



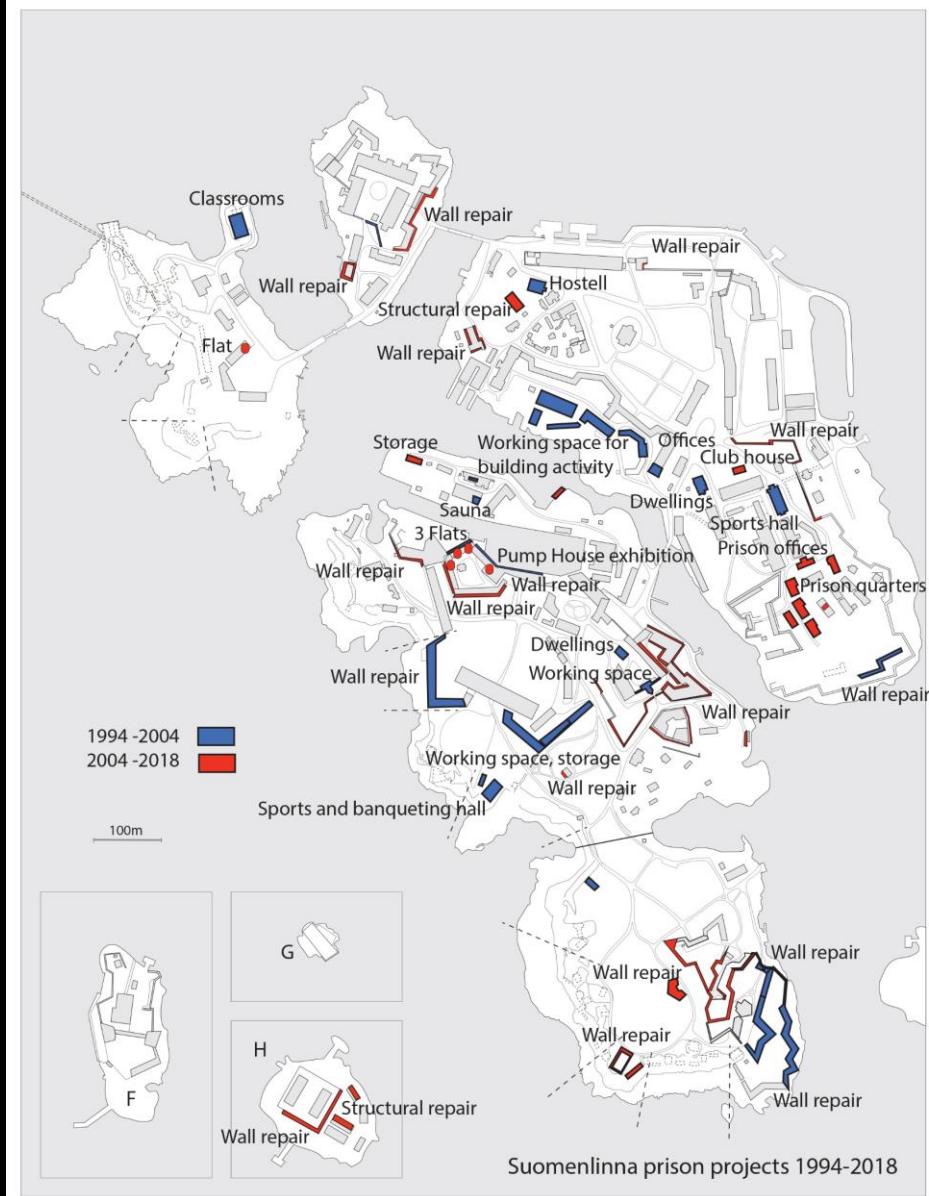
25 års hydrauliska erfarenheter från Sveaborg

