# Getty













## TECHNICIAN TRAINING FOR THE CONSERVATION OF MOSAICS

PART 1
THE CONSERVATION OF IN SITU MOSAICS

# Creating graphic and photographic bases for graphic documentation

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## Graphic documentation for conservation

Graphic documentation enables the accurate mapping of different types of deterioration phenomena of a mosaic and makes it possible to rapidly assess their extent and to pinpoint the location of previous and current interventions.

Creating a base is the first step in graphic documentation.

There are two types of bases:

Base drawing
Base photograph

#### TYPE OF BASE

#### METHODS TO PRODUCE A BASE

#### Base drawing

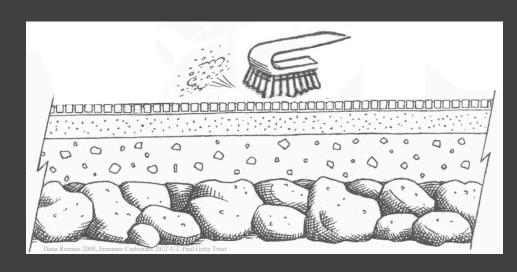
Set up a regular grid of strings over the mosaic and draw the mosaic directly to scale, using graph paper, based on measurements of the mosaic taken using the grid.

Draw the mosaic decoration by transfering to scale, on a sheet of millimeter graph paper, the geometric structure originally created in constructing the mosaic, and complete the decorative motifs by hand within the design structure (only in the case of geometric types of decoration).

Photograph the mosaic in a single frame or by sectors and draw the mosaic on a transparent sheet overlaid on the single photograph or on the photomontage.

Obtain a copy of a drawing of the mosaic taken from a book or an archive.

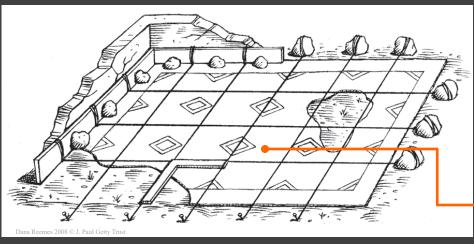
Measured drawing using a grid





Remove dirt and sand from the mosaic surface with a soft brush, if it is possible to do so without damaging it.





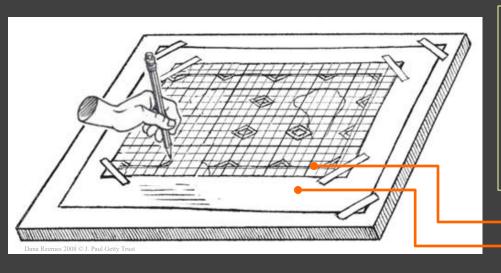
Set up a grid over the mosaic by stretching strings across it at regular intervals to create squares.

Squares of 50 cms



Place adhesive labels on the mosaic surface where the strings intersect to mark the same points on the base drawing.





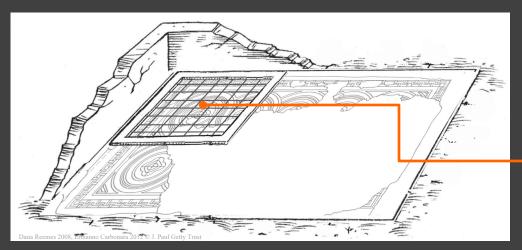
Draw with a pencil on the tracing paper the outline of the mosaic and its simplified design, by taking measurements of the mosaic and transferring them to scale on the tracing paper, using the graph paper grid.

Also mark the grid intersection points.

Millimeter graph paper Tracing paper above





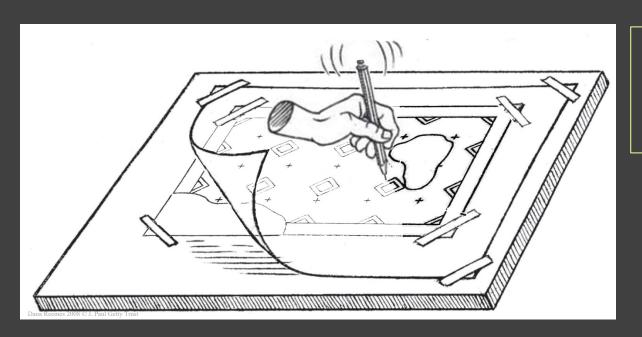


In the case of a complex geometric or figurative decoration, draw it with a pencil on tracing paper using a grid of smaller squares.

