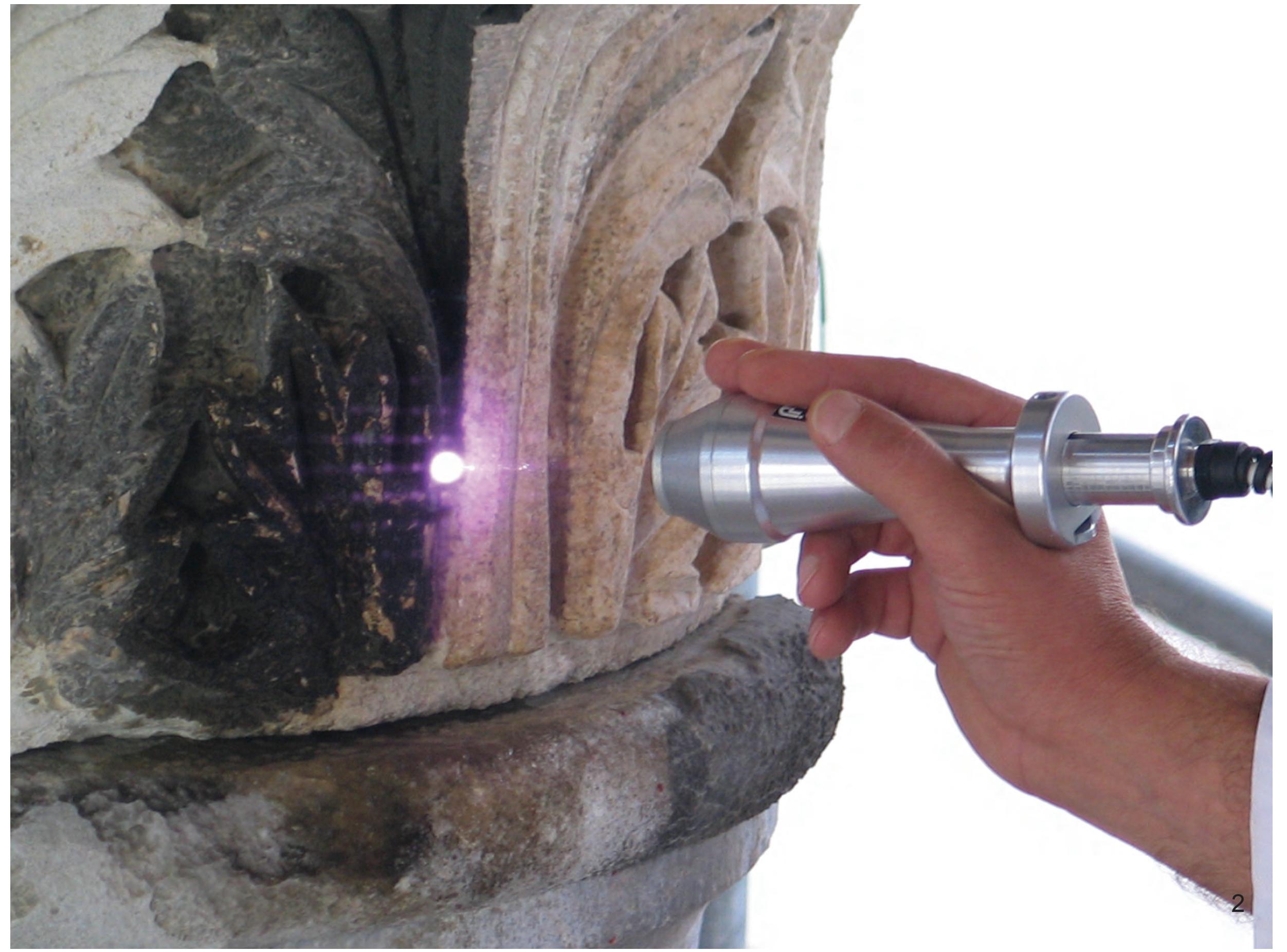


KONZERVATORSKO-RESTAURATORSKI ZAHVAT NA SJEVERNOM DIJELU ISTOČNE KOLONADE

CONSERVATION-RESTORATION OPERATIONS ON THE NORTHERN PART OF THE EASTERN COLONNADE



Prije nego što se pristupilo izvedbi konzervatorsko-restauratorskog zahvata provedena su opsežna dijagnostička ispitivanja i istražni radovi na konstrukciji objekta te ispitivanje materijala i stanja površine kamenih elemenata. U tu je svrhu primijenjen čitav niz nerazornih tehnika: termografija, ultrazvuk, magnetoskopija, mjerenje potencijala korozije, mjerenje poroznosti kamena, mineraloškopetrografska analiza, mikroskopija, kemijske analize, instrumentne metode analize.

Nakon što je zatečeno stanje dokumentirano arhitektonskim snimkama i fotografski, s površine kamena su odstranjena organska onečišćenja, a iz njegove strukture oblogama izvučene štetne soli. Anorganska onečišćenja – debele crne kore i druge tamne presvlake – odstranjena su metodom laserskog čišćenja. Peristil je jedan od prvih projekata u Hrvatskoj gdje je lasersko čišćenje korišteno kao osnovni postupak čišćenja (SI. 1, SI. 2).

Izvađeni su željezni elementi sidreni u kamen, a željezne spojnice između kamenih blokova na gornjoj plohi kolonade, postavljene u restauraciji s početka 20. stoljeća, nakon vađenja su zamijenjene novima od nehrđajućeg metala tradicionalnom tehnikom zalijevanja u olovo. Odstranjen je cement iz sljubnica između kamenih blokova i zamijenjen akrilno-vapnenom žbukom. Uklonjene su stare cementne zakrpe i zamijenjene novima, od umjetnog kamena. Učvršćeni su nestabilni dijelovi kamenih površina, odnosno mjesta gdje je kamen prijetio ispadanjem ili je napuknuo. Gornje plohe svih istaknutih dijelova – kapitela, profila lukova i drugo – ožbukane su kako bi se osigurao primjereni nagib za pad vode. Iz istog je razloga na gornjoj plohi vijenca izvedena dvostrušna kapa. Na kraju su sve kamene površine tretirane sredstvom za površinsku zaštitu (SI. 3). Radovi su završeni u studenom 2005. godine (SI. 4).

