

11/ What are the general methods of conservation?

12/ Why is temperature and humidity control important in a gallery?

13/ What temperatures do most galleries regulate?

14/ What is R.H.?

15/ What is a Hygrometer?

16/ What happens when the R.H. is high?

17/ What happens when the R.H. is low?

18/ What happens to metal surface when the R.H. is high?

19/ How is the R.H. levels controlled?

20/ What R.H. does organic materials need to be stored at?

Relative humidity.

Cause the growth of mould, bacteria, and fungi on organic materials.

The materials of the artwork might be damaged due to these uncontrol causes. Such as growth of fungi, material melts, etc.

A scientific instrument used to measure the humidity of the air, which is the amount of water vapor present.

Around 19 degrees Celsius.

By mechanical such as humidifiers, dehumidifiers and sophisticated air conditioning. Even Enclosing artworks in display cases.

Cause the organic materials to dry out and become brittle. Even the constant changes from high to low RH can cause swelling and shrinking in organic objects.

Generally between 40%-50%.

1. Controlling the environment surrounding the work. This means controlling the effects of humidity, light, air pollution and insect infestation.
2. Controlling of the storage, handling and presentation of artworks to prevent physical damage or destruction.
3. Restorative work to slow or reverse the effects of damage or deterioration.

Corrosion. Like black tarnish on silver, green patina on bronze, red rust on iron.

