



PHOTO BY ROLAND BELLO AT <u>VARGASREPRESENTS.COM</u>

Hanging Artwork Is A Challenge. And An Art.

As a residential interior designer, I have installed many kinds of art for clients and hire the best installers to ensure that the work is done properly.

Have you ever had the experience where you just completed a wall, you step back, and notice that one piece is 1/4" off? Nudge it all you want, you can't change the mathematics, and you may end up settling with artwork that is askew. You find yourself hoping that no one will notice but, you see it every time you look at that wall.

Here are a few tips to help avoid this scenario.



Two Techniques to Determine The Positioning The Art 1. Let's outline the wall dimensions on the floor with painter's tape. Usually, there are

several pieces in different sizes, so I start by moving them around until I have a balanced layout. It's like solving a visual puzzle. I decide whether I want the frames to line up on the top or the bottom or intersect at the middle point. If we're planning a grid-styled layout, I like to give equal spacing between the artwork. I place the layout on the floor and then transfer it to the wall. Why do I do this? Because I can see it as a whole, and I can do it fast. 2. Create a layout by using drafting paper (or brown paper) and drafting tape. Outline

your frames on the paper, cut them out, and tape the paper to the wall into place. Once you decide on your layout, you can use this as a guide for the final installation. Note: If the artwork already has hardware on the back, be sure to measure the drop from the top of the frame to the nail or D ring.

## Scale

The scale of the work in conjunction with the area is crucial. The most common mistake is placing small pieces in large areas with too much space around the art. You would also want to avoid placing large pieces in small areas. Learning to see the space as part of the layout is key to understanding the scale and creating a great presentation.

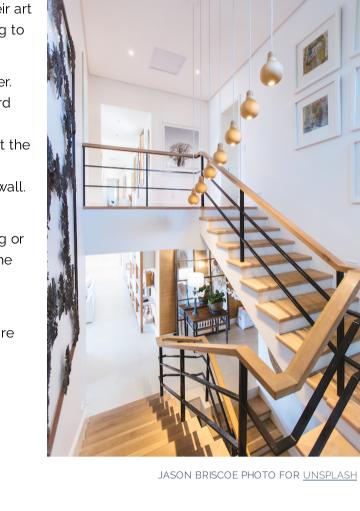


## Standard Height Measurements

The standard height used in many galleries and museums to hang their art is 57" on center ("on center" referring to the middle of the artwork). The hanging hardware will be higher.

This measurement of a 57" standard represents the average human eye height. This is a good place to start the center of your grouping so the final result will feel comfortable on the wall. European preference sets at 61". When you're planning on combining or stacking works, take into account the total height, including the space between the frames. If you're hanging large works that are

too tall to hang on a centerline, try placing them about 15" off the floor.



## Some layouts break all of the rules, which can be terrific. They are free form, based on content and scale. They can elongate the height of a room, add a dramatic flair, and

A Grand Statement

create a very stylized effect. Variations in frame styles work well to create a "salon-style" look, as opposed to a collection-styled wall where the same or similar framing creates a grouping.



You may also wish to have a classic gallery-style track mounting installed. It uses a rail

system that can either be placed against the ceiling, molding, or lower and have moveable hangers that allow horizontal positioning and adjustable hooks that slide up

**Gallery Setting** 

and down for vertical positioning.



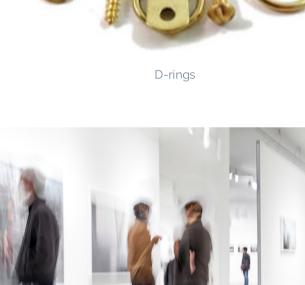
Consider the total weight of the framed piece and choose the appropriate hardware that will support that weight. The installers I work with only use "D" rings in the installation for typical framed artwork. This hardware will safely secure most art and keeps the piece from tilting and becoming unlevel. Clear round plastic bumpers or protectors are used on the bottom corners to bring the art level with the installed

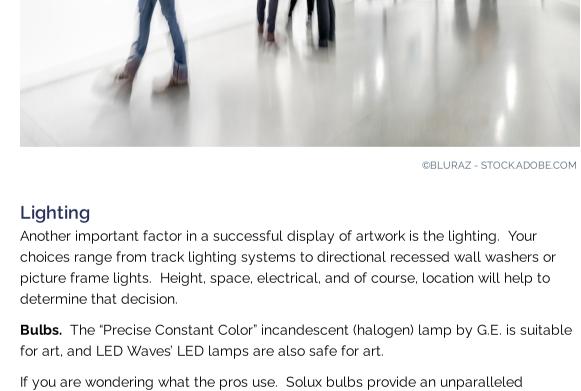
hardware and to protect the wall. If I am purchasing art, I request no hardware be

## installed on the back and let my professional installers add it as framing companies, artists, etc., rarely place the hardware correctly.

