Project: Restoration of the Laboratory of the Iraq Museum in Baghdad
Technical Vocabulary
for
Cultural Property
Conservation
Foreword

The Iraqi National Museum, first established in 1923, has been hosted at its present location since the building inauguration in 1966. Built to international standards, the National Museum has become the centerpiece for showcasing Iraq’s rich cultural heritage to both researchers and the public alike.

It has thus been a tragedy that the museum will be forever remembered for the shameful looting of 10-12 April 2003, but this event nonetheless galvanized national and international efforts to restore both the museum and its priceless collection of artifacts. Restoration of the museum premises and exhibition halls has been supported by Japan, Italy and the U.S.A. and UNESCO; while the effort to recover stolen artifacts continues, the museum now boasts a laboratory, supported by these same countries and UNESCO, which is able to maintain and repair damaged artifacts.

Efforts to restore physical capacity, however, must be matched with efforts to restore national capacity to maintain and upgrade the activities of the museum. With this in mind, UNESCO, with the generous financial and technical support of the Government of Japan, launched the Project for the Restoration of the Conservation Laboratory of the Museum to build the capacity of Iraq conservation experts to the highest international standards. From 2004 to 2010, training courses ranging from two to six months duration were arranged at the Tobunken – the National Research Institute for Cultural Property (NRICIP) in Tokyo, for fourteen Iraqi conservation experts. The trainings focused on the study of advanced techniques and protocols for the conservation of museum artifacts of different materials such are bone, metal, wood, parchment, pottery, and glasses.

After reviewing the reports presented to NRICP and UNESCO by the Iraqi experts at the conclusion of their respective training courses, they were found to be so rich and interesting that UNESCO proposed to keep a record of this experience so that they could be shared with other museums in Iraq. This publication, The English-Arabic Technical Vocabulary for Museum Conservation, is the fruit of that effort; all the terms found within are taken from the above-mentioned reports, they will stand over time as an unexpected but valued result of this initiative.

It is UNESCO’s earnest hope that the community of Iraqi museums will appreciate this publication and that it will have a lasting impact on efforts to restore their institutions to the standing they so richly deserve.

Mohamed Djelid
Director
UNESCO Iraq Office, Amman, Jordan
3D Digital Scanner
3D scanner is a device that analyzes a real-world object or environment to collect data on its shape and possibly its appearance (i.e. colour). The collected data can then be used to construct digital, three dimensional models useful for a wide variety of applications.

(IPM) Integral Projection Model
A technique used in computer vision to extract information from an image.

3D Digitizer X-Ray Analytical Microscope
3-Dimensional Imaging Technique capable of recording three-dimensional visual information or creating the illusion of depth in an image.

Abrasive it is a material, often a mineral, that is used to shape or finish a work piece through rubbing which leads to part of the work piece being worn away. While finishing a material often means polishing it to gain a smooth, reflective surface it can also involve roughening as in satin, matte or beaded finishes.

Absorbed
Absorbs Oxygen Absorption it is the incorporation of a substance in one state into another of a different state (e.g. liquids being absorbed by a solid or gases being absorbed by a liquid).

Accession the process of registering and cataloging an item into the collection of a museum.

Accession Number the number which is assigned to each individual item during accessioning into the museum’s collection.
Acclimatisation
Process of adjusting to a new climate or environment.

Accrete Emulsion
to be used to strengthen the old wood.

Acetone
is the organic compound with the formula (CH3)2CO. This colourless, mobile, flammable liquid is the simplest example of the ketones. Acetone is miscible with water and serves as an important solvent in its own right, typically as the solvent of choice for cleaning purposes in the laboratory.

Acid
A compound that produces hydrogen ions (H+) in aqueous solution. The concentration of hydrogen ions in water is known as acidity.

Acquisition
An object which has been donated, purchased or bequeathed and accepted into the collection of a museum.

Acrylate Resin
The acrylate ion (C H2=CHCOO−) is the ion of acrylic acid. Acrylates are the salts and esters of acrylic acid. They are also known as propenoates (since acrylic acid is also known as 2-propenoic acid).

Acrylic
is a clear plastic. It resembles glass, but is stronger, lighter, and has many other advantages.

Acrylic Colour
it is fast drying paint containing pigment suspension in acrylic polymer emulsion. Acrylic paints can be diluted with water, but become water-resistant when dry.

Acrylic Painting
it is a painting done with acrylic pigments and colours.
Acrylic Resins
these are a group of related thermoplastic or thermosetting plastic substances derived from acrylic acid, methacrylic acid or other related compounds.

Adhered
description of material or object that is bond with another material.

Adhesion Bonds
chemical bonds caused by adhesive chemicals or materials.

Adhesive
a substance capable of bonding materials to each other by chemical or mechanical action, or both, and which may be activated by water, other solvents, pressure, heat or other means.

Adhesive Bond
a substance capable of bonding materials to each other by chemical or mechanical action, or both, and which may be activated by water, other solvents, pressure, heat or other means.

Adhesive Support
articles such as tapes and labels are made from liquid adhesive by coating the adhesive on a support and evaporating the organic solvent or waiter carrier usually in a hot air dryer.

Adhesive Techniques
adhesion, the attachment between adhesive and substrate may occur either by mechanical means, in which the adhesive works its way into small pores of the substrate, or by one of several chemical mechanisms. In some cases, an actual chemical bond occurs between adhesive and substrate. In others, electrostatic forces, as in static electricity, hold the substances together.

Adjacent Glucose
close proximity of one to another

Adjustment
the act of adjusting; adaptation to a particular condition, position, or purpose, or the state of being adjusted; orderly relation of parts or elements.
Administration of the Objects

this is mainly applied in museums or galleries or any collection centres, and that is to organize the objects of the collections in terms of their registration, cataloguing, storing, conserving and exhibiting.

Adsorption

the removal of materials by breaking chemical bonds from the surface of a solid so that they become gaseous.

Adsortive property

the characteristic to gather (a gas, liquid, or dissolved substance) on a surface in a condensed layer.

Adsortive to activated carbon

Aesthetic Value

is a branch of philosophy dealing with the nature of beauty, art, and taste, and with the creation and appreciation of beauty.

Affinity

the force by which atoms are held together in chemical compounds.

After Conservation

After Eradication

Agaricales (pl. Agarics)

the fungal order Agaricales, also known as gilled mushrooms (for their distinctive gills), or euagarics, contains some of the most familiar types of mushrooms.

Ageless
timeless; eternal: an ageless quality

Agent for insecticide

Materials that are used as a pesticide used against insects in all stages of growth.

Agents (RP system)

Aio guard
Air abrasive
it could be a machine that is useful for removing stiff dirt or corrosion from the surface of an archaeological objects.

Air pollution
is the introduction of chemicals, particulate matter, or biological materials that cause harm or discomfort to humans or other living organisms, or cause damage to the natural environment or built environment, into the atmosphere.

Alcohol
in chemistry, an alcohol is any organic compound in which a hydroxyl functional group (-OH) is bound to a carbon atom, usually connected to other carbon or hydrogen atoms.

Algae
are a large and diverse group of simple, typically autotrophic organisms, ranging from unicellular to multicellular forms, such as the giant kelps that grow to 65 meters in length.

Alkali
A substance capable of forming hydroxyl ions (OH-) when dissolved in water. Alkalis neutralise acids producing a salt and water.

Alloy
A material composed of two or more metals which are mixed and united—usually when they are in a molten state. Alloys are created to improve properties such as the appearance, strength and durability of metals.

ALP

Alpha
the first letter of the Greek alphabet. In the system of Greek numerals it has a value of 1.

Alternation of generations
describes the life cycle of plants, fungi and protists.
Ambient temperature
it is a non-specific phrase used to describe the outside temperature.

Amenable
is capable of or agreeable to being tested, tried, analyzed, etc.

Amino acid contents
these are molecules containing an amine group, a carboxylic acid group and a side chain that varies between different amino acids. The key elements of an amino acid are carbon, hydrogen, oxygen, and nitrogen. They are particularly important in biochemistry, where the term usually refers to alpha-amino acids.

Amorphous silica
a naturally occurring or synthetically produced oxide of silicon characterized by the absence of pronounced crystalline structure. It may contain water of hydration or be anhydrous. Used as an extender pigment, a flattening agent, and a desiccant. Also known as crystalline silica.

Amylum
is a carbohydrate consisting of a large number of glucose units joined together by glycosidic bonds.

Analysis
the process of considering something carefully Or using statistical methods in order to understand or explain it.

Analysis methods
in the field of archaeological science this term refers to the dating of finds and the examination of their composition. The artworks, building materials, furniture, and similar items collected from a site can all be analyzed, while any texts can usually be deciphered. These techniques frequently provide information that would not otherwise be known and therefore contribute greatly to the understanding of a site. Chemists use analysis to identify
the components of a particular chemical compound as well as their proportions inside the mixture.

**Analysis of condition**
描述和研究当前条件的一种方法或纪念碑。

**Analytical**
分析描述。

**Analytical Information**
任何从分析研究中得到的信息，如化学成分、描述性信息等。

**Analytical Results**
根据分析技术（分析技术）

**Analytical techniques**
一种分析技术，用于确定化学化合物或化学元素的浓度。存在各种技术用于分析，从简单称量（称量法）到滴定（滴定法）到非常先进的技术，使用高度专门化的仪器。

**Anatomy**
是生物学和医学的一个分支，研究生物的结构。

**Ancient**
指过去的某件事物。古代意味着存在或首次出现在遥远的过去：古代的习俗。

**Ancient technology**
古代文明的发展导致了技术的巨大进步，促进了工程。例如：埃及人发明了斜坡以帮助建筑过程。古代印度发明了帆船，中国人发明了造纸和铸铁，美索不达米亚人发明了灌溉和轮子。
Ancient temples

A temple is an edifice constructed for religious worship. Because of the importance of worship in a society, temple architecture represents the best of a culture’s design. Temple design varies widely between one religion and another. The ziggurats of Ancient Iraq were elaborately designed and decorated, and their stepped style ascended to a point where the gods dwelt. The Classical Greek temple was a windowless room housing an image of a god and the altar stood outside the temple. Roman temples were similar but placed the altar inside the temple.

Andean cultures

is a collective term used to refer to the indigenous cultures of the Andes mountains, especially those that came under the influence of the Inca empire.

Angiosperm (pl. Angiosperms)

are seed-producing plants like the gymnosperms and can be distinguished from the gymnosperms by a series of synapomorphies (derived characteristics). These characteristics include flowers, endosperm within the seeds, and the production of fruits that contain the seeds.

Anhydride units

any chemical compound obtained, either in practice or in principle, by the elimination of water from another compound.

Animalia

representing a subject in animal form.

Anions

these are atoms or groups of atoms that have gained electrons.

Anisotropic

exhibiting properties with different values when measured in different directions.
Anobiidae (Death-watch beetle)
It is a family of beetles. The larvae of a number of species tend to bore into wood, earning them the name “woodworm” or “wood borer”. A few species are pests, causing damage to wooden furniture and house structures, notably the death watch beetle, Xestobium rufovillosum, and the common furniture beetle, Anobium punctatum.

Anoxia
the term anoxia means a total decrease in the level of oxygen, an extreme form of hypoxia or “low oxygen”.

Antenna factor
in telecommunications, the antenna factor is defined as the ratio of the incident electromagnetic field strength to the voltage on the line connection of an antenna.

Anthrenus verbasci
it is called the varied carpet beetle, which is a 3 mm–long beetle that can be a serious household pest. It feeds on natural fibers and can damage carpets, furniture and clothing.

Anti-earthquake system
Antiquities
things such as buildings, statues, or coins, etc. that were made in ancient times and have survived to the present day.

Antiquity treatment
any process the antiquity pass through it, is consider a treatment, such as: recording, conserving, restoring, packing, etc.

Anti-rust treatment
it is a treatment mainly done for metal objects to prevent corrosion, and it could be preventive by providing suitable environment, or interventive by adding chemical materials.
Anti-weather ability

Appearance
the state, condition, manner, or style in which a person or object appears; outward look or aspect.

Appearance of the objects
the visual appearance of objects is given by the way in which they reflect and transmit light.

Application
the special use or purpose to which something is put

Appropriate countermeasures
a countermeasure is a measure or action taken to counter or offset another one. As a general concept it implies precision, and is any technological or tactical solution or system (often for a military application) designed to prevent an undesirable outcome in the process.

Appropriate texture
the suitable characteristic structure of the interwoven or intertwined threads, strands, or the like, that make up a textile fabric. Or, the characteristic physical structure given to a material, an object, etc., by the size, shape, arrangement, and proportions of its parts.

Aquarium
is a vivarium consisting of at least one transparent side in which water-dwelling plants or animals are kept (plural aquariums or aquaria).

Aqueous PEG solution
an aqueous solution is a solution in which the solvent is water. It is usually shown in chemical equations by appending (aq) to the relevant formula. The word aqueous means pertaining to, related to, similar to, or dissolved in water. As water is an excellent solvent and is also naturally abundant, it is an ubiquitous solvent in chemistry.
Arabic Gum
is a natural gum made of hardened sap
taken from two species of the acacia
tree; Acacia senegal and Acacia seyal.
The gum is harvested commercially
from wild trees throughout the Sahel
from Senegal and Sudan to Somalia, al-
though it has been historically cultivated
in Arabia and West Asia. Gum arabic is a
complex mixture of polysaccharides and
glycoproteins that is used primarily in
the food industry as a stabilizer.

