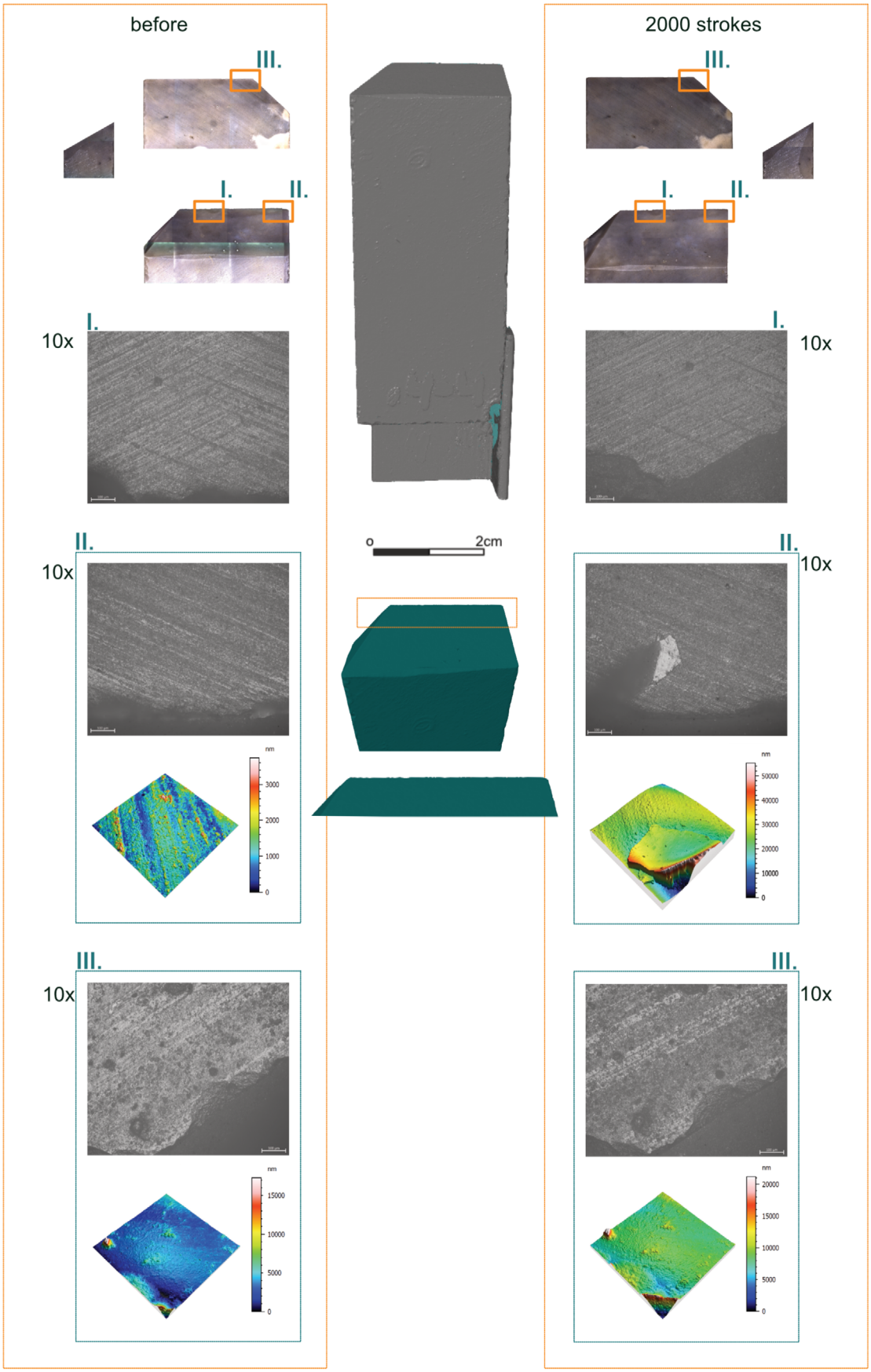
APPENDIX II

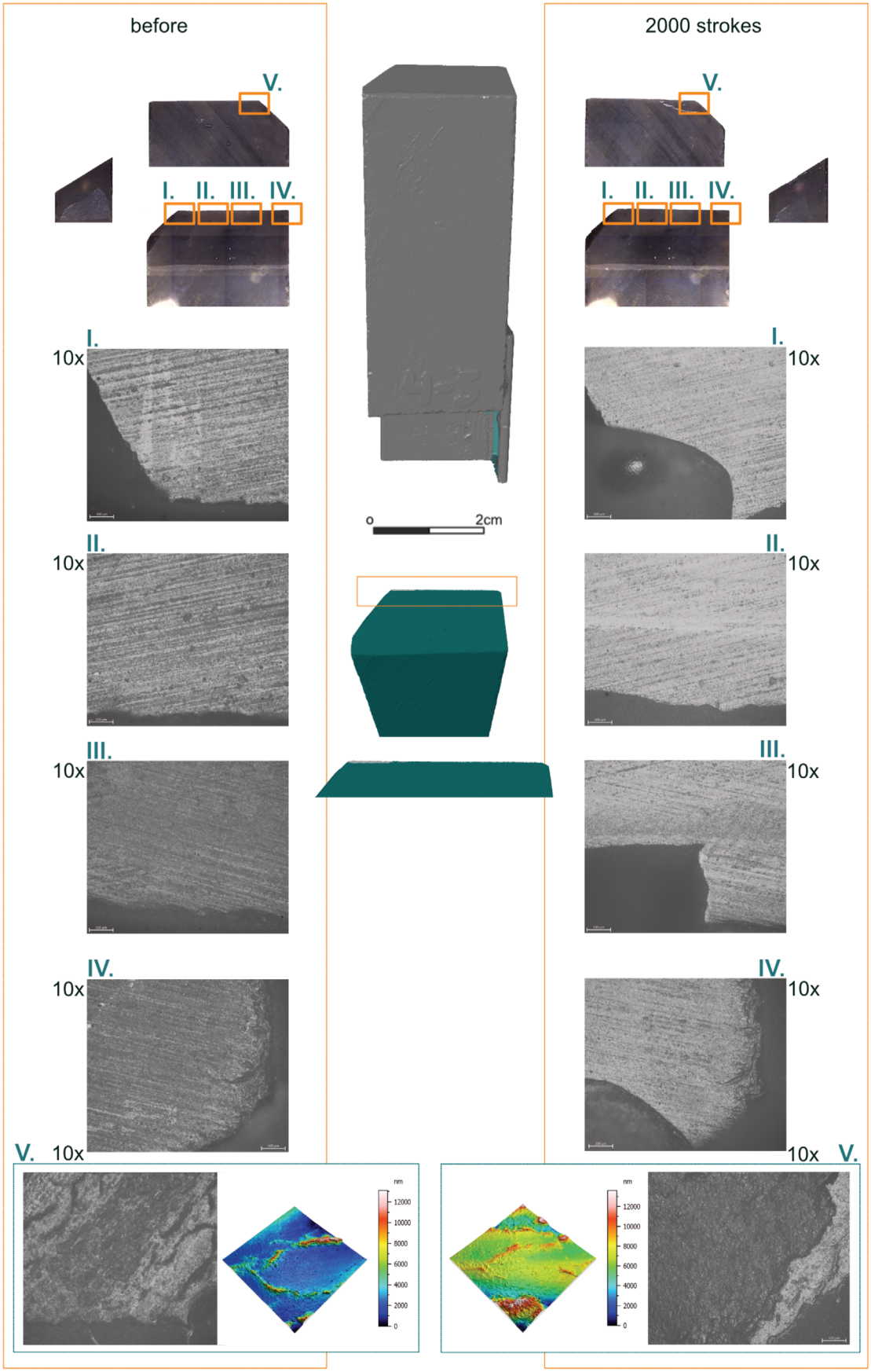
Results of the qualitative and quantitative use-wear analyses performed on standard samples used during the »artificial VS. natural« experiment and the tool function experiment

