



NUMBER OF PARTNER:	P3 Cesmar7, P4 An.t.a.res srl
<b>TYPE OF WORK:</b>	Mural painting
COUNTRY:	Italy
CITY:	Milan
ADDRESS:	Via Giulio Cesare Procaccini, 4
<b>OWNER / CUSTODIAN:</b>	Fabbrica del Vapore, Municipality of Milan
ARTIST:	Ivan, Nais, Orticanoodles, Pao
TITLE OF THE WORK:	Ubuntu (Mandela)
YEAR OF EXECUTION:	2014
MATERIALS:	Housepaint acrylic (Sikkens) and spray (Montana)

	Name of the sample	Original materials	No original materials	Pigments / dyes		Organic binders		Type of support*		Other**	
				Identification methods	Results	Identific ation method s	Results	Identifi cation metho ds	Resul ts	Identification methods	Results
1	1 M	Х								Stereomicroscopy	Stratigraphy: a.White-grey plaster b.Brown ground layer; c.Grey primer ; d.Black paint layer
2	2 M	Х								Stereomicroscopy	Stratigraphy: a.Brown plaster of the support; b.White-grey plaster of the support;





									c.Light brown-grey ground layer; d.Grey primer; e.Thin black paint layer; f.White paint layer;
3	3 M	X						Stereomicroscopy	Stratigraphy: a.Brown plaster of the support; b.White-grey plaster of the support ; c.brown-grey ground layer; d. chromatically altered pink-brownish paint layer
4	4 M	Х						Stereomicroscopy	Stratigraphy: a.White-grey plaster of the support; b. brown-grey ground layer; c.Grey primer; d.Red-brownish paint layer;
5	5 M	Х	μ- Raman Spectroscopy on the cross- section sample	Yellow azo pigment PY 74, Hostasol Green, Calcite	FTIR- ATR	a styrene modified alkyd resin (green) alkyd resin (yellow)	-		





-	1						1
6	6 M	Х				Stereomicroscope	Stratigraphy: a.Plaster of the support ; b.Light brown-grey ground layer; c.Red paint layer;
7	9 M	X		Py- GC/MS	Styrene- Acrylic resin PVAc- VeoVA	Optical microscopy on the cross-section sample	stratigraphy: a.Plaster of the support ; b.Light brown-grey ground layer; c.Yellow paint layer (prime coating); d.Orange paint layer d.Very thin whitish patina
8	10 M	X				Optical microscopy on the cross-section sample	Stratigraphy: a.Plaster of the support ; b.Light brown-grey ground layer; c.Yellow paint layer (prime coating); d.Orange paint layer d.Very thin whitish patina

\* mortars, stone, metal ect. \*\* Additional research or analyzes, for example: aging tests, colorimetry, pH...





Sample 1 M was collected along a lacuna in a black area painted by brush (**fig.1**). Artist Ivan.

- The study of the 1 sample has shown the following structure (**fig.2**):
  - *a*) White-grey plaster of the support at low quality;
  - **b)** Brown ground layer;
  - *c)* Grey paint layer (prime coating);
  - *d*) Black paint layer; the surface appears porous, scabrous and matt.

Sample 2 M was collected along a lacuna in a white area painted by spray (**fig.1**). The study of the 2 sample has shown the following structure (**fig.3**):

- *a*) Brown plaster of the support, fine particles;
- *b*) White-grey plaster of the support at low quality;
- *c*) Light brown-grey ground layer;
- *d*) Grey paint layer (prime coating);
- *e)* Thin black paint layer;
- *f*) White paint layer; the surface appears porous due to spray technique, flat and matt.

Sample 3 M was collected along a lacuna in a brownish area painted by brush (**fig.1**). The study of the 3 sample has shown the following structure (**fig.4**):

- *a*) Brown plaster of the support, fine particles;
- *b*) White-grey plaster of the support at low quality;
- *c*) Light brown-grey ground layer;
- *d*) Pink-brownish paint layer orange former; the surface appears matt, scabrous and grains belonging to the support have been observed.

