

()
A study on the production techniques of ancient gilding
(Focus on the mercury amalgam gilding)

韓旼洙 · 黃振周 · 文煥哲

Min Su Han, Jin Ju Hwang and Whan Suk Moon

ABSTRACT

This study is to disclose the gilding technique and distinctive features of using surface improvement technique in ancient gilt. There are many kinds of the ancient gilding technique so this thesis mainly focused on mercury amalgam gilding.

Gilding technique can be largely divided into two branches - the cladding and amalgam method - in ancient periods.

The researches have been carried out on two parts; the first is to find the making progress of amalgam on all sort of the gilding materials and the second is to show features of the gilded layer among basic metals.

As a result of this experiment, to achieve good quality of amalgam, suitable particle size of the gilding material should be needed and the heating, a primary factor, has an effect on amalgam to be formed. A special features of amalgam gilding, according to changing the basic metal, would be influenced by chemical attraction for the mercury, condition of the surface and some other factors. A platers' abilities and the making progress of amalgam would be influenced by a uniform and good gilding layer.

In conclusion, it should be profoundly studied and investigated on the ancient gilding techniques and gold-gilt relics.

.
 ,
 .1) , ,
 , , ,
 , 가
 .2-3) 가
 (, , , ,) ,
 , , , , ,
 ,
 .4) (Cladding) (Amalgam)
 가 , (金泥)
 .5)
 (漆箔) ,
 (金銀裝) ,
 (箔) 가 (箔) ,
 가
 .6)

1.

(, ,) (, , , , ,), (1 , 2 , 3) , (,) 가

2.

가 , 가

(1)

가 , (2) , (1) , () , 1 : 5 .7)

(2)

() 1 : 5 .
 ,
 가
 () , 3 3
 .
 350 가
 , 3

~ .8)
 (Photo 1) 가

.9) 가
 가

1.

