

JUNE 13, 2012

CARE OF PLASTICS CARE OF PLASTICS

Odile Madden Research Scientist Head of Modern Materials Research

Smithsonian Museum Conservation Institute

Christine Frohnert Conservator of Contemporary Art, Modern Materials and Media



PLASTICS DEFINED





- PLASTICS DEFINED
- HOW WE IDENTIFY AND CHARACTERIZE THEM



- PLASTICS DEFINED
- HOW WE IDENTIFY AND CHARACTERIZE THEM
- SIGNS OF DETERIORATION



- PLASTICS DEFINED
- HOW WE IDENTIFY AND CHARACTERIZE THEM
- SIGNS OF DETERIORATION
- CAUSES OF DETERIORATION



- PLASTICS DEFINED
- HOW WE IDENTIFY AND CHARACTERIZE THEM
- SIGNS OF DETERIORATION
- CAUSES OF DETERIORATION
- RECOMMENDATIONS

...for Monitoring, Storage, Exhibit, Cleaning, Repair, Etc.





Polymer composites

Polymer(s)

Plasticizers

Colorants

Opacifiers

Fillers or bulking agents

Fire retardants

UV stabilizers

Working property modifiers

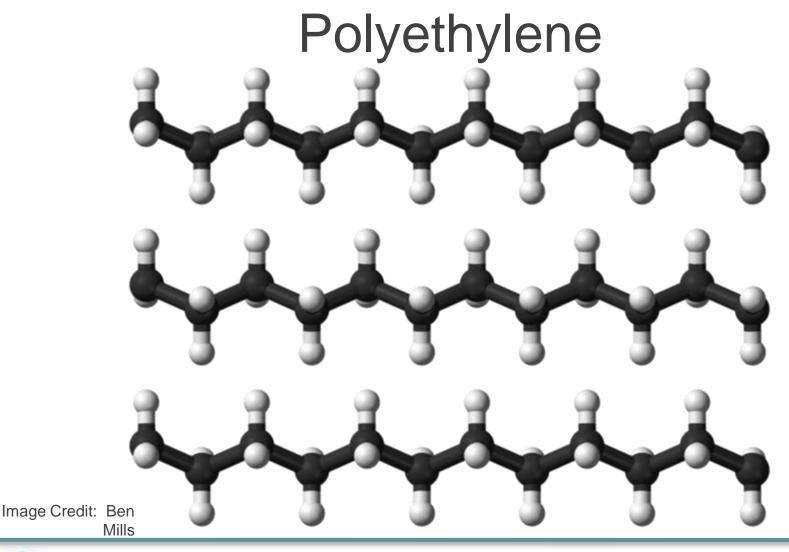
Performance modifiers





- Common name for polymer composite materials
- Fundamental component is a polymer long chain molecule, usually with carbon backbone.
- Material properties of polymer depend on the atoms present and their arrangement.
- Polymers often not useful on their own.
- Smaller molecules added to change properties of final "plastic" material.





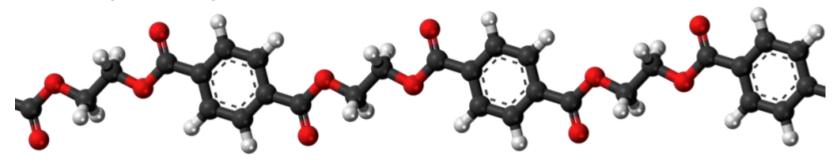


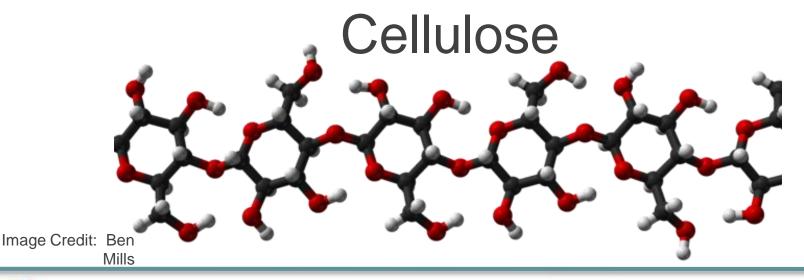


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Polyethylene terephthalate (PET)









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Identification and Characterization

