

NCMA Conservation Lab in 360

Access these hotspots from the main menu (listed in clockwise order):

- Pigment Analysis:** X-ray fluorescence spectrometry (XRF) is used in art conservation to identify pigments or materials used in works of art.
- Cleaning:** Cleaning paintings involves removing accumulated grime, discolored varnish, and old restoration from a painting.
- Ultraviolet Radiation:** Ultraviolet light can help see more than what the human eye can see and reveal earlier repairs of a work of art.
- Materials:** Isotopic analysis through mass spectrometry helps identify the atomic structure of chemical elements present in an object and gives information about the age and origin of these materials.
- Reconstruction:** Reconstruction is the process of restoring broken or detached pieces of a work of art.
- Inpainting:** Inpainting is the process of applying paint to areas where paint has been lost to restore the visual unity of the work.
- Fume extractor/exhaust hose (text only):** These pipes silently remove chemical fumes from the room's atmosphere.
- Fume Hood:** an enclosure where solvents and other chemicals that are used by conservators can be stored and mixed.
- Fabric (text only):** Fabrics are used to line paintings that need more support.
- Consolidation:** Consolidation is the process of reattaching paint to a surface.
- Photo Studio**
 - X-ray equipment: X-ray technology is used to look underneath the top layer of a painting to understand artistic process and the condition of a work.
 - Infrared equipment: Infrared technology helps us see sketches underneath a painting.
- Spray Booth (text only):** A structure used as a space to paint so that limited paint particles and fumes can enter the rest of the room.