



CAPuS PROJECT – CONDITION REPORT (WALL PAINTING AND SCULPTURE)

1. GENERAL DATA			
NUMBER OF PARTNER:	10 (University of Split)		
TYPE OF WORK:	Sculpture		
COUNTRY:	Croatia		
CITY:	Sisak		
ADDRESS:	The park flanked by Marijan Cvetković and Kavurić Brothers streets (Ulica Marijana Cvetkovića i Ulica braće Kavurić)		
OWNER / CUSTODIAN:	City of Sisak / Sisak Municipal Museum		
LEGAL PROTECTION:	Protected cultural property (inscribed in the Register of Cultural Goods of the Republic of Croatia: Z-5733)		
ARTIST:	Dušan Subotić		
TITLE OF THE WORK:	Relief in Space (Croatian: Reljef u prostoru)		
YEAR OF EXECUTION:	1981		
MATERIALS:	Steel, painted (?)		
DIMENSIONS (cm):	Height (sculpture, metal base): 70 cm		
	Width (sculpture, metal base): 145 cm		
	Depth (sculpture, metal base): 39.2 cm		
	2. DESCRIPTION OF THE PROBLEM (DEGRADATION)		
PRIMARY CAUSES (RE	LATED TO THE TECHNIQUE, TECHNOLOGY AND LOCATION OF THE OBJECT)		
FACTORS RELATED TO THE CONSTRUCTION BASE /			
SCULPTURE BASE MA	TERIAL		
CONCRETE			
CEMENT			
BRICK			
REINFORCED	CONCRETE		





WOOD		
METAL		Joints between the metal sheets that form the base of the sculpture have opened up
		This might be due to the method of joining the metal sheets (it is speculated that
		tack/spot welding was used as a method of joining).
OTHER		
MATERIALS USEI	O FOR COATING, PLASTER	
BINDER		
FILLER		
MATERIALS USEI	TO MAKE POLICHROMY (PAINTING	
MATERIALS)		
BINDER		Coating is only partially preserved. It is chromatically altered.
PIGME	IT	
MATERIAL USED	TO PROTECT THE SURFACE	
LOCATION OF AN	I OBJECT IN A PLACE NEGATIVELLY	
AFFECTING ITS L	ASTING	
SETTIN	G OF FOUNDATIONS	The sculpture, of which only the metal base has been preserved, is anchored into a l
		concrete plinth. Leaves and dirt collect on the concrete plinth and around the botto
		of the sculpture, which contributes to deterioration of metal (steel has heavily
		corroded in that zone and holes have opened up).
		The lower part of the sculpture is soiled.
UNSTAI	BLE SUPPORT	
FOUND	ATIONS AND NONE FOUNDATIONS	
TYPE O	GROUND	
TECTON	IIC MOVES	
VIBRAT	IONS, SHAKES	
SOIL DA	MP	Leaves and dirt, which collect around the bottom part of the sculpture, retain water
		which contributes to corrosion. Water/humidity retention around the bottom of the
		sculpture is especially problematic during the rainy seasons (autumn, winter, but als
		spring).





ATER INTERFERENCES	
REPARATIONS	
RENOVATION OF A BUILDING	
SETTING UP A NEW INSTALLATIONS	
REPAINTING	
LATER CONSERVATIONS-RESTAURATIONS	
VANDALISM	The relief that formed the upper part of the sculpture has been stolen. It is not known when this happened, and the perpetrators have never been found. It can be assumed that the relief was sold as scrap metal. Graffiti are present on the side of the sculpture that faces south ("REX" has been
	spray-painted), as well as traces/drippings of white paint.
	Scratches are present on the side of the sculpture that faces north.
HERMAL-HUMIDITY FACTORS	
CAPILLARY MOISTURE	
MOISTURE CONDENSATION	Water condensates inside the sculpture (i.e. inside the metal base).
WATER INFILTRATION FROM RAINFALLS, SNOW FALLS AND/OR BUILDING INTALATIONS	Welding joints have opened up and rainwater is penetrating into the sculpture. Water accumulates on the top of the metal base. Water retention accelerates deterioration of the metal.
SORPTION MOISTURE	
BUILDING CONSTRUCIONAL MOISTURE	
HERMAL FACTORS	
TEMPERATURE FLUCTUATIONS (DAILY, SEASONAL, ANNUAL)	The sculpture is installed outdoors, so the temperature fluctuates constantly. In the warmer months of the year, daily temperature fluctuations are probably not extreme, since the sculpture is not exposed to direct sunlight (it is protected by trees).
GEOGRAPHIC LOCATION OF THE OBJECT (N, S, E, W)	
SEASONAL FROST PENETRATION	During the winter temperatures in Sisak fall below 0 °C, so any water accumulated on the top of the metal base or inside the sculpture friezes.
EXPOSITION ON LIGHT	The sculpture is protected from direct sunlight by trees.
HIGH TEMPERATURE INFLUENCE	