- Scientific analytical instrumentation
 - Non-destructive/non-sampling: Raman, FTIR, XRF spectroscopies
 - Requires sample be removed: GC-MS



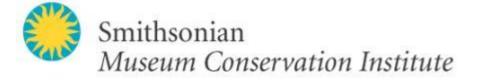






Identification and Characterization

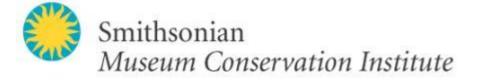
- Scientific analytical instrumentation
 - Non-destructive/non-sampling: Raman, FTIR, XRF spectroscopies
 - Requires sample be removed: GC-MS
- Visual cues
 - Resin codes on underside
 - Look
- Smell (of artifact or by melt/burn tests)
- Density
- Solubility



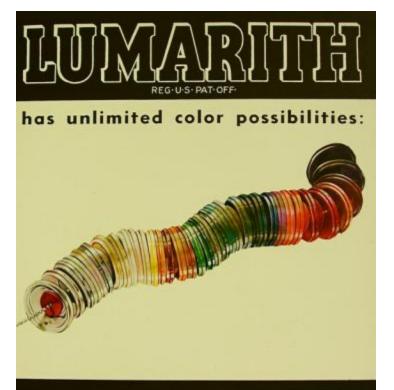


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LUMARITH's colors impart life, tone, vividness to objects. LUMARITH's unlimited color effects are used by manufacturers to enhance the beauty, attractiveness and the sales appeal of their products.

LUMARITH's color possibilities can serve you too as the Key to product improvement — and more sales.

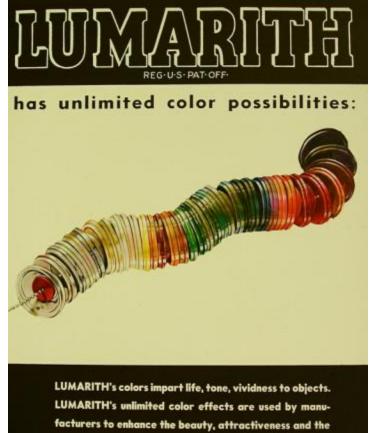


Salesman's kit of "Lumarith" brand cellulose acetate coupons (National Museum of American History)





P-5964-A



sales appeal of their products.

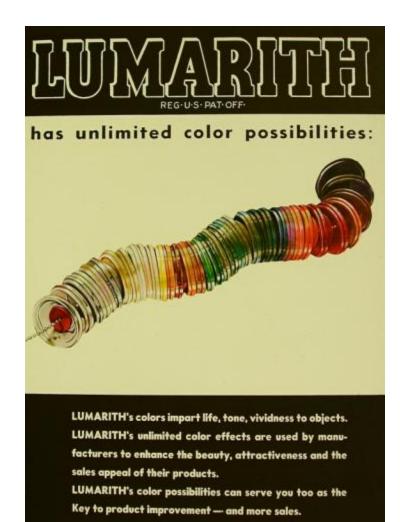
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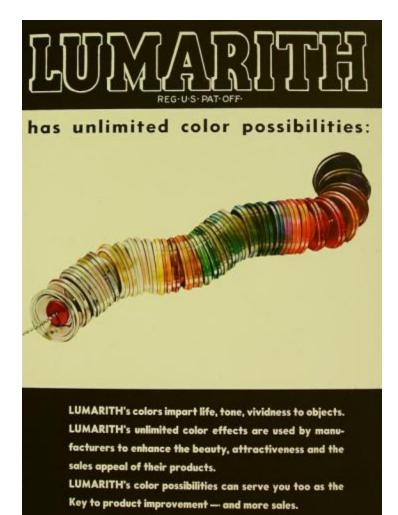


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Colorants





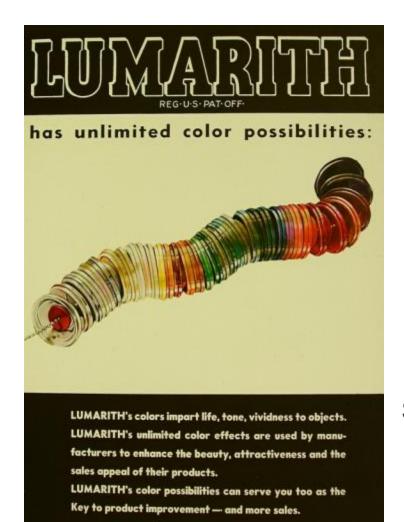
Salesman's kit of "Lumarith" brand cellulose acetate coupons (National Museum of American History)





