

6.3 PARTHENON DIONYSOS



Cast before conservation – front



Cast after conservation - front



Cast before conservation - back



Cast after conservation - back

6.3.1 DESCRIPTION OF THE OBJECT

TITLE: Parthenon Dionysos, copy of the sculptures from Pediment in Temple of Athena – Parthenon in Acropolis in Athens, Greece, between 443 and 438 B.C.

NUMBER(S): 036, P003 (067)

TYPE OF OBJECT: Plaster cast with a metal/wooden structure inside.

MAKER: Unknown

SIGNATURE/INSCRIPTION: None

DATE: 1837

OWNER/LOCATION: Edinburgh College of Art, Lauriston Place, Edinburgh, EH3 9DF.

DIMENSIONS/WEIGHT (APPROX): H: 1420mm W: 1660mm D: 900mm

Weight (approx):

6.3.2 BRIEF CONDITION REPORT BEFORE CONSERVATION

STRUCTURAL STABILITY: Structural problems to the legs; visible fixings and significant movement.

SURFACE DUST AND DIRT: Severe, 100% coverage.

VISIBLE PAINT LAYERS/UNSIGHTLY MARKINGS: Layer of cream-umber on the surface of the cast; uneven darker over-paint to previous repairs, some paint splashes, pencil graffiti and drip marks; chewing gum and scratches on base of the sculpture; surface worn and possibly stained due to a previous cleaning regime.

CHIPS AND LOSS: Significant loss to underside of dexter leg, and at end of sinister leg with exposed raw plaster inside; chips and loss around joints in legs; large chips to the base of the cast and drapery.

ABRASIONS: several abrasions (around 5%) mostly on base and drapery.

PREVIOUS REPAIRS: From college archives we know that casts have been previously treated many times but unfortunately the documentation is not very detailed, so we don't know what treatment exactly they have received. There is evidence of previous work to the area of the joint between the legs. Following the cleaning of the surface, old over-paint in these areas became visible. The metal fixings in the sinister leg are possibly not original. Large areas of old repairs and over-paint can be seen on the base of the cast. Dirty drip marks on the inside of the legs suggest that the cast has been previously cleaned with some liquid substance.

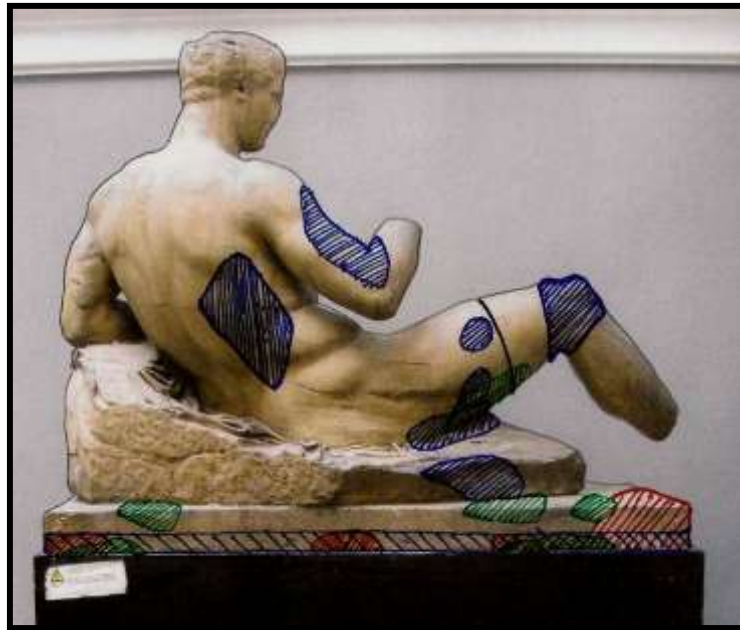


Old fixings and dark over-paint



Dirty drip marks within joints of the legs





Paint splashes
Chips abrasions, missing surfaces
Areas of previous repairs

6.3.3 ORIGINAL MATERIALS AND TECHNIQUES

The object is a plaster cast with a metal reinforcing structure inside. The surface of the sculpture is cream-yellow. To find out the stratigraphy, and to identify the materials of the polychromed layer, samples of the plaster with paint from Cast of Parthenon Reclining Goddesses were taken and sent to the University of Northumbria for analysis. The photograph of a cross-section of the sample shows several layers of white paint and a layer of varnish between them.