Archaeological
related to archaeology, such as site,
object or information derived from a dig,
etc.

Archaeological Field
it is the methodological process by
which archaeologists collect information
about the location, distribution and or-
ganization of past human cultures across
archaeological site.

Archaeological materi-
als analysis-SEM-EDS
1) SEM (scanning electron microscope)
is a type of electron microscope that
images the sample surface by scanning it
with a high energy beam of the electrons
interact with the atoms that make up the
sample producing signals that contain
information about the sample’s surface
topography, composition and other prop-
ties such as electrical conductivity.
2) EDS (Energy-dispersive X-ray
spectroscopy) is a technique used for the
elemental analysis or chemical charac-
terization of a sample. It is one of the
variants of X-ray fluorescence spectroscopy which
rely on the investigation of a sample through interaction between
electromagnetic radiation and matter.
Archaeological Monuments
are a type of structure either explicitly created to commemorate a person or important event or which has become important to a social group as a part of their remembrance of past events. They are frequently used to improve the appearance of a city or location.

Archaeological Object
artefact found by archaeologists in the course of excavating a site.

Archaeological Sciences
archaeological science, also known as archaeometry, consists of the application of scientific techniques to the analysis of archaeological materials. Archaeometry is now considered its own scientific field. Archaeological science involves dating, surveying, conservation science and studying ancient materials.

Archaeological Techniques
before any practical work can begin a clear objective as to what the archaeologists are looking to achieve must be agreed upon. The work after that may be divided into four stages. Firstly, surveying the site to find out as much as possible about it and the surrounding area. Secondly, an excavation may take place to uncover any archaeological features buried under the ground. Thirdly, once artefacts and structures have been excavated, or collected from surface surveys, it is necessary to properly study them in order to gain as much data as possible. This process is normally the most time-consuming part of the archaeological investigation. It includes cleaning and cataloguing the found artifacts and comparing them with similar ones found elsewhere, in order to classify them typologically and to identify other sites with similar artifact assemblages. Fourthly it is then considered good practice for the information to be published so that it is available to other archaeologists and historians.
Archaeological Values of Objects
it is the value of the archaeological objects which is based on the human, community and market values.

Archaeology
the study of the sciences and peoples of the past by examining the remains of their buildings, tools, and other objects.

Architectural style
it classify architecture in terms of the use of form, techniques, materials, time period, region and other stylistic influences. It overlaps with, and emerges from the study of the evolution and history of architecture. Hence, architectural style is a way of classifying architecture that gives emphasis to characteristic features of design, leading to a terminology such as Gothic “style”.

Argon
is a chemical element represented by the symbol Ar. Argon is the third most common gas in the Earth’s atmosphere, at 0.93%, making it more common than carbon dioxide. The name “argon” is derived from a Greek word meaning “the inactive one”, a reference to the fact that the element undergoes almost no chemical reactions. Argon is mostly used as an inert shielding gas in welding and other high-temperature industrial processes where ordinarily non-reactive substances become reactive. Argon gas also has uses in incandescent and fluorescent lighting, and other types of gas discharge tubes.

Arid condition
a region is said to be arid when it is characterized by a severe lack of available water, to the extent of hindering or even preventing the growth and development of plant and animal life. As a result, environments subject to arid climates tend to lack vegetation and are called xeric or desertic.
Armor (archaeological)
any covering worn as a defense against weapons in the ancient times.

Armor object
Art and design museum
a museum specialized in exhibiting works of art and design.

Art works
product of one of the fine arts; especially painting or sculpture of high artistic quality.

Artefacts
monuments, tools, or other objects that are made by human beings, especially those that are historically or culturally interesting.

Artificial lightings
any source of lighting is not natural such as fire, lamps, etc.

Artistic
conforming to the standards of art; satisfying aesthetic requirements.

Asexual Reproduction
it is a mode of reproduction by which offspring arise from a single parent, and inherit the genes of that parent only, it is reproduction which does not involve meiosis, ploidy reduction, or fertilization. Asexual reproduction is the primary form of reproduction for single-celled organisms such as the archaea, bacteria, and protists. Many plants and fungi reproduce asexually as well.

Asphalt
is a sticky, black and highly viscous liquid or semi-solid that is present in most crude petroleums and in some natural deposits sometimes termed asphaltum. The primary use of asphalt is in road construction, where it is used as the glue or binder for the aggregate particles.
Assembly
an assembling or coming together of a number of persons, objects, etc. usually for a particular purpose.

Assessment
consideration of someone or something and a judgment about them.

Assessment of methods
Assessment of Psychometric
it is an evaluation to the psychometrics, that is the field of study concerned with the theory and technique of educational and psychological measurement, which includes the measurement of knowledge, abilities, attitudes, and personality traits. The field is primarily concerned with the construction and validation of measurement instruments, such as questionnaires, tests, and personality assessments.

Associate Curator
s/he performs routine professional museum and cultural work including exhibition, preservation, storage, presentation graphics and design under the supervision of the Curator and in direct collaboration with the museum technical staff.

Asymmetrical
not identical on both sides of a central line; unsymmetrical; lacking symmetry. In chemistry: having an unsymmetrical arrangement of atoms in a molecule.

Atmosphere
is a layer of gases that may surround a material body of sufficient mass, and that is held in place by the gravity of the body. An atmosphere may be retained for a longer duration, if the gravity is high and the atmosphere’s temperature is low. Some planets consist mainly of various gases, but only their outer layer is their atmosphere.
Attagenus
it is a genus of beetles. This genus is found in tropical Africa, the Palearctic including Europe, the Near East, the Nearctic, North Africa and East Asia.

Attagenus japonicas

Authenticity
it is a measure of how close an item, prop, action, weapon, or custom is, to what would actually have been used or done in the time period being depicted.

Autoclave method
the metal container tightly lock is used for sterilization by steam and pressure-protected.

Automated fumigation chamber

Average
a quantity, rating, or the like that represents or approximates an arithmetic mean

Avoid

Axial parenchyma
parenchyma cells of the axial system.

Axis
line around which an object rotates.

Backing support materials
these are different materials that are used mainly to support fragile or sensitive objects during exhibiting, or mainly transporting.

Bacterial action
Bacterium
is a unicellular microorganism which represents one of the most basic and primitive forms of life.

Bad handling
this is when moving objects, especially the fragile or sensitive ones, without considering the basic for proper handling. Such as hold ceramic jar from the handles, or holding the fragile objects without enough support.
Bad restoration
this is when the restoration can be very visible on the object, that it looks very odd, or when unsuitable materials are used while restoration.

Balance
an instrument for determining weight, typically by the equilibrium of a bar with a fulcrum at the center, from each end of which is suspended a scale or pan, one holding an object of known weight, and the other holding the object to be weighed.

Bamboos
are some of the fastest growing plants in the world. They are capable of growing 60 cm (24 in.) or more per day due to a unique rhizome-dependent system. However, the growth rate is dependent on local soil and climatic conditions.

Bandage
it is a piece of material used either to support a medical device such as a dressing or splint, or on its own to provide support to the body. Bandages are available in a wide range of types, from generic cloth strips, to specialised shaped bandages designed for a specific limb or part of the body, although bandages can often be improvised as the situation demands, using clothing, blankets or other material. In common speech, the word “bandage” is often used to mean a dressing, which is used directly on a wound, whereas a bandage is technically only used to support a dressing, and not directly on a wound.

ترجمة
ترميم سوء
هذا هو عندما يمكن أعمال الترميم واضحة جدا على القطعة، بحيث تبدو غريبة للغاية، أو عندما نستخدم موارد غير مناسبة في حين الترميم.

وزن
آداة لتحديد الوزن، وعادة من التوازن من شريط مع نقطة ارتكاز في المركز، من كل طرف من الذي علق على مقوايس أو وعاء مع واحد عليه القطعة المعروفة وزنها، والكتف الأخرى بالقطعة المراد وزنها.

خيزران
هي بعض من النباتات الأسرع نموا في العالم. انهم قادرون على النمو 60 سم (24 بوصة) أو أكثر في اليوم الواحد. ومع ذلك، فإن معدل النمو يعتمد على التربة والظروف المناخية المحلية. الخيزران هي من أبرز الاهتمام الاقتصادي والثقافي في شرق آسيا، وجنوب شرق آسيا، ويجري استخدامها لمواد البناء، وكمصدر للغذاء، وكمصدر للزيت، وكمصدر للغذاء، وكمصد़rer للزئبق، وكمصدر للزئبق.

ضمادة
وهو فئة من المواد المستخدمة إما لدعم الجهاز الطبي مثل خلع الملابس أو جبيرة، أو من لتلبية نفسها للمهام الدعم للجسد. الضمادة متدرجة في مجموعة واسعة من الأنواع، من شرائط القماش عام، على شكل قطع المتخصصة المصممة لأحد أطراف محددة أو جزء من الجسم، على الرغم من الضمادة غالبا ما تكون مرتبطة حسب فحوصات الحال، وذلك باستخدام الملابس والبطانيات أو غيرها من المواد. في خطاب مشترك، وكثيرا ما نستخدم كلمة "عصابية" ليعني خلع الملابس، والتي نستخدم مباشرة على الجرح، بينما من الناحية الفنية فقط استخدام ضمادة لدعم خلع الملابس، وليس مباشرة على الجرح.
**Banding methods**

These methods are used when preparing bandage for fragile artifacts, especially while lifting during excavations.

**Bark**

It is the outermost layers of stems and roots of woody plants. Plants with bark include trees, woody vines and shrubs. Products used by people that are derived from bark include: spices and other flavorings, tannin, resin, latex, medicines, poisons, various hallucinatory chemicals and cork. Bark has been used to make cloths, canoes, ropes and used as a surface for paintings and map making.

**Barrier-film**

**Base resin**

**Basic chemicals**

These depend on the field that they will be used in. Mainly, solvents, acids, acrylic resins, alkalis, etc.

**Basic conservation**

Any non-intervention act by a conservator to protect an object. Such acts should be reversible, and the object should be able to be returned to the state in which it was prior to the intervention.

**Basic conservation practice**

**Basic conservation treatment/treatments**

These are the main procedures in conservation, which are: assessment, cleaning, consolidation, restoration, packing, etc.

**Basic conservation works**

Acts carried out by a conservator to nullify or reduce the rate of deterioration of an object.

**Basic knowledge**

This is the basic knowledge that is needed for the conservation of artifacts, especially in the field of fragile artifacts. It includes knowledge of the different methods and techniques used in conservation, as well as the materials and tools used in the process.
Basic knowledge of conservation
expertise, gained through training and experience in examining, handling and maintaining works of cultural heritage; as well as skill in using effective methods to keep them as close to their original condition as possible.

Basic pest management
this includes the environment control, pesticide chemicals, proper storage, handling, displaying, etc.

Basic principles and methods
Basic skills
the knowledge and ability that enable you to do something well.

Basic testing
the activity of examining something in order to find out information.

Basic theory
set of rules and principles that form the basis of a practical subject or skill.

Basic unit
the major unit in any division.

Basidiomycota
is one of two large phyla that, together with the Ascomycota, comprise the sub-kingdom Dikarya (often referred to as the “higher fungi”) within the Kingdom Fungi. More specifically the Basidiomycota include mushrooms, puffballs, stinkhorns, bracket fungi, other polypores, jelly fungi, boletes, chanterelles, earth stars, smuts, bunts, rusts, mirror yeasts, and the human pathogenic yeast Cryptococcus.

Bedestan
enclosed market where goods of high value are handled. A surviving badestan within the citadel of Kirkuk consists of 34 shops in two rows with a central space. The area of this bedestan is 540 m².
Bee (pl. Bees)
these are flying insects closely related to wasps and ants, and are known for their role in pollination and for producing honey and beeswax.

Benzotriazole
it is a heterocyclic compound with the formula C6H4N3H. This aromatic is a commonly used corrosion inhibitor. It is a colourless solid that is soluble in polar solvents, including water. Benzotriazoles are also a class of compounds containing the benzotriazole skeleton.

Beta
is the second letter of the Greek alphabet. In the system of Greek numerals it has a value of 2.

Bibliography
it is the product of the practice of bibliography, is a systematic list of books and other works such as journal articles. Bibliographies range from "works cited" lists at the end of books and articles to complete, independent publications.

Bifocals
these are eyeglasses with two distinct optical powers. Bifocals are most commonly prescribed to people with presbyopia who also require a correction for myopia, hyperopia, and/or astigmatism.

Binding Agents
a liquid component of paint that solidifies as it dries and thereby serves to bind the pigment particles and develop adhesion to a surface. Also known as binder.

Binocular Microscope (BM)
a light microscope adapted to the use of both eyes.
Biological
the processes and states that occur in the bodies and cells of living things.

Biological Analysis
it is the methods access data regarding one or more images of a plurality of different combinations of biological receptors which individually have reacted with one or more biological indicators of a biological sample, analyze the data, and based on the analysis, create a profile comprising values representative of the biological indicators.

Biological Deterioration
it is found principally in the form of insects and fungi. While this activity can result in the complete destruction of an object, it pales by comparison to use and the abuse by humans. And by contrast to human intervention, biological deterioration is an often preventable form of damage. Most of the biological damage is started in poor environmental conditions for storage and display.

Biological Laboratory
it is a place where different types of experiments and research concerning all the disciplines of life science takes place. A biology laboratory commonly serve industries, schools, undergraduate and graduate studies and research. They are equipped with sophisticated biology equipments serving all disciplines of biology. Basic equipments and tools in it are: microscope, magnification glasses, scalpel, insect storage boxes and bottles, etc.