PLATES B1-16

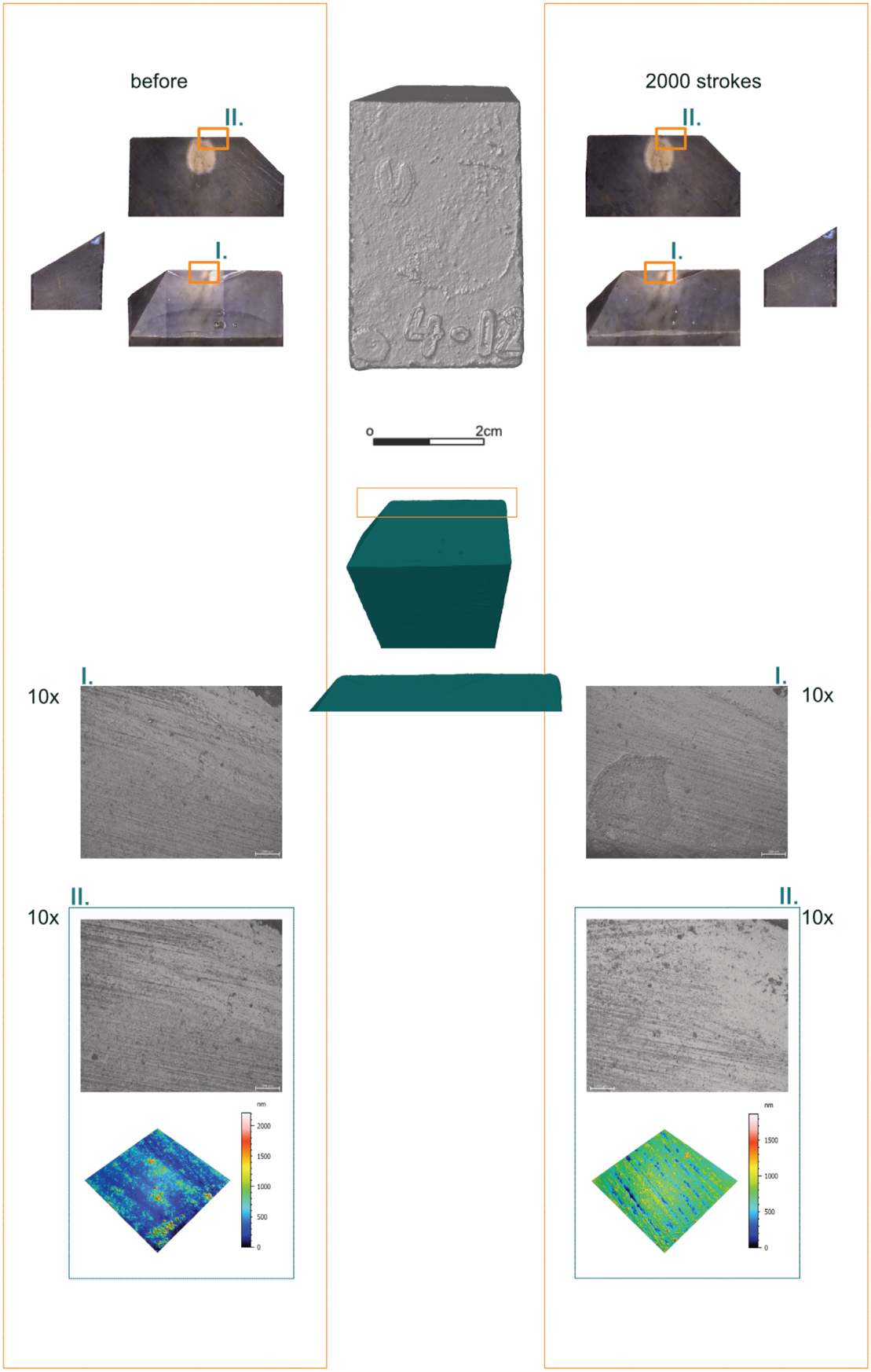


»artificial VS. natural« experiment, flint sample FLT4-4. The topmost image displays the sample in original size before and after 2000 strokes. The 3D model of the sample is shown in the middle (grey) and as a close-up of the edge (turquoise). The other illustrations are magnifications acquired with a 1.6× objective and a 34-× zoom. The use-wear traces are acquired at magnification of 10×. The micro-surface displays the processed result of the confocal data acquisition with the 50× objective.

Plate B2

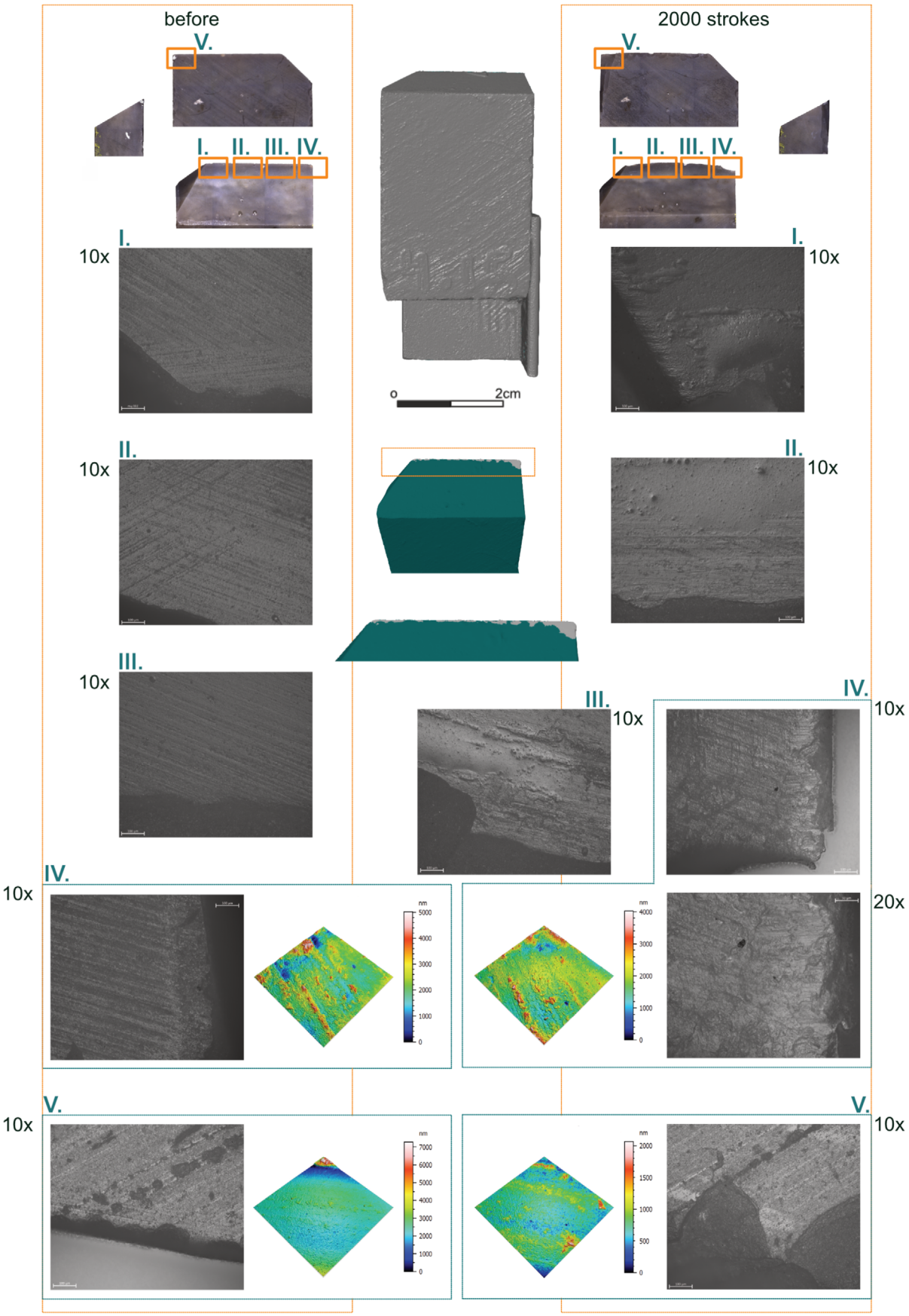


»artificial VS. natural« experiment, flint sample FLT4-5. The topmost image displays the sample in original size before and after 2000 strokes. The 3D model of the sample is shown in the middle (grey) and as a close-up of the edge (turquoise). The other illustrations are magnifications acquired with a 1.6× objective and a 34-× zoom. The use-wear traces are acquired at magnification of 10×. The micro-surface displays the processed result of the confocal data acquisition with the 50× objective.

