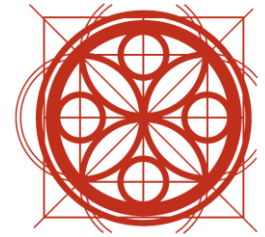


SAMPLE APPROVAL	CLIENT INITIALS
A- Accepted	
B- Accepted with Comments	
C- Rejected	



By Appointment To HM The Queen
Building Façade Restoration
and Conservation
PAYE Stonework & Restoration Ltd
London



PAYE

INSERT PROJECT NAME

SAMPLE ISSUE SHEET # 001

Distribution List: Peter Baynes (B&MA), Anthony Tyrell (TCI)

Job Number: 20142

Date of issue: February 12, 2021

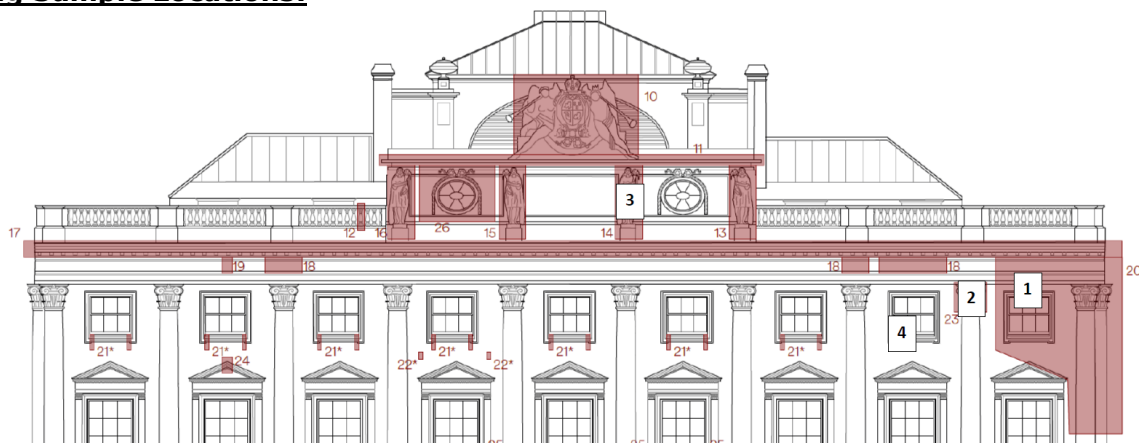
Sample Ref #: Cleaning Samples to Stone Features

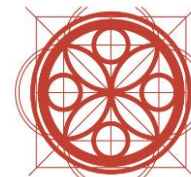
Description of Works / Methodology:

PAYE were instructed to undertake cleaning trials to 4 distinct stone features which demonstrated different levels of surface deposits / staining:

1. Poultice Cleaning to Stained Window Head
2. Water Cleaning to Corinthian Capital
3. Water Cleaning to Statue
4. Water Cleaning to Stains Associated with Scaffold Tube Water Run-Off

Cleaning Sample Locations:





Sample Location 1
Application of Sepiolite Clay Poultice



Before (Sample areas highlighted in Blue)



After

Comments / Observations

The brown, tarry stain had mostly been lifted from the stone window head and soffit using one application of sepiolite (a clay poultice). A second application was applied to small, isolated areas that had not initially been fully responsive and were subsequently further drawn out of the stone. A small patch of poultice was applied to the area of heavier staining above the window head and has slightly reduced the staining.