Biological Life Cycle
it is a period involving all different generations of a species succeeding each other through means of reproduction, whether through asexual reproduction or sexual reproduction.
Biological Niches

it is the part of an ecosystem that is suited and occupied by a particular species. It basically defines their role within that ecosystem, and two organisms cannot occupy the same niche in the same location without causing disruption of the ecosystem, since the balance in the ecosystem is lost. Because a species role is a very complicated thing, the most important parts are usually the local food chain, space, other resources, environmental hazards and competition from other species.

Biologist

scientist concerned with the science of living things.

Birch

despite these species are generally small to medium-size trees or shrubs, mostly of temperate climates. The simple leaves may be toothed or pointed. The fruit is a small samara, although the wings may be obscure in some species.

Bird seeds

these are the different seeds that birds eat it, which can be corn, wheat, rice, etc.

Black metallic beetle

known as Japanese beetles as well.

Blattella germanica Tineola bisselliella Reticulitermes speratus Tinea translucens Ctenolepisma villosa Thermobia domestica Liposcelis bostrychophillus

Blattidae

the Blattidae is a family of the order Blattaria (cockroaches). It contains several of the most common household cockroaches.

Bleach

a chemical that is used to make cloth white, or to clean things thoroughly and kill germs.
**Bleaching**
the cosmetic whitening or reduction of coloured substances by the chemical action of an oxidizing or reducing agent. The process is likely to weaken paper or textiles and is rarely a recommended conservation treatment.

**Blistering**
bubbling between layers of paint or between paint and the surface it is covering, often caused by heat.

**Block Infection**
to prevent pollution

**Block invasion**
europathy

**Bonding**
could have several meaning depending on the field it service. In general, it’s a any physical or non-physical link between two or more persons, materials, etc.

**Bonding power**
Dmitri Mendeleev used the property of bonding power when developing his periodic table. Bonding power refers to the number of bonds an element forms during a chemical change. But Mendeleev could not explain bonding power because he didn’t know about the structure of atoms.

**Books corrode**
Bostrichidae
are a family of beetles with more than 700 described species. They are commonly called auger beetles, false powderpost beetles or horned powderpost beetles. The head of most auger beetles cannot be seen from above, as it is downwardly directed and hidden by the thorax. An exception is the powderpost beetles from the subfamily Lycitinae.

**Botanical**
anythig, made from, or containing plant.

**Boundary**
Boundary Stone, Kudurru

a form of boundary stone employed to record and display land grants given to vassals during the Kassite period (i.e., the 16th through 12th centuries BCE). These stone slabs were inscribed with information pertaining to the owner, the ruler, the nature of the land grant, and the divine curses that might be associated with its violation. Kudurrus were usually decorated with representations that often included the image of the ruler and a series of symbols associated with specific gods and goddesses charged with enforcing and safeguarding the land tenure agreement.

Brakes

tool to crush the wood parts of the flax fibers to separate them.

Brand new

everly new

Breakages

1) The act of breaking.
2) A quantity broken.
3) Loss or damage as a result of breaking.

Breeding

it is the reproduction, that is, producing offspring, usually animals or plants.

Broadleaf

type (wide leaf)

Bromoethane

it is also known as ethyl bromide, it is a chemical compound of the haloalkanes group.

Bronze alloy

it is a metal alloy consisting primarily of copper, usually with tin as the main additive, but sometimes with other elements such as phosphorus, manganese, aluminum, or silicon. It is hard and brittle, and it was particularly significant in antiquity, so much so that the Bronze Age was named after the metal.

救护车 (كودور)

블라타 사용을 위한 토막석 떨어뜨리기 원소와 이어주기된 땅 배정시 대인 병합 현수 및 왕으로, 땅 제공에 관한 사항에 대한 정보를 기록하는 데 사용되었다. Kudurrus는 왕의 상징과 함께 특정 신들에 의한 배정의 보호와 제압을 담당하는 신들의 상징일드를 포함한 주요 도형들로 장식되었으며, 그들의 위반에 대한 위협이 있었다. 이들은 동시에 토지 배정에 대한 증거가 되었다.
Bronze Disease

it is a form of corrosion that affects bronze artifacts. It manifests itself as either a powdery green substance on the surface of the metal or as a warty or waxy film over the surface of an artifact. However, while a patina is not destructive, bronze disease most certainly is. Bronze disease is the result of a complex chemical reaction. It is known as bronze disease because the reaction produces a green powder on the surface of bronze artifacts that resembles a fungus. This corrosion is caused by a circular set of reactions that involve the chlorides of a copper alloy and water.

Brush

this refers to devices with bristles, wire or other filaments, used for cleaning, grooming hair, make up, painting, surface finishing and for many other purposes.

Bubble (pl. Bubbles)

a nearly spherical body of gas contained in a liquid.

Bulking treatments

Bumblebee

is a social insects that are characterised by black and yellow body hairs, often in bands. However, some species have orange or red on their bodies, or may be entirely black. Like their relatives the honey bees, bumblebees feed on nectar and gather pollen to feed their young. There are over 250 known species, existing primarily in the Northern Hemisphere although they are common in New Zealand and Tasmania.

Buprestidae

is a family of beetles, known as jewel beetles or metallic wood-boring beetles because of their glossy iridescent colors. The family is among the largest of the
Burial is the act of placing a person or object into the ground. This is accomplished by excavating a pit or trench, placing an object in it, and covering it over. Burial mound artificial hill of earth and stones built over the remains of the dead. In England the equivalent term is barrow; in Scotland, cairn; and in Europe and elsewhere, tumulus.

Burial, Earth-Cut (Shaft) an inhumation of human remains within a chamber (or series of chambers) that has been cut directly into the ground and is situated at the bottom of a vertical shaft.

Burial, Intramural an inhumation of human (or animal) remains within a building—usually beneath the floor of a house. This was a common practice in certain regions of Mesopotamia, particularly during the Early Dynastic period.

Burial, Tomb an underground chamber, complete with walls, floors, and ceilings, usually composed of brick or stone materials designed for the inhumation of human, or animal remains. Such structures may range from simple, rectangular designs, to the elaborate, multi-chambered arrangements of tombs such as those found at the Royal Cemetery of Ur.

Buried Cultural Heritage

beetles, with some 15,000 species known in 450 genera. The larger and more spectacularly colored jewel beetles are highly prized by insect collectors. The elytra of some Buprestidae species have been traditionally used in beetlewing jewellery and decoration in certain countries in Asia, like India, Thailand and Japan.
Butyl rubber
is a synthetic rubber, a copolymer of isobutylene with isoprene. A synthetic rubber, or butyl rubber is impermeable to air and used in many applications requiring an airtight rubber. Butyl rubber is used in the manufacture of adhesives, agricultural chemicals, fiber optic compounds, ball bladders, caulks and sealants, cling film, electrical fluids, lubricants (2 cycle engine oil), paper and pulp, personal care products, pigment concentrates, for rubber and polymer modification, for protecting and sealing certain equipment for use in areas where chemical weapons are present, as a gasoline/diesel fuel additive, and even in chewing gum.

Calcium
is a chemical element. It is a soft gray alkaline earth metal, and is the fifth most abundant element by mass in the Earth’s crust. Calcium is also the fifth most abundant dissolved ion in seawater by both molarity and mass, after sodium, chloride, magnesium, and sulfate. Calcium is essential for living organisms, particularly in cell physiology. As a major material used in mineralization of bones and shells, calcium is the most abundant metal by mass in many animals.

Calligraphy
the art of giving form to signs in an expressive, harmonious and skillful manner. The story of writing is one of aesthetic evolution framed within the technical skills, transmission speed(s) and material limitations of a person, time and place. A style of writing is described as a script, hand or alphabet.

Calories
it could be a metric unit of energy. Or it could be and expression for the food energy.
Cambium

in botany this is a layer or layers of tissue, also known as lateral meristems, that are the source of cells for secondary growth. There are two types of cambium: Cork cambium and Vascular cambium.

Camphor

is a waxy, white or transparent solid material with a strong, aromatic odour. It is found in wood of the camphor laurel (Cinnamomum camphora). It can also be synthetically produced from oil of turpentine. It is used for its scent, as an ingredient in cooking (mainly in India), as an embalming fluid, for medicinal purposes, and in religious ceremonies.

Caom processing

Caravanserai

a building which provides accommodation and shelter to travelers, their animals and their goods. This is an ancient building type but became widespread during the Seljuk period (11th and 12th centuries) with the expansion of trade. Caravanserais were erected along the trade routes at distances of a day's journey from each other. In Iraq, remains of a number of caravanserais along the trade routed with Iran, Turkey and Syria have survived. There are also remains of 16th century Safavid khans along the road which leads from Iran to the holy shrines in west Iraq.

Carbohydrates

are organic compounds which consists only of carbon, hydrogen and oxygen. Carbohydrates can be viewed as hydrates of carbon, hence their name. The term is most common in biochemistry, where it is a synonym of saccharide. Carbohydrates perform numerous roles in living things. Polysaccharides serve for the storage of energy (e.g., starch and glycogen) and as structural components (e.g., cellulose in plants and chitin in arthropods). In food...
science and in many informal contexts, the term carbohydrate often means any food that is particularly rich in the complex carbohydrate starch (such as cereals, bread and pasta) or simple carbohydrates, such as sugar (found in candy, jams and desserts).

Carbon is the chemical element with symbol C and atomic number 6. As a member of group 14 on the periodic table, it is nonmetallic and tetravalent—making four electrons available to form covalent chemical bonds. There are three naturally occurring isotopes, with 12C and 13C being stable, while 14C is radioactive, decaying with a half-life of about 5730 years. Carbon is one of the few elements known since antiquity. Carbon is the 15th most abundant element in the Earth’s crust, and the fourth most abundant element in the universe by mass after hydrogen, helium, and oxygen. It is present in all known lifeforms, and in the human body carbon is the second most abundant element by mass (about 18.5%) after oxygen. This abundance, together with the unique diversity of organic compounds and their unusual polymer-forming ability at the temperatures commonly encountered on Earth, make this element the chemical basis of all known life.

Carbon dioxide (CO2) is a chemical compound composed of two oxygen atoms covalently bonded to a single carbon atom. It is a gas at standard temperature and pressure and exists in Earth’s atmosphere in this state. CO2 is an acidic oxide: an aqueous solution turns litmus from blue to pink. It is the anhydride of carbonic acid, an acid which is unstable in aqueous solution, from which it cannot be concentrated. In organisms carbonic acid production is catalysed by the enzyme, carbonic anhydrase.

Carbon dioxide (CO2)
Carbon dioxide control method
is available for plant research. This is to
monitor the carbon dioxide level in the
greenhouses or increase it.

Carbon dioxide treatments

Carbon Fiber
is a very strong, light, and expensive
composite material or fiber-reinforced
polymer.

Carbon fiber sheet (Toraycamat)
sheets or mats made of carbon fiber are
used for biomedical or industrial sup-
plies.

Carbon-14 dating
method of determining the age of fossils
and archaeological specimen by means
of the content of the carbon isotope
carbon-14 (14 C). It was developed by
the American physicist Willard Libby in
1946 and is used to ascertain the ages of
carbonaceous specimen dating back to
between 500 and 50000 years.

Carcinogenic
is any substance, radionuclide or radia-
tion, that is an agent directly involved
in causing cancer. This may be due to
the ability to damage the genome or
to the disruption of cellular metabolic
processes.

Carpet
a thick covering of soft material which is
laid over a floor or a staircase.

Casein
is the phosphate protein found in the
milk of mammals including cows, goats,
and humans. It is in the milk in the form
of calcium salts. To Aitakther casein
heat, is deposited using some acids and
enzyme Rennet.
Cast
1) to receive form in a mold.
2) act of casting or throwing.
3) a rigid surgical dressing, usually made of bandage treated with plaster of Paris.

Cast of armor
moulding of an armor

Caste system
describes the system of social stratification and social restrictions in which social classes are defined by thousands of endogamous hereditary groups, often termed castes.

Casting tape
creating a record according to specific and uniform principles of construction. Museum cataloguing usually includes details like name; details of manufacture; history and use; storage location and physical condition.

Cavity (pl. Cavities)
 it is a hole. It may refer to:
1) Dental cavity, damage to the structure of teeth
2) Body cavity, a fluid filled space in many animals where organs typically develop
3) Cavity wall, a wall consisting of two skins with a cavity.
4) Resonator, a device designed to select for waves of particular wavelengths.
5) Optical cavity, the cavity resonator of a laser

Cedar
wood comes from several different trees that grow in different parts of the world, and may have different use.
Cellobiose unit
is a disaccharide, the molecule is derived from the condensation of two glucose molecules linked in a bond. It can be hydrolyzed by bacteria or cationic ion exchange resins to give glucose. It can be obtained by enzymatic or acidic hydrolysis of cellulose and cellulose rich materials such as cotton, jute, or paper.

Cellulose polymer chains
Cellulose is a straight chain polymer: unlike starch, no coiling or branching occurs, and the molecule adopts an extended and rather stiff rod-like conformation, aided by the equatorial conformation of the glucose residues.

Cellulose resin
any resin based on cellulose compounds such as esters and ethers.

Cellulosic
a plastic made from cellulose (or a derivative of cellulose).

