

KONZERVATORSKO-RESTAURATORSKI RADOVI NA TREĆEM KATU PALAČE SKOČIBUČIĆ-LUKARIS

CONSERVATION-RESTORATION WORKS ON THE THIRD FLOOR OF THE SKOČIBUČIĆ-LUKARIS



Željezni nosači prozorskih kapaka sidreni su u kamen tradicionalnom tehnikom zalijeivanja u olovo, koje amortizira dimenzionalne promjene željeza uzrokovane njegovom korozijom. Korozija željeznih elemenata, međutim, uzrokovala je raspucavanje i odlamanje kamena (SI. 1), pa su oni izvađeni, a nestabilni dijelovi kamena učvršćeni injektiranjem epoksidne smole i opšivanjem. Na mjestima većih oštećenja kamen je pravilno zasječen (SI. 2) te su umetnuti i zalijepljeni kameni tašeli, koji su zatim obrađeni tako da se bojom i teksturom prilagode okolnoj površini (SI. 3).

Anorganska onečišćenja su bila prisutna samo u uskom pojasu ispod krova te s donje strane profiliranih istaka nad prozorima. Kameni zid trećeg kata palače u najvećoj je mjeri bio onečišćen nevezanom prljavštinom i mikroorganizmima pa je na njega nanoseno biocidno sredstvo, a cijela površina očišćena hidromehanički.

Iz sljubnica između kamenih blokova je uklonjeno cementno vezivo (SI. 4), a sljubnice su fugirane akrilno-vapnenim mortom. Odstranjen je cement s gornje strane frizova nad prozorima i zamijenjen slojem umjetnog kamena. Veće škrapaste udubine na licima kamenih blokova su zapunjene umjetnim kamenom kako bi se spriječilo prodiranje vode u strukturu zida.

The iron shutter mountings had been anchored into the stone with the traditional technique with molten lead, the role of which was to buffer the dimensional changes of iron brought about by corrosion. The corrosion, however, had in fact led to the stone cracking and breaking off (Fig. 1). The iron mountings were taken out, and the unstable parts of the stone were consolidated with the injection of epoxy resin and consolidated.

In places where the damage was too great, the stone was cut squarely (Fig. 2) and stone patches were inserted and cemented, subsequently being treated so as to correspond in colour and texture to the surrounding surface (Fig. 3).

Inorganic soiling was present only in the narrow belt below the roof and on the underneath of the protruding mouldings over the windows. The stone wall of the third floor of the palace was to the greatest extent soiled with loose dirt and microorganisms; a biocidal preparation was applied to it, and the whole surface was cleaned hydro-mechanically.

The cement binder was removed from the joints between the ashlar (Fig. 4), and the joints were pointed with acrylic-lime mortar. The cement was removed from the upper side of the mouldings and replaced with a layer of artificial stone. Any fairly large sharp-edged voids on the faces of the ashlar were filled with artificial stone in order to prevent water seeping into the wall structure.