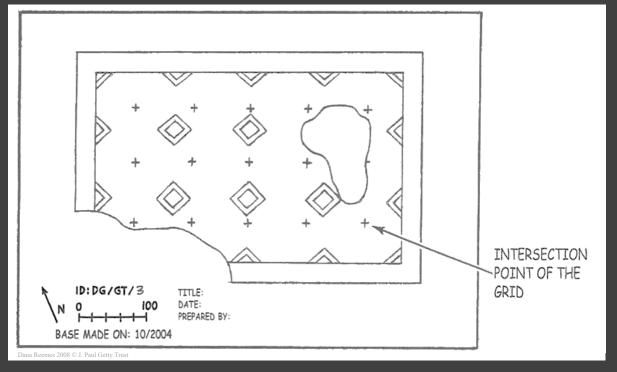
Squares of 10 cms







Transfer the mosaic drawing with a 0.1 or 0.2 ultra-fine point pen, on a second tracing paper by retracing the outline made on the first sheet.



Label the base drawing with the following information:

Mosaic ID ID:

BASE MADE ON: Date

TITLE: Leave empty on the base DATE:

Leave empty on the base

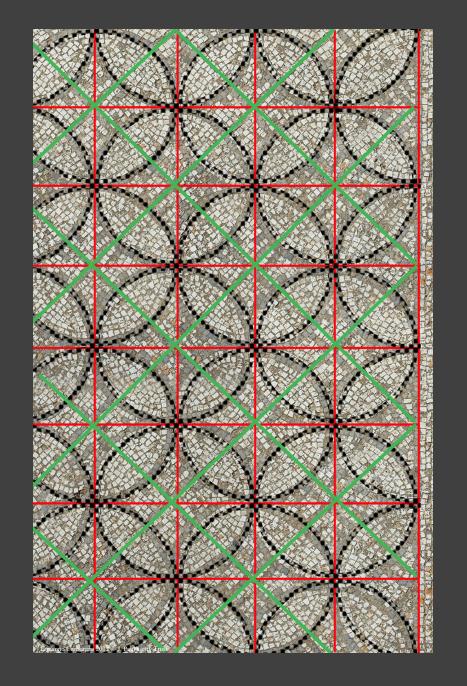
Leave empty on the base PREPARED BY:

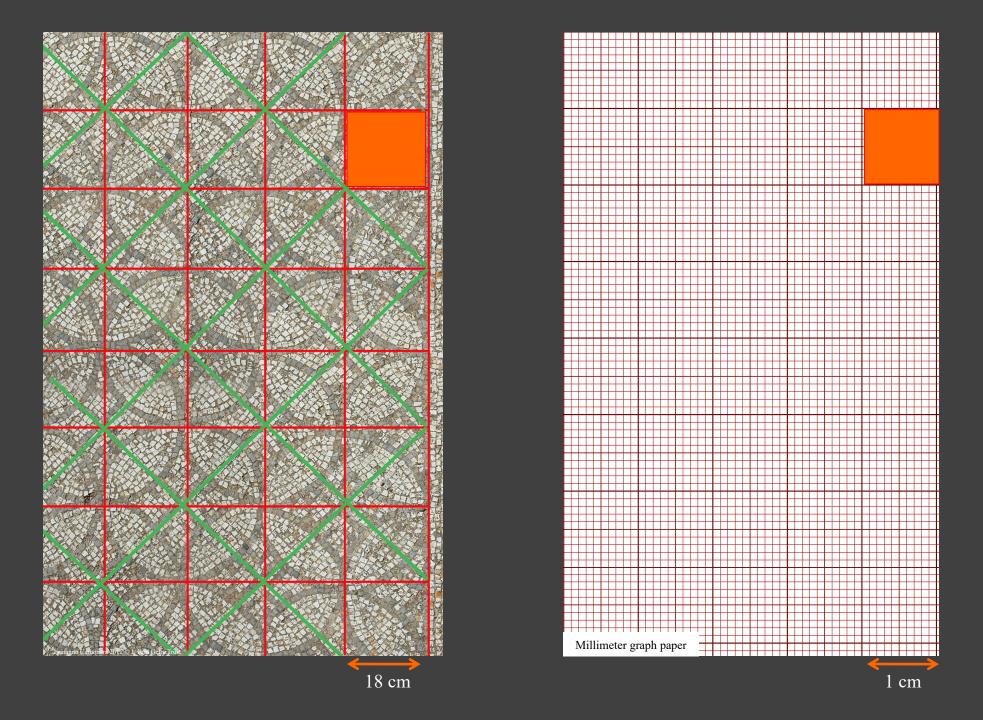
Also add the graphic scale and an arrow indicating North.

