



Experimental treatment for black dyed textiles
using Japanese traditional adhesives funori and nikawa

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The deterioration caused by the iron-gallate/tannate dye is a significant concern in textile conservation worldwide. Throughout history, textiles have been dyed black using this dye, a mixture of iron salt and tannins derived from plants. However, this blend is highly acidic, and as a result, the areas that have been dyed black may become irreparably damaged. The deterioration is caused by a catalyst, soluble iron(II) ions, which can trigger the deterioration of cellulose within a textile when the external conditions of temperature and humidity enable it. Exemplars of this deterioration can be seen in the areas of black dyed silk hair and clothes of Japanese ceremonial hina dolls and in many examples of Māori taonga made of New Zealand flax and decorated black. To hinder this issue, conservators have been trying to develop consolidation treatments that target the three main causes of deterioration: high acidity, the presence of soluble iron(II) ions, and weakened strength.

Purpose of the research

This research aims to experiment with a new potential consolidation treatment for textile deterioration caused by iron-gallate/tannate dye. For the first time, it will explore the effectiveness of Japanese conservation materials, funori (a seaweed unique to Japan's coastline) and nikawa (a classical Japanese animal glue), used for centuries in art creation, conservation, and restoration. The aim is to use these two materials to address the three main issues mentioned above with the experimental iron-tannate dyed samples, including cellulosic (cotton) and proteinaceous (silk) materials, which have been artificially deteriorated. The experiment will evaluate the effect of the consolidation treatment on 1) reducing acidity, 2) decreasing catalytic soluble iron(II) ions and, 3) reinforcement of textile fibres, 4) minimising the impact on textile colour and the handling test.

Methods

Experimental samples of iron-tannate dye were prepared for both textiles by repeatedly dyeing with tannins and iron salt, following a traditional dyeing recipe. The dyed samples were artificially deteriorated through accelerated ageing (80 °C/65 % RH) to achieve various levels of textile deterioration. The funori and nikawa consolidations were prepared by heating using traditional methods and then applied to unaged and pre-aged (1 and 3 days aged) samples as an aqueous treatment method. The pre-aged samples with consolidation were later aged for the same period (1 and 3 days) to investigate the stability of treatments. Analytical methods included: 1) the pH test for monitoring acidity, with prepared samples of an extract of 0.03 g of cotton or silk textiles and tested after 24 hours of extraction; 2) the Bathophenanthroline test, for detection of soluble iron(II) ions present in the samples; 3) tensile strength test prepared in sets of five 2x12 cm strips to test the efficacy of the treatment on the reinforcement of textile fibres; 4) colorimetry to test the impact of the treatments on a colour change; 5) handling test on the consolidation treatments' impact on the textile. To compare the effectiveness of the treatment, the consolidated samples were juxtaposed with controls, which are samples only dyed and samples with deionised water.

Results

In both cotton and silk textile samples, using funori and nikawa consolidation leads to a decrease in acidity. This tendency is evident in all samples: unaged, 1 day aged, 1 day aged before and after the treatment, 3 days aged, and 3 days aged before and after the treatment. Compared with the pH of control samples, the result demonstrates a decrease in the acidity of iron-tannate dyed samples, exhibiting deacidification after the consolidation treatment. The acidity of unaged and aged cotton textile samples was lowered after both funori and nikawa treatments, especially after the nikawa treatment. In silk textile samples, the acidity also decreased after both treatments. However, funori was more effective in the unaged samples, while the nikawa treatment was more effective in the aged samples. The Bathophenanthroline test shows that soluble iron(II) ions increased as the period of accelerated degradation increased. Compared to control samples, the funori consolidated cotton textiles samples demonstrated a decrease in the presence of soluble iron(II) ions in 1-day aged samples and samples aged for 3 days, while nikawa consolidation reduced soluble iron(II) ions in unaged and all aged cotton textile samples. In silk textile samples, unlike in cotton textile samples, the increase of the soluble iron(II) ions was not indicated in accelerated ageing periods. When testing the tensile strength of consolidated samples of cotton textile, compared to control samples, especially samples with deionised water, the increase in strength is shown in samples: unaged, 1 day aged, 1 day aged before and after the treatment and 3 days aged samples after funori and nikawa consolidation. Only nikawa consolidation reinforced

the samples aged for 3 days before and after the treatment, while control samples broke with no tensile strength detection. In silk textile samples, the tensile strength increased in unaged samples after nikawa consolidation and in the samples aged for 2 weeks before and after the treatment, with both funori and nikawa consolidation.

Colorimetry data using pre-aged samples as standards for post-aged, consolidated samples demonstrated the lowest change in colour compared to control samples in both cotton and silk textiles samples, especially the funori treatment, which showed the least effect on the colour change in cotton textile samples aged for 1 day before and after the treatment. Similarly, in samples aged for 3 days before and after the treatment, the control samples displayed the highest colour change compared to consolidated samples, with the nikawa treatment showing the least colour change. Considering silk textile samples aged 2 weeks before and after the treatment, the control samples showed the highest colour change, while the nikawa treatment showed the least. As the consolidation treatment should prevent the change in the handling of the textile, nikawa and funori consolidation treatments showed less change in the handling of the textile, particularly evident in consolidated silk textile samples.