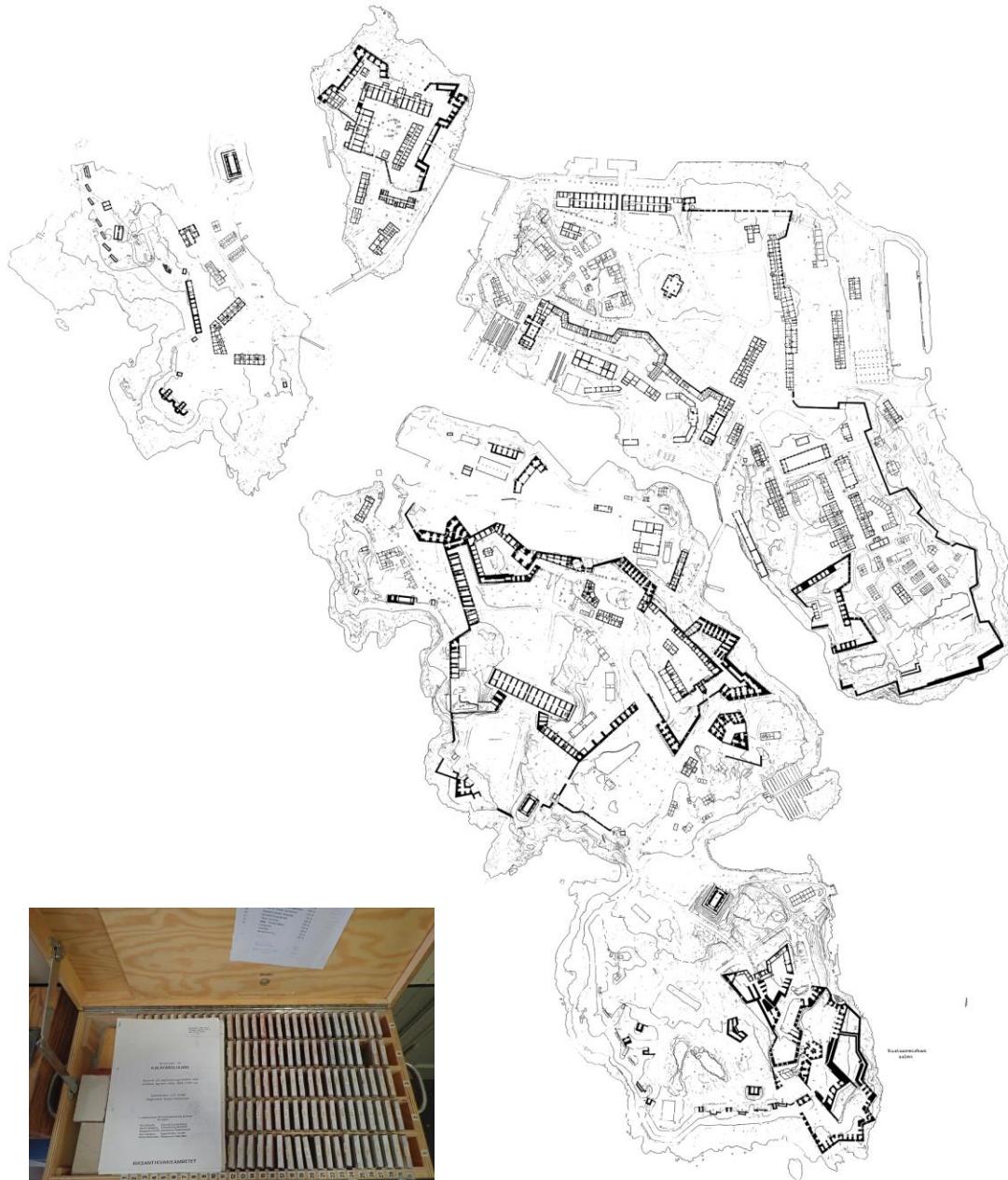
Nordisk kalkforum, Visby 23.8.2019 / Sampo Ahola, Tuija Lind / Sveaborgs förvaltningsnämnd



