

### Chapter 1 : Working SI - Museum Technician | Museum Technician | OHR |Smithsonian

*Museum Technician: Career Info & Requirements. Learn about the education and preparation needed to become a museum technician. Get a quick view of the requirements as well as details about.*

What do Museum Technicians do? Museum technicians prepare documents and objects that are used in museum exhibits. They work very closely with curators , who decide which items should be placed in the exhibits. When a museum receives a new item, some museum technicians are responsible for creating documentation that describes the appearance and condition of the item. Technicians also work with archivists to help organize the items that a museum receives, and may work with a conservator to help restore them if damaged. Since museum technicians are familiar with most if not all of the items in an exhibit, they are able to answer questions that the museum guests have about the items. In some museums, technicians spend a considerable amount of their time interacting with the guests in this way, and may work as guides. One of the biggest duties that museum technicians have is setting up exhibits. This can be a physically demanding occupation at times, particularly when working with large, heavy, or awkwardly shaped items. It can also be frustrating from time to time. In some museums, technicians create literature for the museum that they work in. When the museum closes at night or before it opens in the morning , museum technicians clean and dust the exhibits. Some items are extremely fragile, and cleaning them properly requires special attention and care. As museum technicians advance in their careers, they typically become more specialized. In some cases, they keep their specialty throughout their career. Some technicians choose to specialize in working with a particular medium like ceramics or paintings , while others choose to work with items related to a specific subject like a type of people, or period of history. Most museum technicians work full time. Working on weekends is often required, but since most museums close in the early evening, working nights is rarely necessary. For instance, an American history degree would be desirable for a museum technician position at a museum that covers parts of American history. These positions tend to be very competitive, and relevant work experience can help you stand out. To learn more about the internship options available to you, stop by the career center at your college or university.

## Chapter 2 : Museum Technician

*Museum Technicians and Conservators Restore, maintain, or prepare objects in museum collections for storage, research, or exhibit. May work with specimens such as fossils, skeletal parts, or botanicals; or artifacts, textiles, or art.*

Educational services; state, local, and private 19 Depending on the size of the institution and the position they hold, they may work at a desk or spend their time working with the public, providing reference assistance and educational services. Museum workers who restore and set up exhibits or work with bulky, heavy record containers may have to lift objects, climb ladders and scaffolding, and stretch to reach items. Archivist, Curator, and Museum Worker Work Schedules Most archivists, curators, museum technicians, and conservators work full time. Archivists in government agencies and corporations generally work during regular business hours. Curators in large institutions may travel extensively to evaluate potential additions to the collection, organize exhibits, and conduct research. However, for curators in small institutions, travel may be rare. Museum technicians may need to work evenings and weekends if their institutions are open to the public during those times. Get the education you need: Find schools for Archivists, Curators, and Museum Workers near you! Prior experience through an internship or by volunteering in archives and museums is helpful in getting a position as an archivist or a curator, museum technician, or conservator. Students may gain valuable archiving experience through volunteer or internship opportunities. Students with internship experience may have an advantage in the competitive job market. Because curators have administrative and managerial responsibilities, courses in business administration, public relations, marketing, and fundraising are recommended. Graduate programs last 2 to 4 years, the latter years of which include an internship. Only a few graduate programs in museum conservation techniques are offered in the United States. To qualify for entry into these programs, a student must have a background in chemistry, archaeology, studio art, or art history. Licenses, Certifications, and Registrations for Archivists, Curators, and Museum Workers Although most employers do not require certification, some archivists may choose to earn voluntary certification because it allows them to demonstrate expertise in a particular area. They must renew their certification periodically by retaking the exam or fulfilling continuing education credits. Other Experience for Archivists, Curators, and Museum Workers To gain marketable experience, candidates may have to work part time, as an intern or as a volunteer, during or after completing their education. Substantial experience in collection management, research, exhibit design, or restoration, as well as database management skills, is necessary for full-time positions. Advancement for Archivists, Curators, and Museum Workers Continuing education is available through meetings, conferences, and workshops sponsored by archival, historical, and museum associations. Some large organizations, such as the U. Top museum positions are highly sought after and are competitive. Performing unique research and producing published work are important for advancement in large institutions. In addition, a doctoral degree may be needed for some advanced positions. Museum workers employed in small institutions may have limited opportunities for promotion. They typically advance by transferring to a larger institution that has supervisory positions. Archivists, curators, museum technicians, and conservators need excellent analytical skills to determine the origin, history, and importance of many of the objects they work with. Archivists and museum technicians should have good computer skills because they use and develop complex databases related to the materials they store and access. Archivists, curators, museum technicians, and conservators work with the general public on a regular basis. They must be courteous, friendly, and able to help users find materials. Archivists, curators, museum technicians, and conservators store and easily retrieve records and documents. They must also develop logical systems of storage for the public to use. Many historical objects need to be analyzed and preserved. Conservators must use the appropriate chemicals and techniques to preserve different objects, such as documents, paintings, fabrics, and pottery. The median wage is the wage at which half the workers in an occupation earned more than that amount and half earned less. Median annual wages for archivists, curators, and museum workers are as follows:

*The Museum Technician is a full-time, hourly position reporting to the Facility Manager. Complete museum work requests for special events and programs. Easily apply.*

