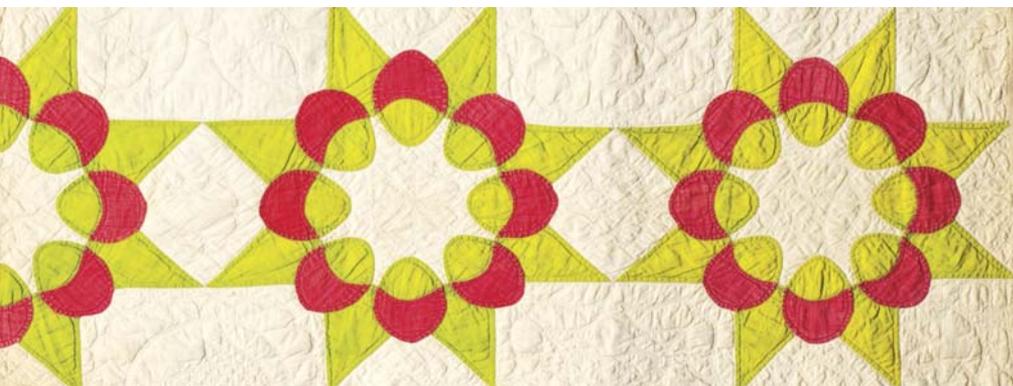
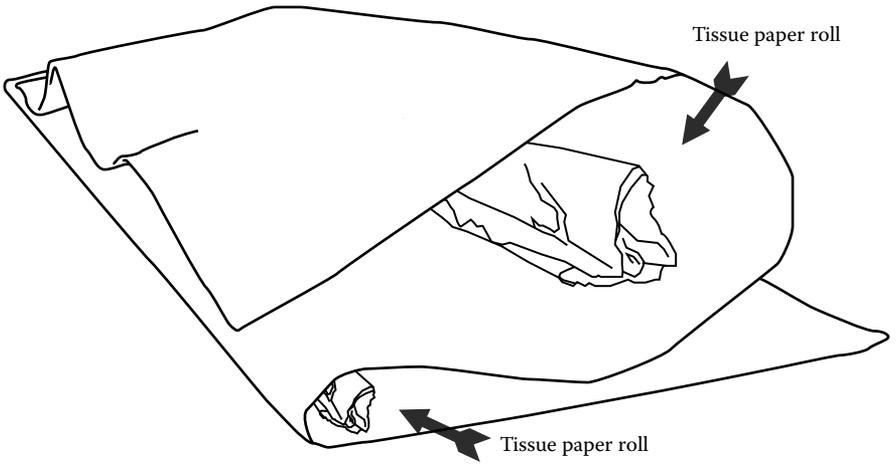


Contents

Introduction	4
Quilt Preservation, Conservation, and Restoration.....	5
Basic Quilt Care	6
Restoration/Repair	21
Displaying Quilts	22
Shipping Quilts	23
Insuring Quilts.....	25
The Importance of Quilt Appraisals.....	27
Glossary of Quilt Terms	30
Resources.....	44





Z-fold/Accordion fold



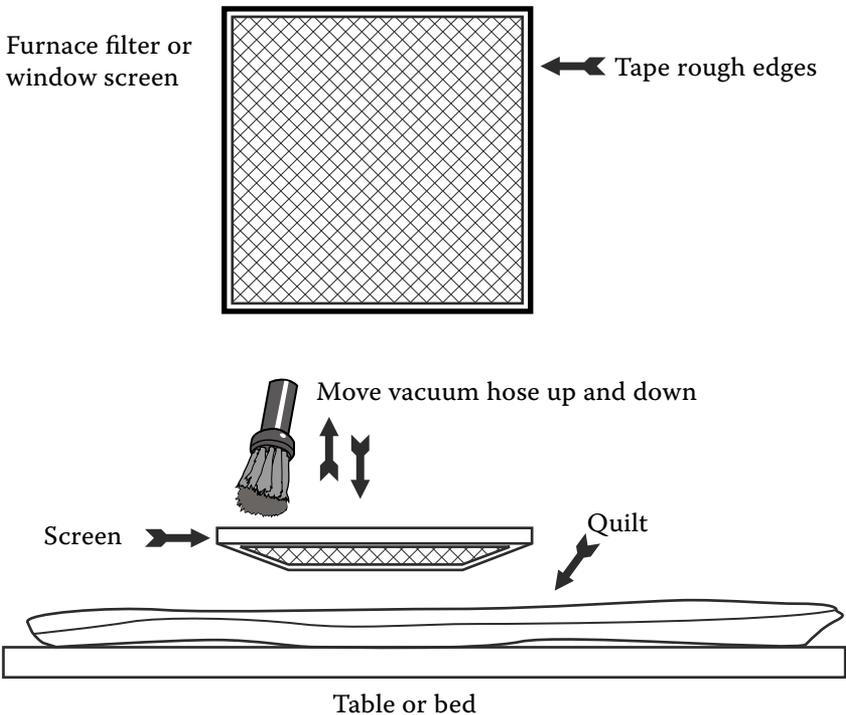
Cover quilt, detail

Vacuuming

The safest cleaning method is to vacuum the quilt. Dirt, dust, dead insects, or insect eggs all cause damage and can be removed by vacuuming.

