



This image has more to do with transport than the overhead wires indicate.

Transporting objects through sunshine and frost involves protecting against condensation, which is a cunningly complicated phenomenon.

Here, the low evening sun is warming the dark areas of the poster and evaporating water which condenses on the cooler areas of glass which are opposite white lettering on the poster.



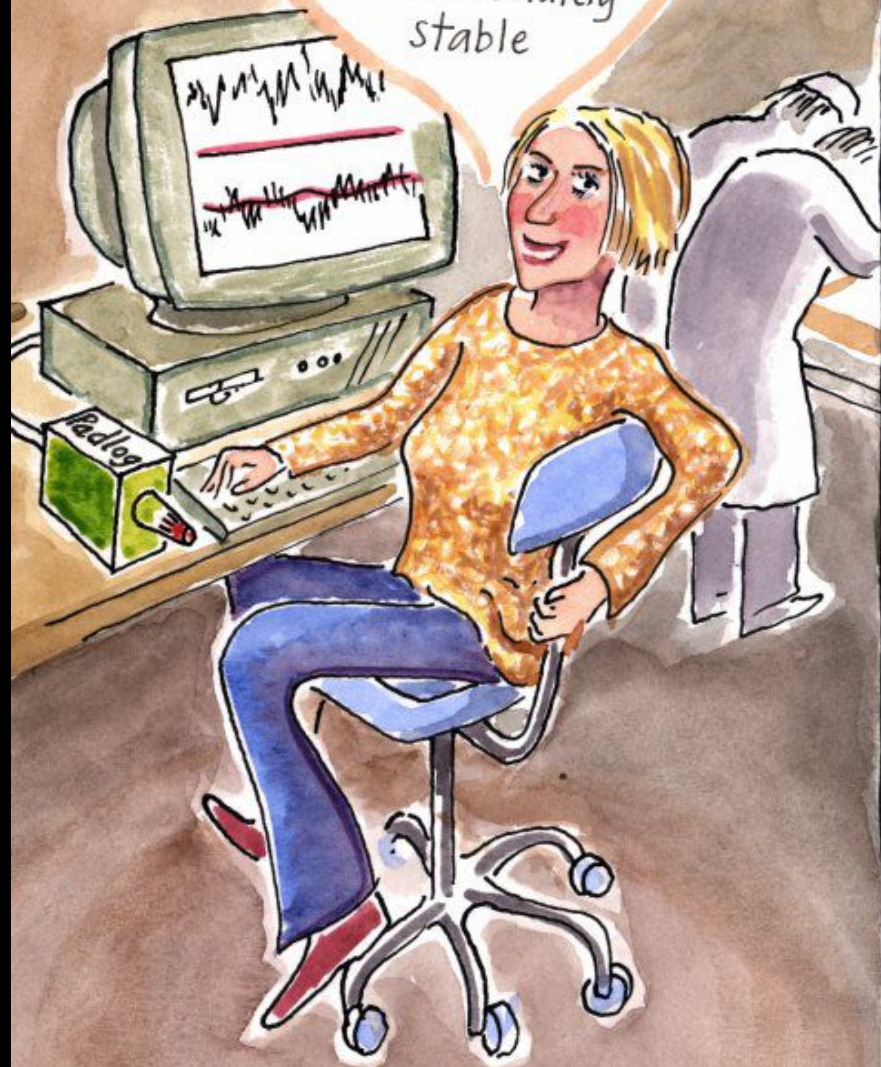


This is the only product placement in our show. However, the packing principle is right: a strong box in a pale colour, thermal insulation, then a polyethylene air barrier covering a thin paper layer which in turn covers the object.

The important detail is the thermal insulation and the small amount of humidity buffer close to the object and always at the object's temperature.

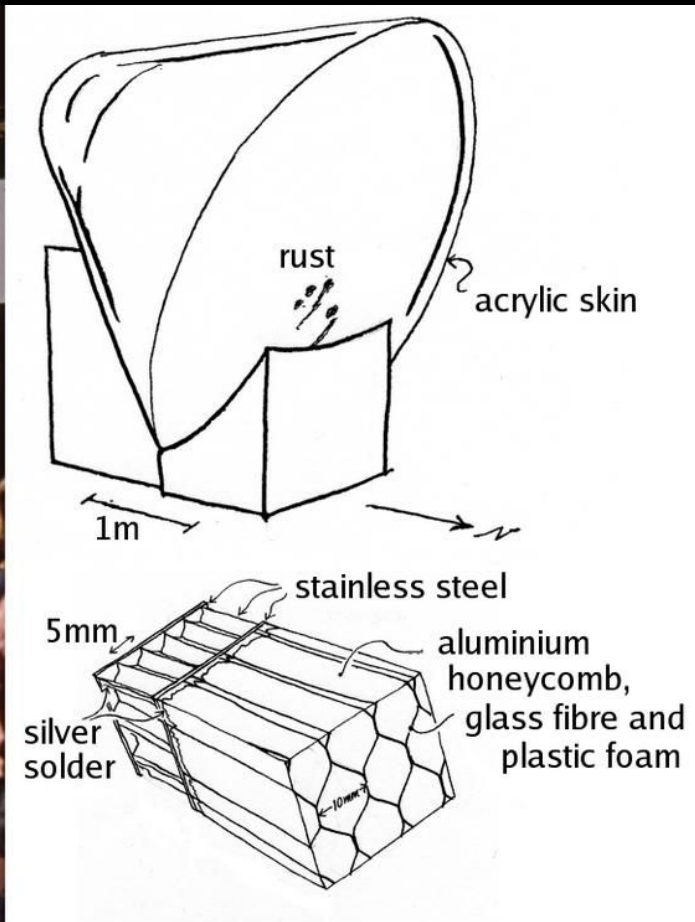
Note the two data loggers...

The good news is that
the climate in the VanGogh
Case was absolutely
stable



The bad news is that
the data logger broke loose





This is another transport related image. Sunlight warming the top of the Apollo return capsule distills water which condenses on the cold base. The residual sea water salts in the porous heat shield react to form ferric chloride, which is hygroscopic, reinforcing the process.

The Russians brought their astronauts back on land - better for museum exhibition



Museums also have internal transport - to and from cold storage. There is always a transient condensation risk, in both directions. This image shows ice forming inside a movie film can soon after it was moved into cold storage.



The solution is simple - if the temperature change is slowed so that there is never more than 8 degrees temperature range within the package, there will be no condensation.



It is also possible to wrap things without transporting them.