Postgraduate Certificate in Restoring Vintage Musical Instruments

Wood Preservation and Treatment Methods

Acid Copper Chromate is a type of wood preservative that has been used to protect wood from decay and insect damage. It is a chemical treatment that is applied to the wood surface to prevent the growth of fungi and insects. Related terms include Alkaline Copper Quaternary and Chromated Copper Arsenate.
Alkaline Copper Quaternary is a type of wood preservative that is used to protect wood from decay and insect damage. It is a chemical treatment that is applied to the wood surface to prevent the growth of fungi and insects. Related terms include Acid Copper Chromate and Chromated Copper Arsenate.
Arsenic is a chemical element that is used in some wood preservatives to protect wood from decay and insect damage. It is a toxic substance that can be hazardous to human health and the environment. Related terms include Chromated Copper Arsenate and Pentachlorophenol.
Borates are a type of wood preservative that is used to protect wood from decay and insect damage. They are a natural substance that is derived from minerals and are generally considered to be safe for use in wood preservation. Related terms include Borax and Disodium Octaborate.
Borax is a natural mineral that is used as a wood preservative to protect wood from decay and insect damage. It is a type of borate that is derived from minerals and is generally considered to be safe for use in wood preservation. Related terms include Borates and Disodium Octaborate.
Copper Azole is a type of wood preservative that is used to protect wood from decay and insect damage. It is a chemical treatment that is applied to the wood surface to prevent the growth of fungi and insects. Related terms include Alkaline Copper Quaternary and Chromated Copper Arsenate.
Copper Naphthenate is a type of wood preservative that is used to protect wood from decay and insect damage. It is a chemical treatment that is applied to the wood surface to prevent the growth of fungi and insects. Related terms include Copper Azole and Chromated Copper Arsenate.
Creosote is a type of wood preservative that is used to protect wood from decay and insect damage. It is a chemical treatment that is applied to the wood surface to prevent the growth of fungi and insects. Related terms include Pentachlorophenol and Chromated Copper Arsenate.
Cyfluthrin is a type of insecticide that is used to protect wood from insect damage. It is a chemical treatment that is applied to the wood surface to prevent the growth of insects. Related terms include Permethrin and Deltamethrin.
Deltamethrin is a type of insecticide that is used to protect wood from insect damage. It is a chemical treatment that is applied to the wood surface to prevent the growth of insects. Related terms include Cyfluthrin and Permethrin.
Disodium Octaborate is a type of borate that is used as a wood preservative to protect wood from decay and insect damage. It is a natural substance that is derived from minerals and is generally considered to be safe for use in wood preservation. Related terms include Borax and Borates.
Dried Borax is a natural mineral that is used as a wood preservative to protect wood from decay and insect damage. It is a type of borate that is derived from minerals and is generally considered to be safe for use in wood preservation. Related terms include Borax and Borates.
Fire Retardant is a type of chemical treatment that is applied to wood to reduce its flammability. It is used to