6.3.4 TREATMENT REPORT

- Prior to any conservation treatment, the cast was photographed. This photographic documentation was continued throughout all conservation processes.
- Initially, the cast was dry cleaned with soft brushes and Wishab Sponges with a rubber-nozzled vacuum to pick up the loose dust and dirt.
- Following a variety of wet cleaning spot tests, the surface of the panel was cleaned with 2-5% Vulpex liquid soap in de-ionised water, using cotton wool swabs.



Cast during wet cleaning

- All areas of raw plaster were given an application of 10% Paraloid B72 in acetone to provide an isolating layer between the original plaster and the repairs.
- In order to repair and structurally stabilise the legs the old fills and fixings had to be removed and the legs were detached from the cast. The internal structure and dowel of the sinister leg were significantly damaged with cracks and areas of loss.

After the cleaning of the raw plaster parts with Anjusil, the metal dowels were treated with 5% Tannic Acid so as to stabilise the corrosion, and covered with a protective layer of 20% Paraloid B72 in acetone. The detached sections were re-adhered with HMG adhesive and the open cracks were injected with 20% Paraloid B72 in acetone. The cracks and areas of loss were then filled and rebuilt with an inert filler to provide extra strength.



Details of the sinister leg during removal from the cast

- To secure the damaged end of the sinister leg, a cast of the broken area was taken and a 'cap-like' end was created. This was secured in place with HMG adhesive and the cracks were filled with 12% Paraloid B72 in acetone mixed with white micro-balloons.



Detail of the leg repairs

- Areas of loss and chips were filled with white micro-balloons mixed with 12% Paraloid B72 in acetone. Larger areas of loss around the joints of the legs were filled with an inert filler to provide extra strength.



Details of fill repairs

- The cracked base of the cast was repaired with ‘dog cramp’ stainless steel dowels, secured in place with polyester resin. Any cracks and holes were filled with 12% Paraloid B72 in acetone mixed with white micro-balloons.



Detail of the base during repair

- All the fills were toned out with acrylics, mixed with matting agent, to match the surrounding patina.

- Finally, the entire cast was given an application of micro-crystalline wax so as to protect the surface.
- The plinths for the casts were conserved by a separate contractor. In order to do so the cast had to be lifted off the old plinth and, following works on the new plinth, the cast was relocated. The handling of the cast involved manoeuvring an A-frame aluminium gantry with block and tackle into position over the sculpture, and locating slings securely to the cast with Plastazote softening to protect the plaster. This ensured the sculpture was safely supported during its removal and installation onto the new plinth. In order to minimise the potential for future damage, caused by vibrations during the moving of the cast around the college, a softening layer of Plastazote was placed between the new plinth and base of the cast.

6.3.5 MAINTENANCE PROGRAMME

CLEANING

The cleaning programme would involve the trained operatives, wearing the appropriate PPE, (nitrile gloves must be worn to protect the plaster as well as the operative) removing the loose dust using soft brushes and a vacuum cleaner with a rubber nozzle that would have muslin attached to its end. The muslin prevents any potential damage to the plaster from being lost in the vacuum cleaner. Any fragments that are dislodged, and their locations on the cast, should be documented and wrapped carefully in acid free tissue prior to being stored in a safe location. A trained conservator should be contacted immediately in order to repair the damage.

NB At no time should cleaning products or any liquid (including water) be used.

HANDLING AND CARE RECOMMENDATIONS

Certain measures should be taken prior to and during the moving of these pieces:

1. It is recommended that all technicians and at least one member of the Curatorial/Archives Dept. should complete a course in sculpture handling. Any moving of sculpture should involve the attendance of at least one person who has attended such a course. The National Galleries of Scotland can supply the name of a recommended course.
2. A manual on the handling of sculpture should be made available to staff and students. ('The Care and Handling of Art Objects' by Shelley is recommended.)
3. Before handling an object it should be examined closely and any old repairs and structural weaknesses noted. Do not test or probe areas that appear weak.

Never grasp projecting elements (arms, etc.) of the object as they will not support the weight.

4. Gloves should always be worn when handling or touching objects as acids and salts from perspiration can damage many materials especially plaster.
5. Report any damage to the object immediately and collect all fragments before leaving the area.
6. The object should be well protected with padding in the form of foam, Plastazote and bubble-wrap especially any fragile or projecting areas that are likely to catch on doorways etc.
7. Avoid haste and confusion while handling as this can result in injury to the handlers or damage to the object. The route to be taken, door sizes and the space for the object at the receiving end should be assessed before a move begins. Two people, at least, should be present throughout the move, one of them to open doors, steady the object where necessary and watch parts of it that the carrier cannot see.