

UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF HER
ROYAL HIGHNESS PRINCESS
SUAMAYA BINT AL HASSAN

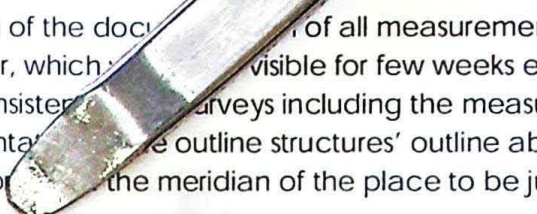


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occasionally called to update the registration of the documents of all measurements of the fortress and its archaeological basement layer, which is visible for few weeks each year. This methodology permits to keep a good consistency in the surveys including the measurement of needed details for an archaeologist. The orientation of the structures' outline above and below ground is too close to the Magnetic North to be just a risky coincidence.

Colorimetric Data in Itaquera Granite, São Paulo, Brazil

Eliane Aparecida Del Lama and Lauro Kazumi Dehira

Until the earlier twentieth's century, the city of São Paulo was restricted to a small nucleus in the downtown, which concentrated the oldest monuments of the city. One of the stone materials most used in the monuments and historic buildings of the city was the Itaquera Granite. It is a biotite monzogranite, pale gray, with structure and inequigranular texture slightly oriented, with variable size, giving the rock a heterogeneous and anisotropic aspect. The earliest references from its exploration date back to 1888, and currently is not explored anymore. It was preferentially used until the 30-40 decade of the twentieth century, being replaced then by Gray Mauá Granite, due to its higher resistance. The aim of this paper is to describe the characteristics of granite formerly used in the monuments of the city of São Paulo, with regarding to its colorimetric aspects, by using a spectrophotometer to quantify the color. Among the numerous examples of cultural heritage made with the Itaquera Granite, were selected for this study the church of Santo Antonio (Saint Anthony) (1899-1919 - present façade), A Menina e o Bezerro (The Girl and the Calf) (1911-1913), Nostalgia (1920), Faculdade de Direito (Faculty of Law), University of São Paulo (1934), Monument to Ramos de Azevedo (1934), Depois do Banho (After the Bath) (1941) and Índio Caçador (Hunter Indian) (1940). Among the factors that determine the state of deterioration of the granite, one can mention the presence of small micaceous enclaves, surface spalling and hydrothermal alteration of mineral constituents. These colorimetric data are the first references to the color obtained for this granite and were all collected on sawn surfaces. The data aimed to characterize the current color of this granite. It is intended, from now on, perform the systematic measurement of these monuments and observe how should be the color variation and how is their behavior over time. Measuring the change of color, can be useful to monitor the evolution of natural change and analyze the effectiveness of treatments and repellents consolidants beyond the monitoring the installation of biological colonization in the monuments. In the long run, these data may aid in the treatment and restoration of these monuments.

Non Destructive Testing and Damage Assessment of Historic Stone

Milos Drdacky, Zuzana Slizkova, and Jaroslav Valach

In situ testing of surface cohesion of brittle and quasi brittle heterogeneous materials suffers from a lack of suitable non-destructive methods. The problem is mainly important for assessment of surface degradation characteristics and/or evaluation of effectiveness of consolidation treatment of degraded historic materials.

One of the methods recommended for such a purpose it is so called "Scotch Tape Test" or peeling test. The method has been introduced into the field of conservation for testing the cohesion qualities of historic materials mainly stone and renders probably by P. Mora and G. Torracca in sixties. However, there are not available any standards or reliably verified recommendations for the above mentioned application in the conservation practice. Licentious use without adequate