Conclusion

Based on the experiment's results, it has been confirmed that both funori and nikawa treatments effectively address the iron-tannate deterioration in cotton and silk textiles. The treatments are proven to reduce acidity in both pre-aged and post-treatment-aged samples while also enhancing tensile strength and less change in handling tests. Additionally, the funori and nikawa consolidations possibly reduce the presence of soluble iron(II) ions. These treatments are able to preserve the textile's original colour and handling without causing any damage or alteration. Iron-gallate/tannate dye textile deterioration is a severe worldwide conservation concern, and addressing any of its main aspects, be it acidity, tensile strength, or iron(II) ions' catalytic nature, is highly valuable to textile conservators. This research demonstrated that Japanese conservation materials, funori and nikawa, effectively present themselves as promising conservation treatments for iron-tannate dye textile deterioration.





鉄媒染織品に対するフノリと膠を使用した処置方法の検討

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タンニン酸鉄や没食子酸鉄染料によって引き起こされる劣化は、世界中の染織文化財の保存修復において重大な課題となっている。鉄と植物由来のタンニンを含む染料は古くから黒色や茶色の染料として使用されてきた。この混合物は酸性であるため、染色箇所は保存中に劣化する事例が多い。この劣化は可溶性の鉄(II)イオンが原因で引き起こされることが明らかになっている。鉄触媒による劣化事例は、日本の雛人形の黒く染めた絹の髪と衣服の欠落部分、ニュージーランドの亜麻で作られ黒く装飾されたマオリのタオンガ等、セルロース系繊維とタンパク質系繊維の両方で確認されている。この問題へ対処するために、1) 酸性度の低減、2) 繊維の強化、3) 触媒可溶性鉄 (II) イオンの減少などが先行研究として検討されてきたが、未だに決定的な方策は見つかっていないのが現状である。

研究の目的

本研究は、タンニン酸鉄系染料によって引き起こされる染織品劣化に対する新しい可能性のある強化処置を検討することを目的としている。本研究にて初めて、保存、修復において何世紀にもわたって使用されてきた日本の伝統的な材料であるフノリと膠を使用して、タンニン酸鉄の劣化によって引き起こされる3つの主な問題、つまり酸性化、引張強度の低下、可溶性鉄(II)イオンの存在を評価軸として効果を検討した。試料はセルロース系(綿)とタンパク質系(絹)を用い、強制的に劣化後のタンニン酸鉄染色実験試料の色と指触の変化に対しても、上記項目に加え、評価を行った。

方法

綿布及び絹布試料は、伝統的な染色方法に従いタンニンと鉄で交互に染色し、加速劣化(80°C/65%RH)させることにより作成した。フノリと膠溶液は加熱により調製し、劣化前及び劣化後の試料を各溶液中に浸漬させた。処置後もそれぞれ、綿布試料は1日間または3日間、絹布試料は2週間または4週間さらに劣化させた。分析方法として、1) 酸性度を測定するpH測定、2) バツフェナントロリン試験による可溶性鉄(II)イオンの検出、3) 繊維の強化に対

する膠とフノリの有効性を試験するための引張強度試験、4)測色計による劣化前後の色の変化の測定、5)強化処理後の生地 of 指触変化、を用いて評価した。

結果

綿布と絹布の両試料において、フノリと膠処置を行うと対照サンプル（未劣化および脱イオン水処置した試料）との比較において、強化したタンニン酸鉄染色試料では pH の上昇し、酸性度が低下したことを示した。綿布試料の酸性度は、フノリと膠処置後、特に膠処置後に大幅に低下した。絹布試料では、処置後、特にフノリ処置後に酸性度が大幅に低下した。バソフェナントロリン試験では、加速劣化期間が長くなるほど可溶性鉄(II)イオン量が増加した。対照試料と比較すると、フノリ処置綿布試料は、可溶性鉄(II)イオンの存在量の低下を示した。膠処置によっても、綿布試料中の可溶性鉄(II)イオンが減少した。一方、絹布試料では、綿布試料とは異なり、加速劣化期間の長さによって可溶性鉄(II)の検出量は増加しない結果となった。引張強度試験では、綿布試料の場合、フノリおよび膠処置後の資料では非劣化、加速劣化試料ともに対照試料より強度の増加が示された。長期間劣化させた試料では、対照試料は破断し測定不能であった一方で、膠処置試料だけが強化された。絹布試料では、膠処置後の非劣化試料とフノリと膠処置後の劣化試料で引張強度が増加した。劣化前の試料を劣化後の処置試料の対照として使用した測色データは、対照試料と比較して処置試料の色の変化が少なく、綿布試料と絹布試料ともに明らかな色の変化が少ないことが示された。特にフノリ処置は、色の変化が最も低いという効果を示した。同様に、長期間劣化させた綿布試料では膠処置は最も低い色の変化を示した。強化処置は生地 of 指触変化は避けるべきだが、処置後も生地 of 指触変化は大きくなかった。

結論

実験結果に基づいて、フノリ処置と膠処置は、タンニン酸鉄劣化試料の強化に有効であることが確認された。劣化前および劣化後の両試料においてこの処置により、酸性度が大幅に低下すると同時に、引張強度が向上し、劣化による指触変化は小さいことが示された。さらに、フノリと膠の処置により、可溶性鉄(II)イオン量が減少した。生地にダメージや変化を与えることなく、生地本来の色や感触を維持することができる。タンニン酸染料の繊維劣化は世界的に深刻な懸念であり、酸性度、引張強度、鉄(II)イオンなど、その主要な側面に対処することは保存修復専門家にとって非常に価値がある。フノリと膠を使用した本研究は、タンニン酸鉄による劣化の多様な側面に効果的であり、この処置が有望な保存処理であることを示した。