#200, #500, #800, #1200, #1500, #2000, #2400, #4000

(grinding) (mechanical
 polishing) , (Optical Microscope, Carl Zeiss, Axiotech

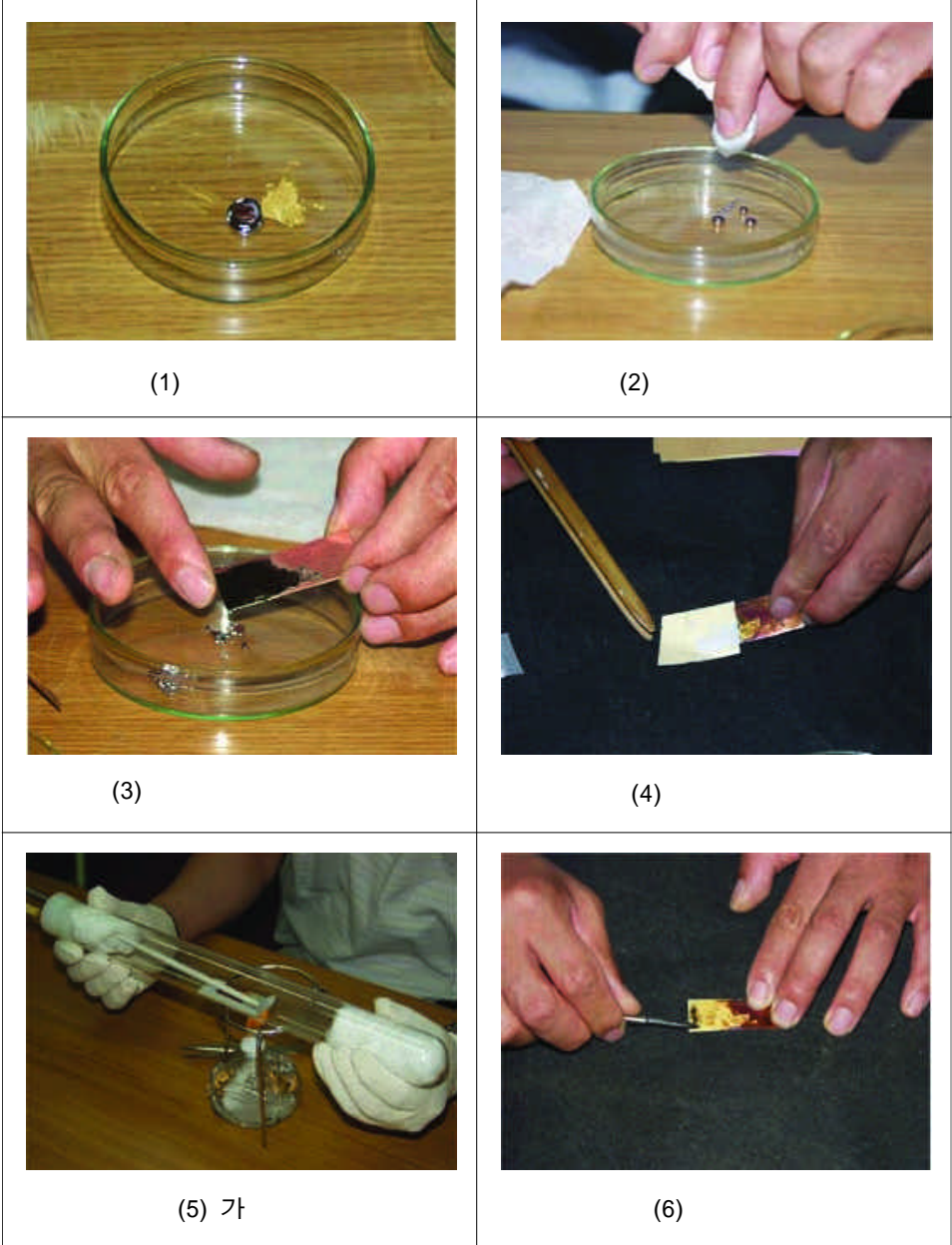


Photo 1.

100HD/Progress 3012, Germany)

(Image Analyzer, Carl Zeiss, KS300 System, Germany)

2.

SEM(Scanning Electron Microscope, Jeol, JSM-5910LV, Japan) EDS(Energy Dispersive Spectroscopy, Oxford 7324, England) , mapping

WDS(Wave Dispersive Spectroscopy, IncaWave, UK)

1.

가

(1)

(2) 가 , 가

(3) (2)

(4) 72 , 가

(5) (1)

(6) () 72 , 가

(7) 가 가 가

2.

(1) (HCl) 10%, 20%, 30%, 40% 20%

가 , [Hg(NO3)2] 5 , 10 ,

15 , 25

(,) ,

(2)