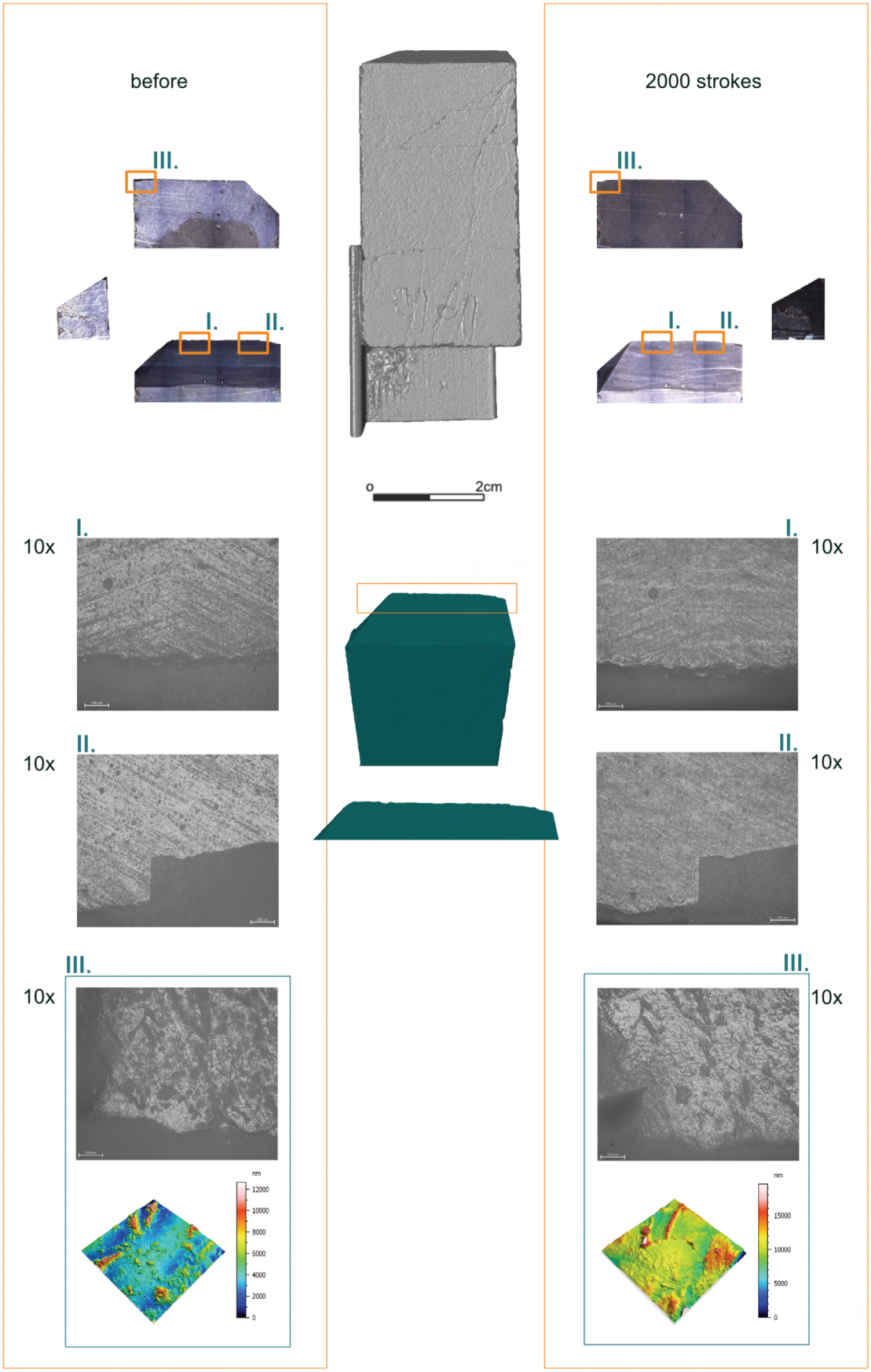


»artificial VS. natural« experiment, flint sample FLT4-12. The topmost image displays the sample in original size before and after 2000 strokes. The 3D model of the sample is shown in the middle (grey) and as a close-up of the edge (turquoise). The other illustrations are magnifications acquired with a 1.6× objective and a 34-× zoom. The use-wear traces are acquired at magnification of 10×. The micro-surface displays the processed result of the confocal data acquisition with the 50× objective.

Plate B4

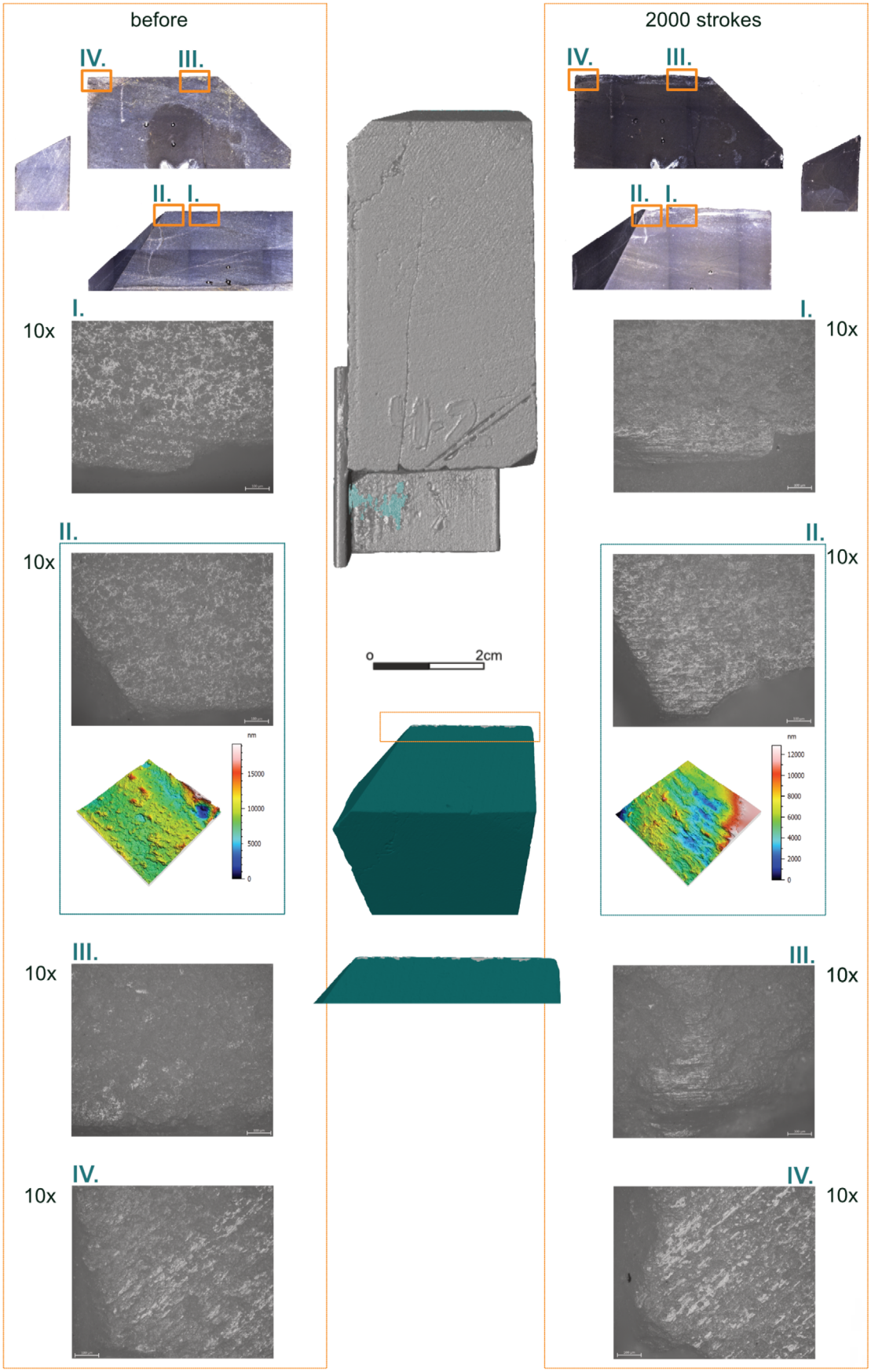


»artificial VS. natural« experiment, flint sample FLT4-15. The topmost image displays the sample in original size before and after 2000 strokes. The 3D model of the sample is shown in the middle (grey) and as a close-up of the edge (turquoise). The other illustrations are magnifications acquired with a 1.6× objective and a 34-× zoom. The use-wear traces are acquired at magnification of 10× and 20×. The micro-surface displays the processed result of the confocal data acquisition with the 50× objective.

