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TECHNICIAN TRAINING FOR THE CONSERVATION OF MOSAICS

PART 3
THE CONSERVATION OF ARCHITECTURAL REMAINS AND THEIR DECORATIVE SURFACES

Structures and decorative surfaces: their documentation during conservation interventions

Livia Alberti, Ermanno Carbonara, Thomas Roby



STRUCTURE

Group of architectural elements designed to be occupied by people or to fulfill a variety of functions. A structure can be a building or a monument.

Architectural elements of a STRUCTURE

Wall

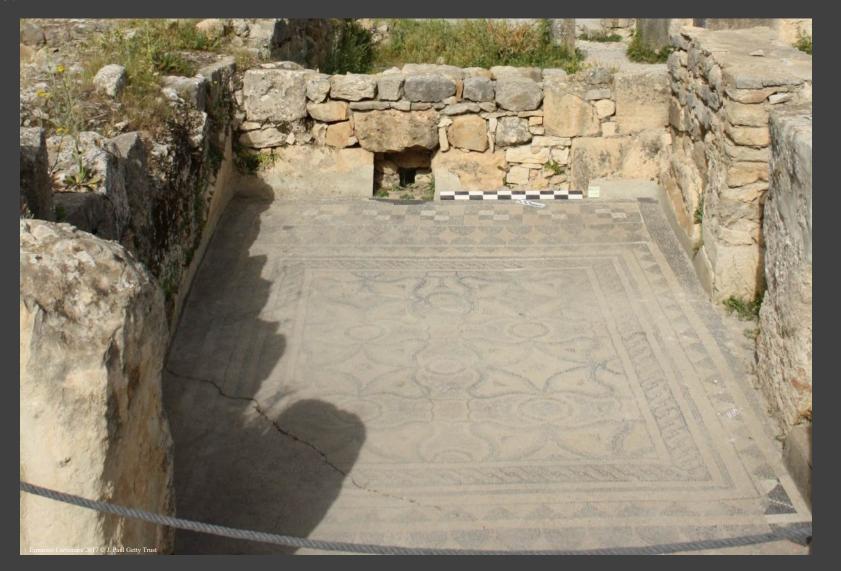
Construction in masonry, earth or other material, that is continuous in nature, rising vertically from the ground or a habitable floor and whose length and height are greater than its width.





Pavement

Part of a structure made up of a horizontal platform on the ground floor or a separation between two floors.



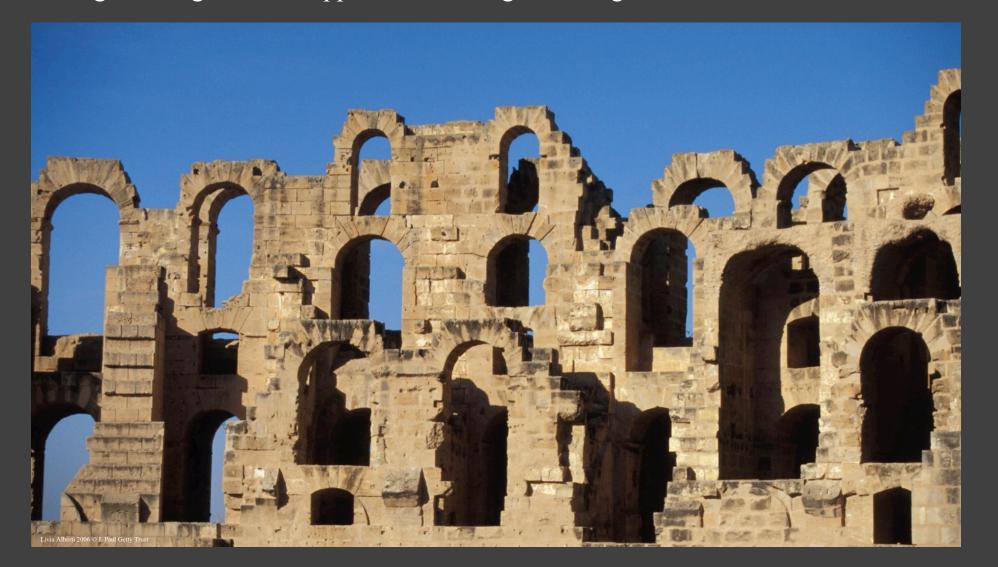
Vault

Curved construction that is a type of ceiling. A vault works under compression and distributes the weight that it supports to the weight-bearing elements.



