Figure 3.21
Mineral powders treated with RC90 and Wacker OH100 consolidants. Darkening is more evident on darker minerals such as biotite, illite, clinochlore, and red iron oxide than on lighter minerals such as calcite, quartz, and albite. Photos: John Campbell.

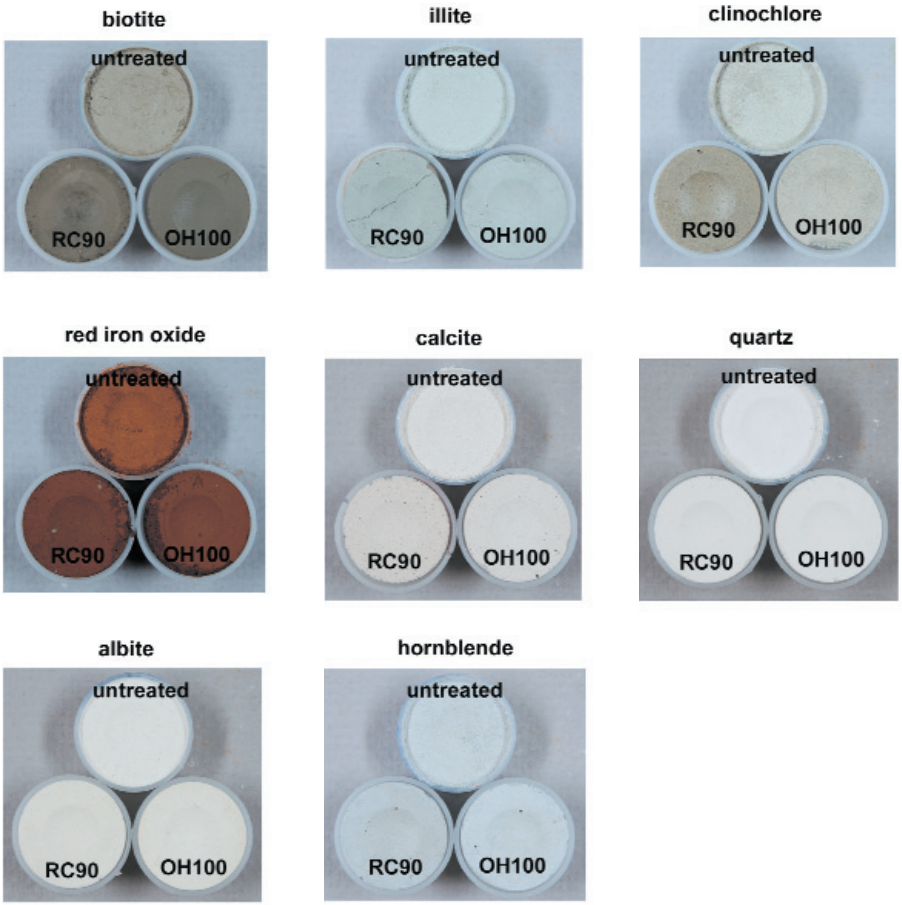

Figure 3.22
Stone samples treated with Wacker OH100 and RC90. The light-colored marble and Abydos limestone show little shift in color with treatment. The tan-yellow stones (Ohio Massillon, Fuentidueña, and Monks Park) become noticeably darker, and the Longmeadow sandstone with its red iron oxides shows an even greater shift. The volcanic rock, the rhyolite from Colorado, also darkens considerably. Photos: John Campbell.

