

紡織品的保護修復是故宮博物院文物保護修復的重要內容，此次修復展選擇的文物包含傳統服裝、室內裝飾用的掛屏、馬具、鞋靴、燈聯、宮燈及燈穗。由於不同類別的紡織品製作工藝存在差別，對應的修復工藝也是不同的、有針對性的處理方法。在修復過程中，染料的科學鑒別是這類文物保護修復研究的一個亮點。包括茜草、紅花、蘇木、黃檗、槐米、薑黃、黃櫨、五倍子等不同產地、時代的天然或者合成染料的確定，根據分析結果復原的套染工藝、為紡織品的產地、時代判斷、保護和深入研究提供重要的依據

Textile preservation and restoration is an important part of preservation and restoration of cultural relics in the Palace Museum. The restored relics selected for this exhibition include traditional clothing, hanging screens for interior ornamentation, harnesses, footwear, lantern couplets, palace lanterns and lantern tassels. Given that textiles of different types differ in workmanship, they should be restored by different techniques. Scientific identification of dyes during restoration is a highlight in the studies on the preservation and restoration of such cultural relics. The dyes used include madder, safflower, hematoxylin, phellodendron amurense, flos sophorae immaturus dye, turmeric, cotinus coggygia and gallnut. Determining where and when these dyes were produced, whether they were natural or synthetic, and how they were used in the textiles provides important clues for judging the place of origin and age of the textiles and studying how to preserve them.