Oral Expression â€” The ability to communicate information and ideas in speaking so others will understand. Information Ordering â€” The ability to arrange things or actions in a certain order or pattern according to a specific rule or set of rules e. Oral Comprehension â€” The ability to listen to and understand information and ideas presented through spoken words and sentences. Speech Clarity â€” The ability to speak clearly so others can understand you. Speech Recognition â€” The ability to identify and understand the speech of another person. Written Comprehension â€” The ability to read and understand information and ideas presented in writing. Written Expression â€” The ability to communicate information and ideas in writing so others will understand. Originality â€” The ability to come up with unusual or clever ideas about a given topic or situation, or to develop creative ways to solve a problem. Arm-Hand Steadiness â€” The ability to keep your hand and arm steady while moving your arm or while holding your arm and hand in one position. Deductive Reasoning â€” The ability to apply general rules to specific problems to produce answers that make sense. Finger Dexterity â€” The ability to make precisely coordinated movements of the fingers of one or both hands to grasp, manipulate, or assemble very small objects. Fluency of Ideas â€” The ability to come up with a number of ideas about a topic the number of ideas is important, not their quality, correctness, or creativity. Visualization â€” The ability to imagine how something will look after it is moved around or when its parts are moved or rearranged. Category Flexibility â€” The ability to generate or use different sets of rules for combining or grouping things in different ways. Far Vision â€” The ability to see details at a distance. Flexibility of Closure â€” The ability to identify or detect a known pattern a figure, object, word, or sound that is hidden in other distracting material. Inductive Reasoning â€” The ability to combine pieces of information to form general rules or conclusions includes finding a relationship among seemingly unrelated events. Manual Dexterity â€” The ability to quickly move your hand, your hand together with your arm, or your two hands to grasp, manipulate, or assemble objects. Problem Sensitivity â€” The ability to tell when something is wrong or is likely to go wrong. It does not involve solving the problem, only recognizing there is a problem. Visual Color Discrimination â€” The ability to match or detect differences between colors, including shades of color and brightness. Selective Attention â€” The ability to concentrate on a task over a period of time without being distracted.

### Chapter 4 : Museum Technician Jobs, Employment in New York State | [www.nxgvision.com](http://www.nxgvision.com)

*A Museum Technician works directly with items that make up the collections and exhibits in museums. This includes everything from cleaning and moving sculptures, to setting up exhibitions and rearranging wall space.*

They should be enthusiastic with good communication and writing skills and a terrific memory. Museum technicians must have good manual dexterity when working with artifacts, restoring, packing, setting up or taking down. They must also have a mechanical aptitude to build and repair display cases and packing cases. Museum technicians also need a sensitivity to both the chemical composition, as well as the artistic qualities of an object. They need to have good eyesight, well as an eye for color, texture, and design. They typically have a love for art, history, and an understanding of various styles, genres, and time periods. Artistic, as well as scientific skills come in handy in this line of work. Assist with exhibit design and preparation Ensure that the necessary materials are available for assembling and maintaining exhibitions Build display cases, packing cases and scale models of exhibits Pack and unpack artifacts and objects for display Supervise all aspects of touring exhibits Assist in collections management collecting, cataloguing, preserving and storing artifacts and objects Clean, repair and restore artifacts under the supervision of a conservator A typical day for museum technicians involves many tasks. There is working with objects, as well as reporting about artifacts to curators, conservators in person and in writing. Museum technicians build, paint, clean, and deconstruct exhibits, care for the artifacts, and pack and unpack them for storage or for tours. They will not travel unless they are supervising a touring exhibit, or doing research outside of the museum. Workplaces, Employers and Industries Museum technicians work primarily indoors in museum galleries, storage spaces, archives, and labs, but may also need to do research outside or in libraries and other research facilities away from the museum. They may be required to lift heavy items, use hand and power tools, chemicals, sewing machines, computers, and x-ray machines, depending on their area of expertise. Museum technicians are usually government employees, although they may find work with a private or non-profit museum. They will work in teams, but also may work alone. The hours will be long when an exhibit is being mounted or artifacts are being prepared. Long Term Career Potential Museum technicians can advance to administrative, supervisory, or managerial positions. Depending on their area of technical experience and training, they can become catalogers, conservators, and curators. They may also choose to become set designers or carpenters. With additional education and training museum technicians can become teachers, professors, or historians. Educational Paths The steps to becoming a museum technician depend on the type of technician you want to be. However, in order to work with artifacts, technicians need to have taken courses in museum technology. These courses are available with community colleges, and cover things like artifact care, exhibit production, artifact documentation, and computer programs. University programs in museum studies, history, art history, anthropology, and social science are also good places to gain the academic knowledge which comes in handy when you work as a museum technician.

### Chapter 5 : Current Openings | OHR |Smithsonian

*Working at the Smithsonian Museum Technician They work directly with curators and collection managers and may be involved in a variety of activities such as researching artifacts, assisting visiting scholars, packing and storing artifacts, assisting with registration activities, recordkeeping and answering public inquiries.*

### Chapter 6 : Museum Technician I - Special Activities Instructor | [www.nxgvision.com](http://www.nxgvision.com)

*Museum Technician. Museum technicians, commonly known as registrars, help curators by preparing and taking care of museum [www.nxgvision.com](http://www.nxgvision.com) rars also may answer questions from the public and help curators and outside scholars use the collections.*

### Chapter 7 : Archivists, Curators, and Museum Workers: Jobs, Career, Salary and Education Information

*10 Museum Technician Salaries provided anonymously by employees. What salary does a Museum Technician earn in your area?*

### Chapter 8 : Purdue University: College of Science: Museum Technician

*Museum Technician A. Mission and Scope The purpose of this position is to facilitate, maintain and enhance the experience of USSRC guests and employees by ensuring the effective, safe and efficient operation of USSRC electronic, electro-mechanical and computer driven exhibits and simulators.*

### Chapter 9 : - Museum Technicians and Conservators

*Museum Technician: Career and Salary Facts. Explore the career requirements for museum technicians. Get the facts about job duties, education requirements, training and salary to determine if this is the right career for you.*