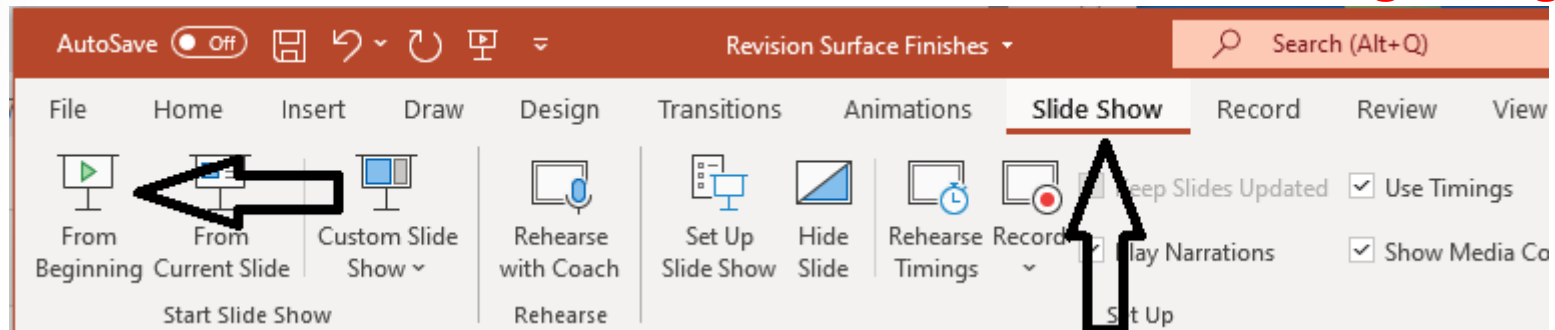


Sample Questions and Answers on Restoration

Instructions

- To start Presentation click **Slide Show** then **From Beginning**



- Each time you click the **mouse**, or **space bar** or **arrow keys** the next line or animation will appear.
- Try to answer before revealing the answer.
- You can go back using the arrow keys.
- Remember the assessor is looking for key words to show that you demonstrate that you know the answer make sure that you use them.

Q 1.

- Describe briefly how a dent in a sideboard top is repaired.
- Slight bruising or dents on the surface can be lifted by applying water or steam to make the fibres swell again thus lifting the grain. Steam application by using a wet cloth and a heated iron.

Q 2.

- Describe briefly how to repair a solid tabletop with a very deep scratch using a diamond plug to repair the surface.
- Elongated diamond plugs with splayed edges should be of same species and grain configuration, if possible from old sources.
- The plug with the grain direction carefully matched is placed over the damaged area. Damaged wood is removed and the plug is fitted and glued in place.
- Before gluing in the plug rub white chalk around the edges this will often hold back a dark glue in light coloured timbers.
- Level, clean and colour match to blend in with existing surface.

Q 3.

- Explain how blisters could occur in the veneered surface of an antique drawer front and describe how you would repair the drawer front.
- Blisters can also occur if animal glue becomes damp or wet and veneer lifts.
- Blisters in antique work can usually be cut with a knife along the grain & re-laid using animal glue and a veneer hammer.

Q 4.

- Explain what is meant by a superficial scratch in a French Polished surface and how you would use reviver to repair it?
- A superficial scratch is a light surface scratch usually in the finish a reviver is used to repair it.
- The reviver cleans the surface, dissolves it slightly and leaves behind the shellac finish thus brighten the finish but leaving the patina of colour, dents and evidence of wear and tear.

Q 5.

- Describe how you would repair a turned leg on a dining chair that has a lower section of the leg missing.
- Cut the leg at a section like a bobbin, bead or block.
- Turn a replacement section and leave a long dowel at the top so that this can be inserted into the existing leg.
- Drill a hole and glue the dowel into the leg.
- Colour match to the rest of the leg.

Q 6.

- A badly warped top is to be repaired using kerfing, describe this method.
- Badly warped Tops: can often be corrected by saw kerfing (if the underside is not visible).
- A series of parallel cuts are run with the circular saw or router 6mm apart and to within 3mm of the upper surface.
- The board is clamped down to a level surface and wedges or veneer are glued into the kerfs.

Q 7.

- A solid beech block tabletop 10 years old has a split running the length of the table around 350mm from the end. The top cannot be removed from the frame. What would you suggest is the best method of repair.
- As the top is fixed in place the table will have to be turned upside down and clamped shut as tight as possible.
- A dovetail key will then be made and fitted to the underside of the top to reinforce the split and stop further splitting.
- After dry fitting, pressure is released from the clamps glue is forced into the split the top is re-clamped and the dovetail key is fitted and glued in position.
- When dry it is levelled off.

Q 8.

- Describe the steps to repair the mortise joint between the leg and front rail of a chair whereby the tenon has snapped off in the mortise.
- Remove the old tenon from the leg by mortising out the old tenon.
- Cut a deep mortise out of the rail to the edge and underside of the rail.
- Fit and glue in a false tenon to the rail when dry glue the false tenon into the leg.

Q 9.

- Describe the steps to repair a badly warped top of a modern solid oak dressing table.
- If the top is to be re finished then it is possible to split the top into two or more pieces, reversing the strips & then re-thickness and apply a new finish.
- This will leave the top thinner than it was originally.

Q 10.

- Describe the steps in repairing an antique drawer with loose dovetail joints, one drawer side is split at the groove and the lower part of the timber is missing.
- The sides will have to be cut back a little past the groove and fresh pieces glued on to extend the width of the side.
- The groove will have to be run again in the fresh timber and some work may be required at the joints.
- As animal glue would have been used to glue up the drawer it is possible to carefully knock the joints apart. Clean all existing glue and dirt and reglue using a strong gap filling glue.