The Adoration of the Magi is a ca. seventeenth century painting on panel by an unknown artist. The panel (95 x 124 x ca. 1cm) is made up of four planks. The top and bottom joints are tongue-and-groove joints; the middle joint is a butt-join reinforced with four dowels, evenly spaced along the joint.

A number of structural issues were noted:
- The addition of three wooden battens (attached with screws from the front of the painting) and a number of smaller pieces of wood attached to the back of the painting are inhibiting natural expansion and contraction of the planks.
- The three joints between the planks have opened and old fillings have cracked. These fillings are visible and were brittle.
- The support shows numerous splits ranging from small (ca.1-10cm) to large. The bottom plank has a long split (75cm) from the left side, as does the second plank from the top (25cm) (seen from the front).
- Small pieces of wood are missing along the edges of the panel (especially the left and right side) which were filled in the past with what is now a brittle filler.
- The bottom edge of the support is damaged, wood has broken off over the entire length of the plank. It is unclear if the top plank has maintained its original dimensions; this is narrower than the other three planks.
- The planks are warped producing convex and concave deformations. This, in turn, has enhanced the formation of splits in the wood and the fillings.
- Large sections of the tongue from the tongue-and-groove joints are missing, and during a previous restoration the groove on the reverse of the panel has been planed off.

The three battens were removed first. These were sawn along the central joint, creating two sections. The central butt-join was separated using wedges. The battens were then removed from the reverse of the planks by sawing them into small blocks and chiselling these blocks away. The two tongue-and-groove joints were also separated using wedges. The rusted screws and nails were removed with pliers. Excess glue used to adhere the battens to the planks was removed with water in a Laponite RD gel.

For each plank, the small splits in the wood were glued with viscous solution of sturgeon glue and Polyvinyl Acetate (PVA) adhesive. The two large splits were glued using sturgeon glue followed by a gap filler consisting of phenolic microballoons and coconut flour (1:1 w:w) mixed with PVA adhesive as a filler. An insert was made out of old oak for the loss in the lower right corner of the bottom plank, and glued in place with the same gap filler. As seen in the images above, individual sections were aligned and pressure applied as appropriate.

Where the tongue-and-groove joint was damaged and sections were missing, inserts were made to compensate for the loss, and thus increase the surface area of the gluing edge. The joints were glued together one by one under a specially constructed bridge which allowed pressure to be applied both locally were needed from above and below, and laterally from sash clamps. The same combination of glues were used as above. The inserts were placed simultaneously as gluing and any excess wood was chiselled down from the reverse to a level of the planks once the glue had dried.

Animal glue and fill remnants were cleaned from the joints of all the planks mechanically and with saliva. Where the edges of the planks had been affected by woodworm, these were consolidated with a solution of Paraloid B72. The holes in the planks from the screws and nails and small missing sections of wood along the edges of the panel were coated with a layer of Paraloid B72 and filled with Araldite 1253.

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