Onsite, non-invasive and non-destructive Technical Examination for paintings
Panoramic photography

High resolution documentation of paintings for study and printing
Raking Light photography brush work, losses and inpaints.
Ultraviolet Fluorescence Photography (UVF)

Map Inpains

Ultraviolet photography documents inpaints and organic materials, such as old and new varnishes.
Reflected Ultraviolet photography documents inpaints with titanium white and zinc white.
Infrared photography reveals lost details in paintings
Infrared Reflectography (IRR)

Infrared photography makes visible underdrawing and changes (*pentimenti*)
Infrared False Color Photography (IRFC)

Infrared False Color photography locates inpaints with modern pigments
Incisions

Reflectance Transformation Imaging (RTI)

RTI (Reflectance Transformation Imaging) documents incisions which indicative the painting techniques.
A complete Technical Photography (TP) documentation allows a preliminary identification of pigments.
We designed a Technical Photography kit specifically for art professionals and educational institutions.

It’s the best compromise among Quality, Adaptability and Costs and it allows to realize a complete set of 7 technical photo documentation methods: VIS (visible photography), UVF (Ultraviolet Fluorescence), UVR (Reflected Ultraviolet), IR (Infrared), IRF (Infrared Fluorescence), IRFC (Infrared False Color), IRT (Infrared Transmitted)

This is a kit for art professionals: conservators, art appraisers, archaeologists, art historians.

Use it for fast and informative examination of easel paintings, wall paintings, manuscripts and historical documents.
X-Radiography (RX) reveals hidden paintings
Pigments can be mapped with multispectral imaging to locate inpaints and differentiate among pigments with the same hue and tone but different chemical composition.
Antonello – Multispectral Imaging system for Art

*Antonello* is a simple MSI system composed of 18 bandpass filters and a full spectrum DSLR camera, covering the 400-925 nm spectral range.

Conservators and art historians need non-invasive methodologies to identify and map pigments on works of art and archaeology. These tools allow them to select appropriate conservation procedures, acquire information on the workshop practices, distinguish original sections from inpaints and to enhance visualization of faded pigments and inks.
Reflectance Spectroscopy

Pigments identification with onsite, non-invasive and non-destructive Reflectance Spectroscopy (RS).
Gorgias – Reflectance Spectrometer for Art

A collection of swatches of 56 historical pigments, cellulosic and cotton watercolor papers, acids and dyes, etc. shows that a historical pigment isn’t UV fluorescent.
Any questions?

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