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Chapter 5. Deterioration of ceramics, glass and stone; 5.1 Introduction; 5.2 Ceramics; 5.3 Glass; 5.4 Stone; Chapter 6. On-site storage and conservation; 6.1 Introduction; 6.2 Responsibilities of the marine archaeologist; 6.3 Responsibilities of the conservator; 6.4 On-site storage and conservation procedures; 6.5 Metals; 6.6 Glass, ceramics and stone; 6.7 Organic materials; 6.8 Composite objects; Chapter 7. The packing and transportation of marine archaeological objects; 7.1 Introduction; 7.2 Packing materials; 7.3 Specific methods of packing; 7.4 Transportation; Chapter 8. Conservation of wet organic artefacts excluding wood; 8.1 Introduction; 8.2 Water and the organic artefact; 8.3 Criteria for treatment proposals; 8.4 General approaches; 8.5 Conservation of marine leathers; 8.6 Conservation of marine textiles; 8.7 Cordage and wadding; 8.8 Matting; 8.9 Bone, teeth, ivory; 8.10 Cork; 8.11 Baleen, horn, quill, feather, claws, hoof, tortoise shell; 8.12 Amber; Acknowledgements; Chapter 9. Conservation of waterlogged wood; 9.1 Introduction; 9.2 Impregnation and bulking; 9.3 The development of treatments for waterlogged wood; 9.4 The development of polyethylene glycol methods for treating waterlogged wood; 9.5 The use of sugars; 9.6 In situ polymerization; 9.7 Impregnation with a wax or resin using a non-aqueous solvent and drying from a non-aqueous solvent; 9.8 Silicates and siliceous materials; 9.9 Comparisons between methods and guidelines for selection; 9.10 Practical conservation methods; 9.11 The special problems of large items such as complete hulls (Richard Clark)

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#### Sommario/riassunto

Over the past twenty years there has been a significant increase in underwater activities such as scuba diving which, coupled with the adventure and romance always associated with shipwrecks, has led to rapid developments in the discovery and excavation of shipwrecked material. These shipwrecks are invaluable archaeological 'time capsules', which in the majority of cases have come to an equilibrium with their environment. As soon as artefacts on the wreck site are moved, this equilibrium is disturbed, and the artefacts may commence to deteriorate, sometimes in a rapid and devastating fashion.

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