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**Experimental study on evaluation of the efficiency of
metallic nanoparticles and essential oil
nanoemulsions in disinfection of microbial
deterioration of historical parchment applying on a
selected object**

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THESIS

Submitted in Partial Fulfillment of the

Requirements for the Degree of

Master of art

In

Conservation Sciences

Supervision committee

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2019

Abstract

Parchment was used as a writing material and as a support for many forms of art works from about 200 BC until late medieval times, when it was supplanted by paper.

Biodeterioration is an important factor impairing aesthetic, functional and other properties of parchment. It takes place particularly under condition of high relative humidity that enables bacteria, actinomycetes or fungi to grow. Many chemical and physical methodologies have been applied in order to protect different art forms from microbial deterioration but most of them had some disadvantages. For instance some of them are toxic and restricted in some countries; others induce change of color or reduction of tensile properties of treated objects. So we thought to utilize nanotechnology in this side as some nanomaterials proved their effect as antimicrobial agents in several fields of life such as medicine and food industry also there are some applications in the field of conservation of historical materials in consolidation, deacidification or self-cleaning. There are also limited numbers of researches about the possibility of using these nanomaterials in disinfection of biodeteriorated museum artifacts and historical objects.

In this study disc agar diffusion method and Colony forming units (CFU) were established to estimate the ability of silver and titanium dioxide nanoparticles and lemongrass and tea tree oils in their normal and nanostate to kill and inhibit the growth of four strains of microorganisms; three fungal and one bacterial isolated from historical parchment manuscript and molecularly identified and examined for their abilities to hydrolyze collagen fibers of parchment.

The promising materials were used to treat parchment samples and examined for their impact on aesthetic, physical and chemical structure of

parchment before and after aging; mechanical properties (tensile strength & percent elongation), Fourier transform infrared spectroscopy, scanning electron microscopy and change of color of treated and aged parchment were conducted to stand on the possibility of using these materials in disinfection of historical parchment manuscripts.

Keywords

Parchment

Collagen fibers

Deterioration

Degradation

Microbial

Fungi

Actinomyces

Disinfection

Nanoparticles

Nanoemulsions

Silver nanoparticles

Titanium dioxide nanoparticles

Essential oils nanoemulsions

Lemongrass

Tea tree

Tensile strength

Elongation

FTIR analysis

SEM micrographs

Color change

TEM

Zeta potential

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

I'm grateful in particular...

First of all, I am grateful to "Allah" for giving me the power and patience to finish this work in spite of all the hurdles and difficulties that I faced to complete this thesis;

I would like to express my sincere gratitude and appreciation for the support and help of my supervisors. To Prof. Dr. Gomaa Mohamed Mahmoud Abdel-Maksoud from Conservation department - Faculty of Archaeology - Cairo University; thanks a lot for continuous guidance, teaching, support and encouragement...thank you so much.

I am so thankful to Prof. Dr. Ahmed Mahmoud Youssef, Department of packing and packaging materials - National Research Center for all his effort to overcome the difficulties and finalize this work within presumed and planned timeframe to achieve such a work.

A main proportion of this work was undertaken at Microbial Chemistry Department- National Research Centre; therefore, I would like to thank Prof. Dr. Mohamed El-Sayed Abdel-Aziz, Microbial Chemistry Department, Genetic Engineering and Biotechnology Division- National Research Centre for his help, support and patience towards the completion of this work with a lot of passion.

Lastly, but certainly not least I would like to acknowledge my family for their love, understanding and support throughout my work.

And I would like to extend endless thanks to my friends for helping me get through the past few years. I am also grateful to all people helping me during the master period and which are not mentioned by name.

**Special
Dedication
for**

*I dedicate this thesis on the soul of my
dear mother.*

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