Arch

Curved construction that is the thickness of a wall. An arch works under compression by distributing the weight that it supports to the weight-bearing elements.



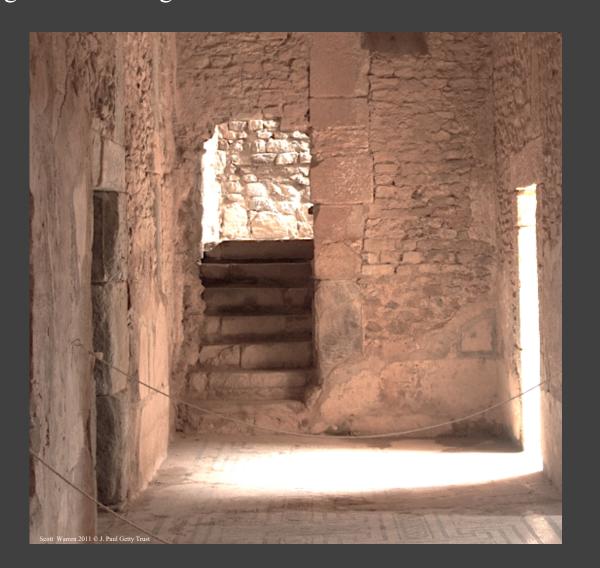
Seating

Element composed of a riser and footer allowing spectators to be seated.



Stairway

Construction made up of a regular series of footers and risers or steps to move from one level to another, ascending or descending.



Column

Independent support element that is circular in section, fluted or composite, usually made up of a capital, shaft and base. The shaft can be monolithic or made of several blocks.



Pillar

Independent support element that is rectangular in section, square or composite. The shaft can be monolithic or made of several blocks.





Different typologies of CONSTRUCTIONS



Small stone work

Masonry made with small elements.



Large stone work

Masonry made with large elements.







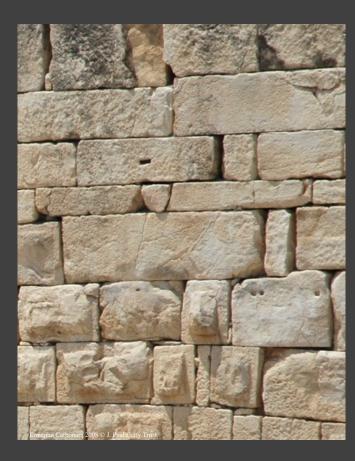
Mixed stone work

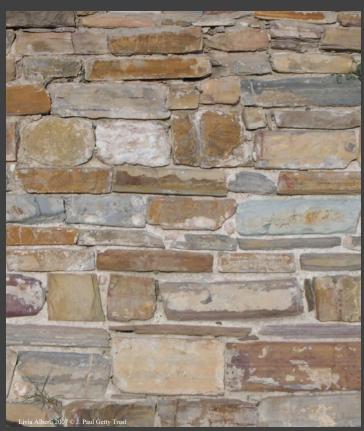
Masonry made with elements that are very different in terms of their dimensions and role in the wall.



Irregular stone work

Masonry made with elements that are laid, not following regular courses.

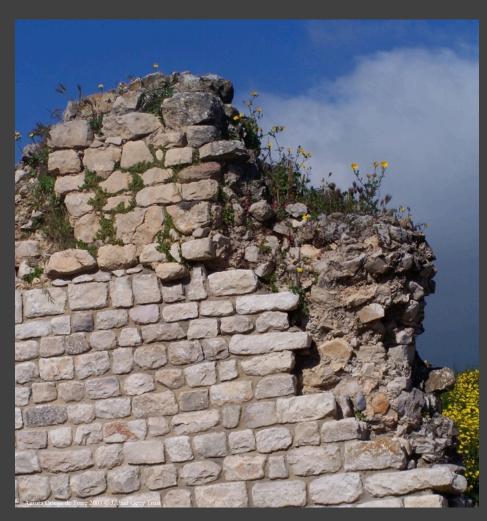






Coursed stone work

Masonry made with a series of elements essentially placed on the same level, forming superimposed courses.





