

Applicability and efficacy of an enhanced nanolime consolidation technique for British Museum limestone objects

MAUCOURANT, Cyril, O'FLAHERTY, Fin http://orcid.org/0000-0003-3121-0492 and DRAGO, Amy

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Supplementary materials

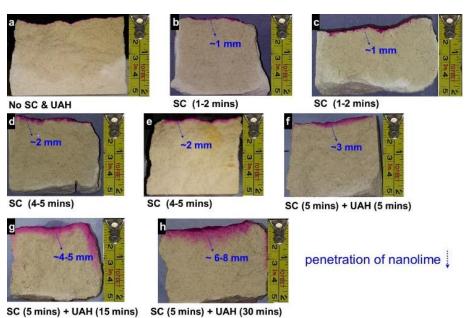


Fig. A Results of phenolphthalein tests carried out on cross-sections of fine-grained *Lavoux* limestone samples upon completion of treatments with steam cleaning (SC) and ultrasonic air humidification (UAH) at different periods, and nanolime (CaLoSiL® 5g/L in ethanol).

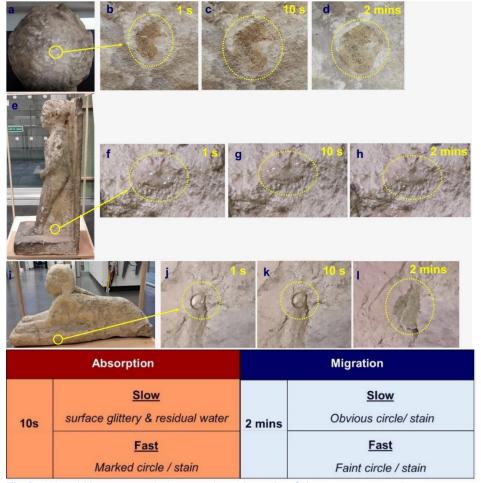


Fig B. Wettability tests carried out on the objects A-C for $Tp=21^{\circ}C$ and RH=40 %; and proposed kinetic model based on the absorption and migration rates.



Fig C. Measurement of residual water on objects (**a & b**) A, (**c & d**) B, and (**e & f**) C with a Protimeter (BLD 2000 Moisture Meter). The results are expressed in % of Water Moisture Equilibrium (% *WEM*).

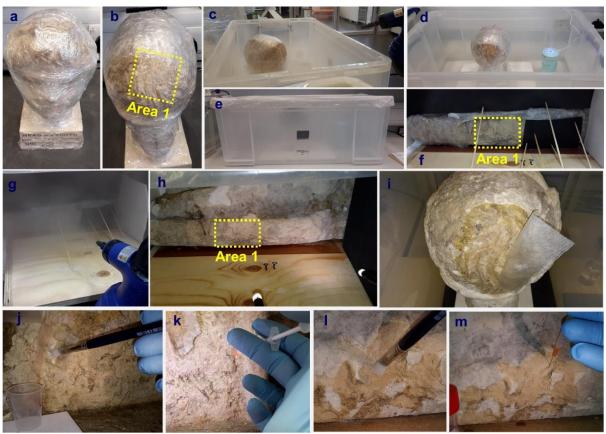


Fig D. Conditioning and consolidation of objects: (a) Object A wrapped in Cling Film® with (b) Area #1 left unwrapped; (c) steam cleaning in process and (d & e) object submitted to UAH; (f) Area #1 of Object C before conditioning with (g) steam cleaning and (h) after conditioning; (i) Consolidation of Object A with nanolime being brushed over a japanese tissue; (j & k) Object B consolidated with nanolime being brushed and injected, respectively; and (l & m) Object C consolidated with nanolime being brushed and injected, respectively.



Fig E. Humidification and curing of treated objects: (a & b) DIW sprayed over the treated Area #1 of the objects B & C; (c & d) making process of humidification pad using medical gauze swab and hydrogel; (e-g) application of humidification pads over the treated Areas # 2 of the objects A, B, and C, respectively; (h) external and (i) internal views of the curing chamber of the object A; (j-n) and (o-s) details of the curing chambers for the object B and C, respectively.

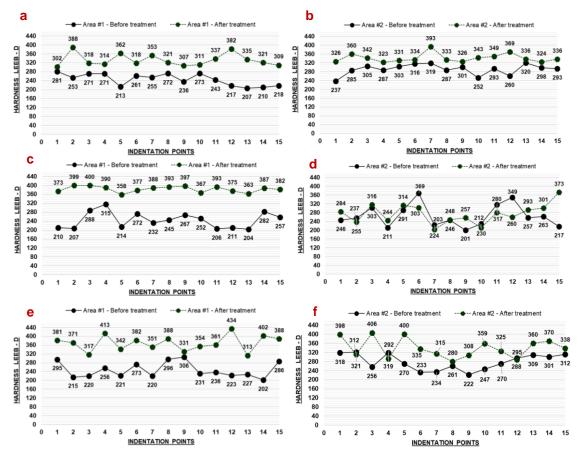


Fig F. Surface hardness data obtained upon completion of tests carried out on (a & b) Object A; (c & d) Object B; and (e & f) Object C