

Measuring Hardness and Bursting Strength for Paintings



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Abstract

This paper presents a research results on using different nanomaterials such as (nano calcium hydroxide, nano calcium carbonate, nano silicon dioxide, magnetic nano wire, magnetic nanoparticles, carbon nano tube) then nanomaterials with polymeric material (Beva 371) soluble in toluene/ethanol. The authors have enhanced some existing experimental techniques for testing the effects of such nanomaterials in consolidation in laboratory, using means of tests on non-standard mockup models to identify the success of paintings consolidation treatment. Hardness was tested which express the painting resistance to be penetrated by shore D (Durometer) and that instrument doesn't cause any damage to the surface as it can test the hardness in small inconspicuous place in the painting surface. Bursting strength which express the ability of paintings to bear pressure tested by Tinuis Olsen, that instrument must test mockup models not the original surface.

Keywords: Hardness; Bursting; Consolidation; Paintings

Research Aims

Discussion the use of different nano materials in consolidation of mock up models of an Egyptian Coptic fresco painting, to compare the results in order to apply the final chosen nanomaterial on the original Coptic fresco painting, show new ways for Testing of consolidated samples and results using Durometer which can be used in small inconspicuous place in the painting surface without any damage to the sample or the original painting itself. And using Tinuis Olsen which must be used with models as the samples were broken after the test.

Introduction

Many paintings suffered from weakness and fragility so consolidation process aimed to increase the resistance of paintings to the surroundings, previously it was well known that no tests can assure the success of consolidation material but now days mock up models are using as experimental models to get the final results which will be applied on the original monument. that important step in conservation filed need to be assured by testing the new characteristics in the treated models with different nanomaterials using the durometer to define the hardness and Tinuis Olsen to define the bursting strength. All nano materials are producing anew characteristics in the treated models [1].

Materials and Methods

Materials

All the chemicals were of analytical grade and were used without further purification. The nano- materials are nano-calcium hydroxide, nano-calcium carbonate, nano silica, magnetic nano particles, magnetic nanowires, carbon nano tube were obtained from nano tech com. LTD. and BEVA 371 is a thermoplastic, elastomeric polymer mixture. It is composed of Elvax (ethylenelvinyl acetate [EVA] copolymer), ketone resin N (polycyclohexanone), A-C copolymer (EVA), Cellolyn 21 (phthalate ester of hydroabietyl alcohol), and paraffin. It is an opaque gel at room temperature and has a melting point of 50-55 °C. It is soluble in naphtha, toluene, acetone, and alcohol. BEVA produces a matte [2], waxy finish and is used as a consolidated for paintings and textiles and it was purchased from Arts Conservation Agency (local company). Water was purified by a Millipore Elix 3 apparatus: the resistance of the ultra-pure water was 18 MΩ.cm.

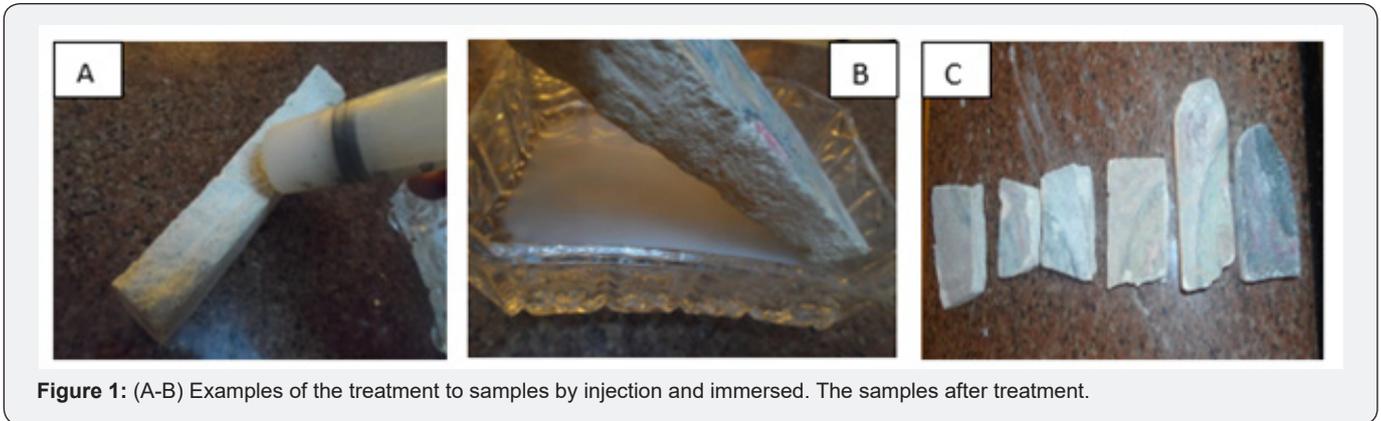
Preparation of the Mixed Nano-Material System