Cemedine Co.
Cemedine Super-X is an epoch-making one-part quick curing adhesive having three significant features which are said to be ideal properties of the adhesives; “pressure-sensitive adhesion”, “elastic adhesion” and “solventless adhesion”. This adhesive is used for protection.

Cemetery
Place where dead people’s bodies are buried.

Cenotaph
Monument erected in memory of one not interred under it as Unknown Soldier monuments.

Central Laboratory
Century
period of a hundred years that is used when starting a date. For example, the 19th century was the period from 1801 to 1900.
Cerambycidae
also known as long-horned beetles or longicorns) are a cosmopolitan family of beetles, typically characterized by extremely long antennae, which are often as long as or longer than the beetle’s body. Several are serious pests, with the larvae boring into wood, where they can cause extensive damage to either living trees or untreated lumber (or, occasionally, to wood in buildings; the old-house borer, being a particular problem indoors).

Ceramics
it is an inorganic, non-metallic solid prepared by the action of heat and subsequent cooling. Ceramic materials may have a crystalline or partly crystalline structure, or may be amorphous (e.g., a glass). Because most common ceramics are crystalline, the definition of ceramic is often restricted to inorganic crystalline materials, as opposed to the non-crystalline glasses. The earliest ceramics were pottery objects made from clay, either by itself or mixed with other materials, hardened in fire. Later ceramics were glazed and fired to create a colored, smooth surface. Ceramics now include domestic, industrial and building products and art objects. In the 20th century, new ceramic materials were developed for use in advanced ceramic engineering; for example, in semiconductors.

Cereals
or cereal grains are grasses cultivated for the edible components of their fruit seeds. Cereal grains are grown in greater quantities and provide more food energy worldwide than any other type of crop; they are therefore staple crops. In some developing nations, grain in the form of rice, wheat, or maize (in American terminology, corn) constitutes a majority of daily sustenance. In developed nations, cereal consumption is moderate and varied but still substantial.
Cetyl Alcohol
also known as 1-hexadecanol and palmityl alcohol, is a fatty alcohol with the chemical formula CH3(CH2)15OH.
At room temperature, cetyl alcohol takes the form of a waxy white solid or flakes.

Chain structure
consisting of multiple repeat units that are related chemically, as for the example of polystyrene.

Change in color
Change of underwater level
Characteristics
distinguishing feature or attribute of an item, person, phenomenon, etc., usually divided into three categories: (1) physical, (2) functional, and (3) operational.

Characteristics of a material
the qualities or features that belong to the material in question and make it recognizable. Characteristic of basic materials

Chart (pl. charts)
it is a graphical representation of data, in which “the data is represented by symbols, such as bars in a bar chart, lines in a line chart, or slices in a pie chart”. A chart can represent tabular numeric data, functions or some kinds of qualitative structures.

Chemical
these are substances that are used in a chemical process or made by a chemical process.

Chemical agent
an agent that produces chemical reactions.

Chemical Analysis
the branch of chemistry dealing with techniques which yield any type of information about chemical systems.
Chemical cleaning
it is a method to derive surfaces and walls of equipment, pipelines, vessels, kettles and heat exchangers of unwanted contaminants. Chemical cleaning also means the purification, conditioning, treatment or disinfection of water.

Chemical composition
it is the elements that compose the molecular.

Chemical deterioration
deterioration caused by chemical changes within a substance.

Chemical equations
is symbolic representation of a chemical reaction where the reactant entities are given on the left hand side and the product entities on the right hand side. The coefficients next to the symbols and formulae of entities are the absolute values of the stoichiometric numbers. The first chemical equation was diagrammed by Jean Beguin in 1615.

Chemical material
Material 

Chemical reaction
the process by which two or more chemicals combine with each other to form products which differ from the original substances.

Chemical structure
includes molecular geometry, electronic structure and crystal structure of molecules. Molecular geometry refers to the spatial arrangement of atoms in a molecule and the chemical bonds that hold the atoms together. Molecular geometry can range from the very simple, such as diatomic oxygen or nitrogen molecules, to the very complex, such as protein or DNA molecules. Molecular geometry can be roughly represented using a structural formula. Electronic structure describes the occupation of a molecule’s molecular orbitals.
Chemist
Someone who does research connected with chemistry or prepares medicines.

Chemistry
1) The scientific study of the structure of substances and the way that they react with other substances.
2) The chemistry of an organism or a material is the chemical substances that make it up and the chemical reactions that go on inside it.

Chemistry of dyeing
dyes have a chemical affinity to the layer to which they are being applied. They are coloured because they absorb some wavelengths of light preferentially. Removing a dye requires the aid of reducing agents such as sodium hydrosulphite or oxidising agents such as hydrogen or sodium hypochlorite.

Chemistry of fibre
the chemical compounds from which man-made fibres are produced. These polymers, as they are called, belong to a class of compounds characterised by long, chain-like molecules of great size and molecular weight.

Chemo cables
used in restoration of architectural monuments.

Cherry tree

Chesnut
some species called chinkapin or chinquapin, is a genus of eight or nine species of deciduous trees and shrubs in the beech family Fagaceae, native to temperate regions of the Northern Hemisphere. The name also refers to the edible nuts they produce.
Chlorides

the chloride ion is formed when the element chlorine picks up one electron to form an anion (negatively-charged ion) Cl\(^-\). The salts of hydrochloric acid HCl contain chloride ions and can also be called chlorides.

Chloroethene

also known as vinyl chloride, a gas with an ether-like odor, with the formula H2C:CHCl. It is manufactured by the chlorination of ethene (ethylene). It polymerizes to form polychloroethene, or polyvinyl chloride (PVC), and is widely used in this form for making electric wire insulation and vinyl records.

Chloroprene rubber (CR)

it is widely known as Neoprene®, was one of the first oil resistant synthetic rubbers. It can be considered as a good general purpose rubber with an excellent balance of physical and chemical properties. It has better chemical, oil, ozone and heat resistance than natural rubber but a rather lower level of physical properties.CR is used in different technical areas, mainly in the rubber industry, but is also important as a raw material for adhesives (both solvent based and water based, and has different latex applications such as dipped articles (e.g. gloves), moulded foam and improvement of bitumen.

Chordate (pl. Chordata)

animal from the Chordata are the last people of Zoology. It follows in the order the Division of echinoderms, which are the highest group in the invertebrates. Chordata is also more complex animals, and paper and progress in terms of structure.

كلوريدات

يتم تشكيل أيون الكلوريد عندما ينجرف الكرور للإلكترون واحد تشكيل أيون (أيون الممنحون سلبيا) الكلور. مصطلح الهيدروكلوريد وحمض الهيدروكلوريد مصطلحات أخرى على أيونات الكلوريد.

ويمكن أيضا تسميتها الكلوريدات.

كلوروبرين المشاط

هو مصنوع على نطاق واسع بأنه تويبرين®، كان واحدا من أفضل المطاطات الأولى النفطي الإصطناعية.

ويكون أشخاص ببنية المطاط للاستخدام العامة جيدة مع وجود رصد متى من الخصائص الفيزيائية والكيميائية في أفضل الكيميائية والمصنوعات الأوزون والمطاطات الحرارة من المطاط الطبيعي لكن على مستوى أدنى بدلا من الخصائص الفيزيائية. ويستخدم في مختلف المجالات التقنية، وذلك أساساً في صناعة المطاط ولكنه مهم أيضا كمادة خام أساسية (سواء في التأثيرات ينخفض أو تطبيقات مختلفة مثل المطاط المودم للتغطية (فازات على سبيل المثال) ورفعه مصبوغة وتحسين من القار.

الأخيل

حيوان من الحيتان في آخر شعب عالم الحيوان. وهي تأتي في الترتيب شعبة شعيبة الجلد والتي تعتبر أعلى مجموعة في اللافقاريات كما تعتبر الحيتان أكثر الحيوانات تعقيدا وسرية وقدما من حيث التكوين.
Chromatography
set of laboratory techniques for the separation of mixtures. It is used in biochemistry and analytical chemistry to identify and purify the individual components of a mixture.

Chrysalis (pl. Chrysalises)
pupa of a moth or butterfly enclosed in a cocoon.

Citadel (qal‘ah)
military fortress in a commanding position or near city wall where people could go in cases of danger.

Clamp
a device, usually of some rigid material, for strengthening or supporting objects or fastening them together.

Class
Class of complex
Classification
assigning objects into groups within a system of categories. Classifying or grouping similar objects helps in retrieval when the objects are required.

Classification of adhesives
Adhesives are classified according to:
1) Classification by structure (thermosetting, thermoplastic, elastomeric),
2) Classification by curing method (one part, two parts),
3) Classification by origin (synthetic or natural)

Clay
it is a naturally occurring aluminium silicate composed primarily of fine-grained minerals. Clay deposits are mostly composed of clay minerals, a subtype of phyllosilicate minerals, which impart plasticity and harden when fired or dried; they also may contain variable amounts of water trapped in the mineral structure by polar attraction. Organic materials which do not impart plasticity may also be a part of clay deposits.
Clay tablets
In ancient times, small tablets made out of clay were used as a writing medium. From the 4th millennium BC in the Sumerian, Babylonian, Assyrian and Hittite civilizations of the Mesopotamia region, cuneiform characters were imprinted on a wet clay tablet with a stylus often made of reed. Once written upon, many tablets were dried in the sun or air, remaining fragile. Later, these unfired clay tablets could be soaked in water and recycled into new clean tablets. Other tablets, once written, were grilled in a kennal or fired in kilns (or inadvertently, when buildings were burnt down by accident or during conflict) making them hard and durable. Collections of these clay documents made up the very first archives. They were at the root of first libraries. Tens of thousands of written tablets, including many fragments, have been found in the Middle East.

Clean (XNR 6105)
Clean something that is clean is free from dirt or unwanted marks. A clean fuel or chemical process does not create many harmful or polluting substances.

Cleaning process it is removing soil, corrosions, salts from a surface. This removing could be either dry or wet, and different devices and materials can be used for both types.

Cleaning the surface of wooden objects
Cleavage the separation of the layers of paint from the ground of a painting, which may cause cracking and blistering between layers. This eventually causes the paint to flake off.

Clubmosses Lycopodiopsida is a class of plants often loosely grouped as the fern allies, and includes the clubmosses.

Alواح الطين
في العصور القديمة، صنعت أقراص صغيرة من الطين واستخدمت كوسيلة للكتابة. من الألفية 4 قبل الميلاد في السومرية الآشورية والبابلية والحضارات الحالية في منطقة ما بين النهرين، ومترويج الأحرف المسمارية على لوح من الطين الرطب مع القلم في كثير من الأحيان من القصب. عندما تكون تكتا على اللوح، تجف الأقراص الكبيرة في الشمس أو الهواء، وتبقي هشة. وفي وقت لاحق، يمكن اقراق هذه الرماد الطيني غير محرف أو ملحوقًا في مجال المياه وإعادة تدويرها إلى أقراص جديدة نظيفة. وقد عثر على ألواح أخرى، كتب عليها مرة واحدة أو دون قصد، عندما احترق المبنى بسبب حادث أو أثناء النزاع، مما يجعلها صعبة ودائمة. مجموعات من هذه الوثائق الطين تكوّن محفوظات الأولى، وتنموح جذر المكتبات الأولى. تم العثور على عشرات الألاف من أقراص مكتوب من أقراص مكتوب، بما في ذلك أجزاء كثيرة، في الشرق الأوسط.
Coated
having a highly polished coating applied to provide a smooth surface for printing, or having a coating, as of plastic, paint, or pyroxylin, to make it impervious to moisture.

Coating (antiquities)
it is a covering that is applied to the surface of the antiquities. In many cases coatings are applied to improve the surface properties of the substrate, such as appearance, adhesion, wettability, corrosion resistance, wear resistance, and scratch resistance.

Cohesion
in chemistry it is the intermolecular attraction between like-molecules. in geology it is the part of shear strength that is independent of the normal effective stress in mass movements.

Coin
a small piece of metal which is used as money.

Collection
the body of acquired objects held in title by a museum.

Collection management
all activities related to the care of a collection from the time an object is acquired. It covers documentation—registration, cataloguing; conservation, display and loan of objects.

Colony (pl. Colonies)
in politics and history, a colony is a territory under the immediate political control of a state. For colonies in antiquity, city-states would often found their own colonies. Some colonies were historically countries, while others were territories without definite statehood from their inception. A Colony is mostly ruled by another state or can be run independently.
Colorant
it is something added to something else to cause a change in colour. Colourants can be: dyes, pigments, biological pigments, inks, paint, coloured chemicals. For example, colourants could be adding white to tint a paint, or black to shade a paint, ultimately changing the colour or value.

Coloring
the act or method of applying color.

Colour fading
when a coloured object fades or when the light fades it, it gradually becomes paler.

Colour matching
matching is used to describe things which are of the same colour or design.

Colour reaction
this is a chemical reaction that is used to transform colourless chemical compounds into coloured derivatives which can be detected visually.

Colour System
method of designating colours based on hue, (the attribute by which we distinguish the color - blue, yellow, red, etc.), value (the lightness or darkness of the hue) and chroma (the intensity of the color or the amount of grayness the color exhibits).

Common knowledge
it is that what “everybody knows”, usually with reference to the community in which the term is used.

Component (pl. Components)
a constituent part; element; ingredient.

Compound object
it contains one or more so called primary objects and a set of associated secondary objects. In most cases a compound object contains only one primary object but multiple secondary objects.