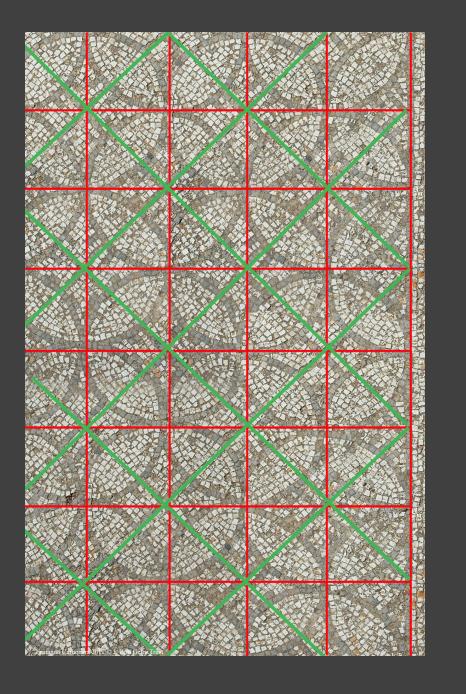
Direct drawing using the geometric structure of the decoration

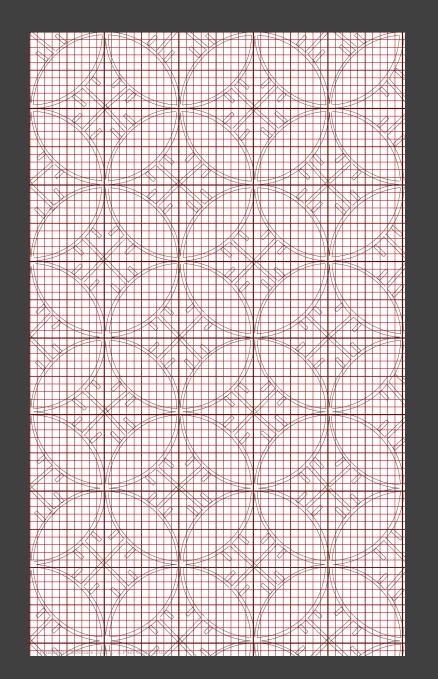




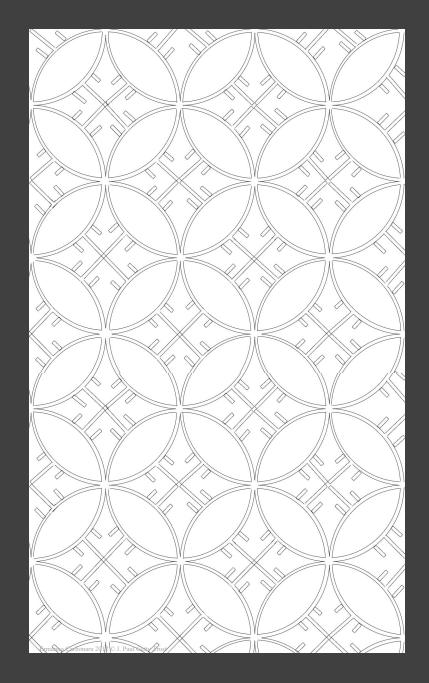






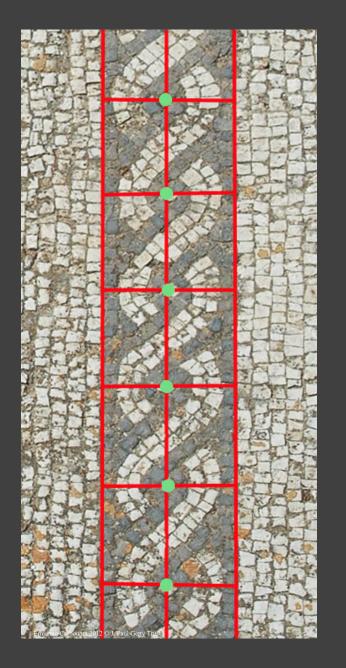


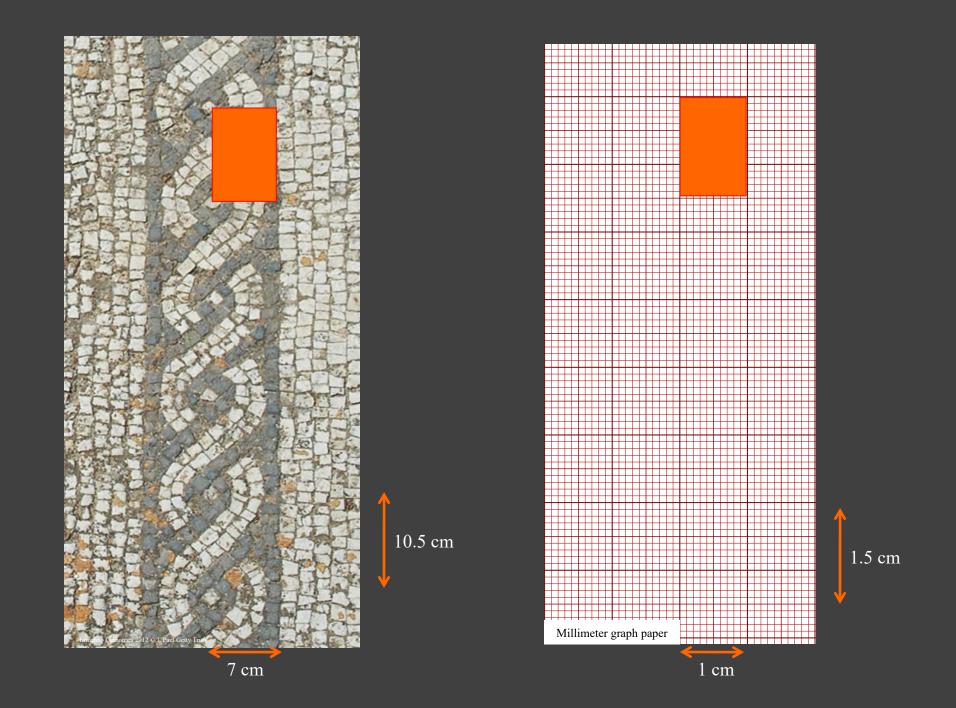