Suomenlinna

29.10.2018/t.lind





30 000 m²

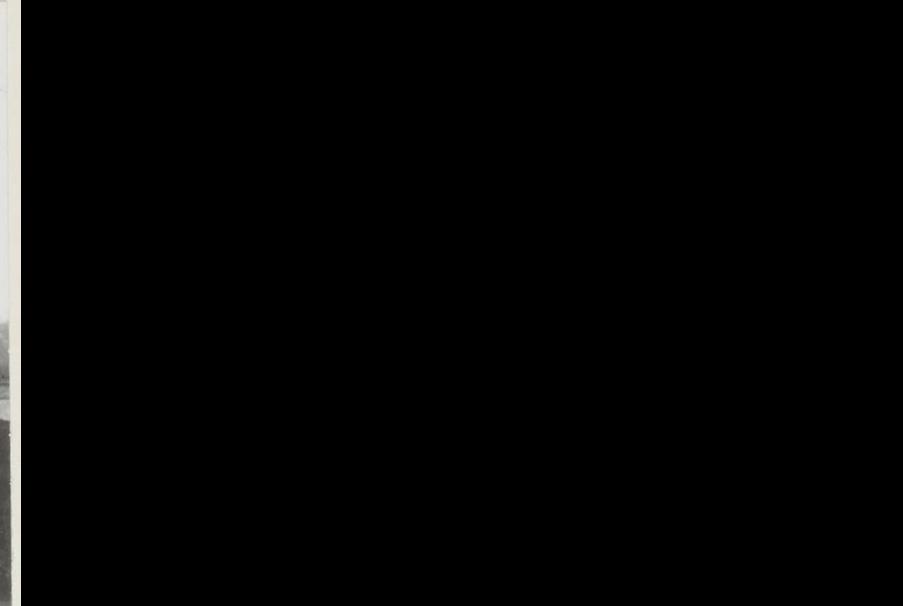


20 000 m²



20 000 m²

1920-1930-talet



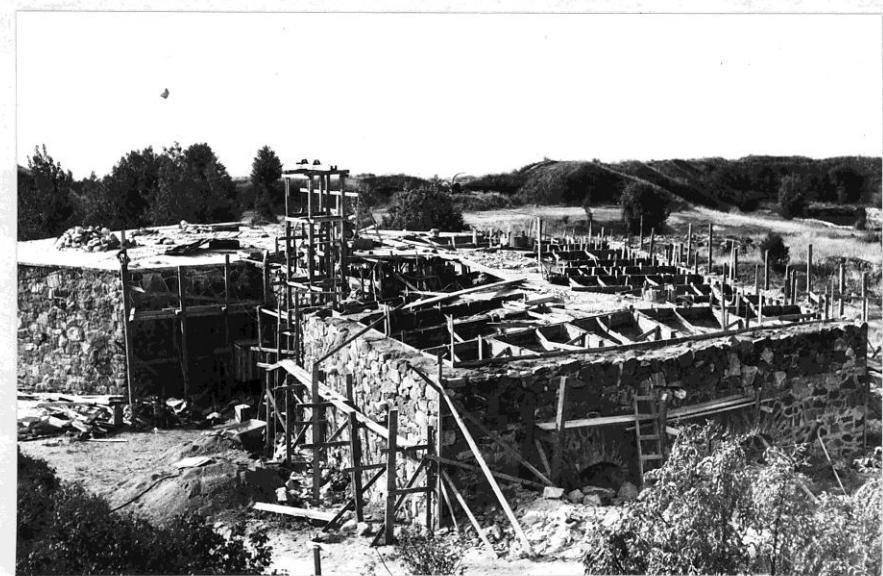
XVI : 2

SUOMENLINNAN MUSEO
SVEABORG'S MUSEUM

1950-1960-talet

XVI : 2

1958-59



Siemenlinna. Kustaanmiekka, kaponeeri Lovet. Työkuva.
Johjis osan jopa uusitut ovat kääymissä: muurit on korotettu alkuperäiseen
korkeuteensa, laudoitus tehitässä vallavista varkuun on tekeillä".