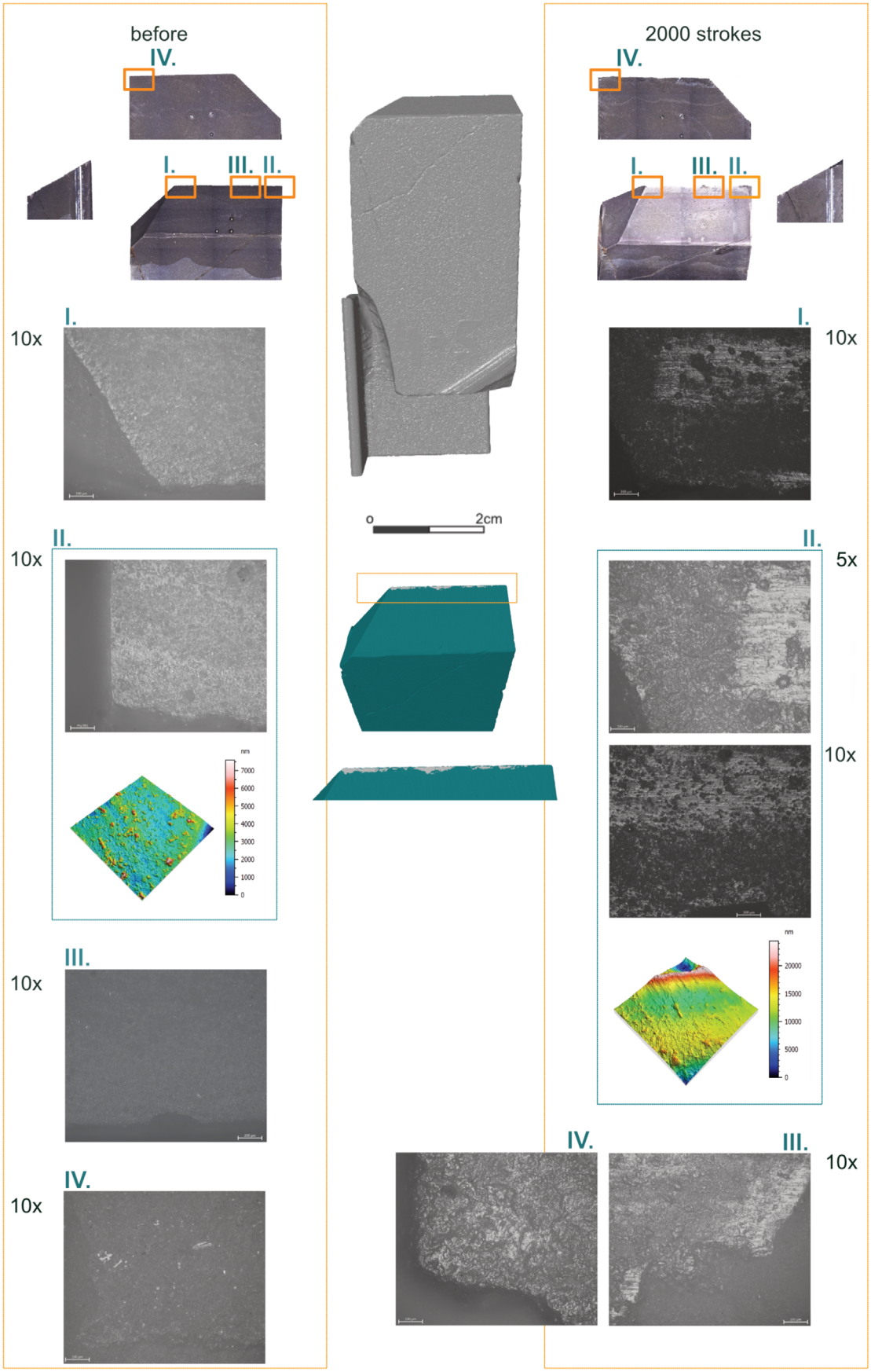


»artificial VS. natural« experiment, lydite sample LYDIT4-1. The topmost image displays the sample in original size before and after 2000 strokes. The 3D model of the sample is shown in the middle (grey) and as a close-up of the edge (turquoise). The other illustrations are magnifications acquired with a 1.6× objective and a 34-× zoom. The use-wear traces are acquired at magnification of 10×. The micro-surface displays the processed result of the confocal data acquisition with the 50× objective.

Plate B6

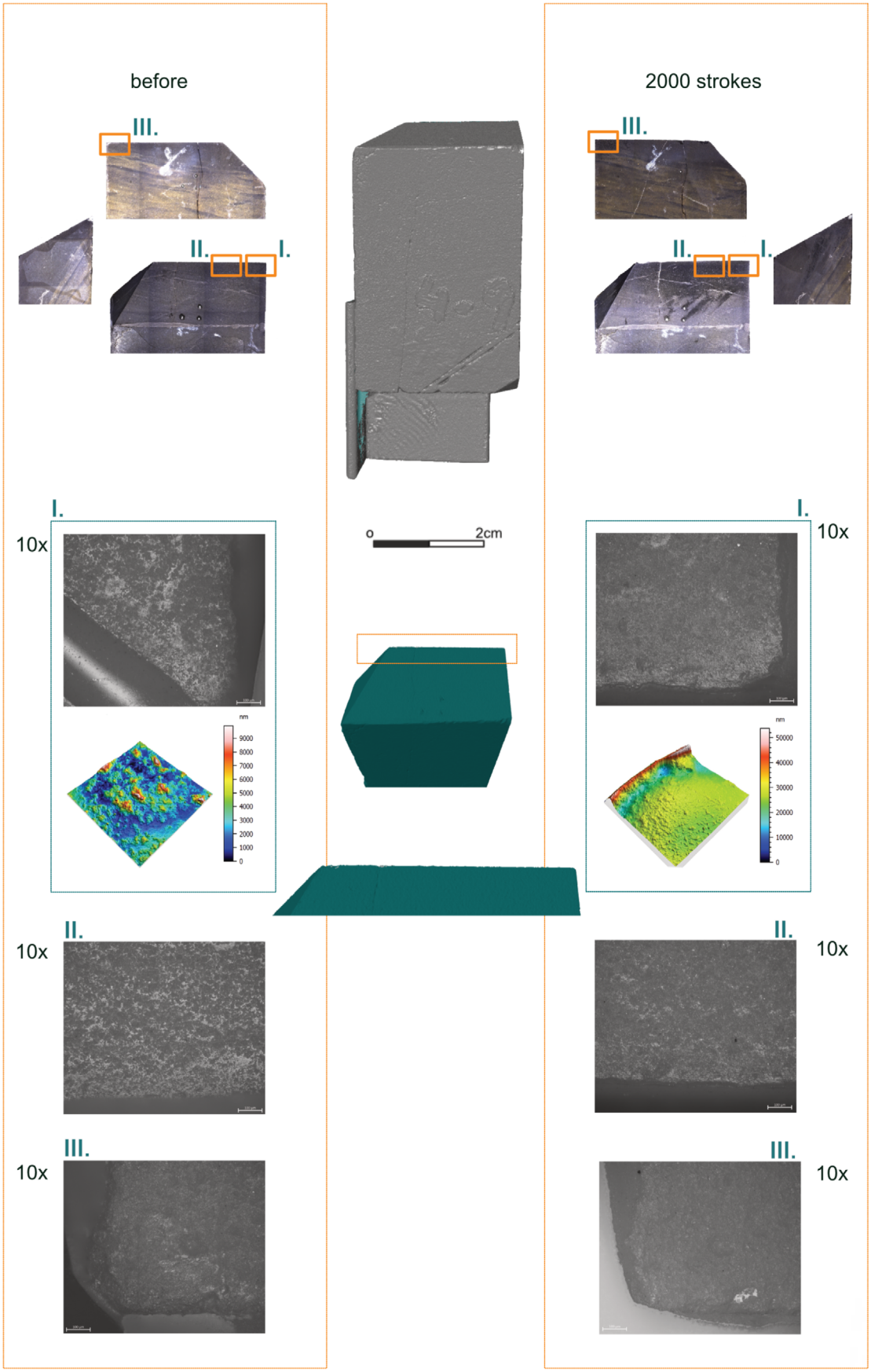


»artificial VS. natural« experiment, lydite sample LYDIT4-2. The topmost image displays the sample in original size before and after 2000 strokes. The 3D model of the sample is shown in the middle (grey) and as a close-up of the edge (turquoise). The other illustrations are magnifications acquired with a 1.6× objective and a 34-× zoom. The use-wear traces are acquired at magnification of 10×. The micro-surface displays the processed result of the confocal data acquisition with the 50× objective.