Sample 4 M was collected along a lacuna in a brown-red area painted by brush (fig.1). Artist Ivan,

The study of the 4 sample has shown the following structure (**fig.5**):

- *a*) White-grey plaster of the support at low quality;
- **b)** Light brown-grey ground layer;
- *c*) Grey paint layer (prime coating);
- *d*) Red-brownish paint layer; the surface appears matt, scabrous and a sort of white patina has been observed.

Sample 5 M was collected along a lacuna in a green area spray painted (**fig.1**) by Nais. The study of the 5 sample has shown the following structure and composition (**fig.6**):

*a*) Plaster of the support > 600 µm thick;





- *b*) Light brown-grey ground layer, irregular thickness of about 200 μm;
- c) White paint layer (prime coating) composed of Calcite from preliminary Raman data. Regular feature, irregular thickness, average thickness of 50 μm;
- *d*) Yellow paint layer containing azo pigment PY74 and a binding medium quite similar to that found in the layer *e*. Regular feature, average thickness of 50 μm;
- e) Green paint layer containing Hostasol Green and a styrene modified alkyd resin (to be confirmed) and Calcite. Regular feature, average thickness of 25 μm;
- *f)* Traces of a yellow thin layer  $< 10\mu$ m thick.

Sample 6 M was collected along a lacuna in a chromatically altered red area spray paint (fig.1).

The study of the 6 sample has shown the following structure (**fig.7**):

- *a)* Plaster of the support ;
- **b)** Light brown-grey ground layer;
- *c)* White paint layer (prime coating);
- *d*) Red paint layer with porous surface, cracking, black particles and small white stains. Fading phenomenon has been observed on the top of the sample.

Sample 9 M was collected from a purple area (dark orange former) of Mandela's face applied by brush (fig.1).

The study of the 9 sample has shown the following structure (**fig.8**):

- *a*) Plaster of the support ;
- **b)** Light brown-grey ground layer;
- *c*) Yellow paint layer (prime coating);
- *d*) Orange paint layer

Very thin whitish patina that causes superficial purple and matt color. Py-GC-MS confirmed the presence of Styrene-Acrylic resin and PVAc-VeoVA

Sample 10 M was collected from a purple paint layer applied by brush (dark orange former), covered with a very thin orange paint layer, of Mandela's face (**fig.1**). The study of the 10 sample has shown the following structure (**fig. 9-10**):

- *a*) Plaster of the support > 500 µm thick;
- **b)** Light brown-grey ground layer, irregular thickness up to 250 μm;
- g) Yellow paint layer (prime coating). Regular feature, average thickness of 30 μm;
- *c*) Orange paint layer. Irregular feature, average thickness of 50 μm;
- *d*) Very thin (5 μm) grey-whitish layer (color less, a sort of patina) at regular thickness; this layer causes superficial purple and matt color.





" Ubuntu (Mandela) " – sample 1 M– after sampling



" Ubuntu (Mandela) " – sample 3 M– during sampling





" Ubuntu (Mandela) " – sample 2 M– during sampling

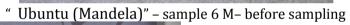


" Ubuntu (Mandela) " – sample 4 M– before sampling











" Ubuntu (Mandela)" – sample 5 M– before sampling



" Ubuntu (Mandela)" – sample 9 M e 10 M – points of sampling







" Ubuntu (Mandela) " side M sampling





**Fig.2** "Ubuntu" – sample 1 M– reflected Visible light –SM- magnification 40 x



**Fig.4** "Ubuntu" – sample 3 M – reflected Visible light –SM- magnification 10 x





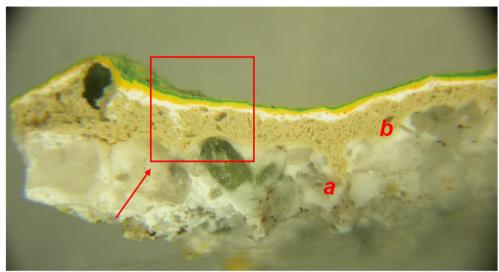
**Fig.3** "Ubuntu" – sample 2 M – reflected Visible light –SM- magnification 20 x