, 가 ,

(3) Photo 2

Photo 3

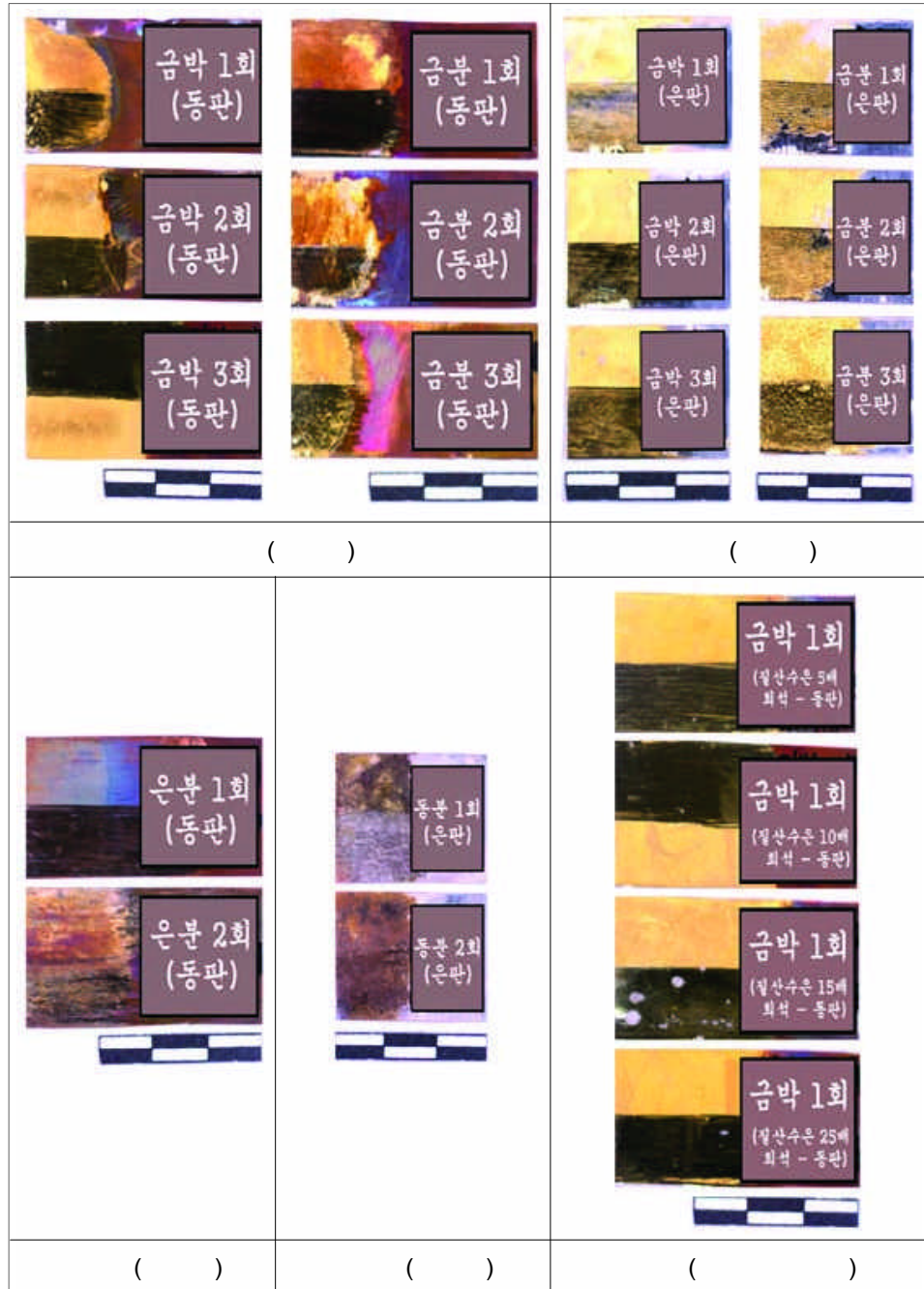


Photo 2.

Photo 4

가

Photo 5

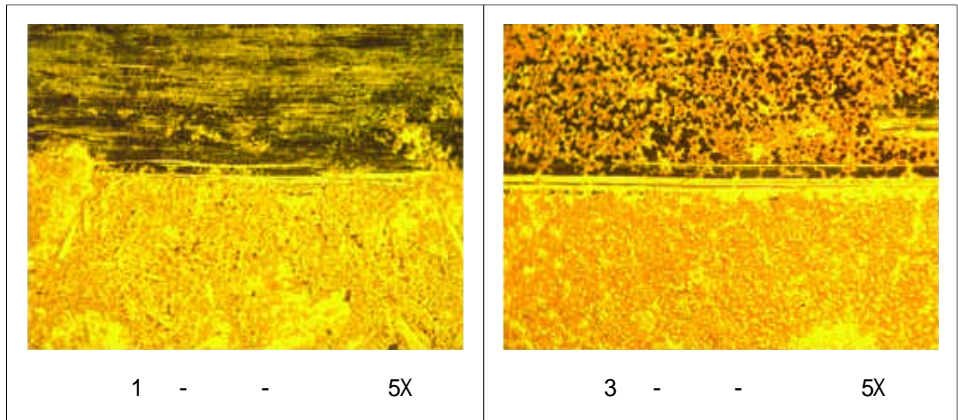


Photo 3.