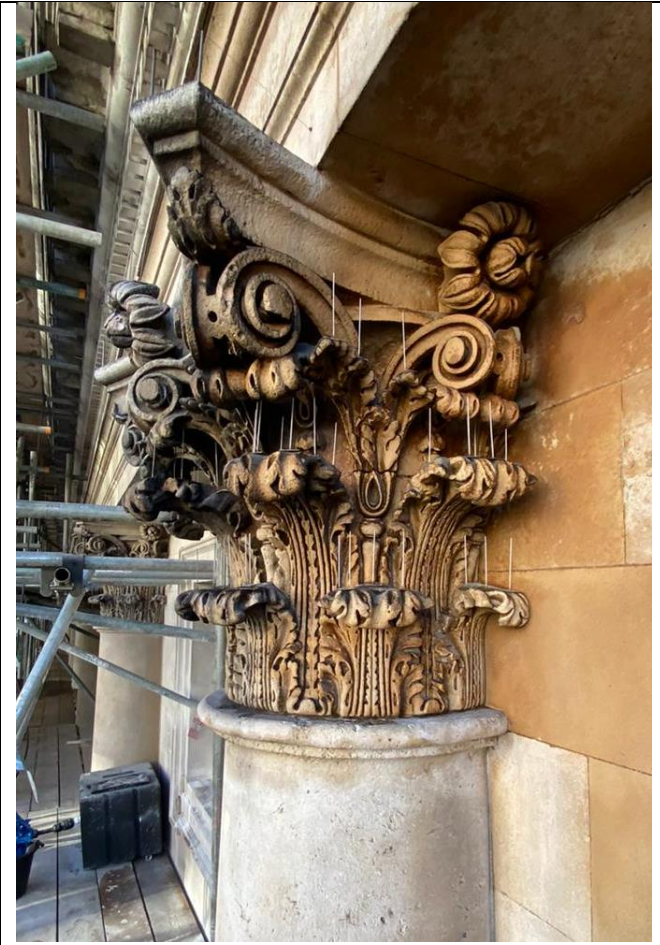


Sample Location 2

Water Cleaning by Means of Nebulous Sprays of Cold Water and Pressurised Steam Clean



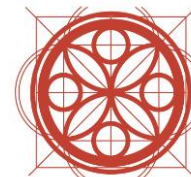
Before



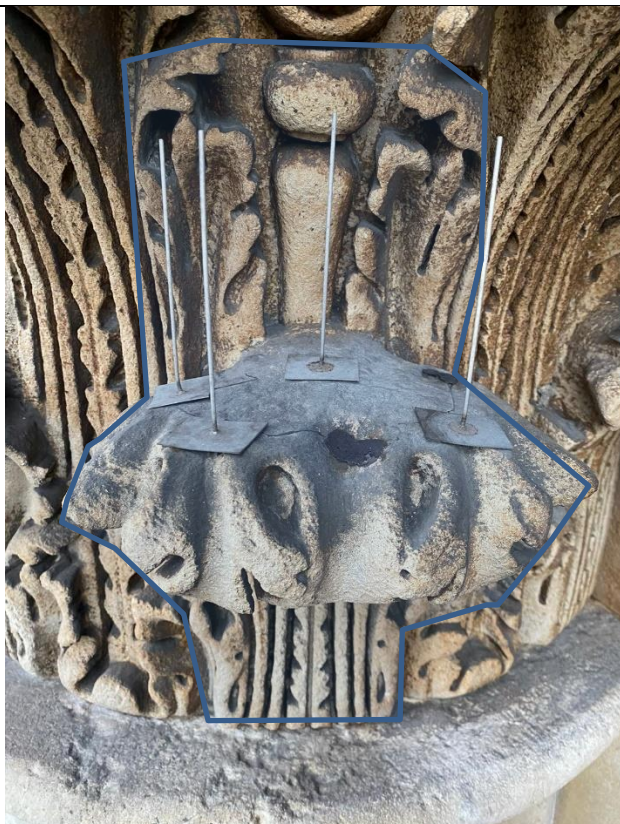
After

Comments / Observations

The capital head was cleaned by means of nebulous sprays and pressurised steam cleaning, and the result demonstrates that light surface soiling has been successfully removed. However, the clean was mostly unsuccessful at removing the heavier carbon which have settled on / within the carved, decorative features.