protect wood from fire damage and is often required in building codes. Related terms include Fire Resistance and Flame Spread.
Fire Resistance is the ability of wood to withstand fire damage. It is an important consideration in building design and construction, and is often measured using standardized tests. Related terms include Fire Retardant and Flame Spread.
Flame Spread is the rate at which fire spreads across a surface. It is an important consideration in building design and construction, and is often measured using standardized tests. Related terms include Fire Retardant and Fire Resistance.
Fungal Decay is a type of damage that occurs when fungi grow on wood. It can cause structural damage and discoloration of the wood. Related terms include Insect Damage and Bacterial Decay.
Insect Damage is a type of damage that occurs when insects feed on wood. It can cause structural damage and discoloration of the wood. Related terms include Fungal Decay and Bacterial Decay.
Insecticide is a type of chemical treatment that is used to protect wood from insect damage. It is applied to the wood surface to prevent the growth of insects. Related terms include Cyfluthrin and Permethrin.
Lumber Treatment is the process of applying a chemical treatment to lumber to protect it from decay and insect damage. It is an important step in the production of wood products. Related terms include Wood Preservation and Wood Protection.
Pentachlorophenol is a type of wood preservative that is used to protect wood from decay and insect damage. It is a chemical treatment that is applied to the wood surface to prevent the growth of fungi and insects. Related terms include Creosote and Chromated Copper Arsenate.
Permethrin is a type of insecticide that is used to protect wood from insect damage. It is a chemical treatment that is applied to the wood surface to prevent the growth of insects. Related terms include Cyfluthrin and Deltamethrin.
Preservative Treatment is the process of applying a chemical treatment to wood to protect it from decay and insect damage. It is an important step in the production of wood products. Related terms include Lumber Treatment and Wood Protection.
Pressure Treatment is a method of applying a chemical treatment to wood to protect it from decay and insect damage. It involves forcing the treatment into the wood under pressure. Related terms include Lumber Treatment and Wood Preservation.
Sodium Borate is a type of borate that is used as a wood preservative to protect wood from decay and insect damage. It is a natural substance that is derived from minerals and is generally considered to be safe for use in wood preservation. Related terms include Borax and Disodium Octaborate.
Termites are a type of insect that feed on wood. They can cause significant damage to wood structures and are often controlled using insecticides. Related terms include Carpenter Ants and Wood Beetles.
Timbor is a type of wood preservative that is used to protect wood from decay and insect damage. It is a chemical treatment that is applied to the wood surface to prevent the growth of fungi and insects. Related terms include Borax and Disodium Octaborate.
Wood Boring Insects are a type of insect that feed on wood. They can cause significant damage to wood structures and are often controlled using insecticides. Related terms include Termites and Carpenter Ants.
Wood Decay is a type of damage that occurs when fungi grow on wood. It can cause structural damage and discoloration of the wood. Related terms include Insect Damage and Bacterial Decay.
Wood Preservation is the process of protecting wood from decay and insect damage. It involves the use of

chemical treatments and other methods to prevent the growth of fungi and insects on wood. Related terms include Lumber Treatment and Wood Protection.
Wood Protection is the process of protecting wood from decay and insect damage. It involves the use of chemical treatments and other methods to prevent the growth of fungi and insects on wood. Related terms include Lumber Treatment and Wood Preservation.
Zinc Naphthenate is a type of wood preservative that is used to protect wood from decay and insect damage. It is a chemical treatment that is applied to the wood surface to prevent the growth of fungi and insects. Related terms include Copper Naphthenate and Chromated Copper Arsenate.
Acoustic Properties of Wood refer to the ability of wood to transmit sound waves. Different types of wood have varying acoustic properties, which can affect the sound quality of musical instruments. Related terms include Density and Grain Structure.
Adhesive Properties of Wood refer to the ability of wood to bond with other materials. Different types of wood have varying adhesive properties, which can affect the strength and durability of wood products. Related terms include Surface Energy and Moisture Content.
Air Drying is a method of drying lumber that involves allowing it to dry naturally in the air. It is a slow process that can take several months to a year or more to complete. Related terms include Kiln Drying and Dehumidification.
Annual Growth Rings are the layers of wood that form in a tree trunk over the course of a year. They can provide information about the tree's growth rate, climate, and environmental conditions. Related terms include Dendrochronology and Tree Rings.
Assembled Products are wood products that are made by assembling multiple components together. Examples include furniture, cabinets, and musical instruments. Related terms include Lumber and Engineered Wood.
Bark Beetles are a type of insect that feed on the bark of trees. They can cause significant damage to wood structures and are often controlled using insecticides. Related terms include Termites and Wood Borers.
Bending Properties of Wood refer to the ability of wood to withstand bending forces without breaking. Different types of wood have varying bending properties, which can affect the strength and durability of wood products. Related terms include Modulus of Rupture and Modulus of Elasticity.
Biodegradation is the process by which wood is broken down by microorganisms such as fungi and bacteria. It can cause significant damage to wood structures and is often controlled using preservatives. Related terms include Decay and Rot.
Branch Knobs are the protrusions that form on a tree trunk where branches have been cut off. They can provide information about the tree's growth rate and environmental conditions. Related terms include Knots and Whorls.
Cellular Structure of Wood refers to the arrangement of cells within the wood. It can affect the physical and mechanical properties of the wood, including its strength, density, and durability. Related terms include Tracheids and Vessels.
Checking is the process by which wood develops cracks and checks as it dries. It can affect the appearance and durability of wood products. Related terms include Shrinkage and Warping.
Chemical Treatment is a method of protecting wood from decay and insect damage by applying chemicals to the wood surface. It can provide long-term protection against fungi and insects. Related terms include Preservatives and Fungicides.