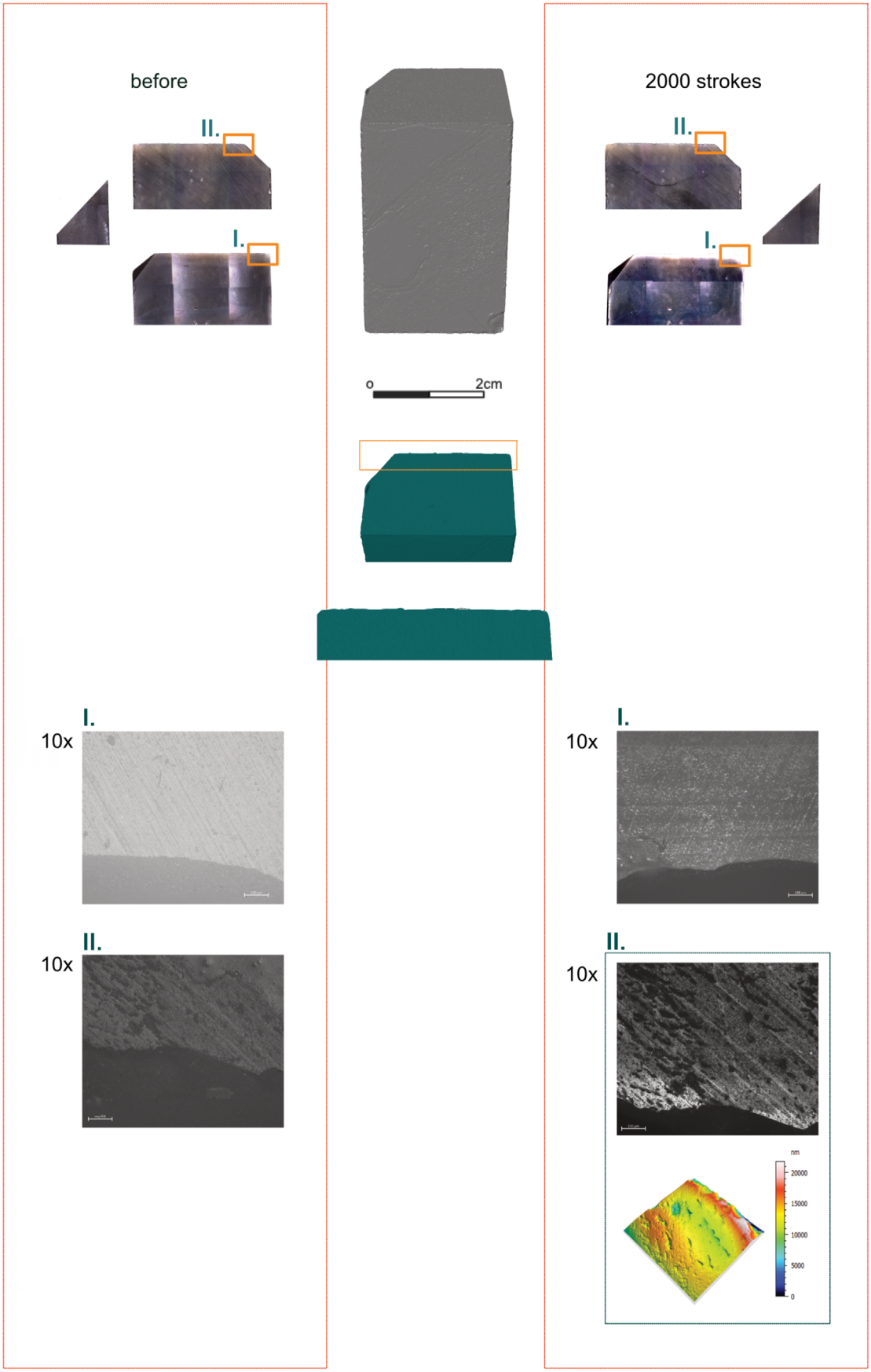


»artificial VS. natural« experiment, lydite sample LYDIT4-5. The topmost image displays the sample in original size before and after 2000 strokes. The 3D model of the sample is shown in the middle (grey) and as a close-up of the edge (turquoise). The other illustrations are magnifications acquired with a 1.6× objective and a 34-× zoom. The use-wear traces are acquired at magnification of 5× and 10×. The micro-surface displays the processed result of the confocal data acquisition with the 50× objective.

Plate B8

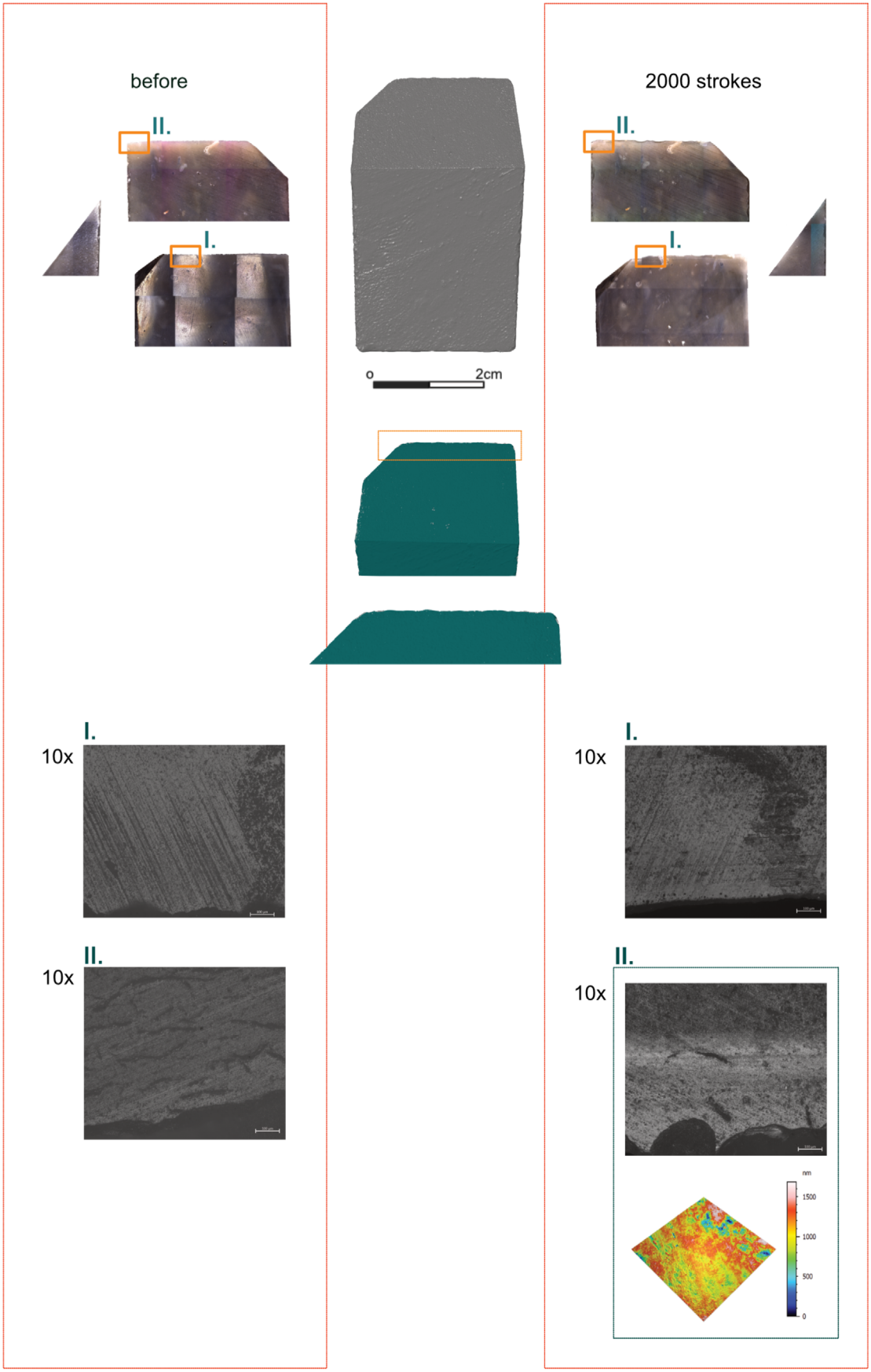


»artificial VS. natural« experiment, lydite sample LYDIT4-9. The topmost image displays the sample in original size before and after 2000 strokes. The 3D model of the sample is shown in the middle (grey) and as a close-up of the edge (turquoise). The other illustrations are magnifications acquired with a 1.6× objective and a 34-× zoom. The use-wear traces are acquired at magnification of 10×. The micro-surface displays the processed result of the confocal data acquisition with the 50× objective.