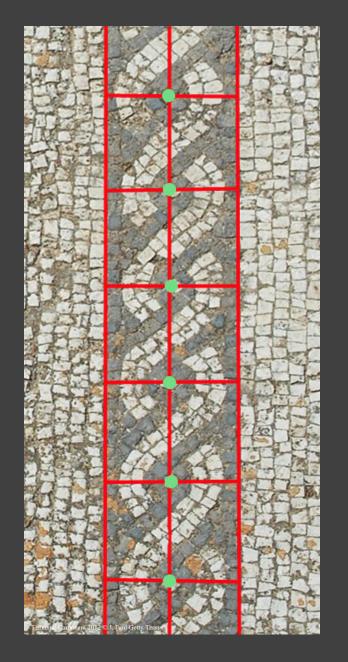


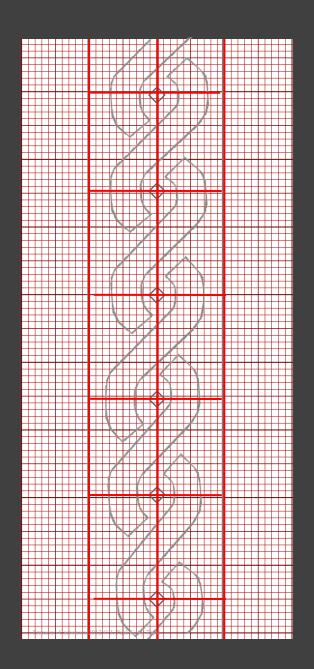




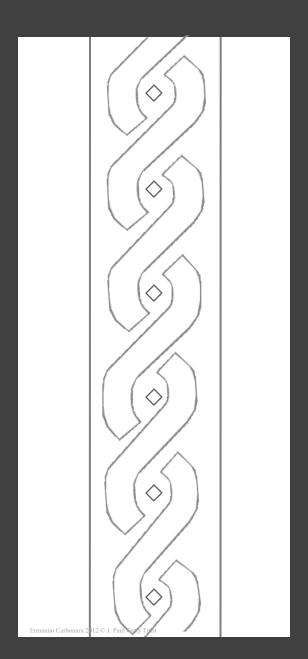








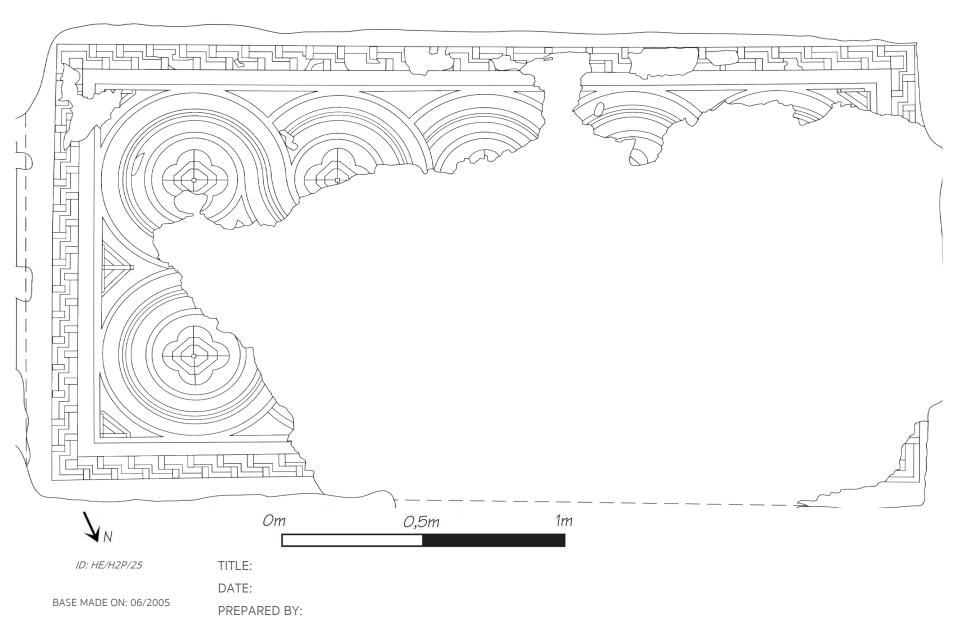






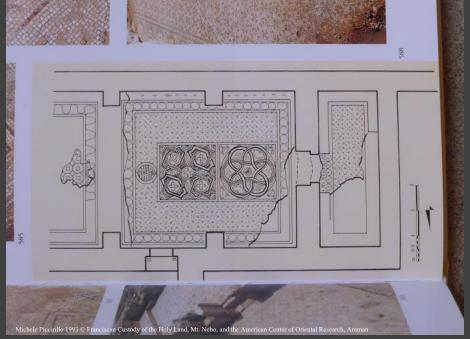
Tracing a mosaic on paper over a photograph

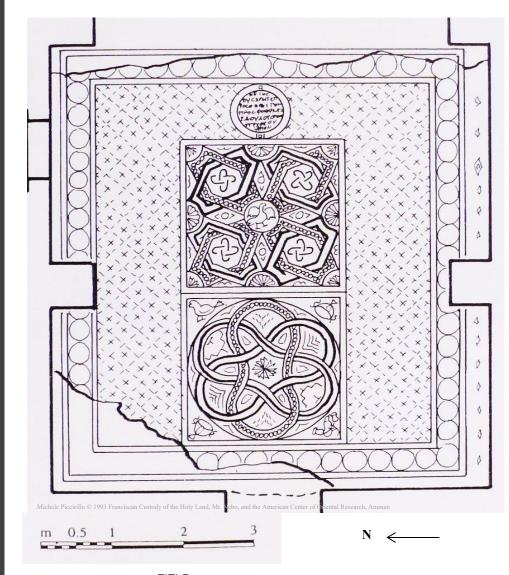




Make a copy of a drawing of a mosaic taken from a book or an archive







KM/Ch1/1

TITLE:

BASE MADE ON: 06/2014

DATE:

PREPARED BY:

#### TYPE OF BASE

#### METHODS TO PRODUCE A BASE

#### Base photograph

Take a single photograph of the mosaic and rectify it, if possible.