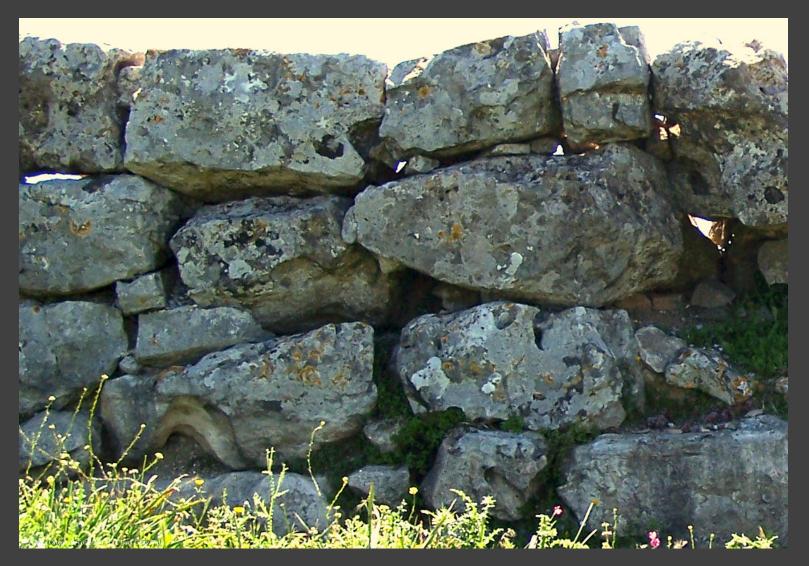
Wall core

Interior part of a wall between two faces made of small stones or stone fragments embedded in a layer of mortar.

Faces: Visible part that makes up the external layer of the wall.

Blocage

Lime-based mortar (ancient cement) poured into a trench or temporary formwork which is removed once the mortar has set.



Dry wall construction

No binder present.

A CONSTRUCTION is generally made up of:

Elements:

construction unit

- Rubble stone
- Block
- Brick
- Ceramic elements

Binders:

materials that hold together the construction elements

- Mortar
 - Lime-based
 - Earth-based
- Metallic elements

- Raw rubble
 - Rubble stone as extracted from the quarry.
- Dressed rubble
 Rubble stone with worked facing side.
- Squared rubble Rubble stone worked on several sides, sometimes all sides.



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- Raw block
 - Block as extracted from the quarry.
- Dressed bed block
 - Block with only the bed (horizontal) sides worked.
- Ashlar block
 - Block worked on all sides.
- Sculpted stone
 - Block worked in a decorative, artistic or symbolic way.



Block: stone element either worked or not, too large to be carried by a single man.

- Raw block
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Block with only the bed (horizontal) sides worked.

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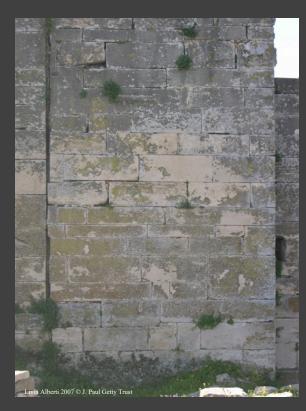
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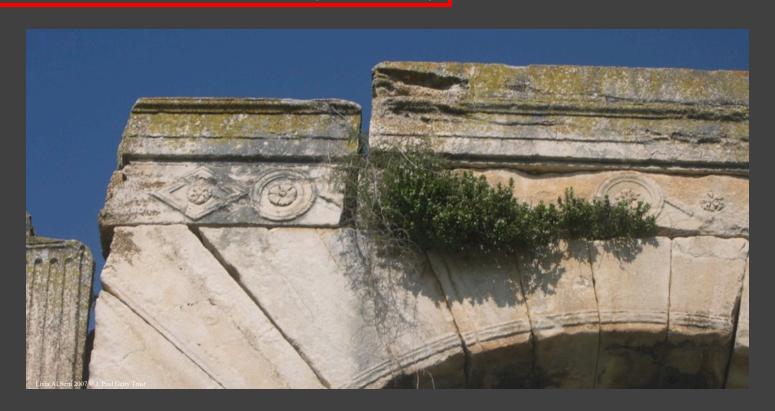
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Brick

Clay-based mix formed into a rectangular shape, then either fired or dried, and used in masonry.