The nanomaterial was sonicated in ultrasonic power 100 for 1 hour to make a homogenous suspension. Preparation of the

mixed nanomaterial / system was carried out via backing of the Coptic fresco paint with 2gm of nanomaterials dissolved in 98

ml of isopropanol at room temperature, then the nano-materials suspension in polymeric material (Beva371) [3].

The Preparation of the Models and Samples



The models prepared according to the original mural painting Which stored in the Coptic museum with registration No 8425, it suffered from weakness as there are a vital crack. The models cut in pieces to be tested after application of different nano- materials (Figure 1).

Testing of Consolidated Samples and Results

Hardness and Bursting

Hardness: Hardness is expressing the strength of mural paintings to the outside pressures, there are many discoloration methods which causing a big hole in the surface but the Shore D

instrument is consider safety methods to test the hardness. As the Shore D scale is based on ASTM D2240. The test involves the use of a hardened steel rod 1.1mm - 1.4mm diameter, with a 30° conical point, 0.1 mm radius tip. This exerts 44.64 N of force [4] The measured hardness is determined by the penetration depth of the indenter under the load maximum penetration for each scale is 2.5- 2.54mm, the amount of penetration is converted to hardness reading on scale of 100 units maximum hardness value 100 shore corresponds to zero penetration which can be converted in to newton to be 44.45 N in Table 1 [5] (Figure 2).

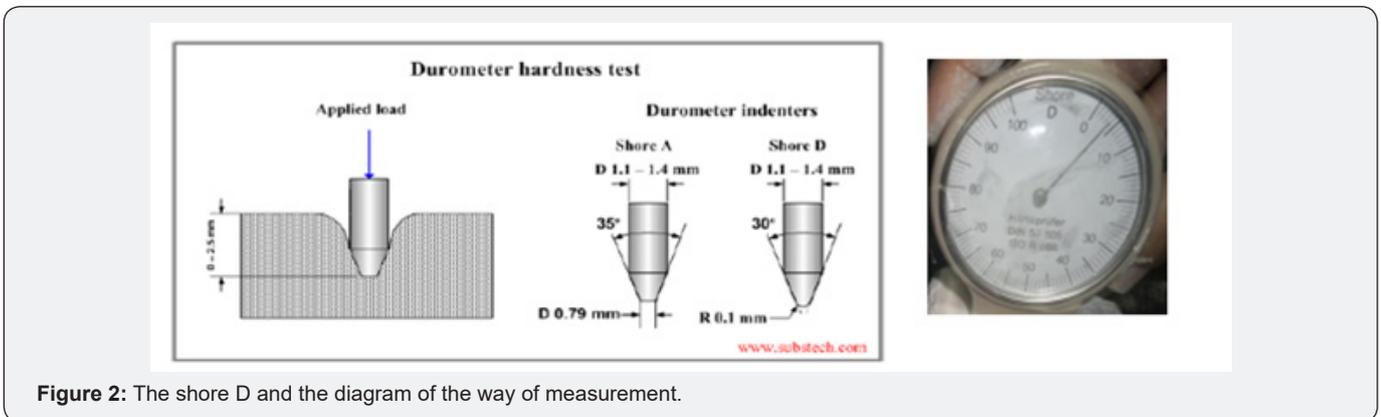


Table 1: The relation between penetration and newton force.