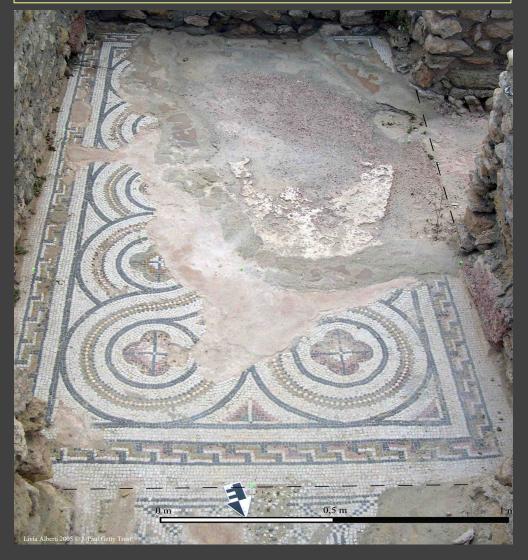
Photograph the mosaic by sectors and make a photomontage.

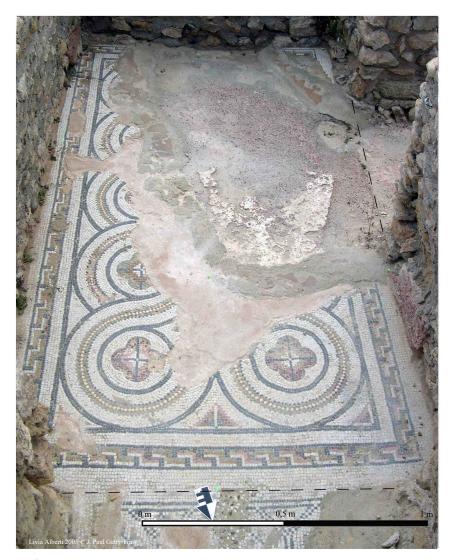
Obtain a copy of a photograph of the mosaic taken from a book or an archive.

## Creating a base photograph

Take a single photograph of the mosaic

Take a photo of the mosaic from a high vantage point, with a metric scale as part of the image, and print the photo as it is to obtain a photographic base.







ID: HE/H2P/25

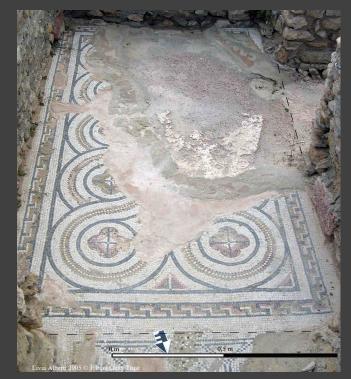
TITLE:

DATE:

BASE MADE ON: 06/2015

PREPARED BY:

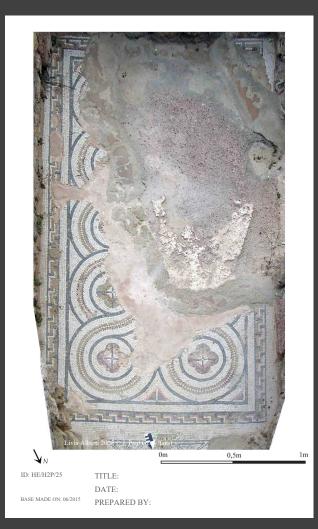
If possible, rectify the photo by computer to obtain a more correct image and make the photographic base.