Fired clay-based mix



Dried clay-based mix

Ceramic elements

Clay-based mix that is made into various shapes, generally by hand, and fired.





Vaulting tubes

Mortar

Combination of a binder (lime, etc.), aggregates (sand, gravel, etc.) and an appropriate amount of water.

Mortar

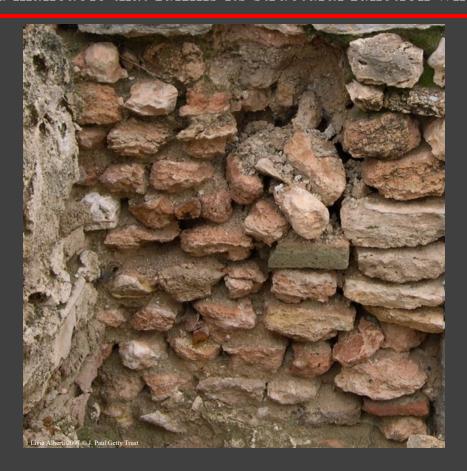
Binders

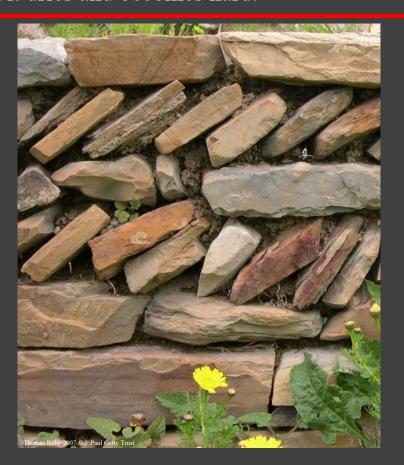
- Lime-based
 Mix of lime and aggregates used when still soft
 and malleable that fulfills its structural function when it sets and becomes hard.
- Earth-based
 Mix of earth and aggregates used when still soft
 and malleable that fulfills its structural function when it dries and becomes hard.



Mortar

- Lime-based
 Mix of lime and aggregates used when still soft
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- Earth-based Mix of earth and aggregates used when still soft and malleable that fulfills its structural function when it dries and becomes hard.





Metallic elements

Metalwork in different shapes, generally made of iron or bronze, used to hold masonry elements in place.

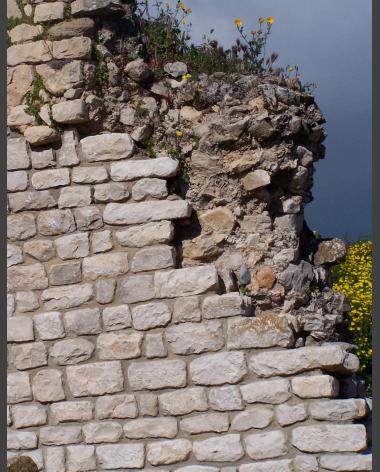


Typologies of Roman construction

Opus caementicium

Rubble work masonry made up of a mixture of mortar and stones poured and packed between two formworks or two facings.





Opus incertum

Rubble work masonry using small unworked stones, laid in irregular courses.



Opus reticulatum

Rubble work masonry created with squared rubble stone laid at 45 degree angle.



Opus mixtum

Name given to all masonry that mixes rubble and brick, or with parts in *Opus reticulatum* surrounded by parts in brick.





Opus testaceum

Masonry created entirely from fired brick.





Opus latericium

Masonry created entirely from unfired brick.



Opus africanum

Masonry composed of vertical chains of large ashlar blocks connected by rubble stone work.