Comprehensive
Comprehensive course

Computed Tomography (C.T.)

it is a powerful nondestructive evaluation technique for producing 2-D and 3-D cross-sectional images of an object from flat X-ray images. Characteristics of the internal structure of an object such as dimensions, shape, internal defects, and density are readily available from CT images.

Computed Tomography scan (C.T. scan)

Computed Tomography

X-ray diffraction system

a technique is described, analogous to conventional CT, in which the x-ray diffraction properties of a stack of two-dimensional object sections may be imaged.

Computed Tomography (C.T.) scanned data

Computer software

it is the collection of computer programs and related data that provide the instructions telling a computer what to do and how to do it. We can also say software refers to one or more computer programs and data held in the storage of the computer for some purposes. Program software performs the function of the program it implements, either by directly providing instructions to the computer hardware or by serving as input to another piece of software.

Computer training

learning and practicing using the computer and the various softwares of it.

Concentration

in chemistry, concentration is the measure of how much of a given substance there is mixed with another substance. This can apply to any sort of chemical mixture, but most frequently the concept is limited to homogeneous solutions, where it refers to the amount of solute in the solvent.
Concentric bands
bands that are having a common center, as circles or spheres.

Concept
it is a cognitive unit of meaning, an abstract idea or a mental symbol sometimes defined as a “unit of knowledge,” built from other units which act as a concept’s characteristics.

Conclusion
the last main division of a discourse, usually containing a summing up of the points and a statement of opinion or decisions reached.

Condensation
the process by which a gas or vapour becomes a liquid. In museums, galleries and libraries, a change in relative humidity can cause condensation of water in the cases, causing damage to objects.

Condition
a mode or state of being.

Condition assessment
act of obtaining information, by various means, about the physical facts of an object or structure. This information is then assessed to check if the object or structure is adequate for its intended use.

Condition examination
process usually encompassing the following: document search, inspection, measurement, recording and analysis. It may also include testing of the materials of the object and, in the case of structures, occasionally load testing.

Condition of Deterioration
the condition to make or become worse or lower in quality, value, character, etc.; depreciate.

Condition survey
systematic procedure for observing the state of an object and recording the information using specially designed survey forms so as to be available in reliable form for use during the subsequent phases.
Cones are solids whose surface is generated by a line passing through a fixed point and a fixed plane curve not containing the point, consisting of two equal sections joined at a vertex.

Conifer (thin to leaf) are any of numerous, chiefly evergreen trees or shrubs of the class Coniferinae (or group Coniferales), including the pine, fir, spruce, and other cone-bearing trees and shrubs, and also the yews and their allies that bear drupelike seeds.

Conifer tree are classed as gymnosperms or plants with naked seeds not enclosed in an ovary. These seed "fruits" are considered more primitive than hardwoods. Conifers can lose their needles annually but most are evergreen. These trees have needle-like or scale-like foliage and usually renew many leaves annually (but not all every year). The foliage is usually narrow and sharp-pointed or small and scale-like.

Conifer type

Coniferales are profusely branching and chiefly evergreen trees and some shrubs having narrow or needlelike leaves.

Coniferous is the adjective of the coniferous type.

Conservation is saving and protecting historical objects or works of art such as paintings, sculpture, or buildings.

Conservation activities are actions taken to strengthen an object or structure or to bring it back to its former condition. This is done by the application of gentle maintenance techniques and limited 'invasive surgery' as recommended in international charters.
Conservation equipment
set of articles serving to equip conservators and other specialists to carry out scientific enquiries and analytical investigations needed to find information about the technology and structure of artistic and historic works and the materials from which they are made.

Conservation for archaeological objects
any act by a conservator that involves a direct interaction between him/her and the cultural material. These interactive treatments could involve cleaning, stabilizing, repair, or even replacement of parts of the original object. It is essential that the conservator should fully justify any such work.

Conservation laboratory
place where chemical and other scientific analyses are carried out to examine and treat cultural works using microscopes, spectrometers, X-ray machines and other equipment to better understand objects and their components. Data thus collected helps in deciding the conservation methods to be provided to the object.

Conservation materials
these materials include anything used in conservation of artifacts process, such as chemicals, tools, equipments, etc.

Conservation methods
these include the processes that usually artifacts being undertaken such as examination, cleaning, stabelization, consolidation, gluing and restoring.

Conservation of a pottery
it is all or any treatment for ceramic, that is include cleaning, gluing, stabilizing, consolidation, restoring, etc.
Conservation of fragile textile objects

the processes by which these items are cared for and maintained to be preserved from future damage. The concept applies on a wide range of artefacts including tapestries, carpets, quilts, clothing, flags and curtails. Many of these artifacts require specialized care, often by a professional conservator.

Conservation of tablets

the main thing about conservation of tablets is that mainly they require consolidation before any other treatment.

Conservation philosophy

the main principles can be summarised as follows through extracts from some relevant texts: 1. Minimum Intervention, 2 Maximum retention of fabric, 3. Reversibility, 4. Legibility, 5. Sustainability

Conservation plan

preparation of a strategy for the long-term care of collections. Developing a conservation plan involves identifying the conservation needs of collections, prioritising them and allocating resources to deal with them.

Conservation policy

this should identify a management structure through which the conservation policy is capable of being implemented. It should also identify:

(1) those to be responsible for subsequent conservation and management decisions and for the day-to-day management of the place;
(2) the mechanism by which these decisions are to be made and recorded;
(3) the means of providing security and regular maintenance for the place.

Conservation principles

conservation work should be guided by ethical standards established in international guidelines like the Venice Charter and the Burra Charter, which call for minimum interference.
Conservation process
these are mainly three stages which are:
- investigation, preservation and revelation.

Conservation records
these contain all the documentations that were undertaken during the conservation process, including treatment forms, conservation reports and any other illustrations.

Conservation science laboratory
this type of laboratories usually are furnished with more examinations and analytical equipments and supplies, such as microscopy of different kinds, samples preparation settings, etc.

Conservation strategy
a plan, method, or series of maneuvers or stratagems for obtaining a specific goal or result in any conservation treatment.

Conservation Techniques
are the techniques for treating artifacts during storage, handling, display and preservations.

Conservation theories
classical theories of conservation are well known in the heritage community, but in the last two decades thinking has shifted, and classical theory has faced increasing criticism. Contemporary Theory of Conservation brings together current ideas in conservation theory, presenting a structured, coherent analysis of the subject for the first time. This leads on to the creation of new paradigms such as sustainability.

Conservation tools
these include all the devices that are used in the different process of conservation. These are brushes, scalpels, wooden sticks, spatulas, etc.
Conservation treatment
All the activities undertaken to preserve items of cultural heritage for the future. Among these activities re: examination, documentation, cleaning, and repair.

Conservation utilization
Conservator
Someone whose job is to clean and repair historical objects or works of art.

Conserve
to prevent injury, decay, waste, or loss.

Conserved materials
any material or artifact or object that were treated to be preserved.

Consolidate
to bring together (separate parts) into a single or unified whole; unite; combine.

Consolidation
process of strengthening an object so that it becomes more effective.

Consolidation and stabilization of flaking parts
it is using chemical materials to consolidate the parts which are separated from the original, so that they will not fall down and to stabilize them on their original place.

Consolidation of stones
it is the process of using chemicals, mainly chemicals to increase the strength of the structure of the stone.

Consolidation process
the process of solidification or strengthening the artifacts.

Constituent compositions
the main composition of any material.

Constituent materials
the individual materials that make up a composite material.
Contemporary printed textiles
printed textiles of the time or period being referred to or belonging to the same time as another textile under discussion.

Control
is the ability to purposefully direct, or suppress, change.

Coordinate numbers
the coordination number of a central atom in a molecule or crystal is the number of its nearest neighbours. This number is determined somewhat differently for molecules and for crystals.

Copper
Reddish brown metal that is used to make things such as coins and electric wires.

Copper nail
nail made of copper.

Coptic textiles
The textiles associated with the Greek and Egyptian-speaking Christian peoples of Egypt from about the 3rd to the 12th century CE. A remarkable number of them survive today, due to the Coptic custom of burying them with the dead, and to the aridity of Egyptian graves. Made of linen or wool, the colours are red, blue, yellow, green, purple, black and brown. The dyes were derived from madder, indigo, woad, saffron and the kermes insects.

Correcting deformation
Bring the deformity of form or shape of an object to some standard or required condition.

Corrosion
it is the gradual deterioration of a solid—especially a metal or alloy—due to chemical processes such as oxidation or the action of a chemical agent. Some corrosion layers, like patinas, can be protective; however others, like rust, can be harmful to metals.
Corrosion inhibitors
it is a chemical compound that, when added to a liquid or gas, decreases the corrosion rate of a material, typically a metal or an alloy.

Corrosion removal
in general any complete corrosion treatment involves the following: Cleaning and stripping of the corroded area. Removing as much of the corrosion products as practicable. Neutralizing any residual materials remaining in pits. Restoring protective surface films.

Corrosive gases
these are gases that corrode the material or tissue when they come in contact with and are classified as corrosive. They can also be reactive and toxic and/or flammable or an oxidizer. Most are hazardous in low concentrations over long periods of time.

Costume
The clothes worn by people in a particular time of history or at a particular country.

Cotton gauze
it is consist of a small wad of cotton wrapped around one or both ends of a short rod, usually made of either wood, rolled paper, or plastic. They are commonly used in a variety of applications including first aid, cosmetics application, cleaning, and arts and crafts.

Course of fibers
Cover
If you cover something you place something else over it in order to protect it, hide it, or close it.

Cracks
fractures or discontinuation in a body.
Craft collections

Creep
in science, (deformation), the tendency of a solid material to slowly move or deform permanently under the influence of stresses.

Cross
a shape that consists of a vertical line or piece with a horizontal line or piece across it. It is the most important Christian symbol. Cross plane.

Cross sectional
1) a section formed by a plane cutting through an object, usually at right angles to an axis.
2) a piece so cut or a graphic representation of such a piece.

Crystal nuclei

Crystalline
resembling crystal, as in transparency or distinctness of structure or outline.

Crystalline form

Cultivating
to improve and prepare (land), as by plowing or fertilizing, for raising crops.

Cultural exchange/exchanges
an exchange of students, artists, athletes, etc., between two countries to promote mutual understanding.

Cultural facilities
any building or structure used for programs or activities involving the arts or other endeavors that encourage refinement or development of the mind.

Cultural heritage management
it is the vocation and practice of managing cultural heritage. It is a branch of cultural resources management (CRM), although it also draws on the practices of conservation, restoration, museology, archaeology, history and architecture.
Cultural properties
a tradition, habit, skill, art form or institution which is passed from one generation to the next.

Cultural resource management
Vocation and practice of managing the arts, heritage and material culture of a country. It incorporates Cultural Heritage Management which is concerned with traditional and historic culture and the material culture of archaeology. Cultural resources management encompasses current culture, including progressive and innovative culture, such as urban culture, rather than simply attempting to preserve and present traditional forms of culture.

Curators
traditionally, a curator or keeper of a cultural heritage institution (e.g., gallery, museum, library or archive) is a content specialist responsible for an institution’s collections.

Curculionidae
these are weevils, also called snout beetles or curculios (not to be confused with the genus Curculio), is the family of the “true” weevils (or snout beetles). With over 40,000 species described worldwide, it is the largest of any animal family.

Current role
Function of person or thing at the present time.

Cutting-edge precision-measurement technology
Cyanoacrylate
it is the generic name for based fast-acting adhesives commonly sold under trade names like Super Glue. This was developed to be non-toxic and less irritating to skin tissue.
Cycads
these are seed plants characterized by a large crown of compound leaves and a stout trunk. They are evergreen, dioecious plants having large compound leaves. They are frequently confused with and mistaken for palms or ferns, but are only distantly related to both, and instead belong to the division Cycadophyta.

Cylinders
1) in geometry, a three-dimensional geometric shape.
2) in algebra, the Cartesian product of a set with its superset.
3) in optics a type of lens.
4) container a graduated cylinder, glassware for measurement of liquids in laboratories.

Daisies
type of flower

Damage speed

Damaged parts

Damp surfaces

Data logger
it is an electronic device that records data over time or in relation to location either with a built in instrument or sensor or via external instruments and sensors.

Decision of Conservation

Decomposition
it is the process by which organic material is broken down into simpler forms of matter. The process is essential for recycling the finite matter that occupies physical space in the biome. Bodies of living organisms begin to decompose shortly after death. Although no two organisms will decompose in the same way, they will all undergo the same sequential stages of decomposition.
Decompression
the release of pressure and the opposition of physical compression.

Defective
imperfect in form or function.

Definition of a Museum
a depository for collecting and displaying objects having scientific or historical or artistic value.

Degradation of textiles
process of a piece of textile becoming worse or weaker.

Dehumidifier
a machine which reduces the humidity in the atmosphere by using refrigerant coils, or drying agents.

Deionized water
it is a type of purified water with mineral ions (salts) removed.

Dendrochronological
or tree-ring dating is the scientific method of dating based on the analysis of patterns of tree-rings.

Density
it is defined as its mass per unit volume.

Dental paraffin wax plates
Dents
permanent deformation on a surface.

Deposits
in geology: material added to a landform.

Deposit model, a method of identifying the character and degree of survival of buried archaeological remains.

Depth
a dimension taken through an object or body of material, usually downward from an upper surface, horizontally inward from an outer surface, or from top to bottom of something regarded as one of several layers.
Desalination refers to any treatment that removes some amount of salt and other minerals from water. It is mainly done for metal objects and in particular it is called desalination of iron objects.