Colorants

Opacifiers

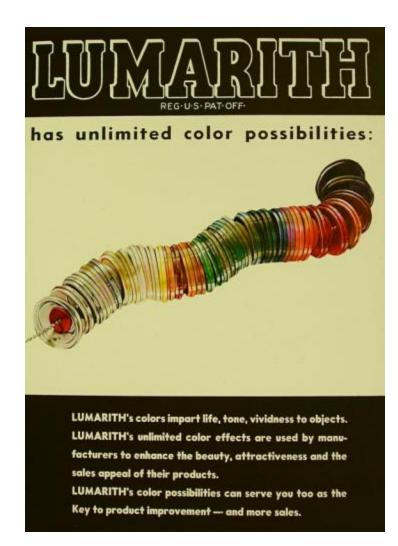




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Causes of Deterioration

EXTERNAL TO ARTIFACT

- Mechanical damage
- Temperature
- Humidity
- Light
- Pollutants
- Biological organisms



Causes of Deterioration

EXTERNAL TO ARTIFACT

- Mechanical damage
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INTERNAL TO ARTIFACT

- Chemical instability
- Incompatibility of components
- Contaminants (from manufacturing prod
- Defects and Internal stresses





Signs of Deterioration

- Visible
- Smell
- Weight
- Mechanical changes
- Unseen chemical

changes













Visible Sign: Discoloration



Plastic "Duck" spray bottles

- Originally each was single yellow color.
- Today differential discoloration visible
- Light exposure suspected culprit

About 10 years old

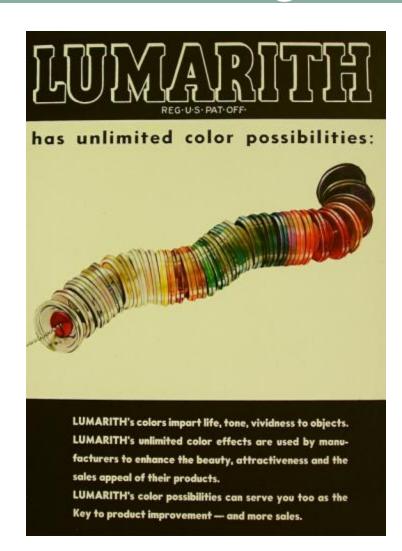


Spray bottles courtesy of Joan Brochard





Visible Signs of Deterioration





Salesman's kit of "Lumarith" brand cellulose acetate coupons (National Museum of American History)