**Fig.5** "Ubuntu" – sample 4 M – reflected Visible light –SM- magnification 40x (right, support)







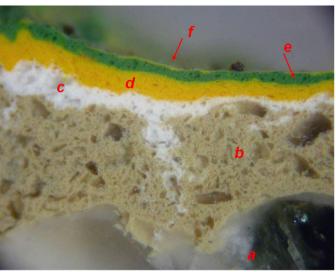
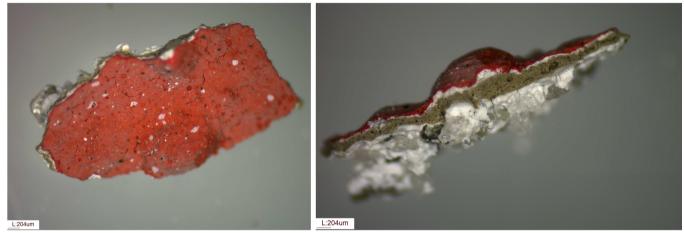


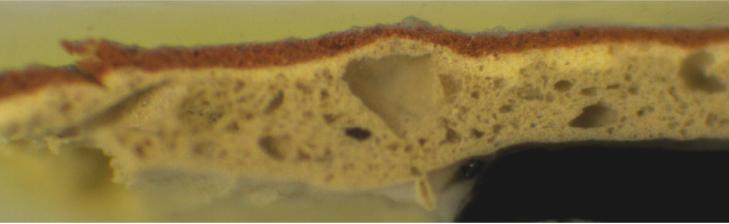
Fig.6 "Ubuntu" – sample 5M – cross section – reflected Visible light – magnification 40 x (left) and 180 x (right)







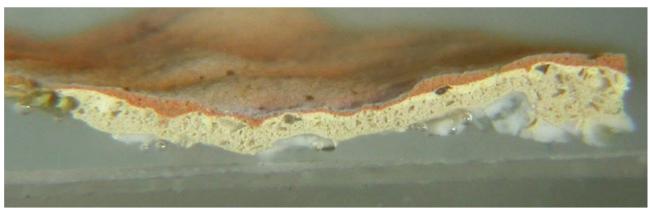
**Fig.7** "Ubuntu" – sample 6 M – reflected Visible light –SM- magnification 20 x



**Fig.8** "Ubuntu" – sample 9 M – reflected Visible light –OM- magnification 100 x



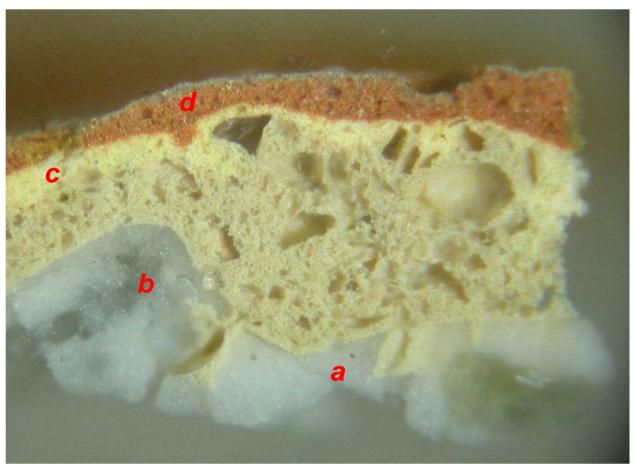




**Fig.9** "Ubuntu" – sample 10 M – reflected Visible light –OM- magnification 40 x







**Fig.10** "Ubuntu" – sample 10 M – reflected Visible light –OM- magnification 170 x





## This document was produced within the project *Conservation of Art in Public Spaces (CAPuS)*. Authors:

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