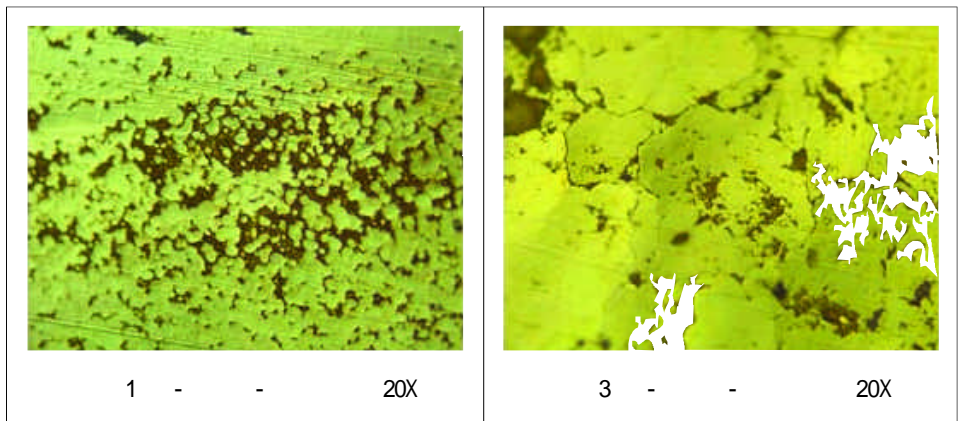


Photo 4.

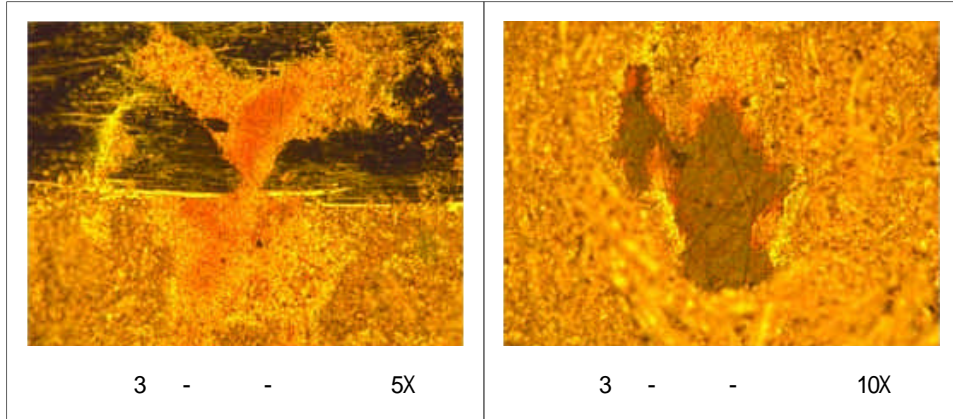


Photo 5.

3.

(Fig. 1, 2)

, 1

2, 3

가

가

10

1.6 ~ 14 μ m(20

μ m),

2.5 ~ 19 μ m(30 μ m) ,

0.8 ~ 15 μ m(16 μ m),

3.2 ~ 30 μ m(50 μ m) .