Visible Signs of Deterioration



46 Good Condition



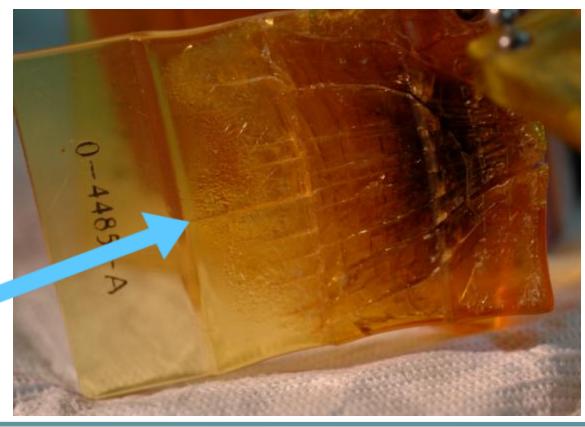
3 Severely Deteriorated



Visible Signs: Exudation



Liquid plasticizer (diethyl phthalate) exudes from cellulose acetate



Visible Signs: Shrinkage



Loss of diethyl phthalate, TPP, and acetic acid causes shrinkage

- Distortion
- Formation of waist
- Cracking



Visible Signs: Distortion



Distorted sample from The Resin Kit™





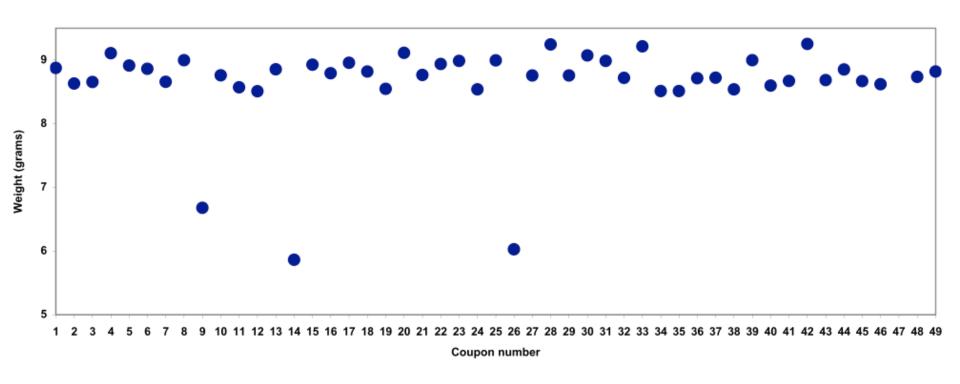
Smell as Indicator of Deterioration



- Emitted by artifacts
- Smelly plastic and rubber may indicate loss of volatile acids, plasticizers, or other substances.
- Examples:
 - Acids may smell like vinegar or vomit
 - Camphor may indicate cellulose nitrate



Weight Loss: Lumarith Coupons

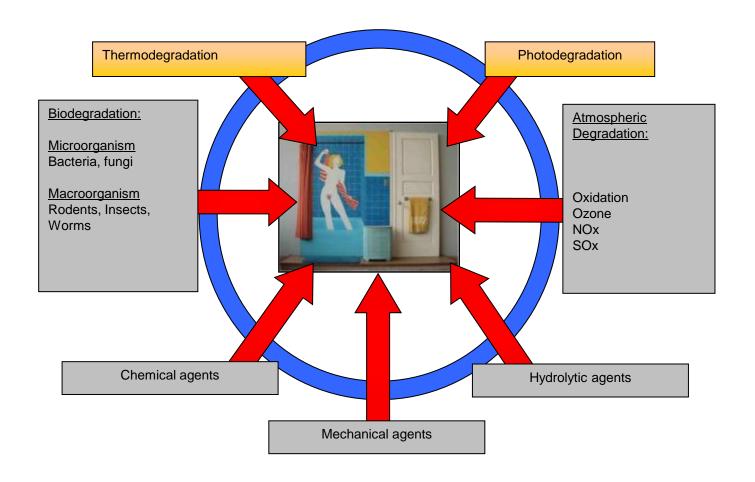


3 deteriorated coupons have lost 20-30% of their weight!!!





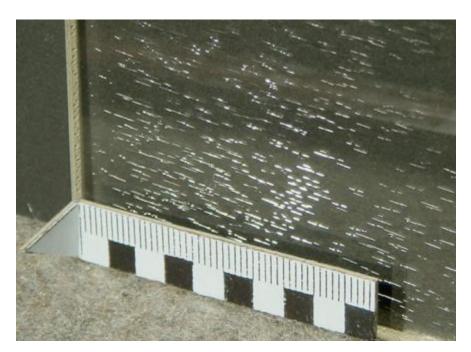
Influencing Factors of Degradation

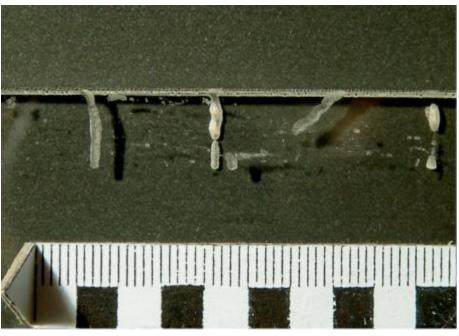






Crazing and Insects







Diacticizar

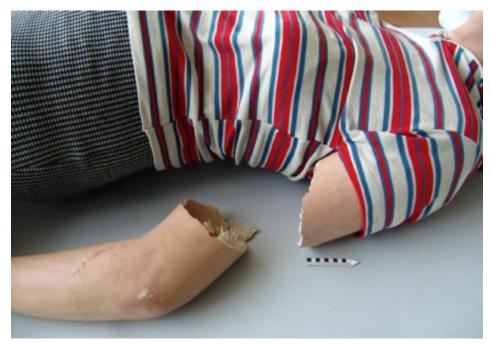






Mechanical Damage







Degradation of PUR







Monitoring

- Objects specification and determination of the scope of examination
- Pilot survey/ monitoring to identify the variety of the objects and to quantify the project
- Analysis of the results of the pilot survey and modification of the data sheet
- Survey/ monitoring: collecting data
- Analyzing data
- Presentation of the results





