

Care and treatment of loaned artworks

Environmental conditions

All works of art require particular conditions for display, and the Tate collection includes many objects

Ultra violet light: UV radiation is a damaging and unnecessary component of daylight and of light from fluorescent and other discharge lamps. Filters should be used to effectively eliminate UV radiation i.e.: the component of radiation of wavelength shorter than 400 nm (i.e. ultraviolet radiation) must be less than 35 microwatts per lumen of total visible radiation.

Climate

Tate endorses the Guiding Principles and Green Guidelines of the International Bizot Group.

Temperature control: a stable temperature within the range of 16-25 degrees Celsius

Relative humidity: Relative humidity: the range of 40-60 per cent, 50 per cent +/-10 with a maximum cumulative fluctuation of 10 per cent in any 24-hour period

Atmospheric pollution: works of art should not be exposed to concentrations of sulphur dioxide in excess of ten micrograms per cubic metre, of nitrogen oxides in excess of ten micrograms per cubic metre, or ozone in excess of two micrograms per cubic metre. In areas of heavy pollution,

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Works of art may not be subjected to any form of scientific examination, neither may any