

# Technical Observations on Palaeolithic Stone Artifacts Tata-Porhanyóbánya

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Researchers of the Palaeolithic age are using different methods for gathering information with the aim to get a more detailed view to the life of the primitive man. Tata excavations exposed mainly stone instruments and tools.

The instruments are defined as shaped pieces, objects or products which were made by the help of tools on the base of a preconceptual principle with the object of ease the everyday life.

The tools is designed for fabricating various instruments. It is made of stone or any harder material than the purpose product in question. A tool have to be enough sharp for chipping, and works by human force.

The goal of our shape and blade-angle observation on the numerous Palaeolithic stone artefacts is gaining information about other less resistant object, hunting instruments.

Statistical distribution of the blade-angle of the stone-tools excavated in and described in 1995-96; scrapers, rippers; enabled the hardness, and consequently the raw material, of the mostly used instruments to be estimated.

The blade angle-hardness function diagram is based on the experience that the optimal blade-angle of the tool is depending on the hardness of the material. Harder raw material needs wider blade-angle.

Using the trend function it is possible to compute the hardness of the most probable raw material from the blade-angle of the tools. The statistical distribution of these angles determines the characteristic raw material hardness of the area.