**Detached parts**

*Detect* discover or determine the existence, presence, or fact of.

**Deteriorated** to make or become worse; lower in quality or value; depreciate.

**Deterioration** the action or process of deteriorating: the state of having deteriorated.

**Deterioration condition** if something deteriorates it becomes worse in some way.

**Deterioration factors** these are mainly the environment agents such as water, temperature, oxygen and other gases, pollution, or organism, or light, or human factors.

**Deterioration mechanism/mechanisms**

**Deterioration of monuments**

**Deterioration process**

**Deterioration Survey**

**Determination of fumigation effect**

**Detrimental** causing detriment; damaging; harmful.

**Developed scientific methods**

The history of scientific method is a history of the methodology of scientific inquiry, as differentiated from a history of science in general. The development and elaboration of rules for scientific reasoning and investigation has not been straightforward; scientific method has been the subject of intense and recurring debate throughout the history of science, and many eminent natural philosophers and scientists have argued for the primacy of one or another approach to establishing scientific knowledge.
Development methods

Dew point

The dew point is the temperature at which a given parcel of humid air must be cooled for water vapor to condense into water. The dew point is a saturation temperature. The dew point is associated with relative humidity. A high relative humidity indicates that the dew point is closer to the current air temperature. Relative humidity of 100% indicates the dew point is equal to the current temperature and the air is maximally saturated with water.

Dextrin

these are a group of low-molecular-weight carbohydrates produced by the hydrolysis of starch or glycogen. Dextrins can be produced from starch using enzymes, as during digestion in the human body and during malting and mashing, or by applying dry heat under acidic conditions (pyrolysis or roasting).

Diatom earth

Diatomaceous earth

also known as diatomite, is a naturally occurring, soft, siliceous sedimentary rock that is easily crumbled into a fine white to off-white powder.

Diatoms

are a major group of algae, and are one of the most common types of phytoplankton. Diatoms are producers within the food chain. A characteristic feature of diatom cells is that they are encased within a unique cell wall made of silica (hydrated silicon dioxide).

Diagnosed

it is the identification of the nature and cause of anything. Diagnosis is used in many different disciplines with variations in the use of logics, analytics, and experience to determine the cause and effect relationships.

Diagram

it is a two-dimensional geometric symbolic representation of information according to some visualization technique.

Diatoms

are a major group of algae, and are one of the most common types of phytoplankton. Diatoms are producers within the food chain. A characteristic feature of diatom cells is that they are encased within a unique cell wall made of silica (hydrated silicon dioxide).
Dichlorvos
it is a highly volatile organophosphate, widely used as an insecticide to control household pests, in public health, and protecting stored product from insects.

Dicotyledonous
having two cotyledons.

Dicotyledons
also known as dicots, are a group of flowering plants whose seed typically has two embryonic leaves or cotyledons.

Dicyclohexylamine nitrite C12H24N2O2

Diffraction meter microscope

Diffusion
it describes the spread of particles through random motion from regions of higher concentration to regions of lower concentration.

Digging

Digital
it means by numbers. A digital watch displays the current time as a set of numbers which change abruptly at regular intervals; whereas an analogue watch models the passage of time by hands which move smoothly around its face.

Digital creative activity

Digital imaging
the creation of pictures with aid of data in the form of numerical digits. The technique was developed in the 1960’s, largely to avoid the operational weaknesses in film cameras.

Digital Technology

Digitalization
the administration of digitalis by a dosage schedule until sufficient amounts are present in the body to produce the desired therapeutic effects.
Dikan

Dilute
to make thinner or less concentrated by adding a liquid such as water.

Dimension
in mathematics and physics, the dimension of a space or object is informally defined as the minimum number of coordinates needed to specify each point within it.

Direct contact

Discoloration after treatment

Disintegration
it is the process by which an object breaks down or loses cohesion.

Dispense
to deal out in parts or portions; distribute.

Dispersal
the act of dispersing or the condition of being dispersed.

Display
If you display something that you want people to see, you put it in a particular place, so that people can see it.

Dissolved
Become incorporated into a liquid so as to form a solution.

Distil water
it is water that has many of its impurities removed through distillation. Distillation involves boiling the water and then condensing the steam into a clean container.

Distilled water dehydrated

Distortion
it is the alteration of the original shape (or other characteristic) of an object, image, sound, waveform or other form of information or representation. Distortion is usually unwanted, and often many methods are employed to minimize it in practice.
Distribution of the lightings

Distribution pattern of microscope cracking

DNA
it is a nucleic acid that contains the genetic instructions used in the development and functioning of all known living organisms (with the exception of RNA viruses).

Documentation
In museum cataloguing, the process of record-keeping for each object in a collection. Documentation includes records on details of the object, provenance data and any subsequent museum use of the object.

Documentation and photographic recording

Documentation technique
Teaching skill and knowledge that enable trainees to record legibly facts about a given subject or object.

Domesticated plants
the list includes species or larger formal and informal botanical categories that include at least some domesticated individuals.

Drawing
The art and technique of representing an object or outlining a figure, plan, or sketch by means of lines.

Dried wooden objects

Drought
is an extended period of months or years when a region notes a deficiency in its water supply.

Dry
If something is dry there is no water or moisture on it or in it.

Dry cleaning
The cleaning of fabrics with substantially non aqueous organic solvents.

Dry climate condition
**Dry rot**
A fungal disease which attacks seasoned timbers, often causing the wood to be reduced to a dry, crumbly texture and to collapse.

**Drying**
is a mass transfer process consisting of the removal of water moisture or moisture from another solvent, by evaporation from a solid, semi-solid or liquid (hereafter product).

**Dry-wood termite**

**Dust**
consists of particles in the atmosphere that arise from various sources such as soil dust lifted up by wind, volcanic eruptions, and pollution.

**Dye**
A material employed for giving colour to textiles, paper, leather, wood or other products. Dyes can be natural or artificial. Dyes dissolve completely in their binding solution, unlike pigments, which remain suspended.

**Dyeing techniques**
The various methods used to apply dye to textiles. These include: tie-dyeing, dip dyeing, batik, printing, etc.

**Dyeing with synthetic dyes**
Synthetic dyes are products of chemical synthesis. They achieve a broader range of colours and render the dyes more stable to resist washing and general use.

**Dynamic resin**
Dynamic system
it is a concept in mathematics where a fixed rule describes the time dependence of a point in a geometrical space. Examples include the mathematical models that describe the swinging of a clock pendulum, the flow of water in a pipe, and the number of fish each spring in a lake.
Early wood
the part of the wood in a growth ring of a
tree that is produced earlier in the grow-
ing season. The cells of early wood are
larger and have thinner walls than those
produced later in the growing season.

Earthquake
it is the result of a sudden release of
energy in the Earth’s crust that creates
seismic waves.

Eaves
The eaves of a roof are its lower edges,
usually projecting beyond the walls of
the building to provide weather protec-
tion.

Edible seeds
includes seeds that are directly food-
stuffs, rather than yielding derived
products.

Effective focal length
or equivalent focal length is the distance
from the focal points of the lens to the
respective principal planes.

Effective focal spot
the apparent size and shape of the focal
spot when viewed from a position in the
useful beam.

Egyptian
1- A native or inhabitant of Egypt.
2-The language of the ancient Egyptians
from earliest times to about the third
century AD.

Ekihume

Elastomeric resin

Electromagnetic radiation
Radiation consisting of particles or waves of energy associated with electro-magnetic fields, produced by the acceleration of an electric charge. Electromagnetic radiation is emitted by matter in discrete quantities of energy called photons. The type of electromagnetic radiation—whether it be infrared, radio or visible light—depends upon its frequency.

Electromagnetic spectrum
The range of frequencies over which electromagnetic radiations are propagated. The lowest frequencies are radio waves; increases of frequency produce infra red radiation, light, ultra violet radiation, X-rays and gamma rays.

Electromagnetic waves
Light, microwaves, x-rays, and TV and radio transmissions are all kinds of electromagnetic waves. They are all the same kind of wavy disturbance that repeats itself over a distance called the wavelength.

Electron microscope
It is a type of microscope that uses a particle beam of electrons to illuminate the specimen and produce a magnified image.

Elements
A chemical element is a pure chemical substance consisting of one type of atom distinguished by its atomic number, which is the number of protons in its nucleus.

Elm
are deciduous and semi-deciduous trees comprising the genus Ulmus, family Ulmaceae.
Elongated
having notably more length than width; being long and slender.

Elution
it is a term used in analytical and organic chemistry to describe the emergence of chemicals from the column of a chromatograph.

Embryo
it is a multicellular diploid eukaryote in its earliest stage of development, from the time of first cell division until birth, hatching, or germination.

Empenthrin
(also called vaporthrin) is a synthetic pyrethroid used in insecticides. It is active against broad spectrum of flying insects including moths and other pests damaging textile.

Emulsion
Liquid containing small particles of synthetic materials and other chemicals. The materials and chemicals undergo chemical changes as the water dries off, and a tough, insoluble, continuous film of paint or adhesive is formed.

Encapsulation
1- in chemistry, the confinement of an individual molecule within a larger molecule
2- in pharmacy, the enclosure of a medicine within a relatively stable shell for administration
3- in material science, the coating of microscopic particles with another material.

Endosperm
it is the tissue produced inside the seeds of most flowering plants around the time of fertilization. It surrounds the embryo and provides nutrition in the form of starch, though it can also contain oils and protein.
**Enhancement**

To make greater, as in value, beauty, or effectiveness; augment. (OR) To provide with improved, advanced, or sophisticated features.

**Enhancement characteristics**

**Enhancement for soil**

**Environment**

The complex of physical, chemical and biotic factors as climate and soil that act upon an organism or an ecological community and ultimately determine its form and survival.

**Environment control**

The maintenance of safe levels of light exposure, humidity, temperature, air pollution, air movement, and dirt inside a building.

**Environmental data monitoring**

**Environmental factor**

Apart from the true monogenic genetic disorders, environmental factors may determine the development of disease in those genetically predisposed to a particular condition. Stress, physical and mental abuse, diet, exposure to toxins, pathogens, radiation and chemicals found in almost all personal care products and household cleaners are common environmental factors that determine a large segment of non-hereditary disease.

**Environmental reaction**

**Environmental risk management system**

**Environmental Scanning Electron Energy Dispersive**

**Enzyme**

Any of numerous proteins that are produced by living cells and catalyze specific biochemical reactions at body temperature.
Epoxy or polyepoxide is a thermosetting polymer formed from reaction of an epoxide “resin” with polyamine “hardener”. Epoxy has a wide range of applications, including fiber-reinforced plastic materials and general purpose adhesives.

Equilibrium moisture content
The moisture content at which a material neither loses nor gains moisture from the surrounding atmosphere—it has reached equilibrium with the environment.

Equipment
Things which are used for a particular purpose such as an operation or an activity.

Ethics of Conservation
these are the rules or the moral principles that are recognized in respect to conservation work. They can be different from one group to another.

Ethnic pieces
these are artifacts that are characteristics to a group of people whose members identify with each other, through a common heritage (language, culture, religion, etc) and an ideology that stresses common ancestry or endogamy.

Ethnographic
of or relating to ethnography; “ethnographical data”

Ethnology objects
these are artifacts of a genre of anthropological study, involving the systematic comparison of the folklore, beliefs and practices of different societies.

Ethyl acetate
is the organic compound with the formula CH3COOCH2CH3. This colorless liquid has a characteristic sweet smell and is used in glues or nail polish removers. Ethyl acetate is the ester of ethanol and acetic acid; it is manufactured on a large scale for use as a solvent.
**Ethyl alcohol**  
also called ethanol, grain alcohol, or alcohol, a member of a class of organic compounds that are given the general name alcohols; its molecular formula is C2H5OH. Ethyl alcohol is an important industrial chemical; it is used as a solvent, in the synthesis of other organic chemicals, and as an additive to automotive gasoline (forming a mixture known as a gasohol).

**Ethylene oxide**  
also called oxirane, is the organic compound with the formula C2H4O. It is a cyclic ether. This means that it is composed of 2 alkyl groups attached to an oxygen atom in a cyclic shape (circular). This colorless flammable gas with a faintly sweet odor is the simplest epoxide, a three-membered ring consisting of two carbon and one oxygen atom. Because of its special molecular structure, ethylene oxide easily participates in the addition reaction, opening its cycle, and thus easily polymerizes. Ethylene oxide is isomeric with acetaldehyde.

**Ethylenediaminetetraacetic acid (EDTA)**  
(H2N(CH2)2NCH2CH2N(CH2CO2H)2) A polyamino carboxylic acid and a colourless, water-soluble solid. It is widely used to dissolve incrustation.

**Ethylene-vinyl acetate**  
(also known as EVA) is the copolymer of ethylene and vinyl acetate. It is a polymer that approaches elastomeric materials in softness and flexibility, yet can be processed like other thermoplastics. The material has good clarity and gloss, barrier properties, low-temperature toughness, stress-crack resistance, hot-melt adhesive water proof properties, and resistance to UV radiation.
Eukaryotic algae

The major groups of eukaryotic algae are distinguished by photosynthetic pigments and cell structure. Green chlorophyll is easily seen in euglenoid flagellates and green algae; dinoflagellates are colorless or, like golden algae, are rich in a golden pigment that obscures chlorophyll; and cryptomonads are single-celled flagellates that have an olive, brown, blue-green, or red chloroplast.