Prior to the execution of the conservation-restoration work, extensive diagnostic tests and research works on the construction of the features were carried out, and the materials and condition of the surface of the stone elements were tested. For this purpose an array of non-destructive testing tools was used: thermography, ultrasound, magnetoscopy, measurement of corrosion potential, measurement stone porosity, mineralogical-petrographic analysis, chemical analysis, instrumental method analysis.

After the as-found condition was documented with architectural drawings and in photographs, the organic dirt was removed from the surface of the stone, and the deleterious salts were removed from the structure with poultices. Inorganic soiling – thick black crust and other dark coatings – was removed with laser cleaning. The Peristyle was one of the first projects in Croatia to use laser cleaning as the basic procedure (Fig. 1, Fig. 2). The iron elements anchored in the stone, and the iron braces or clamps between the

ashlars on the upper surface of the colonnade, installed in a restoration effort of the early 20th century, were removed and replaced with stainless substitutes using the traditional molten lead technique. The cement was removed from the joints between the ashlars and replaced with an acrylic-lime mortar. The old cement patches were removed, and replaced with new patches of artificial stone. The unstable parts of the stone surfaces, that is places in which the stone was cracked or was even likely to come off, were consolidated. The upper surfaces of all projecting parts – of the capitals, the mouldings of the arches and other things – were plastered in order to ensure a proper slope for the drainage of rainwater. For the same reason, a coping was put on the upper surface of the cornice. At the end, all the stone surfaces were treated with a surface-protection preparation (Fig. 3).

These works were completed in November, 2005 (Fig. 4).