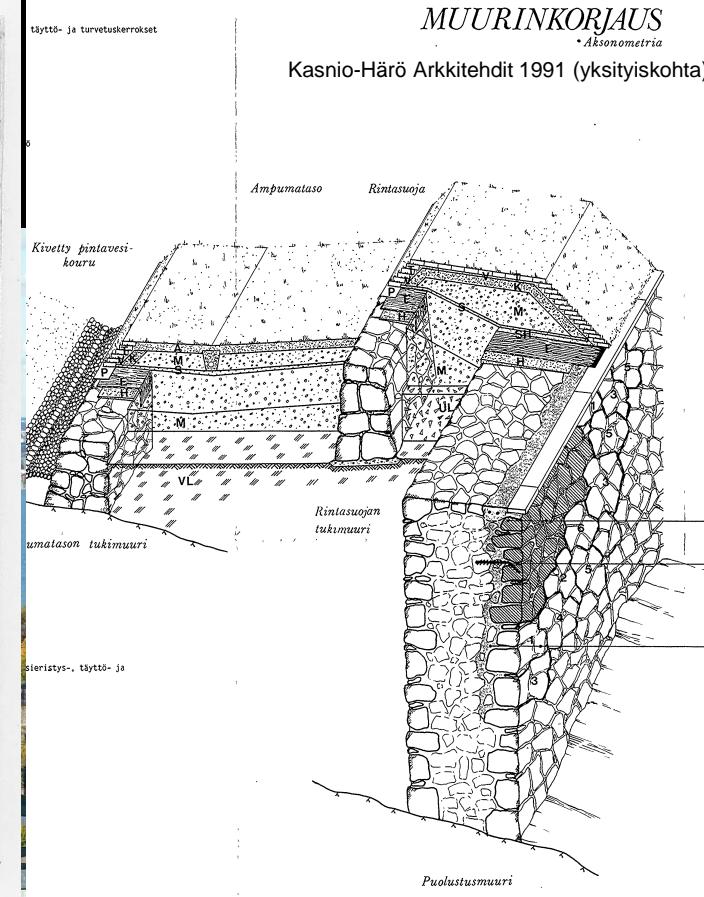
MUURINKORJAUS

Aksometria

Kasnio-Härö Arkkitehdit 1991 (yksityiskohta)



1960-talet



1970-1980-talet



1990-talet



8 Restoration of the buildings in Suomenlinna yesterday and today

TUREIDA, Thorborg von Konow

**PUMPED MORTAR
FOR GROUTING STONE MASONRY**

LLH 15/85/505 1 : 4.4 : 13

Measurements: parts by volume

	Litres	
Binding agent	Wet lime (paste*) Hydraulic lime NHL 5 (1 sack)	10 44
Aggregate	Quartz filler **) Tervakoski coarse sand 6 mm	6 126

USE RESPIRATOR MASK WHILE HANDLING QUARTZ FILLER

*) SL 90T dry lime, simmered for 2-3 months before use
**) Quartz filler, KV-NFQ
Sand: Tervakoski coarse 0-8 mm, screened with 6# sieve

Mixing instructions:

Mix NHL 5 and the filler with a quantity of sand (100 litres). Add approximately 20 litres of water and the wet lime. At this stage the consistency of the mortar is quite loose. Mix for 10 minutes.

Add the remaining sand (26 litres) and continue mixing for 10 minutes. The consistency of the mortar is fine-tuned by adding a small amount of water (1-2 litres).

The grout mortar must have an adequate plastic consistency; it should not be too loose!

Mixing time: 10 min + 10 min
Can be used for approximately 2 hours

Must be moistened with water (e.g. membrane curing) for at least 2 days.

A recipe for pumped mortar, hanging among other recipes on the wall of the Suomenlinna mixing plant.

Bibliography, chapter 8:



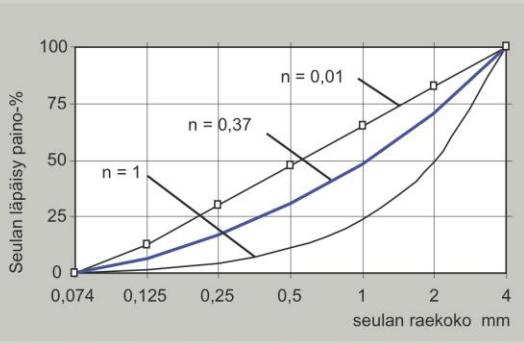
Kari Helenius stands beside a pile of crushed, screened sand in Tervakoski. To find a suitable aggregate can be laborious. Often, sands with different grain sizes have to be mixed to give the desired aggregate distribution. Ideally, ready-proportioned factory-made sand mixtures would be available in which the finest aggregate (grain size less than 0.075 mm) has been screened by laser or wind sieve.

