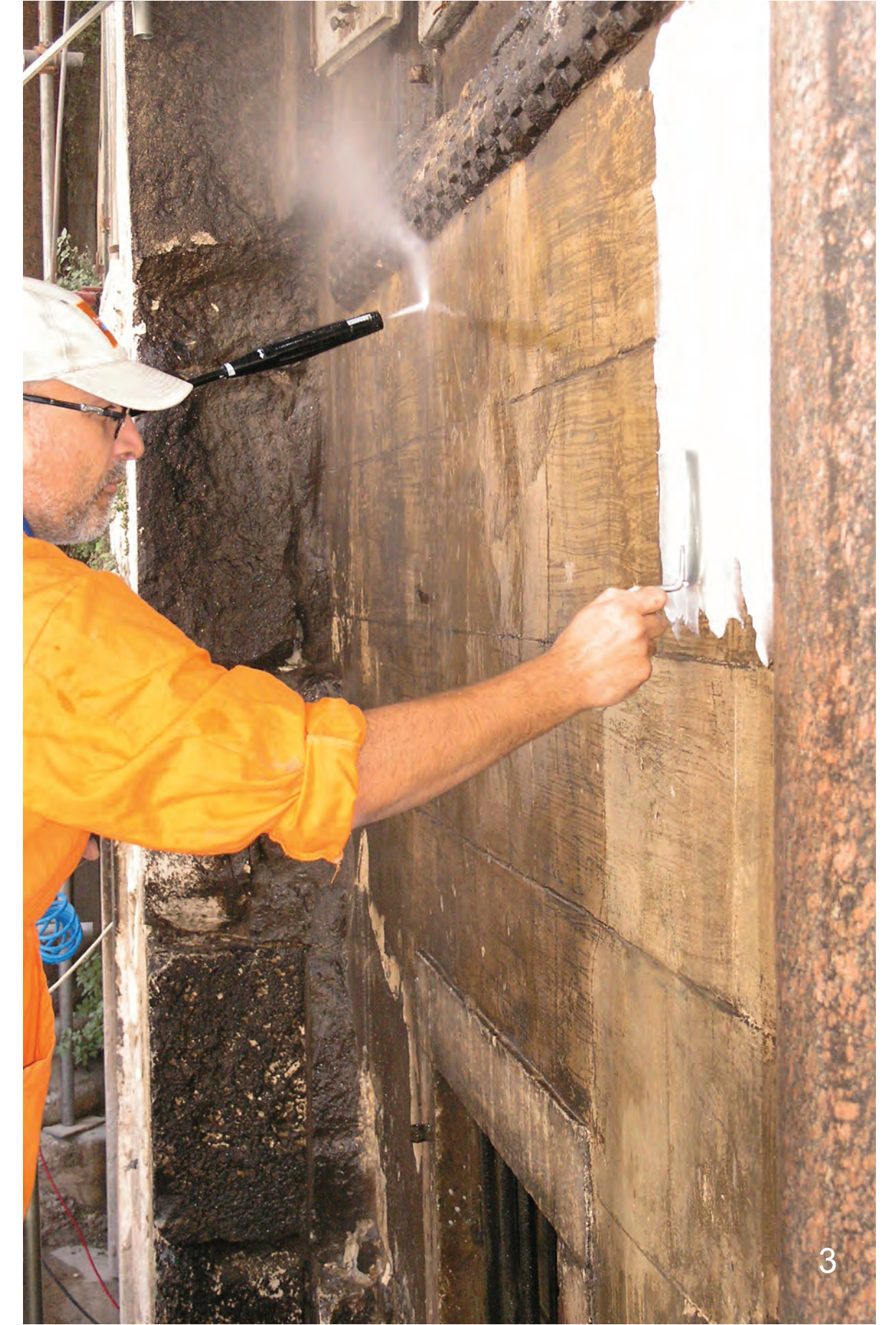


KONZERVATORSKO-RESTAURATORSKI RADOVI NA PRVOM KATU PALAČE I ŽBUKAMA

CONSERVATION-RESTORATION WORKS ON THE FIRST FLOOR OF THE PALACE AND ON THE PLASTER



Na prvom katu palače dominiraju dva velika kvadratna prozora, smještena pod balkonom (SI. 1). Prozorski su okviri bili prekriveni debelim crnim korama koje su prikrivale velika strukturna oštećenja kamena. Nakon što su anorganska onečišćenja odstranjena laserom, pristupilo se izvedbi rekonstruktivnih zahvata. Armatura je izrađena od sidara od nehrđajućeg čelika, a nedostajući dijelovi rekonstruirani umjetnim kamenom. Sve su rekonstruirane površine obrađene ručnim klesarskim alatima koji su i izvorno bili korišteni u tu svrhu (SI. 4). Pilon s pilastrom, granitni stupovi, kapiteli stupova i romanički vijenac pod prozorima bili su prekriveni naslagama anorganskih onečišćenja, pa su također očišćeni metodom laserskog čišćenja. U visini prvog kata palače na antičkom se pilastru nalazilo veliko strukturno oštećenje. Kamenu je blok raspucao, najvjerojatnije zbog pogreške u ugradnji, a oštećenje je u ranijoj restauraciji zakrpano ciglom i mortom. Stara je zakrpa uklonjena, a rekonstruktivni zahvat izveden kombinacijom kamenog tašela i umjetnog kamena.

Svrha konzervatorsko-restauratorskog zahvata na žbukama bila je odstraniti anorganska onečišćenja i druge naslage s površine žbuke, ukloniti recentni nalič, učvrstiti sve slojeve žbuke međusobno, kao i osnažiti vezu žbuke s podlogom, ukloniti stare zakrpe, ukloniti štetne soli iz žbuke i rekonstruirati nedostajuće dijelove. Čišćenje je izvedeno kombinacijom mehaničkih i kemijskih metoda (SI. 2), a izvršene su i probe čišćenja laserom. Uklonjen je neizvorni bojani sloj, odstranjene nečistoće i naslage. Odsoljavanje je provedeno upotrebom nekoliko različitih vrsta obloga. Učvršćena je površina žbuke i dijelovi koji su prijetili ispadanjem. Za rekonstrukciju nedostajućih dijelova žbuke korištena je žbuka koja sastavom i bojom odgovara izvornoj. Nova je žbuka nanosena u tri sloja, kao i izvorna (SI. 3). Na još svježoj žbuci urezane su «slijepi» fuge, prateći ritam fuga na okolnoj žbuci koje su imitirale strukturu kamenih blokova. Završnom obradom svježeg sloja žbuke nova je žbuka teksturom i tonom usklađena sa izvornom (SI. 5).