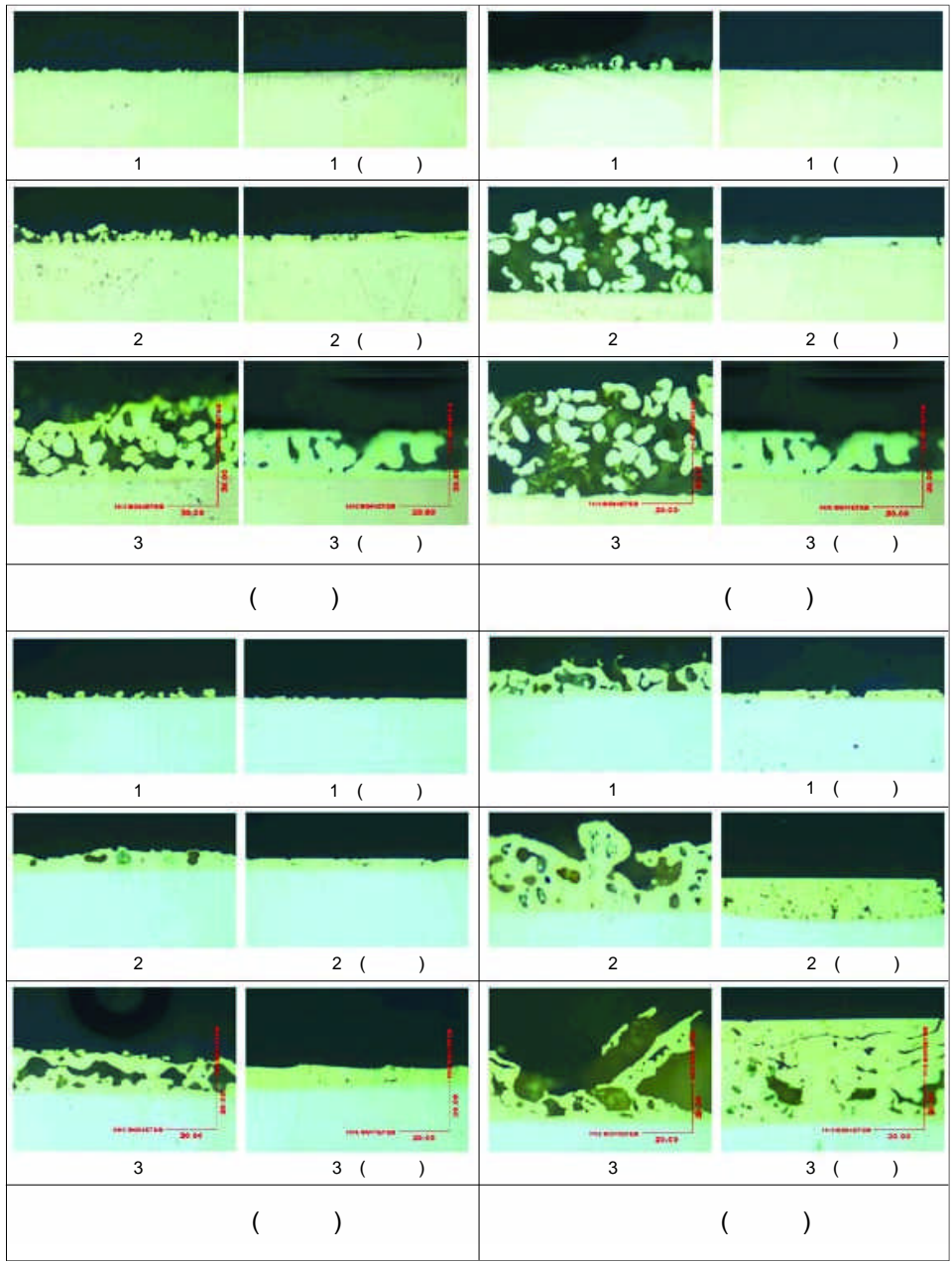
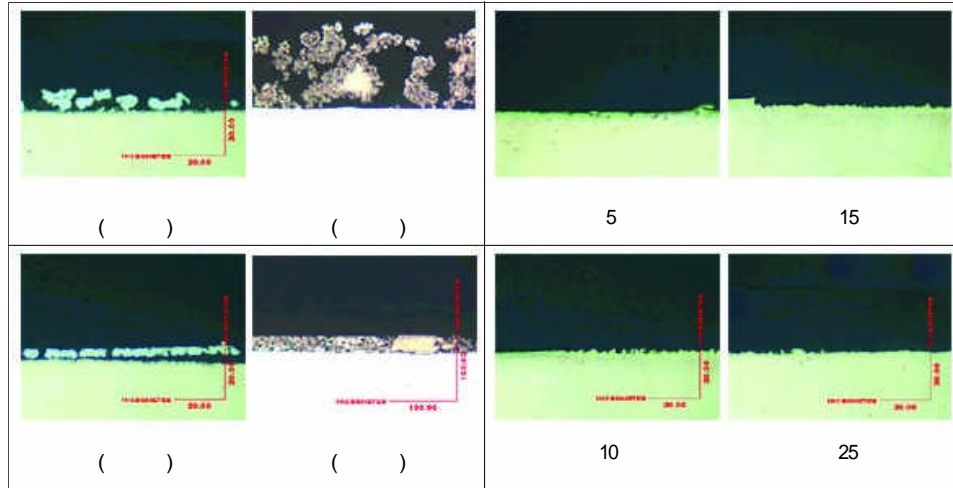