Different typologies of DECORATIVE SURFACES





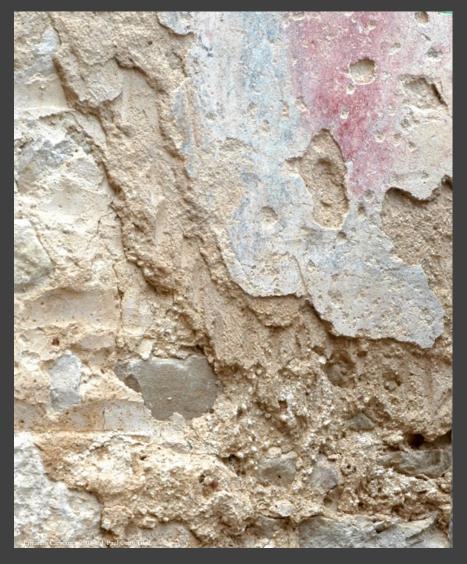


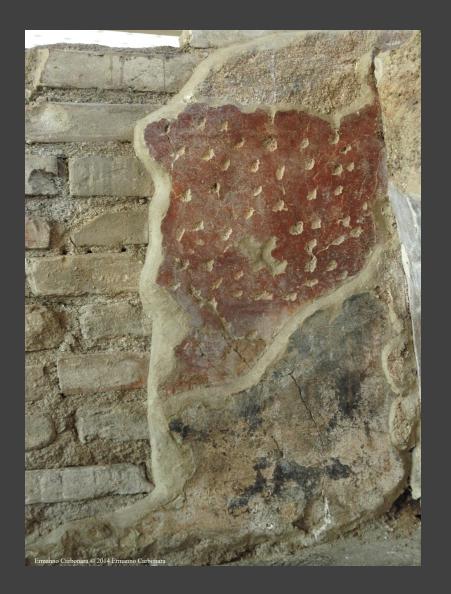


Wall mosaic



Wall Plaster





Painted wall plaster

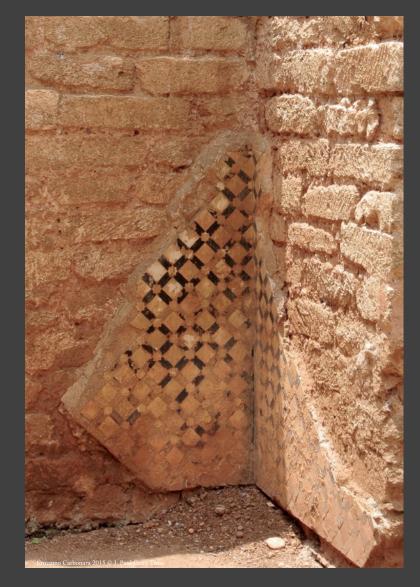








Cocciopesto - mortar with ceramic fragments





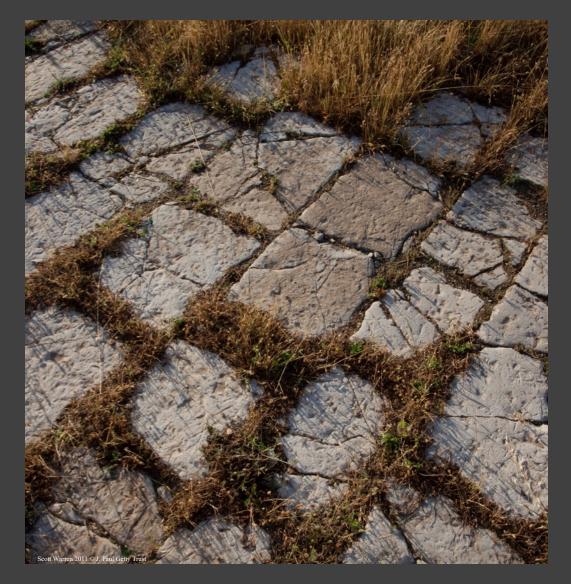
PAVEMENTS

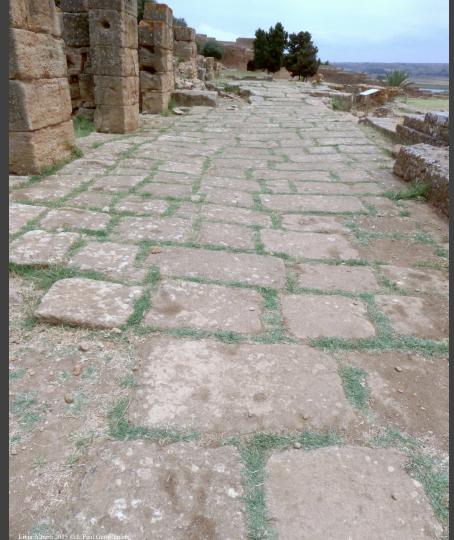


Cocciopesto - mortar with ceramic fragments



Mortar with stone fragments