Questions

- In which condition are the artworks made of synthetic-organic polymers in your collection?
- What is the kind and extent of the damages?
- Is there any danger caused by storage criteria and immediate environs?
- Are there any particular works that need to be separated from others and stored in isolation (e.g. degraded CN, CA, PVC or PUR?
- Are there any further preventive steps necessary, e.g. storage in closed containers, involving indicators and/ or oxygen absorbers?
- Are there any objects which can not exhibited anymore, due to material degradation and contraposition to artistic intent?
- How can changes in condition be examined and monitored in a long term view?



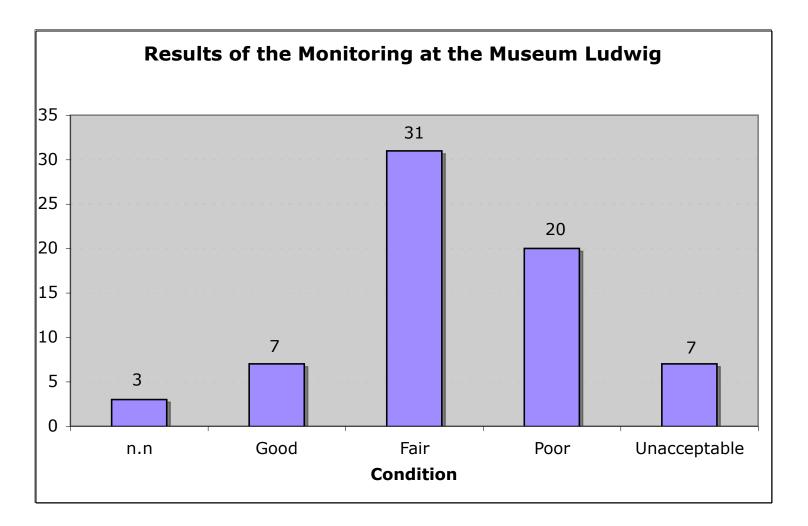


Museum Ludwi



Identifikation Kunstwerk:		Künstler:			Titel:			
Datierung:		Maß in cm(HxBxT):				Inv. Nr:		
Fechnik/Anzahl SOPs:								
Ahnliche Objekte:		Rest. Dok: ☐ nein ☐ ja ⇒			Erster Eindruck: 🛘 e 🚨 u / 🖺 1 🗖 2 🗒 3 🗒 4			
Aufteilung des Objekts in :	Kunststoff 1:		Kunststoff 2:		Kunststoff 3:			Kunststoff 4:
Objektelement/teil:								
Materialbeschreibung:								
Herstellungsland/Hersteller:	□n.n		□n.n		□n.n			□n.n
Handelsname:	□n.n		□n.n		□n.n			□n.n
Stempel/Markierung:	□ nein □ ja ⇒		□ nein □ ja ⇒		□ nein □ ja ⇒			□ nein □ ja ⇒
Analyse:	□ nein □ ja ⇒		□ nein □ ja ⇒		□ nein □ ja ⇒			□ nein □ ja ⇒
Standort:								
Lagerung:								
Schadenskriterium:								
Materialübergreifende Reakt.:	□ nein □ ja ⇒		□ nein □ ja ⇒		□ nein □ ja ⇒			□ nein □ ja ⇒
Geruch:	□n.n.□N □S □St □ Ph □Sü. □ P □ C □ G □ a				□n.n.□N □S □St □ Ph □Sü. □ P □ C □ G □ a			□n.n.□N □S □St □ Ph □Sü. □ P □ C □ G □a
Aktiver Zerfall:	□n.n □1 □ 2 □ 3 □ 4		□n.n □1 □ 2 □ 3 □ 4		□n.n □1 □ 2 □ 3 □ 4			□n.n □1 □ 2 □ 3 □ 4
Volumenveränderung:	□n.n □1 □2 □3 □4		□n.n □1 □ 2 □ 3 □ 4		□n.n □1 □ 2 □ 3 □ 4		□4	□n.n □1 □ 2 □ 3 □ 4
Formveränderung:	□n.n □1 □ 2 □ 3 □ 4		□n.n □1 □ 2 □ 3 □ 4		□n.n	□n.n □1 □ 2 □ 3 □ 4		□n.n □1 □ 2 □ 3 □ 4
Verspröden:	□n.n □1 □ 2 □ 3 □ 4		□n.n □1 □2 □3 □4		□n.n □1 □ 2 □ 3 □ 4		□4	□n.n □1 □ 2 □ 3 □ 4
Mirobieller Befall:	□n.n □1 □2 □3 □4		□n.n □1 □2 □3 □4		□n.n □1 □ 2 □ 3 □ 4		□4	□n.n □1 □2 □3 □4
Makrobieller Befall:	□n.n □1 □ 2 □ 3 □ 4		□n.n □1 □2 □3 □4		□n.n □1 □ 2 □ 3 □ 4		□4	□n.n □1 □2 □3 □4
Oberflächenstaub:	□n.n □1 □ 2 □ 3 □ 4		□n.n □1 □2 □3 □4		□n.n □1 □ 2 □ 3 □ 4		□4	□n.n □1 □ 2 □ 3 □ 4
Oberflächenschmutz:	□n.n □1 □ 2 □ 3 □ 4		□n.n □1 □ 2 □ 3 □ 4		□n.n □1 □ 2 □ 3 □ 4		□4	□n.n □1 □ 2 □ 3 □ 4