Single photograph



Same photograph after computer rectification

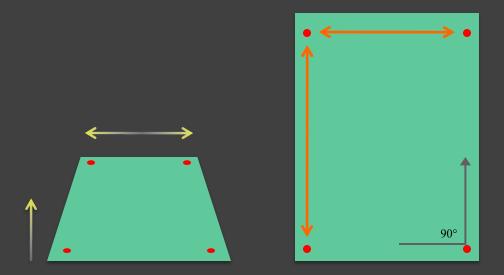


Base photograph made with a single rectified photo

#### Rectification of a single photo

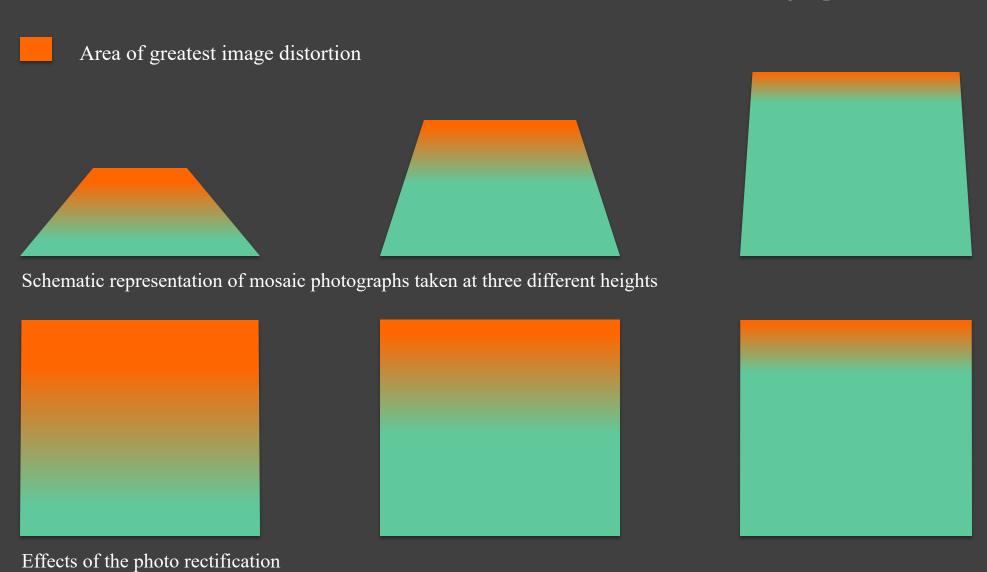


Transform the photograph with an appropriate software.



With photo rectification, mosaic sides return to their correct proportion (3m x 2m) and angles to their correct degree.

#### Rectification of a single photo



#### Different techniques to take a photograph from a high vantage point







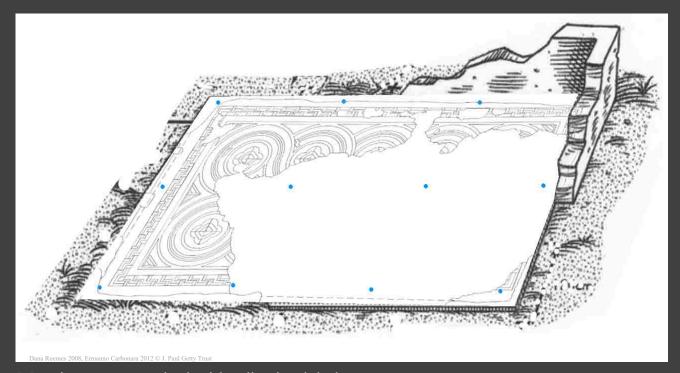


## Creating a base photograph

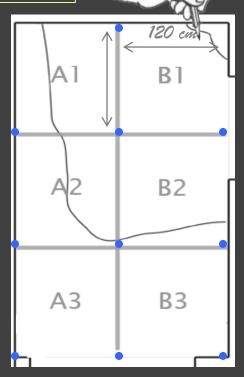
Take photographs by sectors and create a montage of the photographs

Divide the entire mosaic surface in square or rectangular sectors, of identical size, marking on the mosaic surface the sector corners with adhesive labels.

Make a schematic drawing of the mosaic with the sectors and note their numbers and dimensions.



Mosaic sectors marked with adhesive labels



Schematic drawing with sectors and their dimensions

Photograph each mosaic sector from a high vantage point, including in the frame the complete area with at least a border width of 20 cm. To obtain a good photo for the photomontage, maintain a height of 2 m from the surface of the mosaic.

