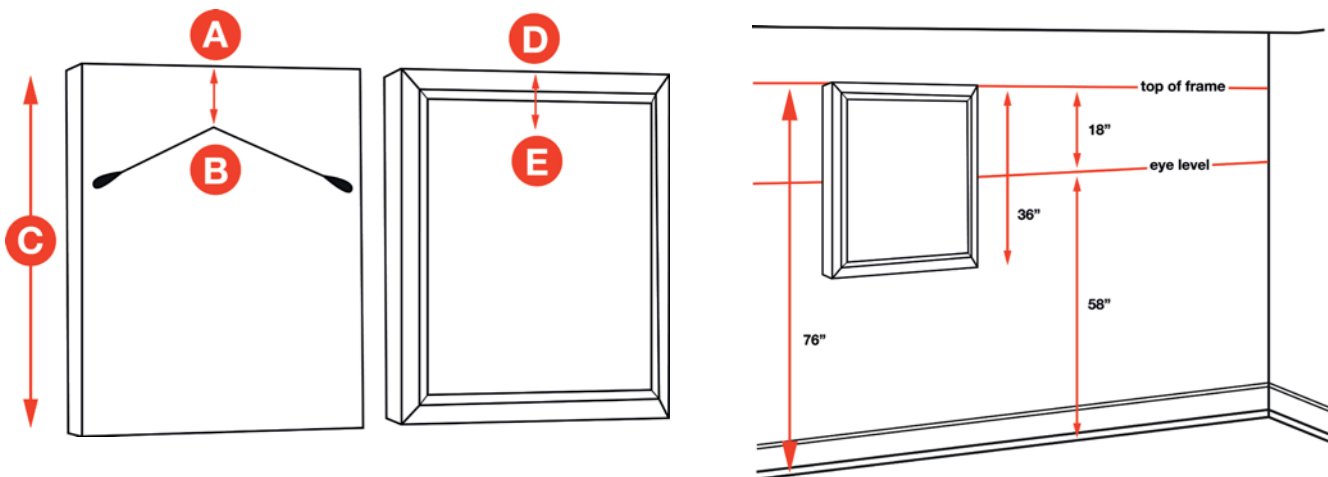


Hanging Your Fine African Art

- Step 1:** Measure the distance between the wire at full tension (B) and the top of the frame (A). See image below.
- Step 2:** Measure the height of your frame (C) and divide the result in half.
- Step 3:** From the floor, measure up the wall to 58" (average eye-level). Mark with pencil.
- Step 4:** From the mark, measure upward the distance recorded in step 2 and make a second light pencil mark (E).
- Step 5:** From this mark, measure downward the distance recorded in step 1 (D).
- Step 6:** Place nail and hanger here. Make sure that the bottom of your hanger is resting on the line when you hammer your nail in, rather than the nail point. This is where your wire will rest (on the crook of the hanger).



Note:

If you are hanging a rather heavy piece, make sure you use the correct hangers. Most standard hangers come in sizes that hold pounds of 5, 10, 50 & 100 pounds of weight. On larger pieces, you should use 2 hangers instead of one to ensure stability. When you measure the distance from the bottom of your frame to your wire tension, you will want to spread the wire out to two different points where wire will rest on hangers. Measure that horizontal distance in order to place hangers horizontally, and then from that point of tension, measure from the bottom of the picture to the tension to get your height.

Caring For Your Fine African Art

Art is an investment, and proper handling can ensure that your fine art will remain in peak condition for years to come.

Transportation

Wrap your artwork well if you plan to transport it. Be sure to put a piece of cardboard over the front to protect the canvas, or put bubble wrap around it if possible. Rough handling can damage both the painting and the frame so pack it securely.

Hanging

Keep your fine art out of direct sunlight. Your artwork might have a protective layer of varnish over the paint, but it is still possible for it to crack or fade if subjected to bright sunlight for long periods of time.

Do not lean anything against the surface. Objects near a painting may not seem sharp enough to pierce the canvas, but it is always surprising what will cause a scratch or a rip. Prevent accidents; hang your paintings away from anything that might press against the surface, including “little ones’ fingers”.

Hang your artwork away from very busy and possibly messy areas. Over time, paintings can accumulate a thin layer of dust and pollutants, airborne grime from cooking oils, particles from smoking, and insect specks. Try to position your work of art where it will be less exposed to these particles.

Try to avoid subjecting your artwork to extreme changes in atmosphere. Avoid excessive dryness, humidity, heat or cold. All of these conditions can affect the state of your artwork in a negative way (canvas puckering, paint cracking, etc.).

Cleaning

Occasionally dust your artwork with a clean, soft rag or feather duster to prevent dust build-up. Do not use cleaning products or water!

Repair

If your painting does get damaged, don't fix it yourself. Take it to the place of purchase for a referral or look up a qualified conservator on your own. Amateur repairs can reduce the value of your artwork drastically.

Storage

Do not cover paintings with plastic for long periods of time. If there is humidity in the air, they may start to grow mould. Cotton sheets are best for keeping dust away. Try not to lean artwork on one another when storing them. Separate them with pieces of cardboard to avoid damage.