International Course on Stone Conservation SC13

SESSION: Consolidation – Solvent based

INSTRUCTOR: George Wheeler

TIME: Monday,10th June/ 14:30 – 16:00 (1.5 hours) & 16:30 – 18:00 (1.5 hours)

SESSION OUTLINE

ABSTRACT

Many organic materials have been used as consolidants for stone – a practice that may even date as far back as Roman times with the use of waxes. The 20th century brought about the use of a wide range of organic materials in response to the need to stabilize recently excavated archaeological materials moving into museum settings. Starting with natural materials such as creosote, drying oils and waxes, newer materials were employed as they became available through ever-expanding polymer chemistry industry including: cellulose nitrate, cellulose acetate, polyvinyl acetate, polyvinyl alcohol, polyethylene glycol, acrylic and epoxy resins.

OBJECTIVES

To gain a basic understanding of the organic resins employed for consolidating stone and the advantages and disadvantages of each material.

CONTENT OUTLINE

Brief history of the use of organic resin consolidants and their related properties.

READINGS

📖 = Essential reading material
💻 = Available online

📖 Snethlage, Rolf. 2011. Stone conservation. In *Stone in Architecture: Properties, Durability*. 4th ed. ed. Siegfried Siegesmund and Rolf Snethlage. 411-30. New York: Springer.