Loser Oberflächenbelag:	□n.n □1 □2 □3 □4		□n.n □1 □ 2 □ 3 □ 4		□n.n □1 □ 2 □ 3 □ 4		□4	□n.n □1 □ 2 □ 3 □ 4
Flüssiger Oberflächenbelag*	□n.n □1 □2 □3 □4		□n.n □1 □2 □3 □4		□n.n □1 □ 2 □ 3 □ 4		□4	□n.n □1 □ 2 □ 3 □ 4
Grenzflächenveränderung:	□n.n □1 □ 2 □ 3 □ 4		□n.n □1 □ 2 □ 3 □ 4		□n.n □1 □ 2 □ 3 □ 4		□4	□n.n □1 □ 2 □ 3 □ 4
Korrosion* (in %):	□ n.n □1 □ 2 □ 3 □ 4		□n.n □1 □ 2 □ 3 □ 4		□ n.n □1 □ 2 □ 3 □ 4		□4	□n.n □1 □ 2 □ 3 □ 4
Vergilbung/Verfärbung:	□n.n □1 □ 2 □ 3 □ 4		□n.n □1 □ 2 □ 3 □ 4		□n.n □1 □ 2 □ 3 □ 4		□4	□n.n □1 □ 2 □ 3 □ 4
Flecken (in %):	□n.n □1 □ 2 □ 3 □ 4		□n.n □1 □2 □3 □4		□n.n □1 □ 2 □ 3 □ 4		□4	□n.n □1 □ 2 □ 3 □ 4
Blasenbildung:	□n.n □1 □ 2 □ 3 □ 4		□ n.n □1 □ 2 □ 3 □ 4		□n.n □1 □ 2 □ 3 □ 4		□4	□n.n □1 □ 2 □ 3 □ 4
Delamination (in %):	□n.n □1 □2 □3 □4		□n.n □1 □2 □3 □4		□ n.n □1 □ 2 □ 3 □ 4		□4	□n.n □1 □ 2 □ 3 □ 4
Abrieb (in %):	□n.n □1 □ 2 □ 3 □ 4		□n.n □1 □2 □3 □4		□ n.n □1 □ 2 □ 3 □ 4		□4	□n.n □1 □ 2 □ 3 □ 4
Crazing/Haarrisse* (in %):	□n.n □1 □ 2 □ 3 □ 4		□ n.n □1 □ 2 □ 3 □ 4		□ n.n □1 □ 2 □ 3 □ 4		□4	□n.n □1 □ 2 □ 3 □ 4
Kratzer (in %):	□n.n □1 □ 2 □ 3 □ 4		□ n.n □1 □ 2 □ 3 □ 4		□ n.n □1 □ 2 □ 3 □ 4		□4	□ n.n □1 □ 2 □ 3 □ 4
Riss/Einriss (in %):	□ n.n □1 □2 □3 □4		□n.n □1 □ 2 □ 3 □ 4		□ n.n □1 □ 2 □ 3 □ 4			□n.n □1 □ 2 □ 3 □ 4
Ausbruch/Abriss (in %):	□ n.n □1 □ 2 □ 3 □ 4		□n.n □1 □ 2 □ 3 □ 4		□ n.n □1 □ 2 □ 3 □ 4			□ n.n □1 □ 2 □ 3 □ 4
Bruch/Zerriss (⇒ Definitionen):	□n.n □1 □2 □3 □4		□ n.n □1 □ 2 □ 3 □ 4		□n.n □1 □ 2 □ 3 □ 4			□ n.n □1 □ 2 □ 3 □ 4
Einschlüsse (⇒ Definitionen):	□n.n □1 □ 2 □ 3 □ 4		□n.n □1 □ 2 □ 3 □ 4		□ n.n □1 □2 □3 □4		□ 4	□ n.n □1 □ 2 □ 3 □ 4
Alte Restaurierungen*:	□ nein □ ja ⇒		□ nein □ ja ⇒		□ nein □ ja ⇒			□ nein □ ja ⇒
Vandalismus:	□ nein □ ja ⇒		□ nein □ ja ⇒		□ nein □ ja ⇒			□ nein □ ja ⇒
Zustand Kunststoff* (⇒ Def.):	□n.n □1 □ 2 □ 3 □ 4		n.n 01 02 03 04		□ n.n □1 □ 2 □ 3 □ 4		4	□n.n □1 □ 2 □ 3 □ 4
Gesamtzustand Kunstwerk ∑:								
		BIL/Zufriedenstellend		□ 3 INSTABIL/Schlecht		ht	☐ 4 INAKZEPTABEL	
-		chäden, aber stabil, kein		Instabiler Zustand, kaum transport-		aktive Degradation, starker		
		chädlingsbefall. Keine		und/oder ausstellungsfähig.		Geruch, Zerfall, aktiver		
		gen Maßnahmen		Maßnahmen empfehlenswert bis		Schädlingsbefall, Gefahr der		
		ch. Regelmäßige		notwendig oder regelmäßige		-	Kontamination anderer Objekte.	
Kontrolle				Kontrolle in kurzen Abständen! Name des Untersuchenden:		Maßnahmen dringend erforderlich		
Datum des Monitorings:				Name des Uni	tersuch	enden:		