Fig. 1.

Fig. 2.



가 5.99 ~ 12.97 μ m 3 11
 μ m .3, 10)
 .11)
 4.
 3
 (wt%) , 3 5
 1 . Tabel 1
 1 2, 3
 2
 EDS Au(88wt%), Hg(12wt%)
 2.44 ~ 12.4wt% .3)

36 ~ 45wt %

가

(Cu)

95 ~ 99wt%

EDS

mapping

(Fig. 3, 4)

, (Cu)

Table 1.

				Au	Hg	Cu
	1	0		83.2	15.2	1.6
		X		85.4	11.1	3.5
	2	0		94.5	4.3	1.2
		X		92.6	3.4	4.0
	3	0		95.1	3.8	1.1
		X		95.4	3.5	1.1
	1	0		87.4	10.5	2.1
		X		88.2	8.1	3.7
	2	0		92.5	5.6	1.9
		X		93.1	5.4	1.5
	3	0		93.1	5.6	1.3
		X		95.1	4.2	0.7
	1	0		Au	Hg	Ag
		X		85.2	13.3	1.5
	2	0		88.1	10.0	1.9
		X		91.2	7.6	1.2
	3	0		93.2	5.0	1.8
		X		95.1	3.8	1.1
	1	0		95.2	3.8	1.0
		X		79.4	20.1	0.5
	2	0		78.3	19.8	1.9
		X		93.2	6.2	0.6
	3	0		93.5	5.2	1.3
		X		95.7	3.5	0.8
	1	0		96.1	2.6	1.3
		X		Ag	Hg	Cu
	2	0		61.9	36.4	1.7
		X		56.8	41.6	1.6
	3	0		61.5	36.5	2.0
		X		53.2	45.2	1.6
	1	0		Cu	Hg	Ag
		X		99.2	0.7	0.1
	2	0		94.1	4.8	1.1
		X		99.5	0.4	0.1
	3	0		99.5	0.4	0.1
		X		95.1	4.6	0.3