Volkswagen off of them.

Weigh The Project



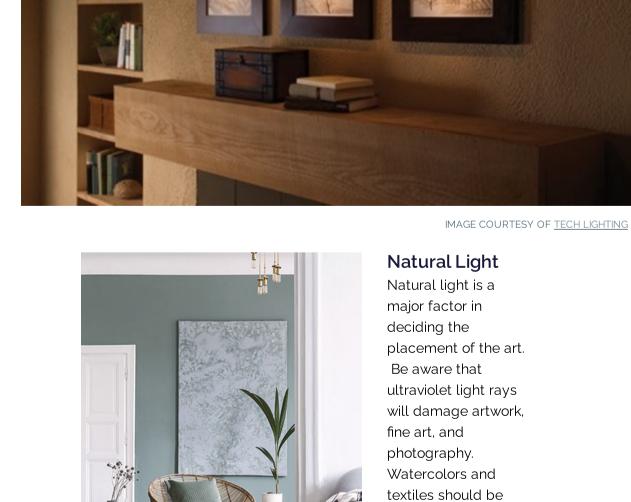


replication of natural daylight and are used in many of the world's top museums,

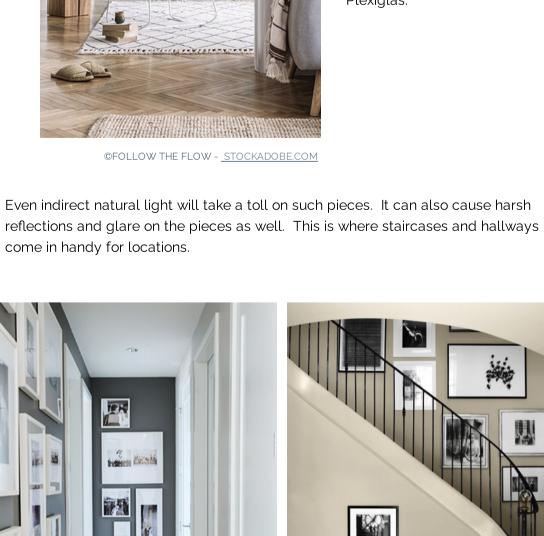
including the Musee d'Orsay, Van Gogh, and Guggenheim Museums.

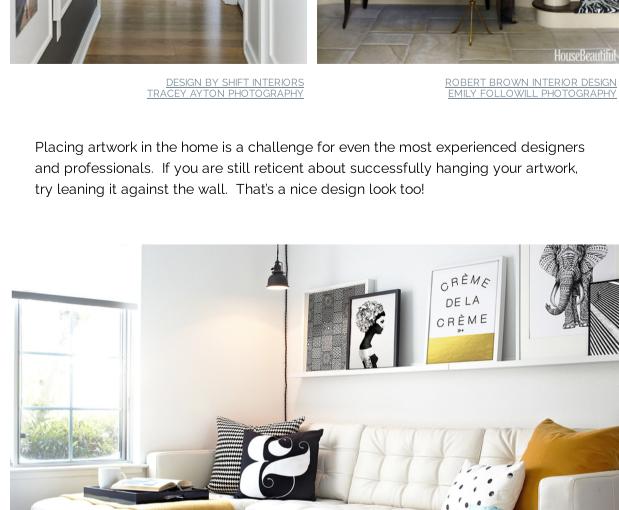
Getting that lighting effect is something you can also recreate at home.





framed with UV Plexiglas.





INTERIOR DESIGN: STUDIO REVOLUTION PHOTOGRAPHY: THOMAS KUOH Don't be afraid to utilize negative space above a sofa or table and set your art asymmetrically to one side while maintaining space on the other. It is all about balance and interest. I have seen art installed right above the floor and

under-console tables. It just has to feel balanced in the space it holds. So, you have the basics mapped out for you above, now go ahead and color outside the lines.









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Have a great day, and hang in there.