Evaporation of solvent (or) water

Evolutionary history of life

this traces the processes by which living and fossil organisms evolved. It stretches from the origin of life on Earth, thought to be over 3,500 million years ago, to the present day.

Excavated metal objects

Excavated pottery

Excavated structures

Excavation

When archaeologists or other people excavate a piece of land, they remove earth carefully from it and look for things such as pots, bones, or buildings which are buried there, in order to discover information about the past.

Excavation of objects

Excavation site

Archaeological site earmarked for study through excavation.

Exchange

to give and receive reciprocally; interchange

Exert structural strength

it is the strength divided by weight.

Exhibit/Exhibits

An object or set of objects on show in a museum or gallery, typically in a showcase, as part of an exhibition.

Expansion

the amount or degree of expanding.
Experiment
it is a method of testing - with the goal of explaining - the nature of reality. More formally, an experiment is a methodical procedure carried out with the goal of verifying, falsifying, or establishing the accuracy of a hypothesis.

Expertise
it is a skill or knowledge in a particular area.

Explosive
is a substance that contains a great amount of stored energy that can produce an explosion, a sudden expansion of the material after initiation, usually accompanied by the production of light, heat, sound, and pressure. An explosive charge is a measured quantity of explosive material.

Exposure time
it is the duration of light reaching the film or image sensor.

Extermination
Extermination of insects or vermin relates to the field of pest control. The term is not preferred by pest control practitioners.

External environment
Conditions, entities, events, and factors surrounding an organization that influence its activities and choices, and determine its opportunities and risks. Also called operating environment.

Extraction unit
A piece of equipment designed to extract noxious fumes or gases from an area, often consisting of a fume hood/cupboard and a ventilation unit.

Exuviae
it is a term used in biology to describe the remains of an exoskeleton and related structures that are left after ecdysozoans (including insect, crustacean or arachnid) have moulted. The exuviae of an animal can be important to biologists as it can often be used to identify the species of the animal and even its sex.
Factors of degradation
Factors of destruction and deterioration
Factors of jointing
Fake practice material
Familiarization

the experience of becoming familiar with something.

Fauna
or faunæ is all of the animal life of any particular region or time.

Features
in archaeology, features refer to any dug, built, or dumped evidence of human activity.

Fecal
Of, relating to, or composed of feces.

Ferns
it is any one of a group of about 12,000 species of plants belonging to the botanical group known as Pteridophyta. Unlike mosses, they have xylem and phloem (making them vascular plants). They have stems, leaves, and roots like other vascular plants. Ferns do not have either seeds or flowers (they reproduce via spores).

Fertile Crescent
it is a region in Western Asia. It includes the comparatively fertile regions of Mesopotamia and the Levant, delimited by the dry climate of the Syrian Desert to the south and the Anatolian highlands to the north. The region is often considered the cradle of civilization; it saw the development of many of the earliest human civilizations, and is the birthplace of writing and the wheel.

Fiberglass brush/brushes
Removes rust and dirt from metal surfaces and polishes. Fine glass bristles are mounted in a plastic case. Bristles can be screw-fed as they wear down.
Fibre
A thin thread of a natural or artificial substance, especially one that is used to make cloth or rope.

Fibre examination
Tests carried out to study the qualities of a piece of cloth or a length of thread.

Filaments
an electrical filament used to emit light in an Incandescent light bulb.

Filling in gaps
 processes that are applied to a work-piece’s surface.

Fine tools

Film sensitive

Finding

Fine Art
or the fine arts describes an art form developed primarily for aesthetics and/or concept rather than practical application. Art is often a synonym for fine art, as employed in the term “art gallery”. Historically, the five greater fine arts were painting, sculpture, architecture, music and poetry, with minor arts including drama and dancing. Today, the fine arts commonly include the visual art and performing art forms, such as painting, sculpture, collage/assemble, installation, calligraphy, music, dance, theatre, architecture, photography, conceptual art, and printmaking.

Fire
is the rapid oxidation of a material in the chemical process of combustion, releasing heat, light, and various reaction products.
First aid
is the provision of initial care for an illness or injury. It is usually performed by a non-expert person to a sick or injured person until definitive medical treatment can be accessed.

Fissures
a narrow opening or crack of considerable length and depth usually occurring from some breaking or parting.

FL (Spectrophotofluorometer)
Instrument that produces X-ray images from fluorescent screens. It is commonly used for chest X-ray screening, e.g. to diagnose tuberculosis or lung cancer.

Flammulina
is a genus of fungi in the Physalacriaceae family. The genus, widespread in temperate regions, has been estimated to contain 10 species.

Flammulina Velutipes
are long, thin white mushrooms used in East Asian cuisine.

Flat textiles
A term usually refers to carpets, rugs and hangings made from fibre, in distinction from costumes, toys and upholstery.

Flavones
are a class of flavonoids based on the backbone of 2-phenylchromen-4-one (2-phenyl-1-benzopyran-4-one) shown on the right.
Fluorescence
A form of luminescence in which substances are capable of absorbing light of one wavelength or colour and, in its place, emitting light of another wavelength or colour.

Fluorescent photography
Process that records the glow or visible light given off by certain substances when they are irradiated by ultraviolet rays.

Foam
is a substance that is formed by trapping many gaseous bubbles in a liquid or solid.

Folkloric
traditional customs, tales, sayings, dances, or art forms preserved among a people.

Follow up training
Form
refers to the shape, visual appearance, or configuration of an object.

Format
a computer command to prepare hard disks.

Formation
an act of giving form or shape to something or of taking form.

Formicidae
Ants are social insects of the family Formicidae and, along with the related wasps and bees, belong to the order Hymenoptera.

Fort
Building or group of buildings intended primarily to serve as fortified posts or residences, belonging to princes or noblemen in Europe during the Middle Ages.
Fossil are the preserved remains or traces of animals (also known as zoolithes), plants, and other organisms from the remote past.

Foundation is the portion of a building’s structure that transfers the weight of the building into the ground strata.

Fourier Transform infrared Optical microscope is a technique which is used to obtain infrared spectral data from a solid, liquid, or gas. The data are then turned into an actual spectrum using a mathematical technique developed by Fourier.

Fracture is the (local) separation of an object or material into two, or more, pieces under the action of stress.

Fragilaria is a family of algae that are characterized by their long, fragile, stalk-like form.

Fragile objects are objects that are easily broken, fragile, and delicate.

Fragments is a small piece or part of something.

Freeze drying is a dehydration process typically used to preserve perishable materials or make the material more convenient for transport. Freeze-drying works by freezing the material and then reducing the surrounding pressure to allow the frozen water in the material to sublime directly from the solid phase to the gas phase.

Freezing or solidification is a phase change in which a liquid turns into a solid when its temperature is lowered below its freezing point.
Frequency
The number of cycles, oscillations or vibrations of a wave motion in one second. This term is used in connection with the electromagnetic spectrum, to indicate the amount of energy transmitted by various parts of the spectrum. The more frequent the waves, the more energy they carry and the greater their potential to damage objects.

Frozen
the result of freezing.

Frustules
A frustule is the hard and porous cell wall or external layer of diatoms.

Fume
In common usage, more usually “fumes”, a gas or vapor that smells strongly or is dangerous to inhale.

Fumigation
The process of exposing objects, often in a vacuum or air-tight chamber, to poisonous gases or vapour: to destroy insects, fungi or other life forms that may endanger them. The chemicals used in fumigation are often highly dangerous to humans.

Fumigation agents

Fumigation in chambers

Fumigation technique

Function of museum
these are five, which are: 1) Documentation 2) Conservation 3) Research 4) Exhibition 5) Education

Functional structure
A company organised with a functional structure groups people together into functional departments such as purchasing, accounts, production, sales, marketing.
Fungal decay
Timber is only vulnerable to fungal attack if the four following conditions are met: moisture, oxygen, temperature and food.

Fungal specimens
Fungus (pl. Fungi)
Fungi are simple microscopic plants which contain no chlorophyll. There are at least 100,000 different species of fungi. Fungi cause staining and weakening of many types of materials. The best way to control the growth of mould is to maintain relative humidity below 70–80% and to provide good air movement.

Future conservators
Future restoration
Gas concentrations effective
Gas generator
is usually refers to a device, often similar to a solid rocket or a liquid rocket that burns to produce large volumes of relatively cool gas, instead of maximizing the temperature and specific impulse.

Gauze
it is a thin, translucent fabric with a loose open weave.

Gelatin
A complex protein extracted from animal cartilage and bones. It is soluble in water; it also sets to a jelly. Gelatin is used in foods and photography, and as an adhesive.

Genera (singular: Genus)
the usual major subdivision of a family or subfamily in the classification of organisms, usually consisting of more than one species.
General conservation
General information
Geographic science
Geological life
Geological profile
Geophysicist
Gilded copper
Gilt objects
A gilded object is described as “gilt”, where metal is gilded it was traditionally usually silver in the West, to make silver-gilt objects.
Ginkgo
it is a genus of highly unusual non-flowering plants with one extant species, G. biloba, which is regarded as a living fossil.
Glass
Hard, transparent substance that is used to make things such as windows and bottles.
Glass Microballoons
Glass transition point
Glucose
it is a simple sugar (monosaccharide) and an important carbohydrate in biology. Cells use it as a source of energy and a metabolic intermediate.
Glue
Gluten
Gold
Yellow malleable ductile metallic element that occurs chiefly free or in a few minerals and is used especially in coins, jewelers, and dentures.
Good penetration
Graphs
Grass
Gravers

Grinder cleaning

Groan stick

Groundwater

Growing season

Growth increment

Guidance

Help or advice for example advice on vocational or educational problems given to students.

Gum

Gymnosperm small embryonic

Gymnospermae

Gymnosperms

Gypsum

Hand grinders

Handcars

Handling objects

Handling

Examining (as by feeling, touching, or moving) with the hand.

Handling ability

Handling fragile excavated objects

Handling of equipment

Hands-on Conservation

Providing direct practical experience in conservation work.

Hard disk

Hard film

Hard X-ray

Harden

Hardener
Hardwood
Wood obtained from a class of tree known as Angiosperms, such as birch, oak, eucalyptus, maple and poplar. These trees are characterised by broad leaves and are usually deciduous in temperate zones. While most of these trees have strong, hard woods, the term does not refer to a wood’s strength; some hard-woods, like balsa, are actually quite soft.

Harmful
Harmful insects
Harmful salts

HDD (High definition drive) Hard disk drive, a computer device which stores digitally encoded data.

Health hazardous
Health impact

Heartwood

Heat
Heat application
The process of applying heat to a substance or body to raise its temperature or change its state.

Heat pencil solder
Height

Hemicelluloses

Hemlocks

Hide glue
High alcohol

High boiling point
High chemical reaction
High humidity
High performance liquid chromatography (HPLC)
Chromatographic technique that separates the components of a mixture by pumping a small quantity of it into small diameter tubes, and is used in biochemistry and analytical chemistry to identify, quantify and purify the individual components of the mixture.

High tech X-ray equipment
High temperature
Higher alcohol method
Higher alcohol treatment

Hippodrome
Racecourse first used in Ancient Greece and later became popular in the Abbasid period. It is used for horse and chariots races and for athletics.

History
Chronological record of significant events (as affecting a nation or institution) often including an explanation of their causes.

Hominidae
as the term is used here, form a taxonomic family, including four extant genera: chimpanzees, gorillas, humans, and orangutans.[1] In the past, the term was used in the more restricted sense of humans and relatives of humans closer than chimpanzees.

Homo
Homo Sapiens
Homobasidiomycetes
Horizontally
Hornworts

Horsetails
Hot-melt
Hot-melt adhesives (ELVAX)
House termite
How to operate
Human

Human cultures

Human disaster

Humidification

The gradual introduction of moisture, often through the use of mechanical devices, for example, humidifiers.

Humidify equipment

Humidifying device

Humidity

Humidify equipment

Humidifying device

Humidity attack in buildings

Dampness attacks buildings in two ways.
1- Direct water penetration from driving rain or rising underground water. 2- Condensation inside the building when dew point of air is reached.

Humidity control

Means of limiting or regulating the humidity in the air, by using air-conditioning or dehumidifying equipment.

Hydration

Hydrogen (H)

Hydrolysis

Hydroxyl groups (OH)

Hygroscopic

Hymenoptera

ICP - (In-Circuit Programming)

A method for adding software logic to an integrated circuit after fabrication.

Insects.

Idea of conservation

Identification methods

The identification of something is the recognition that it exists, is important, or it is true.

Identifying

Illuminance or luminance

The intensity of light falling on a surface. This could also be described as the brightness of the light. Illuminance is measured in lux.
Illumination
Image Information
Images

Imaging
The process of forming images that represent things such as sound waves, temperatures, chemical activity.

Imaging plate
Photo sensitive phosphor plate used to record X-ray images.

Impractical
Impregnation
Incandescent lamp
Inclusion
Inconspicuous

Inductively Coupled Plasma Mass Spectrometry (ICP-MS)

Inert
A material which does not react chemically and will not cause chemical damage to objects.