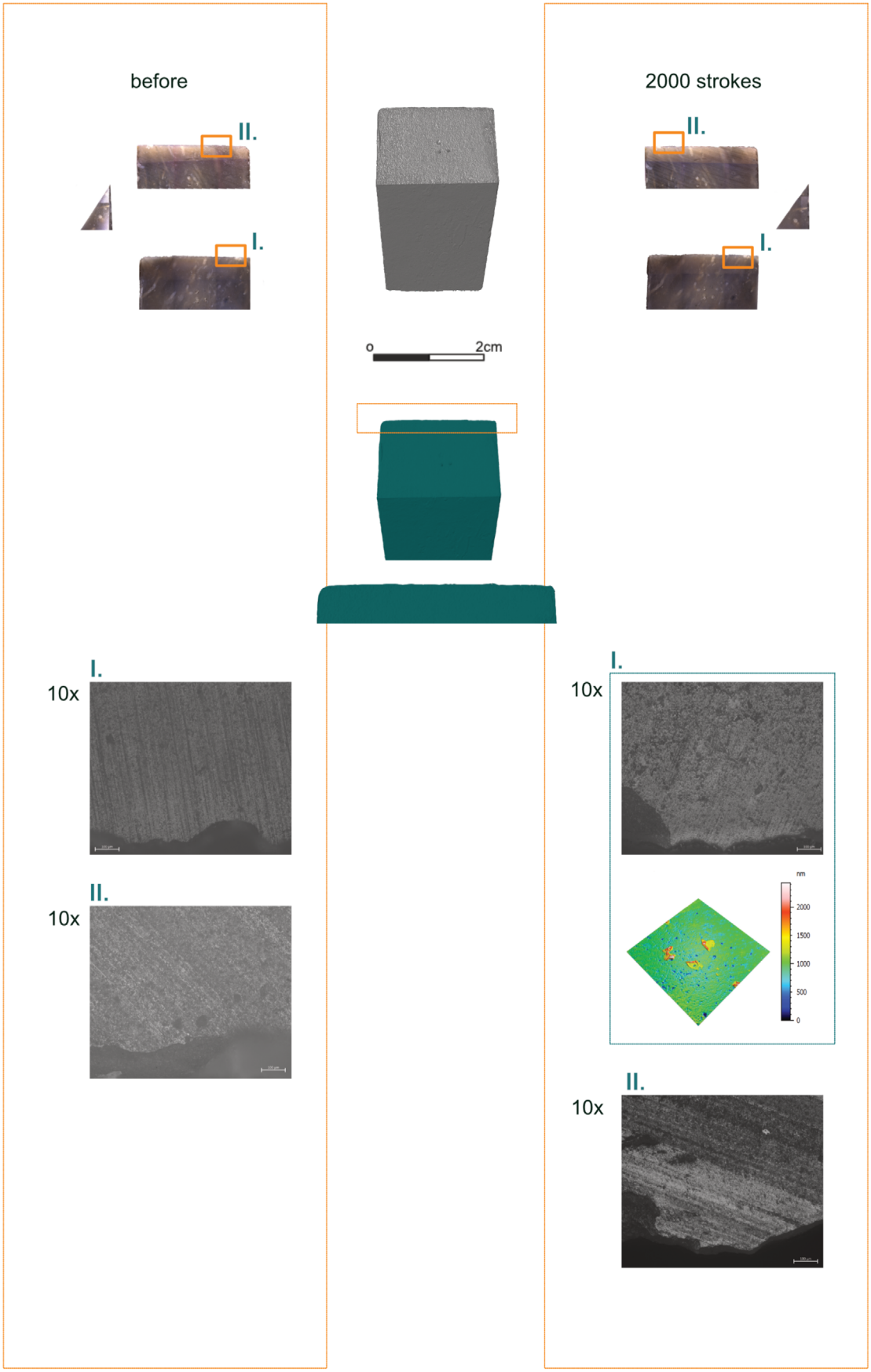


Tool function experiment, flint sample FLT8-2. The topmost image displays the sample in original size before and after 2000 strokes. The 3D model of the sample is shown in the middle (grey) and as a close-up of the edge (turquoise). The other illustrations are magnifications acquired with a 1.6× objective and a 34-× zoom. The use-wear traces are acquired at magnification of 10×. The micro-surface displays the processed result of the confocal data acquisition with the 50× objective.

Plate B10

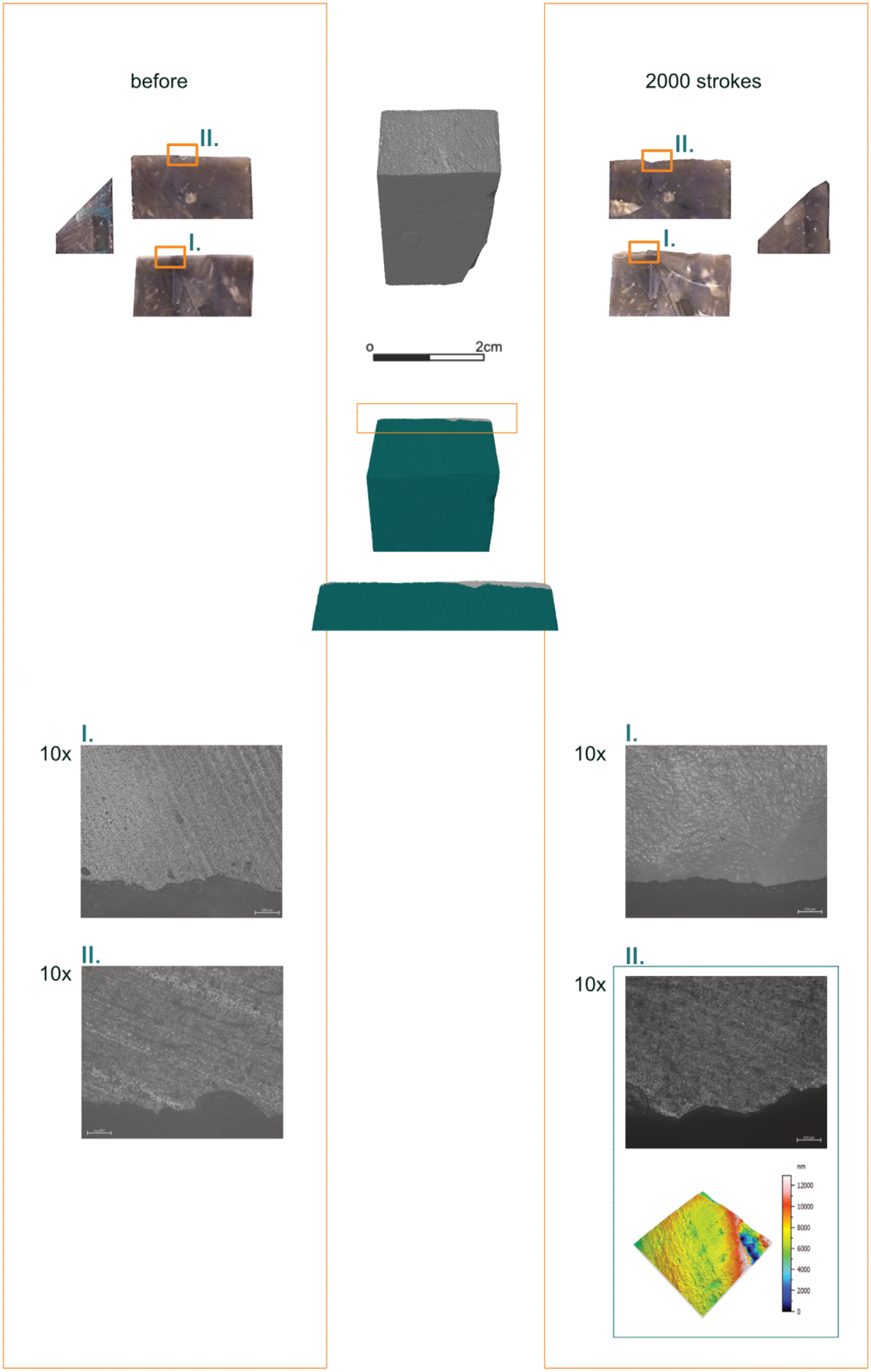


Tool function experiment, flint sample FLT8-5. The topmost image displays the sample in original size before and after 2000 strokes. The 3D model of the sample is shown in the middle (grey) and as a close-up of the edge (turquoise). The other illustrations are magnifications acquired with a 1.6× objective and a 34-× zoom. The use-wear traces are acquired at magnification of 10×. The micro-surface displays the processed result of the confocal data acquisition with the 50× objective.