Durometer unit	Penetration mm	Newton Force N
10	2.5	4.4
20	0.2	8.9
30	0.3	13.34
40	0.4	17.8
50	0.5	22.23
60	0.6	26.7
70	0.7	31.12
80	0.8	35.6

90	0.9	40.01
100	0	44.5

*If the hardness 100 the length of indenter =0: The consolidated samples tested by Drometer in inconspicuous place in the sample surface ,The hardness of Sample before treatment in range 15-19 but after treatment and the application of nano calcium hydroxide increase the hardness to 35-47 and after application of nano calcium carbonate the hardness became

45 , with nano silica the hardness became 30, with magnetic nano particles the hardness became 30-35 and the treatment with carbon nanotube the hardness became 69 so there is an improvement in hardness after treatment with nano-materials (Figure 3) (Table 2).

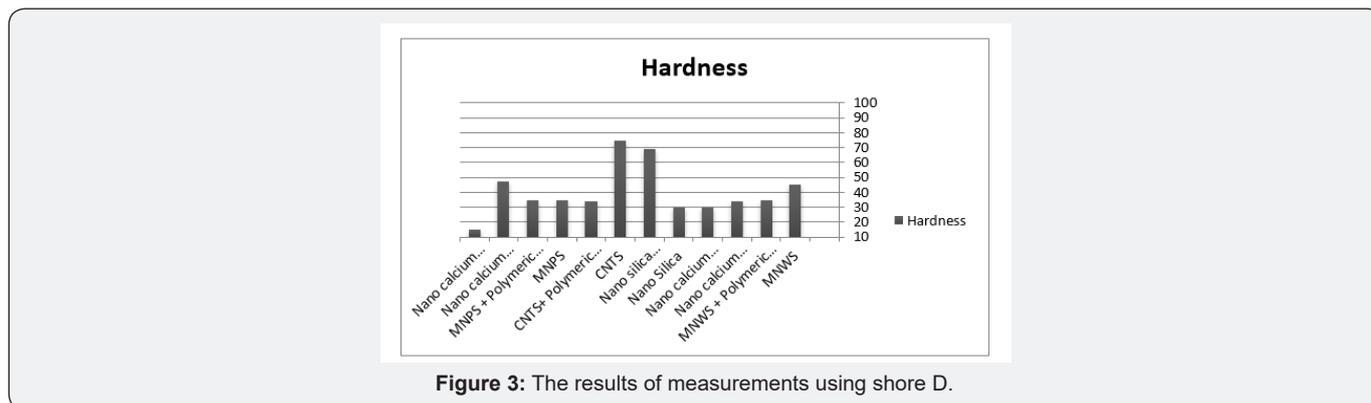


Figure 3: The results of measurements using shore D.

Table 2: The relation between penetration and newton force.

The kind of treatment	The samples	During measurements	The description	The results
Untreated sample			Medium Hard	19-15
Nano calcium hydroxide + Polymeric material			Hard	47
Nano calcium hydroxide			Hard	45
MNPS + Polymeric material			Hard	35
MNPS			Hard	34
CNTS+ Polymeric material			Extra Hard	75
CNTS			Extra Hard	69
Nano silica +Polymeric material			Hard	30
Nano Silica			Hard	30
Nano calcium carbonate+ Polymeric material			Hard	45
Nano calcium carbonate			Hard	34
MNWS + Polymeric material			Hard	35
MNWS			Hard	45

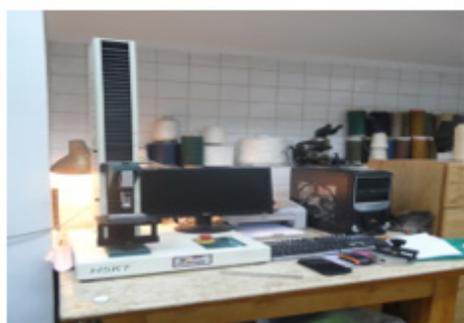


Figure 4: The Tinuis Olsen instrument In National Institute of Measurement and Calibration.

