
	
	CONSTGLASS	
Wax 1129 + polyethylene A wax Consolidant		

Pilot objects	CANTERBURY	
Bay (date)	CAN N XVII 7	CAN N II 7
Exposure - protective glazing	North	North
Composition of the product	Microcrystalline wax 1129 diluted with white spirit	Microcrystalline wax 1129 diluted with white spirit
Application: date (age of product) ; studio ; protocol		
Morphology		
Direct observation	in 1992 Wax: various degrees of flaking, delamination, surface deposits (after 6-8 years exposure without protective glazing) in 2009 Wax remnants and Paraloid® B-72: sound, clean.	Wax is stable, no visible deterioration
SEM observation		microcrystalline wax appears solely on sample sent to fraunhofer institute
Desktop Xrays tomography		
Synchrotron tomography		
Chemical behaviour		
FTIR		
Raman		
Mechanical behaviour		
Contamination		
Fungi	-	-
Bacteriae	-	-
Active infestation		
Biological activity		
Microbiological susceptibility		
		Negative results from LBW. Possible re-test
Reversibility		
Product 1	Complete and safe removal of flaking wax possible; well adhering wax only thinned down - danger of damage to substrate. (mechanical with scalpel)	Removed the wax after 2 minutes
Product 2		Removed after 30 seconds
Re-treatability		
Product 1	Paraloid® B-72 good result, no delamination over 18 years with internally ventilated protective glazing	
General observations		
Recommendations		
Safety/healthy	Fume extraction during application of Paraloid®-B72	Reversibility Tests were taken under fume extraction and handled with gloves
Preparation		Ensure glass and paint are stable before attempting removal of wax.
Application		In Klucell® G gel compress / on cotton swabs
Future conditions of conservation	Continue to monitor. Protective glazing works well.	Window n11 has externally ventilated protective glazing; ideally this should be turned to internal ventilation, but is working well as is.