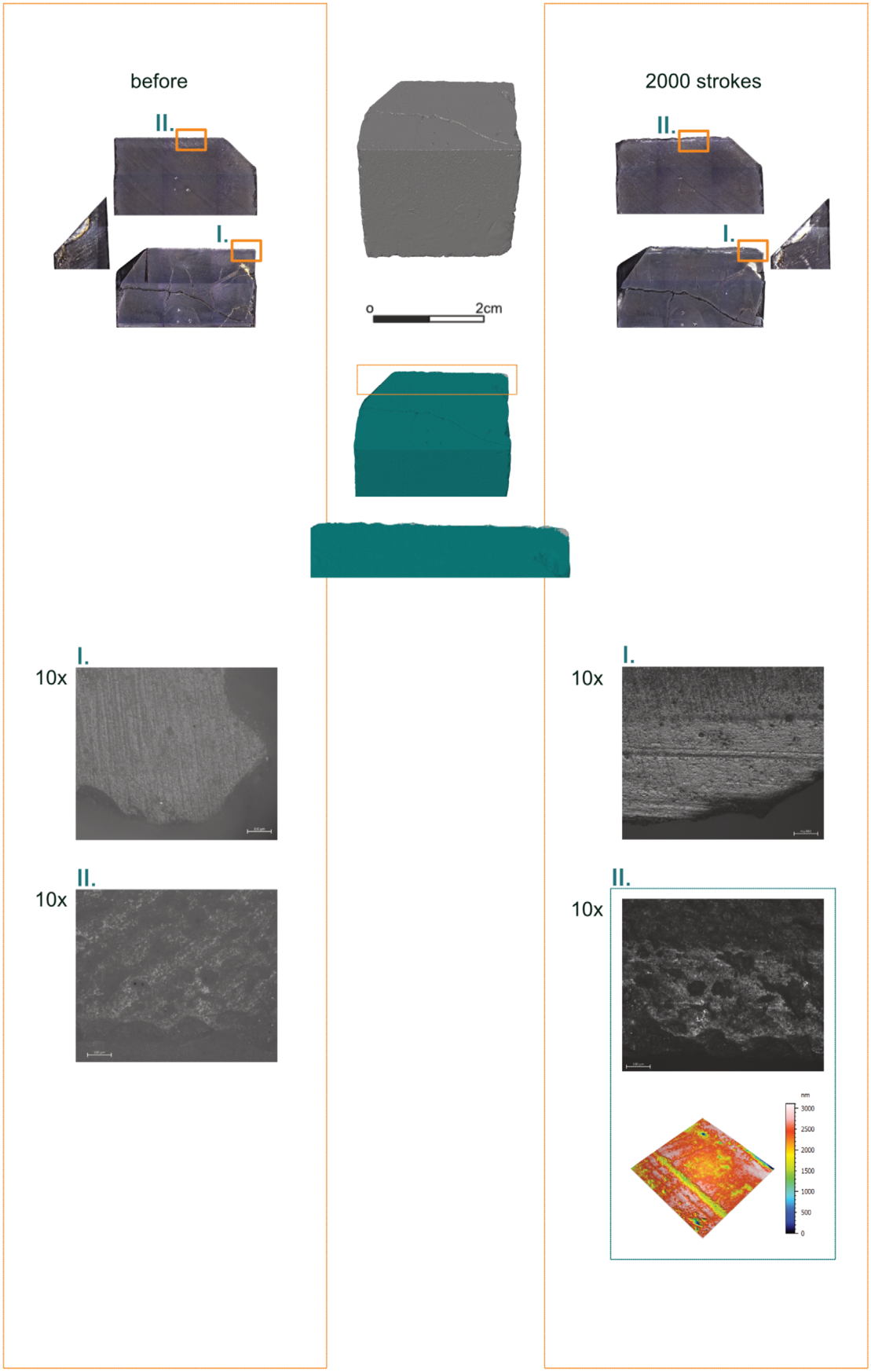


Tool function experiment, flint sample FLT8-9. The topmost image displays the sample in original size before and after 2000 strokes. The 3D model of the sample is shown in the middle (grey) and as a close-up of the edge (turquoise). The other illustrations are magnifications acquired with a 1.6× objective and a 34-× zoom. The use-wear traces are acquired at magnification of 10×. The micro-surface displays the processed result of the confocal data acquisition with the 50× objective.

Plate B12

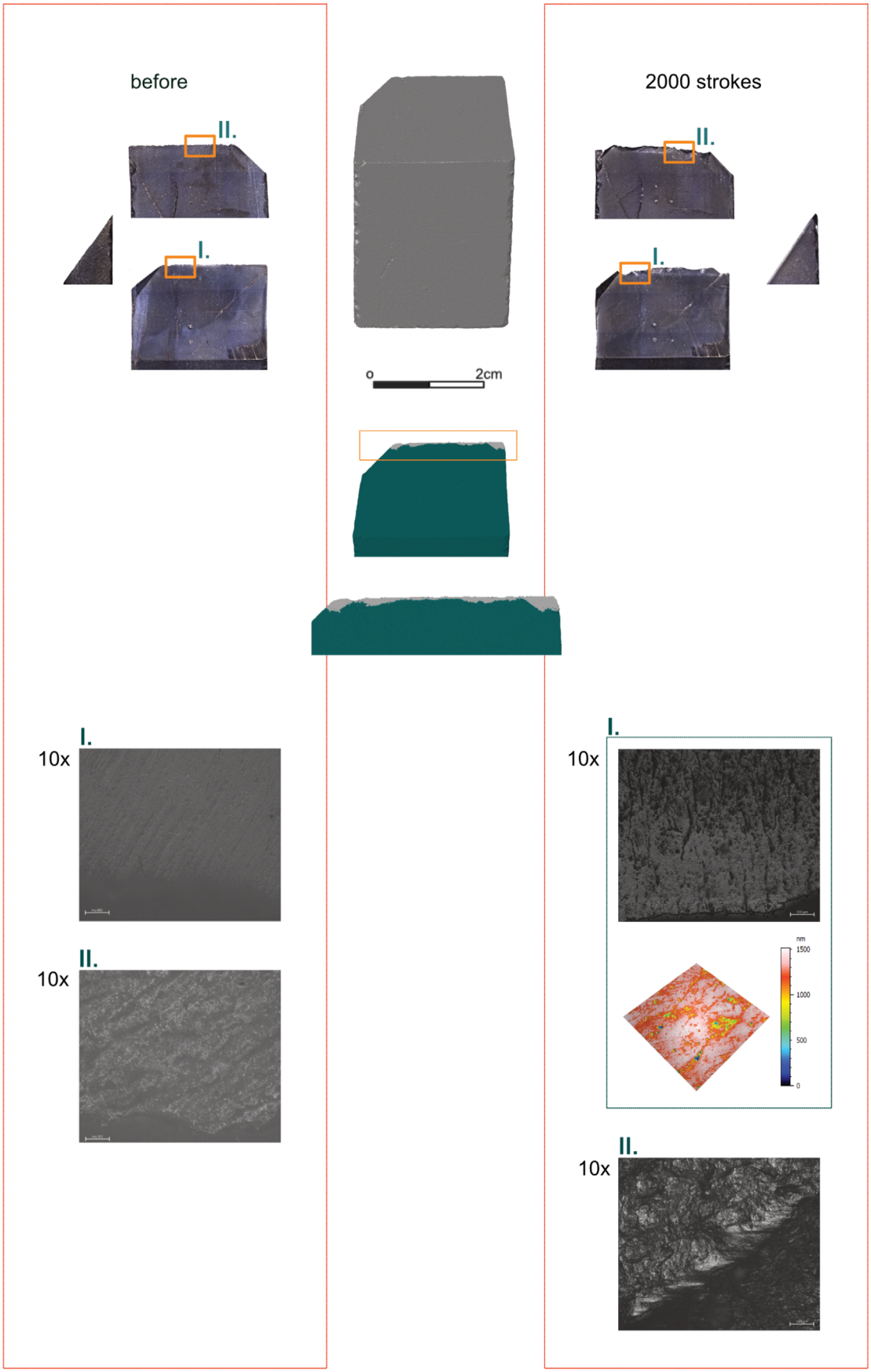


Tool function experiment, flint sample FLT8-10. The topmost image displays the sample in original size before and after 2000 strokes. The 3D model of the sample is shown in the middle (grey) and as a close-up of the edge (turquoise). The other illustrations are magnifications acquired with a 1.6× objective and a 34-× zoom. The use-wear traces are acquired at magnification of 10×. The micro-surface displays the processed result of the confocal data acquisition with the 50× objective.