** : wt%

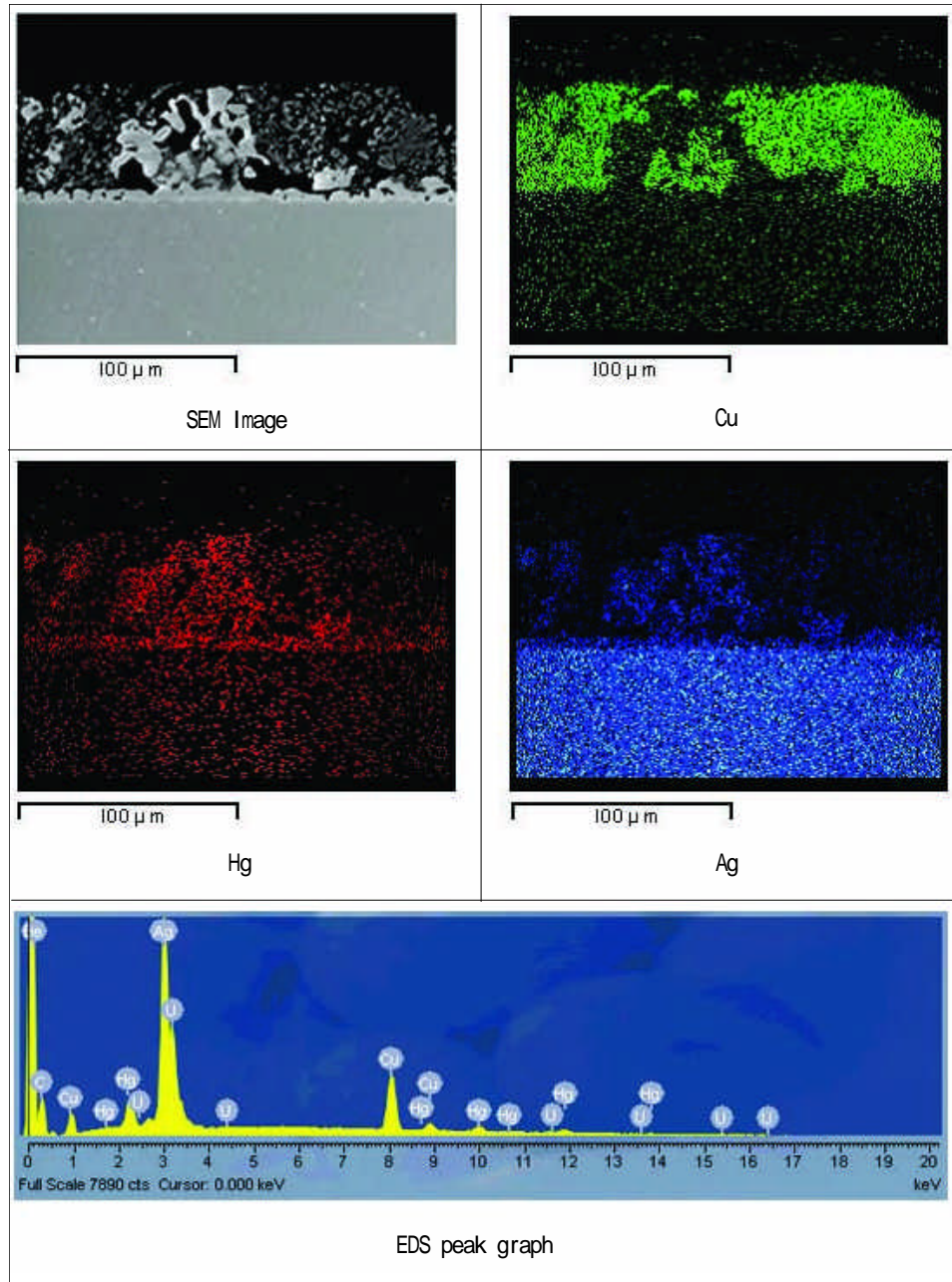


Fig. 3.
()
EDS mapping

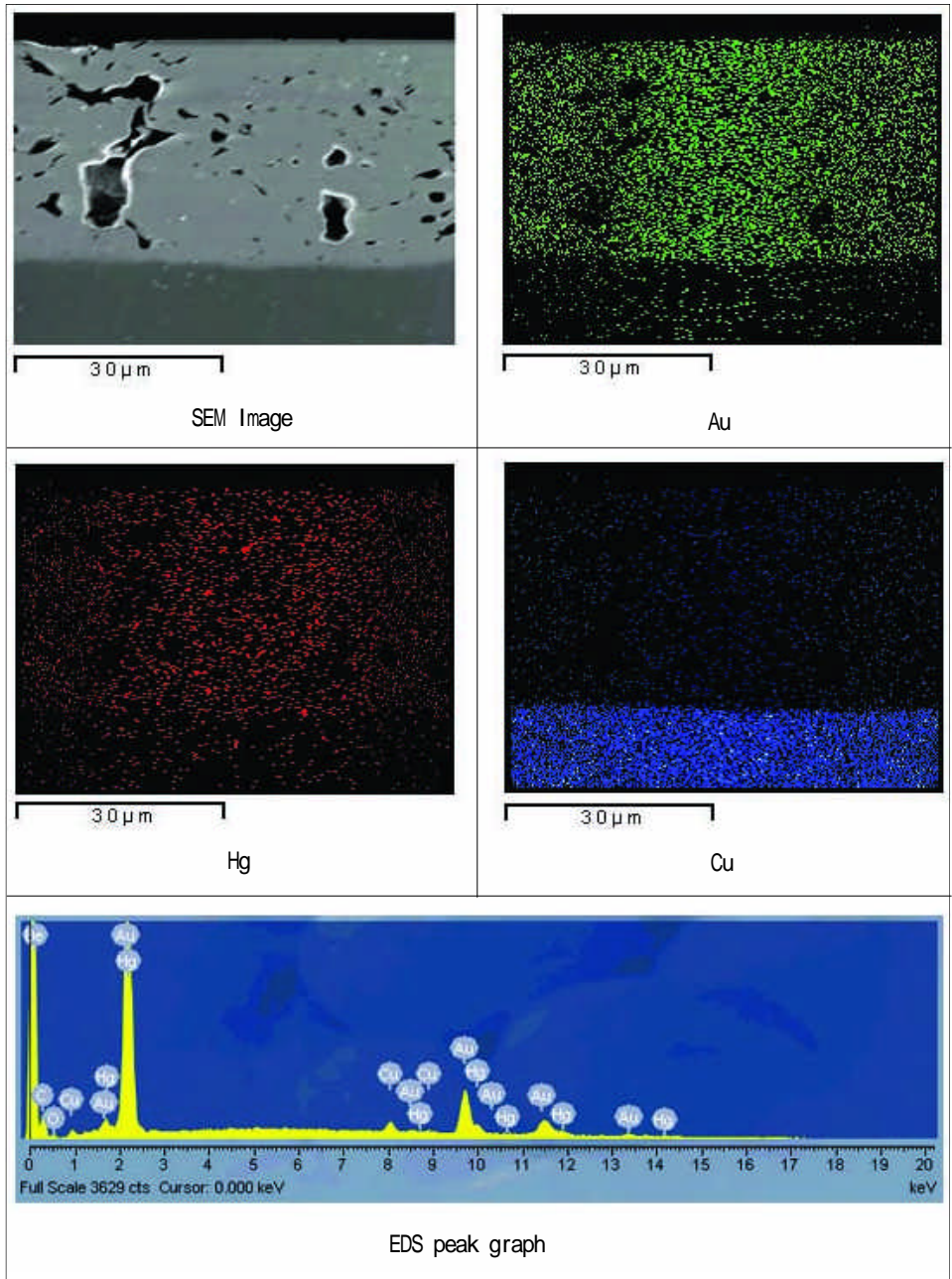


Fig. 4.
3 ()
EDS mapping

1. , 『 』, , 1986, p.7.
2. , 『 』, , 1997, p.7-61.
3. 林善基, 『古代 金銅遺物 金鍍金 被膜 關 研究』, 漢陽大學校 碩士學位論文, 1992, p.1-10.
4. 姜大一, 『韓半島 出土 鍍金 資料 分析』, 文化財管理局, 文化財, 26 , 1994, p.181-184.
5. 權香阿, 『韓國 古代 金屬材料』, , 1999, p.69-86.
6. , , , , , “ ”; , 14 , 1993, p.95.
7. Oppi Untricht, 『Jewelry Concepts and Technology』, 1995, p.348-363.
8. , 『 』, , 2001, p.89-93.
9. , “ ”; , 18 , 1980, p.95-105.
10. 小林謙一, “金銅技術畑について”, 小林行雄博上 古稀記念論文集, p.409.
11. , 『 』, , 2000, p.1-44.