

Bilaga 1

Komplett lista över angivna svar för fråga 7 organiska material.

- Wood fillings (solid) with hide/ bone glue
- Buffed hide glue (wood pulp, Cork etc.)
- Isinglass with starch or chalk
- Beeswax
- Shellac sticks
- Wood
- Wax
- Shellack
- Cork
- Chalk
- Finer
- Heltre
- farget hardvoks og mykvoks
- Rubinol tresparkel linoljebasert
- Liberon tresparkel
- Brilliant woodfiller
- Gesso+glue+linseed oil
- Wax
- Chalk and gelatin
- Cork
- Textile fibres
- Wool
- Silk crepeline
- Cotton
- Flax
- Wood veneer
- Wood
- Animal glue- gesso

- Camel bone for ivory
- Functional (no esthetic quality needed): hide/fish glue with wooddust or woodshavings. Or with cork-grains
- Glue-kaolin
- Pigmented hard wax
- Dammar -wax-kaolin
- Pearl glue skin with wooden powder,
- Hi Tack fish glue with wooden powder
- Coloured woodpowder With glue
- Coloured soft wax
- Coloured hard wax
- Shellakk
- Wax/resin mixtures
- Saw dust
- Protein glues
- Carnauba,- bees- and shellac wax (in different combinations) with pigments
- Liquid fishglue with pigments and pumice stone
- Schellac in solvent
- Shellac with pigments aplied with heat.
- Wood veneer stucco – plaster
- Earth tints and hide glue based
- Bone
- Corck
- Wood
- (fyi: I don't use any waxfillings)
- Abocel (cellulose fibres)
- Cork granutales
- Bärlappsporen (Lycopodium clavatum)
- Chalk
- Wood
- Sawdust

- Shellack
- Gluten glue
- Wax
- Cork
- Wood
- Paper pulp
- Gypsum
- Protein glues
- Wax
- Shellac sticks
- Cellulose wood filler
- Plaster
- Balsa tree
- Wax
- Other Wood spises
- Tow mixed with animalglue
- Wachs
- Holzmehl+heissleim
- Korkmehl+synth.leim
- Pvcl+glaskügelchen
- Gips+pvcl
- Schellack
- Wood (veneer - dust)
- Arbocel (cellulose fiber BC 2000 - BC 1000)
- Marble Dust
- Sawdust w glue
- Beeswax w canauba wax
- Balsa wood
- Veneer
- Wax
- Timber

- Wax
- Shellac
- Arbocel
- Beeswax
- Carnauba wax
- Shellac stick
- Damar/wax
- Traditional gesso
- Wax
- Shellac
- org. Microballoons
- Corc
- Hard Waxes
 - These are hard, coloured waxes which are very good for repairing imperfections, they are completely reversible and non-invasive on most substrates.
 - All waxes vary in their melting point, how hard they are and the shine that can be achieved after burnishing.
 - Preparatory waxes e.g. Liberon, contain carnubra, beeswax and paraffin wax (sometimes referred to as cellular waxes due to the cellulose content which helps different surface finishes adhere). .
 - Different coloured waxes can be blended to achieve the correct colour.
- Shellac
- For small imperfections mix shellac polish with the appropriate pigment and a small amount of talcum powder, mix and quickly apply to surface, allow to dry and then sand flat.
- Shellac sticks, hard and brittle, can often fall out of fill.
- Wood
- Veneer

- Shellack and wax
- Vax, ex baowax
- Fisklim blandat med träspån
- Trä
- Schellack
- Mix of beeswax, carnaubawax and oil colours
- Modostuc with retouches
- Fishglue with filler (sawdust)
- None
- Sanding dust from the same species of timber
- Animal glue and wood powder
- Wood mastic Briançon
- Fish glue
- Hide glue
- Champagne chalk/gesso
- Different waxes
- Shellac
- Wood
- Pigmented wax
- Veneer
- Wood powder /scrapings (in a binder; e.g. animal glue)
- Wax (with pigments)
- Shellac (with pigments)
- 3D printing with wood powders / scapings
- Animal glue & sawdust
- Charcoal
- BaoWachs
- Schellack
- Copal
- Hideglue or fishglue with fine wood dust
- Gum Arabic

- Animal glue mixed with wood shavings occasionally
- With organic binding media I use for smaller damages in veneer: mixture of natural calcium carbonate and lycopodium in cold liquid fish glue or warm glutin glue. This makes a reversible filling. For harder fillings I use the above with phenolic resin or glass beads added.
- Wood
- Wax

Komplett lista över angivna svar för fråga 8 syntetiska material.