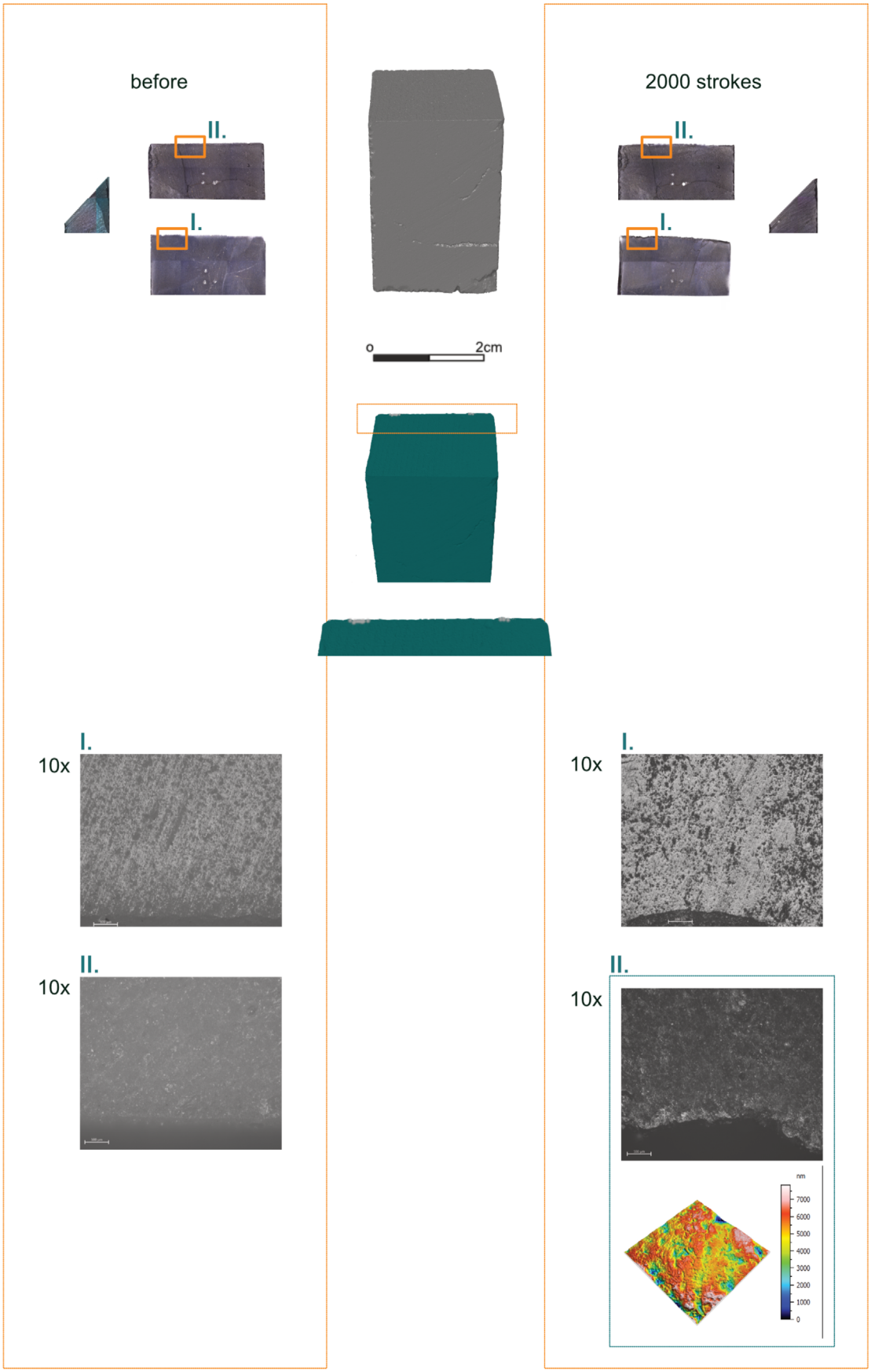


Tool function experiment, lydite sample LYDIT5-2. The topmost image displays the sample in original size before and after 2000 strokes. The 3D model of the sample is shown in the middle (grey) and as a close-up of the edge (turquoise). The other illustrations are magnifications acquired with a 1.6× objective and a 34-× zoom. The use-wear traces are acquired at magnification of 10×. The micro-surface displays the processed result of the confocal data acquisition with the 50× objective.

Plate B14

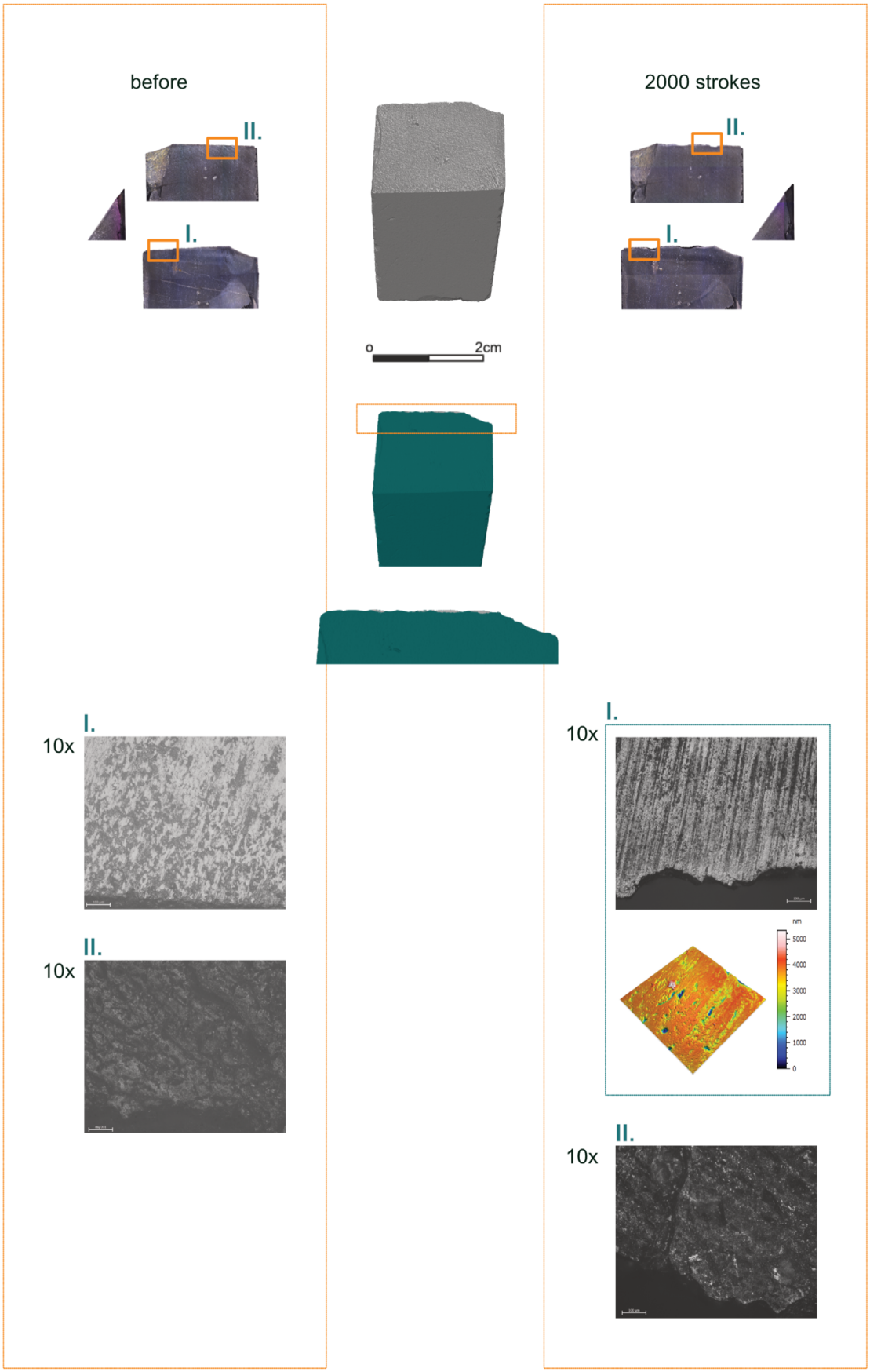


Tool function experiment, lydite sample LYDIT5-7. The topmost image displays the sample in original size before and after 2000 strokes. The 3D model of the sample is shown in the middle (grey) and as a close-up of the edge (turquoise). The other illustrations are magnifications acquired with a 1.6× objective and a 34-× zoom. The use-wear traces are acquired at magnification of 10×. The micro-surface displays the processed result of the confocal data acquisition with the 50× objective.



Tool function experiment, lydite sample LYDIT5-8. The topmost image displays the sample in original size before and after 2000 strokes. The 3D model of the sample is shown in the middle (grey) and as a close-up of the edge (turquoise). The other illustrations are magnifications acquired with a 1.6× objective and a 34-× zoom. The use-wear traces are acquired at magnification of 10×. The micro-surface displays the processed result of the confocal data acquisition with the 50× objective.

Plate B16



Tool function experiment, lydite sample LYDIT5-12. The topmost image displays the sample in original size before and after 2000 strokes. The 3D model of the sample is shown in the middle (grey) and as a close-up of the edge (turquoise). The other illustrations are magnifications acquired with a 1.6× objective and a 34-× zoom. The use-wear traces are acquired at magnification of 10×. The micro-surface displays the processed result of the confocal data acquisition with the 50× objective.