

## **Abstract:**

Paper Manuscript studied in this research that is under trusteeship Isfahan Decorative Arts Museum, has been writing to Nastaliq calligraphy by Mahmoud Eben Abelqasem Khansari in 1322 AH and it is connected to fabric support. Length of manuscript is 648/5Centimeter and its width 21/71Centimeter, furthermore paper section of manuscript is formed from 19 pieces of paper and be included 9 pieces of fabric, that one piece of fabric has been located on the first section of manuscript and the other parts of fabric have been located in behind of manuscript. In the present research, are discussed about studies of technology with the aim of identification of structure of paper and fabric in this manuscript. This Studies is done on the Seven pieces of paper(pieces of the first, fourth, seventh, tenth, thirteenth, sixteenth and nineteenth) and has been under study structure of pieces of fabric support (pieces of first, third, fifth, seventh in behind of manuscript and piece of fabric that is on the part of the inscription), and results show that paper of manuscript has mix of Bassett fibers, Wood and European fibers, furthermore the fabric is woven of Cotton fibers. It also sizing of fabric support is kind of starch and in paper of manuscript is used of Carbohydrate as sizing. Identification of Calcium Carbonate as a filler of paper, using of plant glue in connection of paper and fabric, and also identification colors of Carbon Black, Cinnabar, Prussian Blue, Malachite Green, Acker Yellow, using of Brass Alloy and also identification of Yellow color of plant in manuscript, is other results that in this research and in order to study fibers of fabric was used of burning test and observation by optical microscope and adaptation to Atlas for fibers identification, and identification of fibers in paper is done to microscopic observation and also to using of color stains. Identification of sizing in and also identification of glue between of paper and fabric is done by Molisch, Lugol and FTIR Spectroscopy test. For identification of filler material of paper is used of mix of wet chemistry and Absorption Atomic Spectrophotometer; and for identification of colors tests of wet chemistry and depending on case Absorption Atomic Spectrophotometer. Identification of Varnish and also Best of black color is done by FTIR Spectroscopy, also pathology studies in this manuscript refers to Deficiency, Acidic Creation, Friability of paper and colors, Incorporation additional, Perforation, Biological damage(Fungus), Vandalism, Diffusion of Ink, Change color and Dust as damages of in this manuscript. This results is used by of eye opticals in Nature light and Digital loop; furthermore for identification of Fungus is used of Mushroom cultivation test based on principles that provided from ISIRI, number of 3194 and 9899. In this fundamental-applied research, that is known as case study research, according to study similar cases and also results of tests that is done on this manuscript, is provided ways of conservation and restoration for store and ways to show it.

## **Keywords:**

Mahmoud Eben Abelqasem Khansari, Mirza Mahmoud, Paper Manuscript, Calligraphy Inscription, Isfahan Decorative Arts Museum