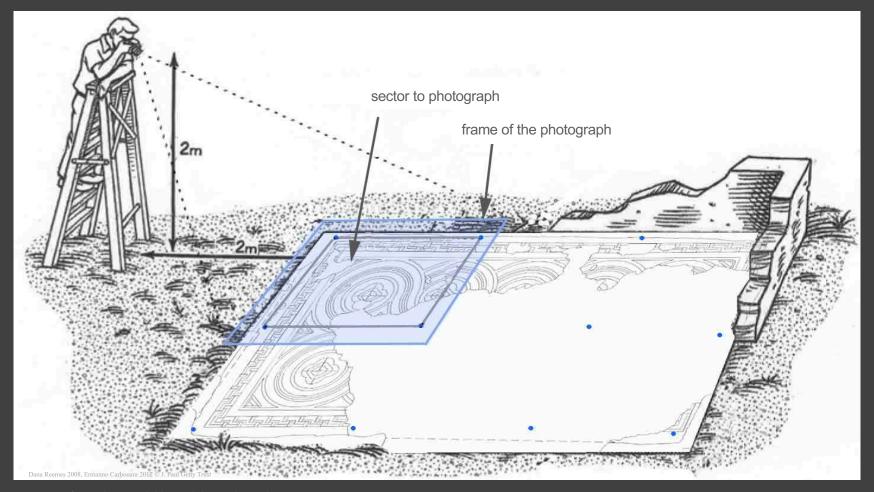


Image framing while taking the photos

#### Photographic montage



All mosaic sectors before photo rectification



All mosaic sectors after photo rectification

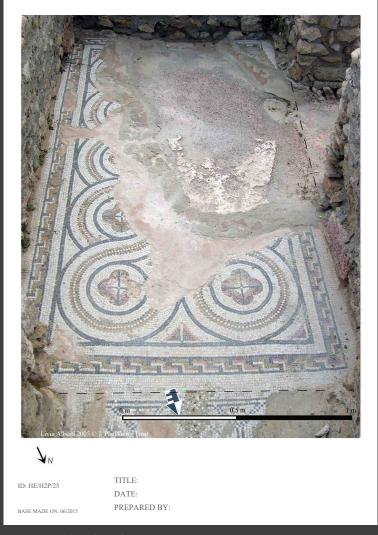


Mosaic image after the montage of all the photographs

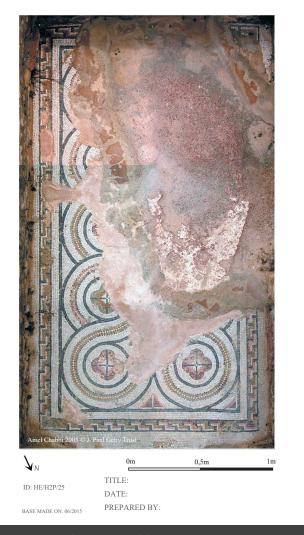


Base photograph from a photographic montage

#### Three different base photographs







From a single photo

From a rectified single photo

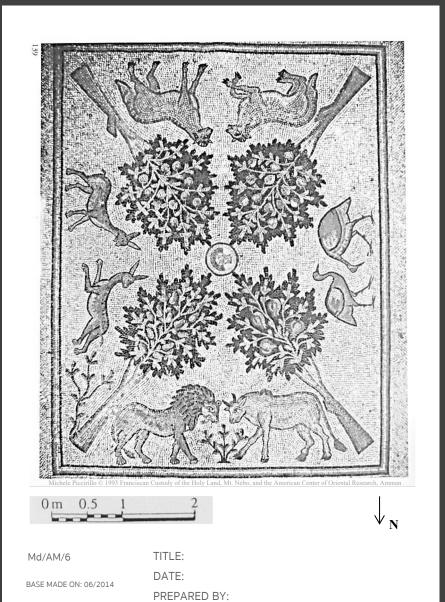
From a photographic montage

## Creating a base photograph

Obtain a copy of a photograph of the mosaic from a book or an archive







## Getty













MOSAIKON is a partnership of four institutions: the Getty Conservation Institute, the Getty Foundation, ICCROM, and ICCM. The aims of the project are to strengthen the network of professionals concerned with the conservation, restoration, maintenance, and management of mosaic heritage in the southern and eastern Mediterranean region; provide training to a variety of individuals involved in mosaics conservation and, more generally, with the management of archaeological sites and museums with mosaics; work with national and international bodies to provide a more favorable legislative, regulatory, and economic environment for the conservation of mosaics in the Mediterranean; and promote the dissemination and exchange of information.