Place a screen between the quilt and the vacuum's round dust attachment. Use a low suction setting and slow or up-and-down strokes to prevent harmful pulling.

Bind the edges of abrasive screens with cotton or masking tape to prevent sharp edges from damaging the quilt. If you clean the screen following each use, it can be used repeatedly.



Although vacuuming will not remove certain types of stains, it may be all that is necessary to adequately clean the quilt.

Basic Quilt Care

New Quilts

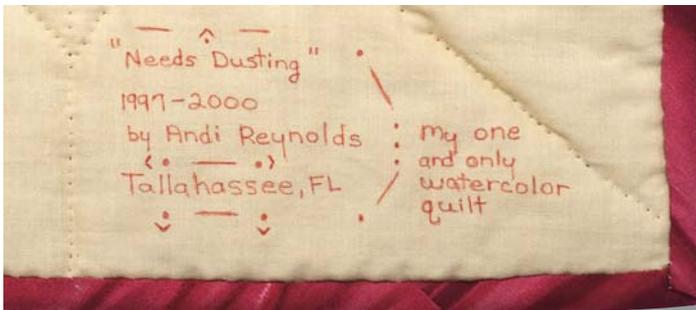
Many experts recommend treating the components of a new quilt the way the finished quilt will be handled, i.e., prewashing and drying fabrics and washing and drying the quilt when it is finished. Whether you take these steps or not, protect newly made quilts by displaying and storing them as described on pages 6-13, respectively.

Avoid washing quilts when vacuuming, airing, or spot cleaning would suffice.

Restrict activities and exposure to products that would stress the quilt.

Repair an unstitched seam or other minor damage as soon as it happens to prevent further deterioration.

Keep accurate records of your quilts. Label quilts with the date the quilt was made, the name and location of the quiltmaker, the quilt's name, and any other information particular to the quilt.



All quilts should be appraised and insured. This may simply involve noting the quilt's appraised value on your homeowner's insurance policy. Check with your insurance agent for policy requirements. See page 27 to locate a certified quilt appraiser. See page 25 for detailed insurance information.

The Importance of Quilt Appraisals

This must be done by an AQS-certified quilt appraiser. If the insured quilt is lost or damaged, the owner should receive enough money to purchase or remake a similar item of like and kind. The insurance industry refers to the amount of compensation as “actual cash value,” since the textile is one of a kind and cannot be duplicated.

An AQS-certified appraiser will determine value based on factual data and other relevant criteria such as a physical examination of the quilt.

Keep your quilt’s appraisal stored with your other important legal and financial documents, i.e., in a place such that if the quilt is lost, the appraisal is safe. You may be asked to provide a copy of the appraisal when exhibiting your quilt.

Becoming Certified as a Quilt Appraiser

- The American Quilter’s Society provides a number of learning opportunities in appraisal-related lectures and classes during their annual shows. Would-be appraisers can learn what AQS expects in terms of becoming certified.
- Study publications on quilt and fabric dating, quilt pattern recognition, historical trends, and state quilt documentation projects. Perform appraisals; no candidate will be tested or certified without appraisal experience.
- Avail yourself of the ever-updated information on quilts and quilt history from the Alliance for American Quilts, the Quilt Index, and the International Quilt Study Center, as well as museums devoted to quilts or with significant quilt collections.

Attend quilt and gallery shows, museum exhibits, and antique quilt shows.

Talk to dealers who buy and sell quilts in your area.

Ask to observe or assist a certified quilt appraiser.

If you are an appraiser of quilted textiles and wish certification by the American Quilter’s Society, request an application form (available at www.americanquilter.com). Complete and return the form by June 1 of any

Collection

a group of related items.

Combed cotton

fibers that have been treated with a process that removes shorter fibers and impurities from carded cotton for fine, tightly woven cloth.

Comforter/comfort

a textile of three layers tied together rather than quilted. [See image on page 22.]

Commemorative

made to preserve the memory of; to call to remembrance a person, place, or event, often depicted on the work.

Conservation

preserving from any further deterioration; protecting from loss or from being used up or wasted.

Contemporary

belonging to or living in the same period; having to do with the present time.

Copper plate printing

employing engraved metal plates to apply color to a cloth; introduced in the second half of the 18th century.

Cording

stitched parallel lines which have been padded.

Corduroy

a pile cloth made of cotton or blend with plain or twill weave; the filling threads usually form vertical ribs; without ribs, ribless corduroy.

Cotton

a natural cellulose fiber; the soft, white fibers in a fluffy mass surrounding the seeds of the plant of the mallow family; widely used in making threads and fabric; also used as batting.

Couching

an embroidery technique in which one element (i.e., wicking) is laid over the cloth and then stitched to it by another, usually finer element (i.e., thread).

Coverlet

a bed covering that may or may not be quilted but has no batting.

Crazy Quilt

style popular late 19th century (Victorian Era); irregular patchwork embellished with embroidery beads, etc.

Crepe

a silk, cotton, rayon, or woolen cloth with a dull, crinkled surface.