HYSICO-CHEMICAL FACTORS	
AIR POLLUTION	Sisak used to be a big industrial centre. The sculpture is installed in the vicinity of steelworks and petroleum refinery, so air pollution must have contributed to its deterioration (there must have been acid rains).
SALT IN THE AIR	
SALT DISSOLUTION AND CRYSTALIZATION	
CORROSION	The surface of the sculpture is almost completely corroded. Pitting corrosion is present. Corrosion has caused material loss at the bottom of the sculpture.
	On the top plate of the metal base (i.e. on the steel sheet to which the relief was attached) the names of the artist and his assistants, which were made by welding, are now almost completely lost due to corrosion ("AUTOR: DUŠAN SUBOTIĆ () ROŽANKOVIĆ, MATOKOVIĆ, MARTINOVIĆ [?]").
IOLOGICAL FACTORS (biological colonisation, bio	<u>film)</u>
ANIMAL ACTIVITIES	
MICROORGANISMS	Microorganisms are visible on the top plate of the metal base, as well as around the metal base's bottom.
FUNGUS	
MOLDS	
ALGAE	
MOSS (lichens)	
PLANTS (SHRUBS, TREES)	Trees surround the sculpture. Its leaves collect on the flat surfaces of the sculpture an on the concrete plinth. Leaves (and dirt) retain water, which contributes to corrosion.Trees also attract birds and produce sap, which soils the sculpture.
IECHANICAL FACTORS	
MECHANICAL INJURIES	
ABRASIONS	
PUBLIC ACCESS, ATTENDANCE OF THE LARGE GROUPS OF	Because of the trees that surround it, the sculpture is not very visible. There is no light
HUMANS	in the vicinity. Due to these factors, the sculpture presents an easy target for vandals.
INDUSTRIALIZATION	





OTHERS

The effects of deterioration reported in this document have been identified based on the study of photographic documentation produced in 2013 and 2016, and the visual inspection of the sculpture in 2018.

It can be ascertained that the loss of the upper part of the sculpture is due to vandalism/theft.

The most likely cause of steel corrosion is exposure to water/humidity. Other factors contributing to corrosion can only be hypothesized.

No explanation has been provided in this report for the loss of the coating.











SURFACE – LOSS OF COHESION	SURFACE – LOSS OF MATERIAL	SURFACE – DEFORMATION
SURFACE - LOSS OF COHESION COLLAPSE DISINTEGRATION X POWDERING CRUSHING CRUMBLING TEARING CUTTING INCISION FRACTURING CRACKING SPLITTING OPEN JOINT DELAMINATION FLAKING SCALING	SURFACE - LOSS OF MATERIAL LOSS X LACUNA	SURFACE - DEFORMATION DEFORMATION X SHRINKAGE





SURFACE – OPTICAL ALTERNATION	SURFACE – CHEMICAL AND	SURFACE – ADDITION OF
CHROMATIC	BIOLOGICAL ALTERNATION	SUBSTANCES
ALTERNATION X DARKENING	BURNING	DEPOSIT DUST ACCRETION CONCRETION FILM SOILING GRAFFITI INCLUSION INFILL
* mark		











SURFACE – LOSS OF COHESION	SURFACE – LOSS OF MATERIAL	SURFACE – DEFORMATION
COLLAPSE	LOSS X LACUNA EROSION	DEFORMATION
CRUSHINGCRUMBLINGTEARINGTEARINGCUTTINGINCISIONFRACTURINGCRACKINGSPLITTINGOPEN JOINTDELAMINATIONFLAKING	ABRASION	Swelling I DEPRESSION I BLISTERING I BUCKLING I WARPING I TORSION I BEND I ROUGHENED I
SCALING		





SURFACE – OPTICAL ALTERNATION	SURFACE – CHEMICAL AND	SURFACE – ADDITION OF
CHROMATIC	BIOLOGICAL ALTERNATION	SUBSTANCES
ALTERNATION	BURNING	
DARKENING	CORROSION X	DUST
FADING	CRUST	ACCRETION
YELLOWING	EFFLORESECENECE	
BLOOMISH	EMBRITTLED	FILM
STAINING	EXUDATION	SOILING
SPOTTING		GRAFFITI X
	BIOLOGICAL	
	COLONISATION X	INFILL
	BIOFILM	

* mark 🛛 🗱





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

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Education, Audiovisual and **Culture Executive Agency** Erasmus+: Higher Education-Knowledge Alliances, Bologna Support, Jean Monnet Knowledge Alliances 2017, Project N°

CAPuS project has received funding from the

European Commission, Programme Erasmus+

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