- none
- Aquazol 500 PVA with phenolic resin micro beads Modostuc BEVA Epoxy resin
- Paraloid B72, acryl
- West epoxy med mye microlight filler,
- Beva,
- carvable epoxy
- polyester crepeline,
- fosshape,
- Beva,
- Lascaux 303/498,
- polyester
- Kaolin bulked epoxy (miliput brand),
- other bulked carvable epoxies,
- B-72 and microballoons,
- methacrylate based calcium carbonated bulked fillers (flugger, or Becker's snickerispackel)
- Pvac with fillers (wood, cork, kaolin,...)
- Paraloid /plexigum with fillers Modostuc
- Fenolic microbaloons (with hi tack fish glue)
- Glass microbaloons with pattex (and wooden powder)
- Axon
- PVA,

- acrylics,
- ready made wood fillers,
- microballons/protein glues
- paraloid and regalrez
- araldita - 2 component epoxy filler
- micro glassbeads (not hollow),
- very soft epoxy (rare),
- chalk in combination with glues (fyi I don't use any waxes)
- Mircoballoons phenolic and glass
- epoxy,
- pmma,
- (hollow) glas pebbles,
- glas fibres,
- plastic granulat
- Pva,
- microballons,
- epoxies,
- silicon (outdoor),
- plexigum mediums, ...
- epoxy
- cellocol
- I dont use synthetic filling
- S.o.
- 1| Paraloid (with glass balloons Mu 0,005) 2 | Polycarbonate Filler, 0.75 mm
- 3| Dralon-Fiber, 4 - 6 mm 4 | Armicel 500
- Microbaloons(from Kremer) in fishglue or wax ,
- Bao soft wax (microcrystalline wax),
- Bao hard wax (microcrystalline wax),
- gypsum,
- occationally a commercial acrylic filler
- Polyester,

- epoxy
- vinyl spackling paste,
- synthetic (acrylic based) gesso,
- Araldite Epoxy paste
- Quickwood epoxy putty,
- my own recipe of CaCO₃,
- Kaolin and Aquazol 500
- Two component filling,
- Hohlglaskügelchen
- Paraloid B72 • This widely used material is a methacrylate dissolved in acetone. • The preparation is usually a 10% solution; a low viscosity, fast evaporating solution.
- Paraloid B67 • Similar to B72 but generally dissolved in white spirit • Therefore has a much slower evaporation rate and the option of use where acetone could have adverse affects on the object being consolidated
- West Systems 105 Resin • This is an epoxy resin (similar to Araldite) which is produced for the boat building industry. • It has a similar viscosity to Becon 20 but is slightly yellow in colour. • West System is extremely versatile, with the addition of 410 Microlight it can be used for the consolidation of: • Flight infestation • Joints • Tack damage • The reconstruction of ornamentation • The production of reinforced rods • Ideal for veneering •
- Glass fibre (strand or multi-directional matting) can also be used to make reinforcing rods or laminated fillets. It can be pigmented to match a variety of surfaces
- Modostuc,
- acrylic and epoxy resin (different producers)
- Pigmenterad spackel
- Acrylic paint Paraloid B72
- Paraloid B72
- West System 407 Low Density Fill.
- Superfine White Millput

- Sculpwood Putty
- HV 427 Vynilic glue and wood powder
- paraloid
- almost none
- Have not used any
- Epoxie
- modostuc;
- Polyamid,
- Tre Stjärnor lack,
- Synthetic Schellack,
- Celloses Nitrate Laquer,
- Bulked acrylic.
- Modostuc plaster filler
- Milliput two part filler
- Liberian was filler sticks melted with a soldering iron
- I hardly use synthetic binders for fillings of small damages.
- wax, epoxy, acrylics, micro balloons