Clear Coating is a type of finish that is applied to wood to protect it from moisture and UV light. It can provide a clear, transparent finish that does not affect the appearance of the wood. Related terms include Varnish and Polyurethane.
Climatic Factors that affect wood include temperature, humidity, and exposure to sunlight and rain. These factors can affect the durability and performance of wood products. Related terms include Weathering and Decay.
Compression Properties of Wood refer to the ability of wood to withstand compression forces without breaking. Different types of wood have varying compression properties, which can affect the strength and durability of wood products. Related terms include Modulus of Rupture and Modulus of Elasticity.
Conditioning is the process of adjusting the moisture content of wood to a stable level. It can affect the dimensional stability and durability of wood products. Related terms include Drying and Humidification.
Creep is the gradual deformation of wood over time under constant stress. It can affect the dimensional stability and durability of wood products. Related terms include Shrinkage and Warping.
Cross Grain is the pattern of wood grain that is perpendicular to the longitudinal direction of the wood. It can affect the strength and stability of wood products. Related terms include With the Grain and Against the Grain.
Curing is the process of allowing wood to dry and harden over time. It can affect the dimensional stability and durability of wood products. Related terms include Drying and Conditioning.
Damping Properties of Wood refer to the ability of wood to absorb and dissipate energy. Different types of wood have varying damping properties, which can affect the sound quality of musical instruments. Related terms include Density and Elasticity.
Decay is the process by which wood is broken down by microorganisms such as fungi and bacteria. It can cause significant damage to wood structures and is often controlled using preservatives. Related terms include Biodegradation and Rot.
Defects in wood can include knots, checks, and cracks. They can affect the strength and durability of wood products. Related terms include Imperfections and Blemishes.
Dendrochronology is the study of the growth rings of trees to determine their age and environmental conditions. It can provide valuable information about the history of a tree and the climate in which it grew. Related terms include Tree Rings and Annual Growth Rings.
Density of wood refers to its mass per unit volume. It can affect the strength, stability, and durability of wood products. Related terms include Specific Gravity and Moisture Content.
Diffusion is the process by which moisture and gases move through wood. It can affect the dimensional stability and durability of wood products. Related terms include Permeability and Absorption.
Dimensional Stability of wood refers to its ability to maintain its shape and size over time. It can be affected by moisture content, temperature, and humidity. Related terms include Shrinkage and Warping.
Drying is the process of removing moisture from wood. It can affect the dimensional stability and durability of wood products. Related terms include Kiln Drying and Air Drying.
Durability of wood refers to its ability to resist decay, insect damage, and weathering. It can be affected by chemical treatment, moisture content, and environmental conditions. Related terms include Decay and Rot.
Elasticity of wood refers to its ability to deform elastically under stress and then return to its original shape when the stress is removed. It can affect the strength and stability of wood products. Related terms include Modulus of Elasticity and Modulus of Rupture.

Electrical Properties of Wood refer to its ability to conduct electricity. Different types of wood have varying electrical properties, which can affect the performance of electrical devices and systems. Related terms include Conductivity and Resistivity.
Engineering Properties of Wood refer to its mechanical and physical properties, such as strength, stiffness, and density. They can affect the performance and durability of wood products. Related terms include Structural Properties and Material Properties.
Environmental Factors that affect wood include temperature, humidity, and exposure to sunlight and rain. They can affect the durability and performance of wood products. Related terms include Weathering and Decay.
Extractives are the chemical compounds that are present in wood and can affect its color, odor, and durability. They can be removed or altered through chemical treatment or processing. Related terms include Resin and Sap.
Fiber Orientation refers to the direction in which the fibers are aligned in wood. It can affect the strength and stability of wood products. Related terms include Grain Direction and Cross Grain.
Fiber Saturation Point is the point at which the fibers in wood are completely saturated with water. It can affect the dimensional stability and durability of wood products. Related terms include Moisture Content and Fiber Orientation.
Fiber Strength refers to the strength of the individual fibers in wood. It can affect the overall strength and durability of wood products. Related terms include Fiber Orientation and Fiber Saturation Point.
Fungal Stain is a type of stain that is caused by the growth of fungi on wood. It can affect the appearance and durability of wood products. Related terms include Mold and Mildew.
Grain Direction refers to the direction in which the grain is oriented in wood. It can affect the strength and stability of wood products. Related terms include Fiber Orientation and Cross Grain.
Grain Pattern refers to the pattern of grain that is visible on the surface of wood. It can affect the appearance and durability of wood products. Related terms include Figure and Texture.
Grain Structure refers to the arrangement of cells within the wood. It can affect the physical and mechanical properties of the wood, including its strength, density, and durability. Related terms include Cellular Structure and Tracheids.
Hardness of wood refers to its resistance to indentation and abrasion. It can affect the durability and performance of wood products. Related terms include Density and Moisture Content.
Heartwood is the inner layer of wood that is formed as the tree matures. It can be denser and harder than sapwood and can provide greater resistance to decay and insect damage. Related terms include Sapwood and Pith.
Humidity is the amount of moisture in the air. It can affect the dimensional stability and durability of wood products. Related terms include Moisture Content and Conditioning.
Hygroscopic Properties of wood refer to its ability to absorb and release moisture from the air. It can affect the dimensional stability and durability of wood products. Related terms include Moisture Content and Humidity.
Imperfections in wood can include knots, checks, and cracks. They can affect the strength and durability of wood products. Related terms include Defects and Blemishes.
Insect Resistance refers to the ability of wood to resist insect damage. It can be affected by chemical treatment, moisture content, and environmental conditions. Related terms include Decay and Rot.