Lean lime mortar
Lime 100 parts by weight
Aggregate more the 600 parts by weight

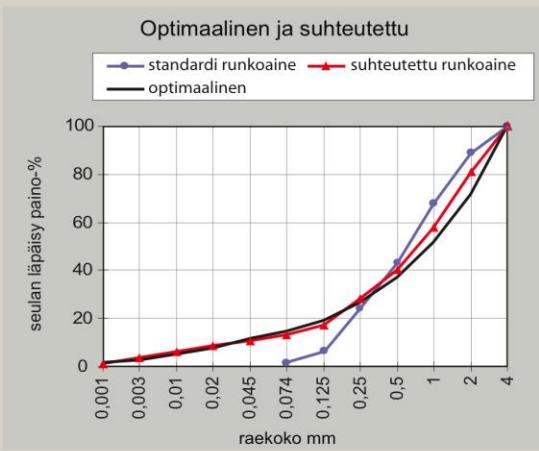
Fat lime mortar
Lime 100 parts by weight
Aggregate less than 500 parts by weight

Bibliography, chapter 5:

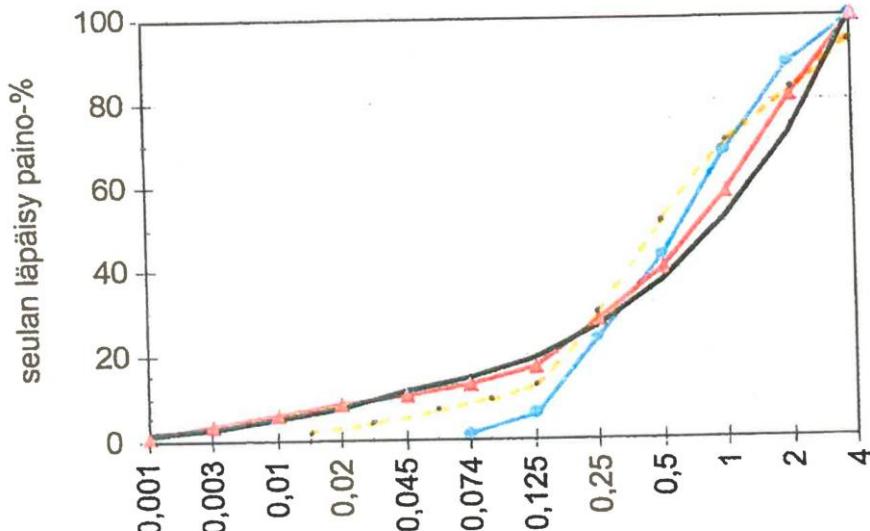
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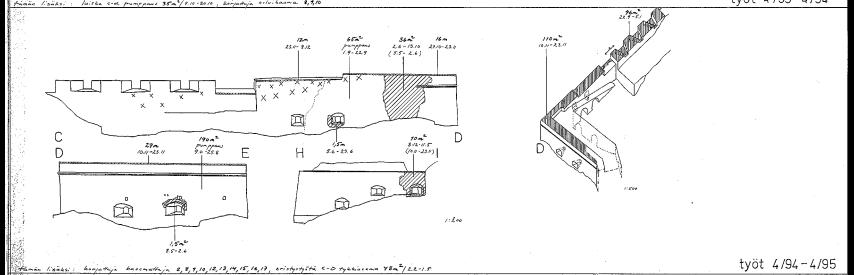
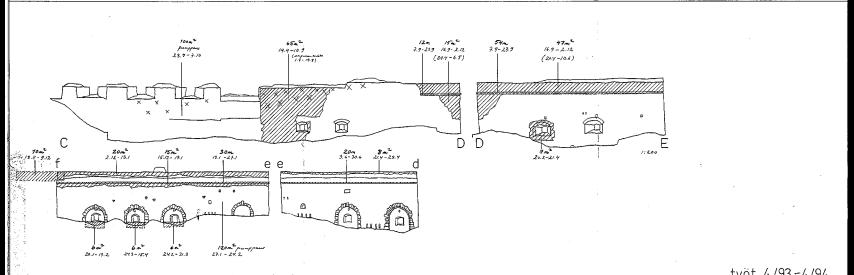
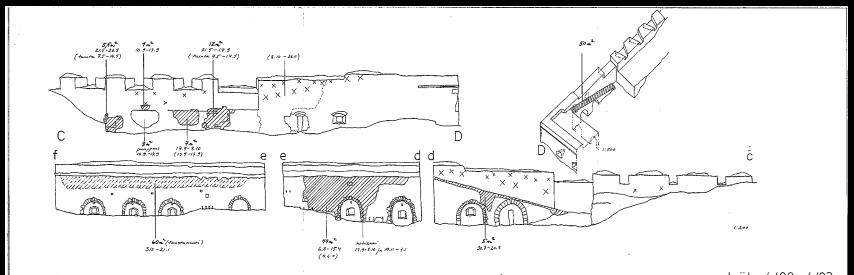