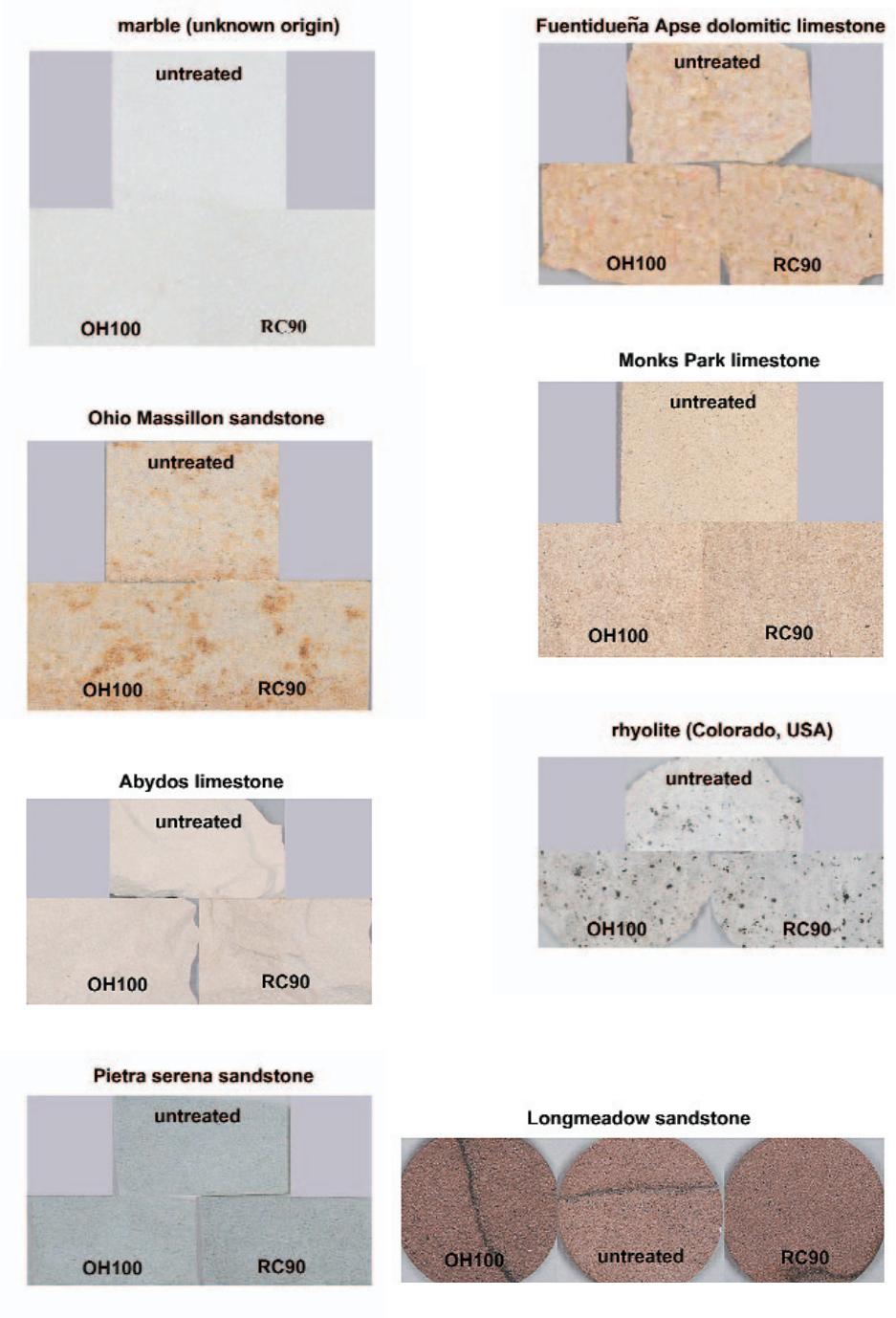

Figure 3.23
Treatment of the Fuentidueña Apse dolomitic limestone with *Conservare* OH. One month after treatment with the consolidant (middle), the stone was much darker than before treatment (left). After five years, the difference is nearly imperceptible (right). Photos (left and middle): Michele Marincola.

Figure 3.24
Treatment of a scoria chair by the artist Scott Burton. This scoria contains large amounts of red iron oxide, which shifts color dramatically on treatment with alkoxysilanes (right).

Figure 5.4
Biological growth takes many forms. Microbiological forms such as bacteria and fungi do not generally interfere with consolidation. Algae, lichens, mosses, and higher plants can cause complications during treatment due to water they carry or the inhibition to the drying of the stone. Photos: Robert Koestler.