




CONSTGLASS



Table of results



## 1-Pilot object

<b>Pilot object:</b>	Canterbury Cathedral NXVII 03	
<b>Picture</b>		<p><b>Identification of the panel:</b> NXVII 03 internal face in transmitted and reflected light.</p> <p><b>Treatment:</b> <b>Product:</b> Microcrystalline wax no: 1129 and Polythene A Wax (unknown ratio); re-treatment with Paraloid® B72.</p> <p><b>Application:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Wax applied with a brush in dilution with white spirit. Application of wax early to mid-1980s in situ as temporary consolidant of severely flaking painted decoration. No cleaning was carried out prior to application of wax. The wax was not polished (unlike CAN nII 7). Window remained unprotected until 1992.</li><li>• Re-treatment with Paraloid® B72 in 1992.</li><li>• Fractures bonded with Silicone Rhodia® CAF 3 in 1992.</li></ul>







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<b>Reversibility</b>	<b>Test studies Elimination</b>	The wax coating was removed mechanically with scalpels under optical microscope in 1992. Where adhesion was good the wax coating was thinned down mechanically, but not completely removed. No new reversibility test was carried out in 2009, as the unstable condition of the painted decoration was of concern.
<b>Re-treatability</b>	<b>Test studies Re-treatability</b>	Paraloid®-B2 in acetone dilution was applied in 1992 to consolidate flaking paint. This was often applied onto remaining wax coatings. Application of Paraloid®-B72 with brush. Easy application and good immediate adhesion.