Internal Stress in wood refers to the forces that are present within the wood due to shrinkage and swelling. It can affect the dimensional stability and durability of wood products. Related terms include Shrinkage and Warping.
Kiln Drying is a method of drying lumber that involves using heat and air circulation to remove moisture. It can provide faster and more controlled drying than air drying. Related terms include Air Drying and Conditioning.
Knots are the protrusions that form on a tree trunk where branches have been cut off. They can provide information about the tree's growth rate and environmental conditions. Related terms include Branch Knobs and Whorls.
Lignin is a type of chemical compound that is present in wood and can affect its color, odor, and durability. It can be removed or altered through chemical treatment or processing. Related terms include Extractives and Resin.
Lumber Grade refers to the quality of lumber based on its strength, stiffness, and appearance. It can affect the performance and durability of wood products. Related terms include Structural Properties and Material Properties.
Manufacturing Processes for wood products can include sawing, planing, and assembly. They can affect the quality and performance of wood products. Related terms include Production Methods and Quality Control.
Material Properties of wood refer to its physical and mechanical properties, such as strength, stiffness, and density. They can affect the performance and durability of wood products. Related terms include Structural Properties and Engineering Properties.
Mechanical Properties of wood refer to its strength, stiffness, and durability. They can affect the performance and durability of wood products. Related terms include Material Properties and Structural Properties.
Microorganisms are the tiny living organisms that can cause decay and insect damage in wood. They can be controlled using preservatives and other treatments. Related terms include Fungi and Bacteria.
Moisture Content of wood refers to the amount of water that is present in the wood. It can affect the dimensional stability and durability of wood products. Related terms include Humidity and Conditioning.
Mold and Mildew are types of fungi that can grow on wood and cause decay and stain. They can be controlled using preservatives and other treatments. Related terms include Fungal Stain and Rot.
Natural Durability of wood refers to its ability to resist decay and insect damage without the use of preservatives or other treatments. It can be affected by chemical composition, moisture content, and environmental conditions. Related terms include Decay and Rot.
Permeability of wood refers to its ability to allow gases and liquids to pass through it. It can affect the dimensional stability and durability of wood products. Related terms include Diffusion and Absorption.
Physical Properties of wood refer to its density, moisture content, and thermal properties. They can affect the performance and durability of wood products. Related terms include Mechanical Properties and Material Properties.
Pith is the soft core of a tree trunk. It can be weaker and more prone to decay than the surrounding wood. Related terms include Heartwood and Sapwood.
Preservation Treatment is a method of protecting wood from decay and insect damage by applying chemicals or other treatments to the wood. It can provide long-term protection against fungi and insects. Related terms include Chemical Treatment and Fungicides.

Production Methods for wood products can include sawing, planing, and assembly. They can affect the quality and performance of wood products. Related terms include Manufacturing Processes and Quality Control.
Quality Control is the process of ensuring that wood products meet certain standards of quality and performance. It can involve inspection, testing, and certification of wood products