Sample Location 2A
Poultice Clean by Means of Carb-Rid



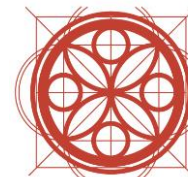
Before

After

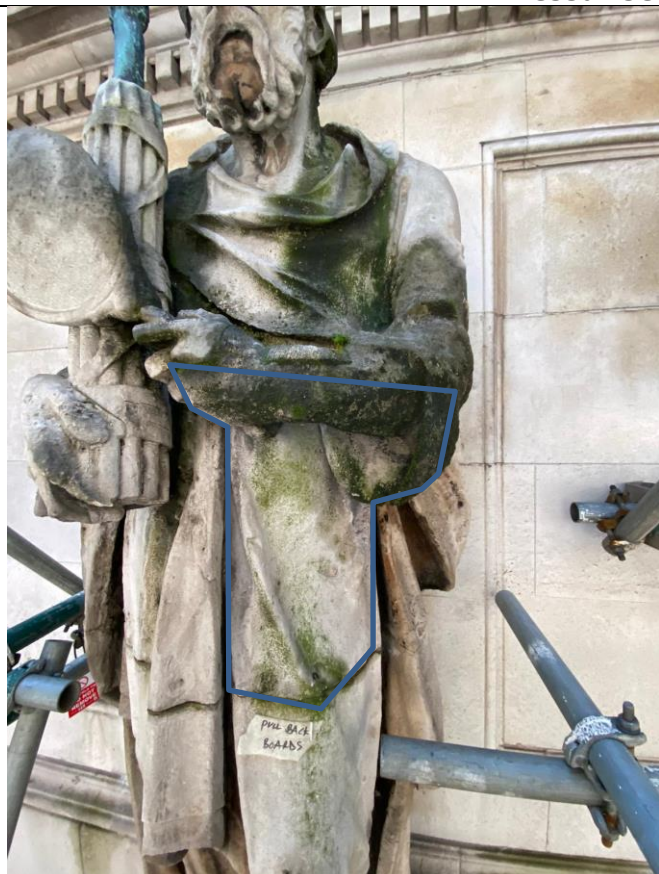
Comments / Observations

Subsequent trials of a poultice named Carb-Rid (produced by Stonehealth) were undertaken, which saw two applications of the poultice, however, they proved relatively unsuccessful in really removing these heavy deposits and exposing the stone (there are some slight signs of removal but this is minimal). It should be noted that this was either because the build ups are somewhat heavy encrustations that may not have previously been treated (or at least not for a long time) or the fact that the temperatures at the time of the trial were too low to make the product reactive.

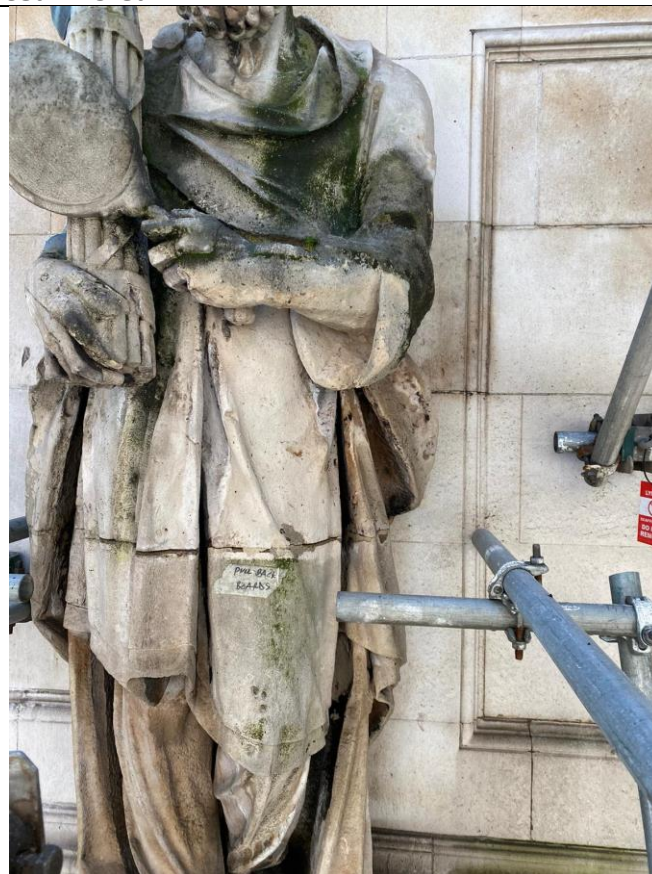
In order to better remove these deposits, the TORC system could be adopted here (which sees a swirling vortex of low pressure water and a fine medium of calcite combined to gently abrade the deposits without being detrimental to the stone), however, owing to the time, cost and quality constraints we were aware that this will likely have to be reviewed in a later phase of maintenance.



Sample Location 3
Brushing via hand and Water Cleaning by Means of Nebulous Sprays of Cold Water and Pressurised Steam Clean



Before



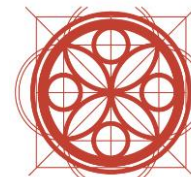
After

Comments / Observations

An area of statue was cleaned using a combination of fine sprays of cold water and brushes followed by a low pressure steam clean has successfully removed the organic growths and surface soiling.

Please note that the greyish appearance of the arm is likely down to dead organic material that has died and left its carcass within the pores of the stonework and is not treatable.

Whilst the statue was cleaned, the organic growth will almost certainly return as it is subject to direct run off from carved wreath moulding that forms part of the larger, central statues above.



Sample Location 4
Brushing via Hand and Low Pressure Steam Cleaning



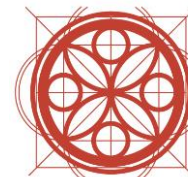
Before



After

Comments / Observations

The white 'staining' seen in these locations is actually highly cleaned stone that has had concentrated volumes of water cascading over its face since the scaffold erection. The residue / slurry of Portland stone dust that was presumably left by scaffold tie drilling has been removed.



Note: The samples are indicative of the level of clean that can generally be expected to be achieved across the façade, however, it should be noted that different types of soiling / staining may be present at differing locations and may require alternative methods of cleaning to be trialled in order to remedy.

BOQ item Ref: PAYE Works Order (Façade Cleaning Trials)

Specification Clause: BS 8221-1:2012 Code of practice for cleaning and surface repair of buildings

	Signed	Printed
Signed on behalf of Client:		
Signed on behalf of PAYE:		William Wilson