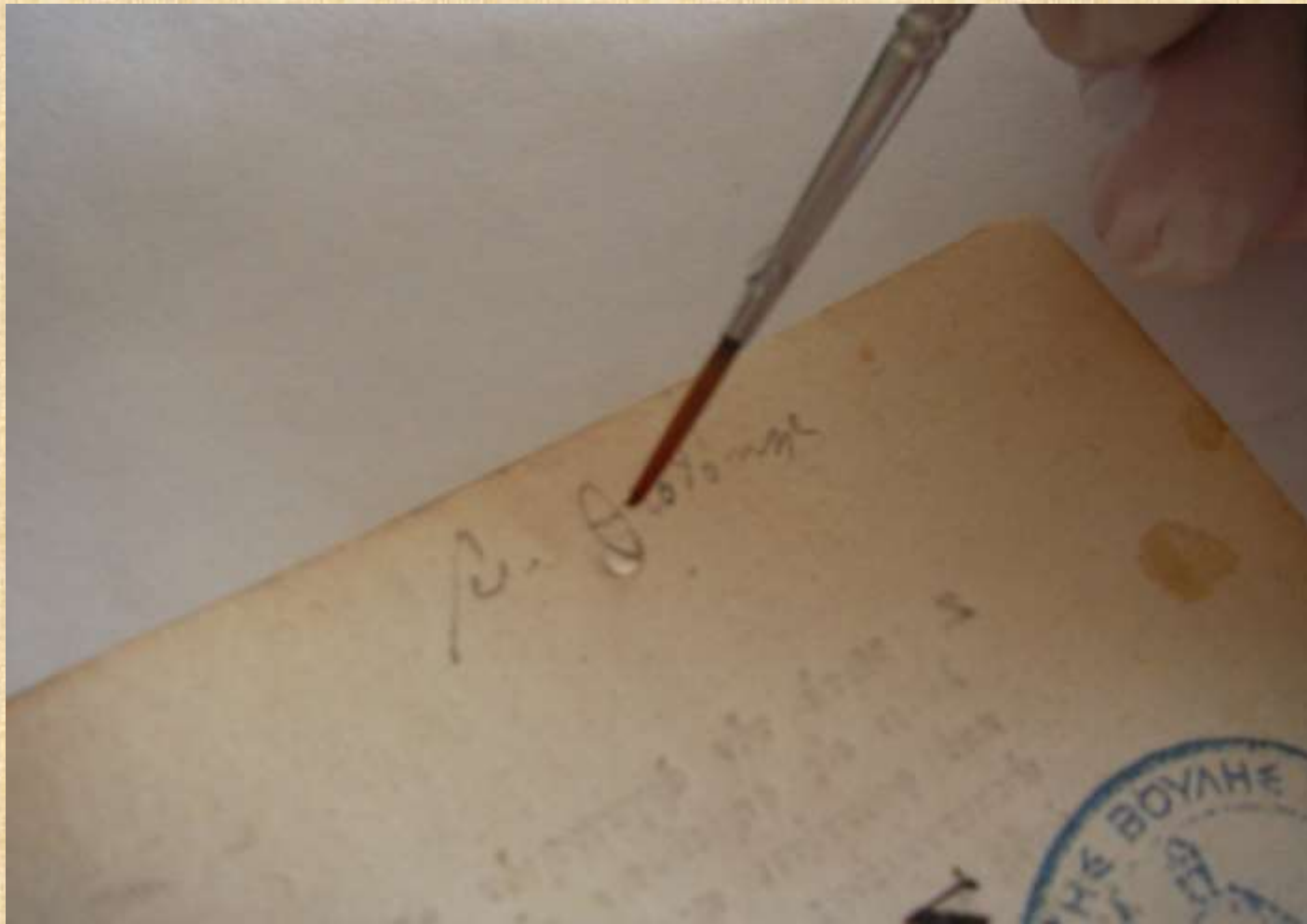
# Pest control



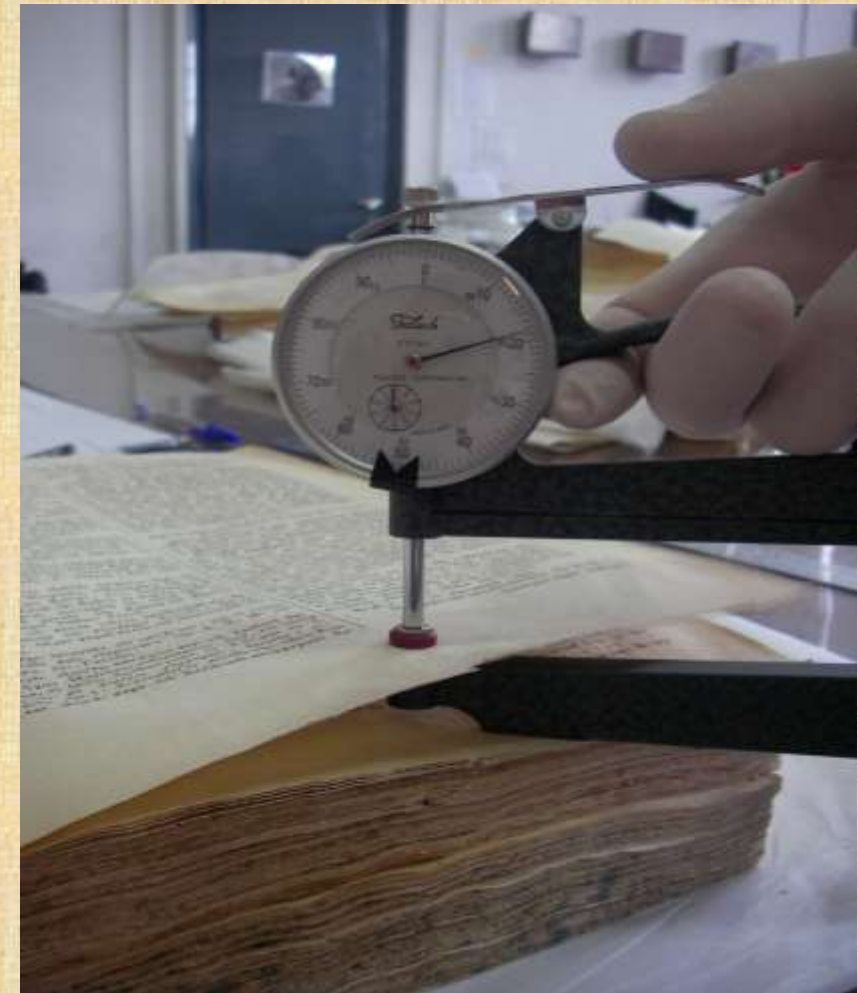
# Mechanical dry cleaning



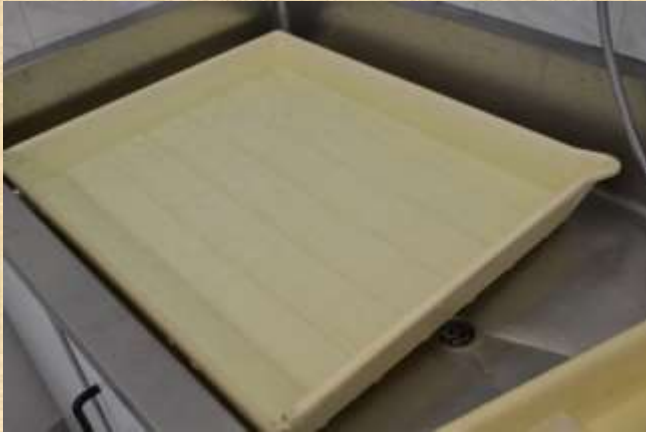
# Spot-test on ink(s) solubility



# pH & Paper thickness measurements



# Aqueous & Chemical treatments



# Deacidification



# Flattening





# Sizing and/or Lining



# Mending of tears & support fragile areas





# 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