Documentation of Structures and Decorative Surfaces

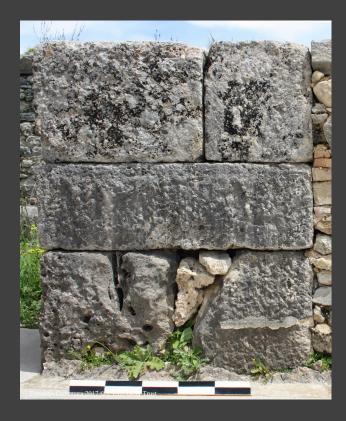
Graphic or photographic base

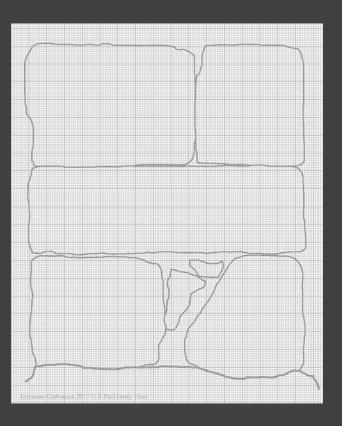
Drawing of the structure:

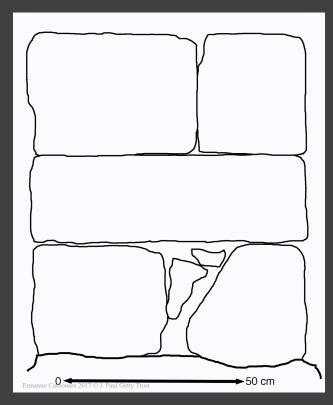
- Direct measured drawing
- Retracing on tracing paper from a photo

Photography of the structure:

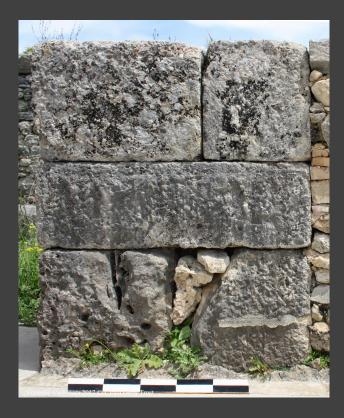
- Photograph of the structure in a single frame
- Photograph of the structure by area to create a photo montage by computer

