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Izvorni znanstveni članak	Pretraživanje članaka
Biological durability of wood modified by citric acid	
Radovan Despot; Faculty of Forestry, University of Zagreb, Croatia	traži 🕨 🕨
Marin Hasan; Faculty of Forestry, University of Zagreb, Croatia	
Matija Jug; Faculty of Forestry, University of Zagreb, Croatia	Napredno pretraživanje
Bogoslav Sefc; Faculty of Forestry, University of Zagred, Groatia	
Puni tekst (Engleski) Str. 55 - 59 (pdf, 168.61 KB) downloads: 335	Upute za pretraživanje
Cažatak	Moj profil
This paper presents the results of measurement of durability of beech wood (Fagus sylvatica) modified by Citric Acid (CA) against brown rot fungus Poria placenta according to EN 113. Modification was	Registracija novih korisnika
performed by impregnation with 7.0% CA and 6.5% sodium-hypophosphite (SHP) water solution and 10-hour curing at 140 °C. The influence of thermal treatment on durability was also researched. Weight	Korisnička oznaka (emai
percentage gain (WPG) caused by modification, moisture content (MC) and mass loss of wood (dm) after fungal nutrition were measured. WPG of modified beech wood was 6.1% and that of thermally treated wood was $r_0.3\%$ . The results showed increased durability of modified wood to be 8.3 times.	Lozinka
greater than nonmodified, while thermal treatment did not give significant durability improvement. These results indicate modification by CA as a promising alternative, but further research on optimisation of modification parameters is needed to achieve improvement of wood properties.	prijava
Ključne riječi chemical modification of wood; esterification; citric acid; biological durability; Poria placenta; beechwood	
[Hrvatski]	
	Izvorni znanstveni članak Biological durability of wood modified by citric acid Radovan Despot; Faculty of Forestry, University of Zagreb, Croatia Marin Hasan; Faculty of Forestry, University of Zagreb, Croatia Marin Jug; Faculty of Forestry, University of Zagreb, Croatia Bogoslav Šefc; Faculty of Forestry, University of Zagreb, Croatia Puni tekst (Engleski) Str. 55 - 59 (pdf, 168.61 KB) downloads: 335 Sažetak This paper presents the results of measurement of durability of beech wood (Fagus sylvatica) modified by Citric Acid (CA) against brown rot fungus Poria placenta according to EN 113. Modification was performed by impregnation with 7.0% CA and 6.5% sodium-hypophosphite (SHP) water solution and 10-hour curing at 140 °C. The influence of thermal treatment on durability was also researched. Weight percentage gain (WPG) caused by modification, moisture content (MC) and mass loss of wood (dm) after fungal nutrition were measured. WPG of modified beech wood was 6.1% and that of thermally treated wood was -0.3%. The results showed increased durability of modificat on optimisation of modification parameters is needed to achieve improvement of wood properties. Ključne riječi chemical modification of wood; esterification; citric acid; biological durability; Poria placenta; beechwood



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