Museum Ludwig: Results

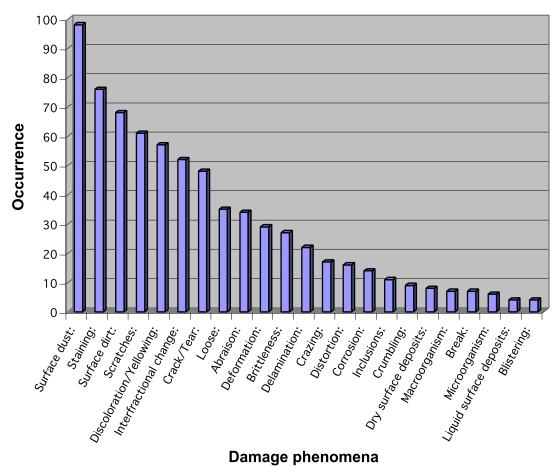






Museum Ludwig: Results

Results of the Monitoring:
Diagram showing the occurrence of damage phenomena found in the examined plastic-artworks at the Museum Ludwig







Advantages of Monitoring

- Not time consuming
- Thorough knowledge of the collection condition that can be translated in preventive conservation and treatments
- Education of the eye: observation of the phenomena of degradation of various plastics components in works of art
- Tool of collection management
- Budget planning





Outlook







JUNE 13, 2012

The End

