

21/ What R.H does inorganic materials need to be stored at?

22/ What type of works are susceptible to light damage?

23/ What type of light sources are available?

24/ Should direct sunlight fall on artworks?

25/ How are light levels measured?

26/ What LUX is needed for artworks made from paper?

27/ What sensitive organic materials need to be at least 150 Lux?

28/ What is the recommended level for works made from inorganic materials? (give an example)

29/ What are the recommended activities to reduce light damage?

30/ What kind of pollutants damage artworks?

1. Point the light source at a white wall and to use the reflected light for illuminating artworks.

2. Pointing the light source between artwork and not at them.

3. Rotating the display of light sensitive objects as often as possible to reduce exposure to continuous lighting.

4. Reducing the duration of exposure by turning off lights when works not being viewed.

Below 35%.

Should not be lit with more than 50 LUX when being exhibited and complete darkness in storage.

They are measured in LUX by Luxmeters.

Pollutants such as sulphur dioxide and nitrogen oxides when combined with water vapour create acid which attack organic materials or inorganic materials as stone or marble.

All organic and inorganic materials work.

Especially works on paper.

Never.

Painting and wood carving.

Natural and artificial.

Stone, ceramic and glass is 300 lux.

