# Using Silk Crepeline

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# John Quincy Adams Christening Gown

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# Temporary netting protected the weak cotton during wetcleaning. Additional netting was inserted for drying

# The dress brightened noticeably and no additional damage was found.

# Problems included splits and frayed edges.

The entire skirt was lined on the inside with silk crepeline. Small hot-cut patches of polyester Stabiltex were used to create a sandwich for areas of damage.

A flannel-covered pillow was made for the dress, and two additional pillows padded out the folds. The dress was placed on a cotton-covered pad.

# Conclusions

- Silk crepeline works best on white fabrics when not being dyed
- Finishing edges can be prohibitively time consuming
- Opacity can be used for camouflage

# Conservation of a Fan

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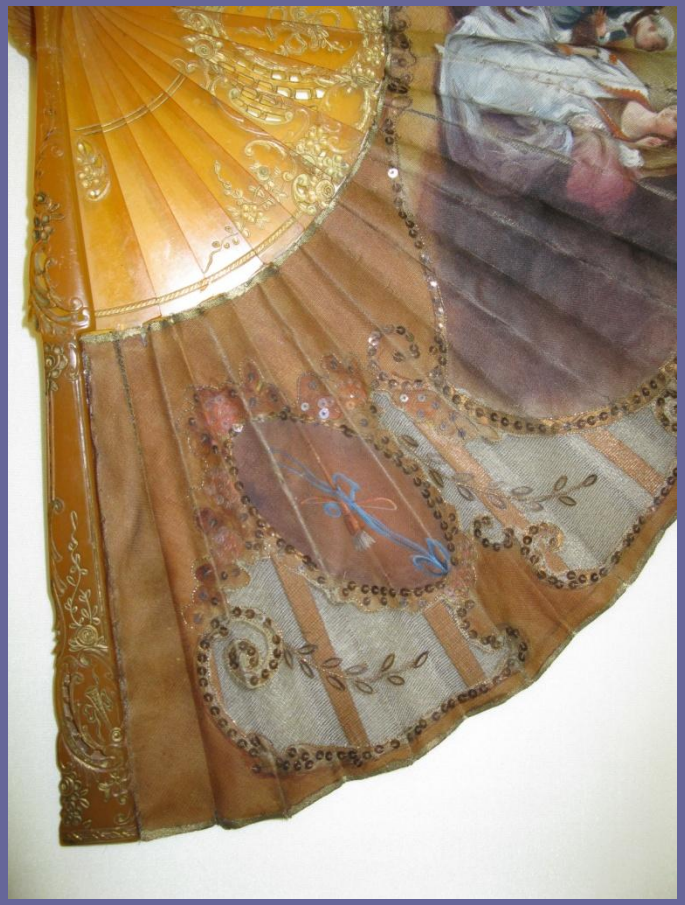
Crepeline was marked using a stencil. The edges were outlined with a combination of BEVA gel and gold pigment. The silk was cut to shape.



# Deteriorated cotton backing fabric was removed and replaced with Stabiltex that was hot cut.

# The fan was mounted in preparation for framing.

# Conclusions

- Be creative in finishing the edges
- Crepeline has beneficial “tooth”

# Historic costume collection

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# Layers of silk all were deteriorating from exposure and the weight and construction of the blouse.

The collar was detached and encapsulated in silk crepeline. Because of the stiffener, it was hard to get the crepeline properly tensioned.

# Polyester sheer was hot cut and stitched over underarm staining to make it less visible.

# Net was chosen for all other repairs because of the ease of use and invisibility.

# Conclusions

- Sometimes have every option available is necessary to come to the best solution