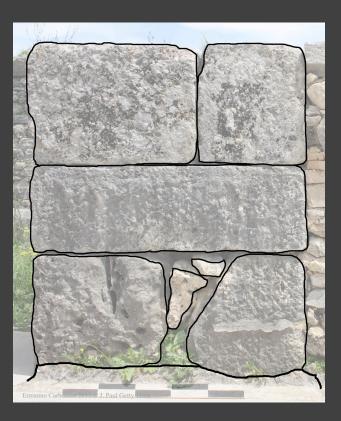


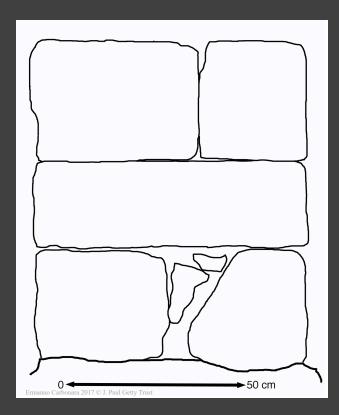




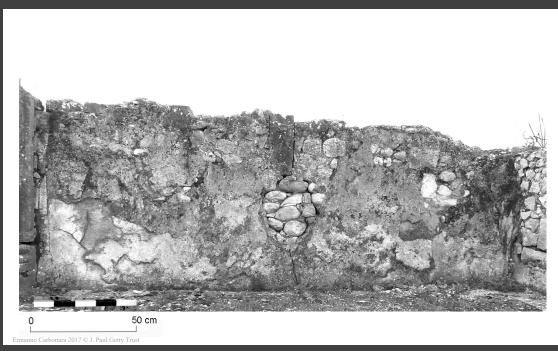
Measured drawing







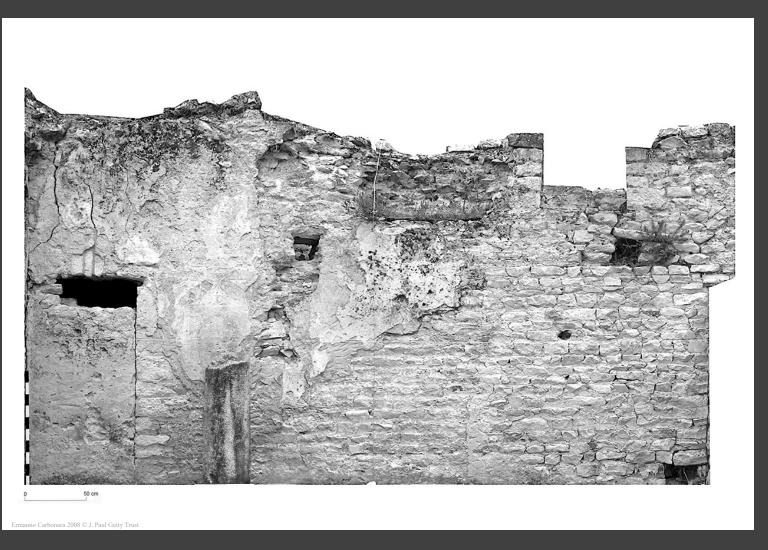
Retracing on tracing paper from a photo



Photograph of the structure in a single frame







Photograph of the structure by area to create a photo montage by computer

DATE

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Documentation of Structures and Decorative Surfaces

Conservation Data Form for the documentation of Structures and Decorative Surfaces

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Livia,	

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					if the object is a vertical surface		
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☐ Loss of stones or mortar of the structure			☐ Cracks				
☐ Detached stones of the structure			☐ Deformations (bulge or depression)				
☐ Vegetation			☐ Loss of surface decoration of wall or pavement				
☐ Micro-organisms			☐ Detachment of surface decoration of wall or pavement				
☐ Incrustations			☐ Deteriorated surface decoration				
☐ Efflorescences			☐ Deteriorated previous interventions				
CURRENT INTERVENTION	ONS			☐ Graphic documenta	ation map attached		
☐ Vegetation removal		☐ Cleaning	☐ Rem	oval of modern repair	r mortars		
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Building/Monument

Site

Room/Space

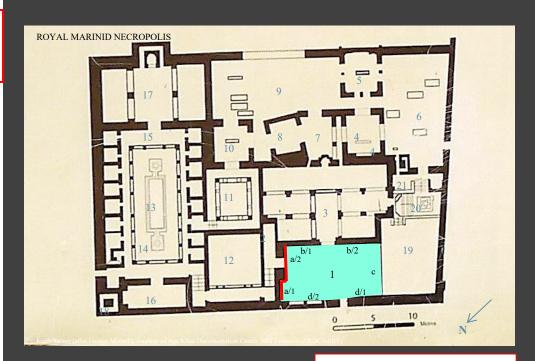
Elevation/Top

Section

STRUCTURE/DECORATIVE SURFACE ID:		Abbreviatio	O	oom /			
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PART OF THE STRUCTURE							
☐ Wall ☐ Vault	all			☐ Cistern/Basin ☐ Pavement			
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CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS							
☐ Dry Stone ☐ Stone and lin	☐ Stone and earthen mortar ☐ Brick						
☐ Earth ☐ Other:							
Type of surface decoration							
☐ Wall Plaster ☐ Painted Wall Plas	ster		☐ Crushed Ceramic	Mor.	☐ Marble Plaque		
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Repair of the surface decoration with mortar (in-filling/edging repair)	h N	Mortar com	positions:

Documentation of Structures and Decorative Surfaces





☐ Grouting voids below the surface ☐ Removal and resetting in place of parts of the surface decoration ☐ Reintegration of area of loss with: ☐ Other treatment of the surface

decoration:

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MOSAIKON is a partnership of four institutions: the Getty Conservation Institute, the Getty Foundation, ICCROM, and ICCM. The aims of the project are to strengthen the network of professionals concerned with the conservation, restoration, maintenance, and management of mosaic heritage in the southern and eastern Mediterranean region; provide training to a variety of individuals involved in mosaics conservation and, more generally, with the management of archaeological sites and museums with mosaics; work with national and international bodies to provide a more favorable legislative, regulatory, and economic environment for the conservation of mosaics in the Mediterranean; and promote the dissemination and exchange of information.