Raekokojen jakauma laskettu kaaviolla optimaaliselle pakkaantumiselle. Kuvaan on kolme esimerkkiä, miten n -vakio (eksponentti) vaikuttaa jakaumaan.



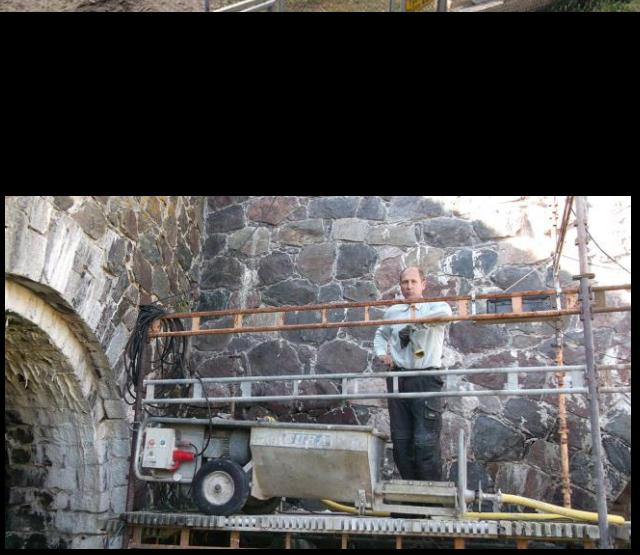
Kuvan musta käyrä on optimaalisen pakkaantumisen raejakauma, sininen käyrä on standardihiekan rakeisuuskäyrä ja punainen tutkimuksen yksi hyvin suhteutettu rakeisuuskäyrä.

