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.