Bursting Strength: The bursting strength is express the ability of the mural paintings to bear the out pressure to be broken so that test is revisable. Currently in this paper Tinuis Olsen H5KT machine was designed for using in Research and Quality Control to measure material’s strength and performance. All tests are designed and implemented by Tinuis

Olsen in accordance with key international testing standards including ISO [6], ASTM, EN and other industrial standards. The load measurement accuracy: +/- 0.5% of applied load from 2% to 100%, and position measurement accuracy: +/- 0.01% of reading or 0.001 mm [7] (Figure 4).

- a. The pressure strength for the samples before treatment in range 248-250 newton
- b. The nano silica and calcium carbonate filled the gaps inside the interior structure the bursting strength 300-400 newton.
- c. Treated models with magnetic nano particles and magnetic nano wires the bursting strength in range 300-350 newton.
- d. The treated model with carbon nano tube the bursting strength increased to 600-650.
- e. The treated model with nano calcium hydroxide the bursting strength improved to be in range 400-550 newton. (Figure 5) (Table 3)

Table 3: The results of bursting strength.

The kind of treatment	The samples	Results charts	During measurements	Results
Untreated sample				223 N
Nano calcium hydroxide + Polymeric material				522 N
Nano calcium hydroxide				400 N
MNPS + Polymeric material				283 N
MNPS				224 N
CNTS+ Polymeric material				650 N
CNTS				450 N
Nano silica +Polymeric material				364 N
Nano Silica				362 N
Nano calcium carbonate+ Polymeric material				246 N
Nano calcium carbonate				300 N
MNWS + Polymeric material				306N
MNWS				339 N

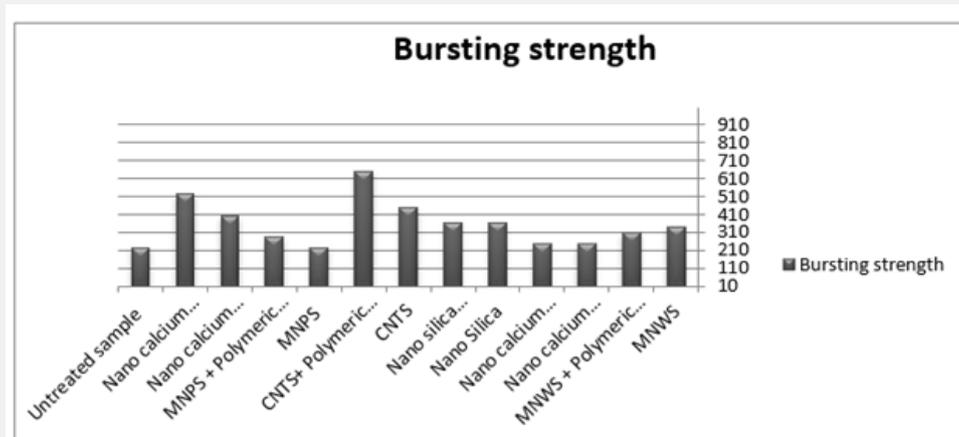


Figure 5: The bursting strength results.

Conclusion

In studies of the behavior of nanomaterials in consolidation mockup models prepared only to make a comparison under specific conditions as Hardness and bursting strength. There are a very wide range between sample before treatment and after treatment with nanomaterials which proved that an improvement happened in the treated models because of nanomaterials which filled gaps, according to nano-calcium hydroxide which combines with carbon dioxide forming calcium carbonate

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