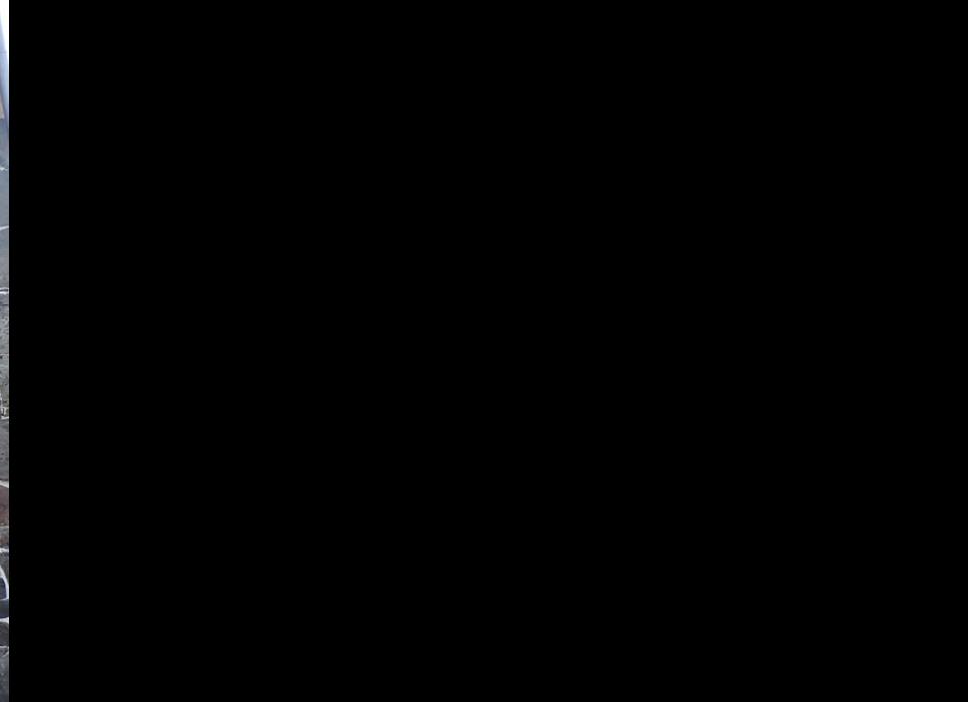






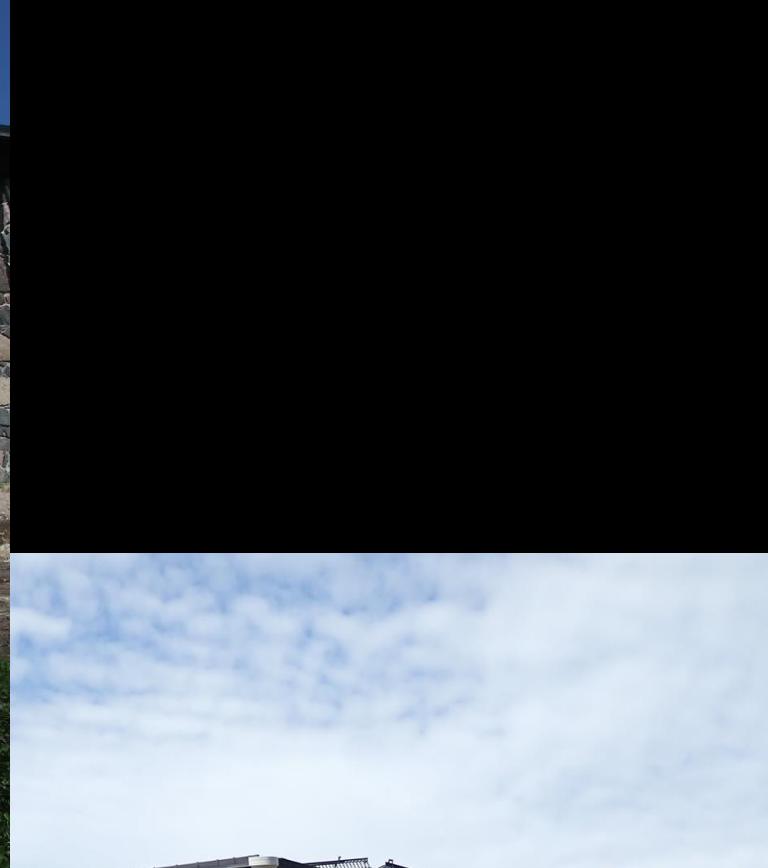




















Esko Sistonen

RESEARCH PLAN
25.09.2013

Knowledge and Skill based Repair Mortars
– von Konow Academy



The Academy of Finland

Research plan, 25th September 2013

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Development of a Database for the Restoration Mortars – von Konow DB

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Abstract: Before the 1950s lime mortars were the primarily mortars used with the stone buildings. In traditional construction, lime was a fundamental material like timber, stone or brick. Lime was used for making building mortar, external render, internal plaster, lime wash and solid floors. Stone architecture was based on lime mortar and its visual aspect made up of the signs of the professional hand work. It is reported that the damage of renovated historical structures has been intensified in recent decades. The choice of suitable mortar is influenced by the need to maintain the historic interest of the building, its structural integrity, and its appearance from the historical perspective. From a practical point of view, there is a lack of information on repair mortars properties and the use of suitable mortars for the restoration.

For this reason, a research is carried out in order to produce fundamental guidelines for the design and implementation of repairing mortars for the restoration. This research includes (i) research knowledge upon behaviour of mortars in Nordic exposures, (ii) research for different deterioration mechanisms of mortars and substructure, (iii) continuity of the on-going field studies of mortars for deeper understanding and knowledge, (iv) development of new mortars for restoration, and (v) development of guidelines combining appropriate materials with different architectural and historical periods.

The objective of this paper is to develop a database based on the accurate field research and laboratory studies of mortars initiated by PhD Thorborg von Konow. The goals of the “von Konow DB” database are to (i) collect the essential data of the condition and the performance of the historic mortars, (ii) store and update these data effectively, (iii) allow sophisticated search strategies, (iv) produce detailed reports automatically for the historic mortars and (v) enable data transfer to other

von Konow Academy Database (vonKonDB)

A database based on the accurate field research and laboratory studies of mortars initiated by
PhD Thorborg von Konow

Thin-Section Analysis (Von Konow: 2009) Analyzed in VTT, June 2015