Two large square windows located underneath the balcony dominate the first floor of the palace (Fig. 1). The window frames were covered with thick black crusts that covered up large areas of structural damage to the stone. After the inorganic dirt had been removed with laser, reconstructive operations were addressed. An armature was made of anchors of stainless steel, and the missing parts were reconstructed with artificial stone. All the reconstructed surfaces were worked with carvers' hand tools, the same kind originally used for the purpose (Fig. 4). The pylon with pilaster, the granite columns, the capitals of the columns and the Romanesque cornice under the windows were covered with layers of inorganic dirt, and they were also cleaned with the method of laser cleaning. A major item of structural damage was located at the level of the first floor of the palace in the ancient pilaster. The stone block had cracked, probably as a result of some error when it was built in, and in an earlier restoration the damage had been patched with brick and mortar. The old patch was removed, and the reconstruction operation was carried out with a combination of stone patches or inserts and artificial stone.

The purpose of the conservation-restoration operation on the plaster was to remove the inorganic dirt and other layers from the surface, to remove recent coatings (paint), consolidate all the layers of plaster together, and reinforce the bond between the plaster and the base, remove the old patches, remove the deleterious salts from the plaster, and reconstruct the missing parts. Cleaning was performed with combined mechanical and chemical methods (Fig. 2), and laser cleaning tests were also carried out. The inauthentic paint layer was removed, dirt and sediments were stripped off. Desalination was carried out with the use of several kinds of poultice. The surface of the plaster and parts that were in danger of falling off were consolidated. For reconstruction of the missing parts of the plaster, a plaster that corresponded to the original in composition and colour was used. It was applied in three layers, as had been the original (Fig. 3). Blind joints were carved into the fresh plaster, imitating the rhythm of the joints on the original plaster, which imitated the structure of the ashlar. With a final treatment of the fresh layer of plaster, the new plaster was harmonised in terms of texture and tone with the original (Fig. 5).