Inert gas

Infestation of insect
Informative
Infra Red (IR)

Infrared photograph
Infrared photography

Ingeniousness

Inhibitor

Injection
Injector

Inorganic

Insect
Any of numerous small invertebrate animals as spiders. Some insects are disease carriers like mosquitoes, others are beneficial because they pollinate plants, like butterflies and produce useful substances like bees.
Insect attack
Insecticidal
Insecticide
Insecticide in spacious area
Insects trap
A general name for a variety of devices used to catch and hold crawling insects.
Inside structure
Insoluble
Instant adhesive
Institutions
Instrument
1- Tool or device that is used to do a particular task, especially a scientific task.
2- Device that is used for making measurements of something such as the speed of a vehicle or the intensity of sound in a given place.
Instrumental analysis
Investigating analytes using scientific instruments.
Intangible
is most commonly used to describe economic intangibles that are recognized but not quantified within a given theory of economics.
Integrated pest management
Management of agricultural and horticultural pests that minimizes the use of chemicals and emphasizes natural and low-toxicity methods (as the use of crop rotation and beneficial predatory insects).
Integuments
Interdisciplinary
Interior stress
Intermolecular
Internal structure
International cooperation

Introduction

The act or process of introducing a book, a system or a person.

Investigate

Investigation

IPM system principle

Iron

Iron hinge

Irradiation distance

Irradiation time

Islamic

Belonging and relating to Islam.

Islamic enamel glass

Glass enamel is made by fusing powdered glass by firing. The powder melts, flows and then hardens to a smooth, durable, vitreous coating. The technique achieved new glories under the Islamic dynasties, more especially for the decoration of lamps. The earlier ones are to be assigned to the thirteenth century but the majority belongs to the fourteenth century and later.

Islamic wooden objects

Muslim craftsmen left us many examples of woodwork. The earliest example is the minbar at Qairawan. It is of turned wood and was made in Samarra in 862 CE. Woodcarving characterized by flowing designs was very popular in Egypt and Syria during the 13th century. Some inlaid with ivory, bone or mother of pearl.

Isolated space

Isolation

Isopteran (Termite)
Japan Center for Institutional Cooperation in Conservation

Japanese Oak
Japanese paper
Japanese termite
Jars

Jewellery
Ornament that people wear, for example rings, bracelets, and necklaces. It is often made of a valuable metal such as gold, and sometimes decorated with precious stones.

Joining parts

Joint
A joint is the place where two things are fastened or fixed together.

Jurassic Period

Kernel

Kiln peeling

Kimono
Item of Japanese clothing. It is long, shaped like a coat, and has wide sleeves.

Klucel G
A substance applied to leather to guard against deterioration due to red rot attack. This treatment is carried out before the application of a protective layer of wax.

Laboratory
Building or room where scientific experiments and research are carried out.

Lack of sterilizing

Lacquer

Lactitol

Japanese Center for Institutional Cooperation in Conservation
مركز اليابان لتعزيز التعاون المؤسسي في الصيانة

بلوط ياباني
ورق ياباني
نمل أبيض ياباني
جراير

مجوهرات
حليات كالكلاشات أو الأوار أو العقود مصنوعة على الأغلب من معدن نفيس مثل الذهب ومزروعة بالأحجار الكريمة.

أجزاء منضمة
مفصل
حمل التقاء شيئين مربوطين مع بعض.

عصر الجوراسي
جوهر الشيء، النواة
تشتهر الفرن

كيمونو
زتاء ياباني طويل يشبه السترة وله كمان عريض.

كلوسيل جي
مادة توضع على الجلد لحمايتها من التلف الذي يسببه العفن الأحمر قبل معالجتها بالشمع.

مختبر
مني أو حزمة مخصصة لإجراء التجارب والبحوث العلمية.

عموم وجوه تعقيم
ورنيش، دهن الكاك
هو كحول وسمر يستخدم كبديل للتحليلة
Lamination
A process of reinforcing fragile sheet material, usually using transparent or translucent sheets of plastic or paper. The technique is not an approved conservation practice. It should never be used for valuable items because it can be virtually impossible to remove without damaging the item.

Landscapes
Lange weevil
Language skill
Ability to learn a language well.
Laptop computer
Large scale damage
Larger flower longicorn beetle
Laser microscope analyzer
Latest technology
Latewood
Lauan
Layer

Layers of earth
Thickness of soil spread horizontally on the surface of the earth in a given area.
Layout
Plan or design or arrangement of a building, piece of furniture, machine etc.
LC/MC
Software able to reads mass spectrometry.

Leaf like
Leather of deer
Lecture
A talk someone gives in order to teach people about a particular subject, usually at a university or college.
Legumes
Less explosive
Lifelong learning activities
Light
Light iron objects
Lighting system
Lignin
Lilies
Liposcelis bostrychophila
Liquid nitrogen
Liquid nitrogen method
Literature Information
Live specimens
Liverworts
Livestock
Living heritage
Local
Longitudinal
Longitudinal tracheid
Long-wavelength
Looted artifacts
Low Oxygen
Low pressure
lux
The measurement unit used to record the intensity to which a surface is lit, or the brightness of the light. Lux varies according to the distance from the light source.
Lycidate
Powder-post beetle
Magnate
Magnesium
Magnet/magnets
Magnoliopsida
Major harmful insects
Mammalia
Management of Conservation Environment
Manganese
Mankinds
Mannose
Manufacture Method
Manufacturing Methods
Manufacturing process
Manufacturing technique
Method used to manufacture something in a factory, usually in large quantities.

Manuscript
A handwritten or typed document, especially a writer’s first version of a book before it was published.

Material analysis
Process where a sample of some material (e.g., soil, water, mineral, chemical compound) is analysed for its elemental and sometimes isotopic composition. This can be quantitative (determining what elements are present) and it can be qualitative (determining how much of each are present).

Material evidence
Material research
Material Survey
Materials
The things that you need for a particular activity.

Mean humidity
Mean temperature
Measurement
Measurement points
Measurement tools
Measures of biological deterioration and pest control

Mechanical cleaning
Removing dirt or pollution with aid of machines, such as vacuum cleaner.

Mechanical damage
Loss of value or usefulness caused by a machine.

Mechanism

Mechanism of Corrosion

Meiosis

Melting

Mesopotamian civilization
Mesopotamia is the name given to the area of the Tigris-Euphrates river system. It includes modern-day Iraq, some parts of northeastern Syria, southeastern Turkey and southwestern Iran. Bronze age Mesopotamia included Sumer and the Akkadian, Babylonian and Assyrian empires. In the Iron Age, it was ruled by the Neo-Assyrian and Neo-Babylonian empires. The indigenous Sumerians and Akkadians (including Assyrians & Babylonians) dominated Mesopotamia from the beginning of written history (c. 3100 BC) to the fall of Babylon in 539 BC. During that period, city building, writing, monumental art, irrigation and the wheel, were invented. Here civilization was born.

Metabolic materials

Metabolism

Metal artefacts

Metal conservation
Activities carried out to protect metals and historic metallic artworks from damage or distortion.

Metal fragments

Metallic brush
Metallic coins
Coins consisting of one metal or alloy.

Metals
A metal is a chemical element like iron and lead, that is a good conductor of both electricity and heat and forms ionic bonds (movement of electrons between atoms) with non-metals.

Meteorological data
Meteorology is the study of the processes in the earth’s atmosphere that cause particular weather conditions. The information so collected is the meteorological data.

Methods of desalination
Methods of treatment

Methyl alcohol
Methyl bromide
Methyl iodide

Methylcellulose
alkyl radical CH₃ derived from methane.

Metric corrosions

Mice
Michel cellulose
Micro-balloon
Micro-drill
Micro-drill brush

Micro-environment and monitoring method

Micro-environmental monitoring

Micro-fibrils
Micro-gametophytes Gametes
Micro-meters

Micron

Micro-organisms
Microscope
1- Optical instrument consisting of a lens or combination of lenses for making enlarged images of minute objects.
2- Non-optical instrument (as one using radiations other than light for using vibrations) for making enlarged images or minute objects.

Microscope slide
Microscopic analysis of fibre
Using a microscope to study samples of fibre by viewing the details that cannot be seen with unaided eyes.

Microscopic investigation
Microscopic observation

Microwave treatment

Middle eastern textiles
Textiles originating from a Middle eastern country.

Middle group
Middle scale
Mild
Mineral
Mite

Mitotic division

Mixture
1-A mixture of things consists of several different things together. 2-A mixture is a substance that consists of other substances which have been stirred or shaken together.
mixture material
Modern crafts

Modern Pesticide
Any substance or mixture of substances intended for preventing, destroying, repelling or mitigating any pest. A pesticide may be a chemical substance, biological agent, antimicrobial or disinfectant. Although there are benefits to the use of pesticides, there are also drawbacks, such as potential toxicity to humans and other animals.
Moisture
Moisture absorption
Moisture condition
Moisture-curable
Mold
Molecular
Molecular motion
monitoring
Monocotyledons
Mono-hydrates
Mordant
in textiles, a substance used to fix the
colour in dyeing or fabric-printing,
especially for fabrics of plant origin. The
fabric is impregnated with the mordant,
then during the dying process the dye
reacts with the mordant, forming a
chemical bond and attaching it firmly to
the fabric.

Mordant colours
pigment that can be bound to a material
for which it otherwise has little or no
affinity. This is achieved by the addition
of chemicals that combine with the pig-
ment and the fabric, such as chromium
complexes.

Mortality
Mortality data
Mortises
Moss/Mosses
Mounds
Mount material
Panels or backing sheets used to attach
or support hangings or other art pieces.
Mounting
The process of attaching a work to a sup-
porting surface like sticking a picture on
a cardboard base.

Mortality
ﺍﻟﻔﻨﺎﺋﻴﺔ

Mortality data
ﺑﻴﺎﻧﺎﺕ ﺍﻟﻮﻓﻴﺎﺕ

Mortises
ﺗﺠﻮﻳﻒ ﻣﺴﺘﻄﻴﻞ ﻓﻲ ﻗﻄﻌﺔ ﺧﺸﺐ ﺃﻭ ﻧﺤﻮﻫﺎ ﻳﺪﺧﻞ ﻓﻴﻪ

Moss/Mosses

Mounds

Mount material

Mounting

Multi cellular gametophyte

فشل ﻟﻠﺸﻲء ﻋﻠﻰ ﺁﺧﺮ ﻛﻠﺼﻖ ﺍﻟﺼﻮﺭﺓ ﻋﻠﻰ ﻗﻄﻌﺔ ﻣﻦ
ﺍﻟﻮﺭﻕ ﺍﻟﻤﻘﻮّﻯ.
Museology

Museum activity

Museum display

Museum documentation (databases)
Data relating to the collections held by a museum. They include information on source, state, function, date and other historical facts, specially organized for rapid search and retrieval in a card index system or electronically by a computer.

Museum education

Museum environment

Museum logic

Museum management

Museum practice

Museum risk management

NAD 10, 20% Naphtha (acrylic resin)

Naphthalene

National Research Institute for Cultural Properties

Natural disaster

Natural Domicile cave
a naturally formed, underground chamber, or series of chambers, connected by one or more entrances to the surface, that was used for the purposes of long-term human habitation in a manner similar to that of a house.

Natural dyes
Dyes selected from plants, flowers, animal skins, fur and hair.

Natural lightings

Natural rubber sponge

Natural stones

Nature reserves

Necessary treatment
Necessary treatment of an object involves putting a particular substance into or onto it, in order to clean it, to protect it, or to give it special properties.

Needle
Negligence

Nest

Netted veins

Newly discovered site

Archeological site hitherto unknown.

Nimrud ivory

Ivory items recovered from the Assyrian city of Nimrud, located south of Nineveh on the river Tigris. In ancient times the city was called Kalhu and covered an area of around 41 km². Among the art works found in the site is a painted plaque depicting an Ethiopian being slain by a lion; and a panel showing two divine attendants greeting a cartouche containing the name of an unknown prince.

Nipper/Nippers

Nitrocellulose

Nitrocellulose Acetyl cellulose

Nitrogen

Nitrogen control method

Nitrogen generator

No insoluble chemical- CH₃(CH₂)₁₄ CH₂OH

Nomadic

Non chemical biological control

Non destructive method investigation

Nondestructive techniques

Non profit

Non Structural

Nonferrous woods

Nonsolubility

Normal pressure fumigation

Numerical value

Nursery

Nutrition

Nuts

Nylon bag
O2 concentration
Oak
Oak pollen
Object assemblages
Object examination
Close inspection of an object in order to get information about it.
Object observation
Watching carefully the behaviour of an object under certain circumstances.
Objects information materials
Observation
1- Action or process of carefully watching someone or something.
2- Act of recognizing and noting a fact or occurrence often involving measurement with instruments.
Observation and analysis
Observation devices of soluble salts
Observational
Oil paintings
Oleoresins
One seed leaf
Opal
Operational experience
Optical
Optical microscope
Optical techniques
Optimal environment
Orchids
Order
Organic
Organic composition
Organic materials
Materials relating to, or derived from living organisms.
Organic objects
objects relating to, or containing carbon compounds.

Organic solvents
a solvent is usually a liquid that dissolves a solid, liquid, or gaseous solute, resulting in a solution. Common uses for organic solvents are in dry cleaning (e.g. tetrachloroethylene), as a paint thinner (e.g. toluene, turpentine), and glue solvents (acetone, methyl acetate, ethyl acetate), in spot removers (e.g. hexane, petrol ether), in detergents (citrus terpenes), in perfumes (ethanol), and in chemical synthesis.

Organism
التكن الحي، المتغذى

Orientation
اتجاه، توجيه

Orientation of the collection
التوجه للمجموعة

Originality
أصالة، إبداع

Ornate
مزخرف، منتق

Orthogonal
متعامد

Oven
A substance that has been dried in an oven. An oven is an enclosed compartment for heating, baking or drying. It is most commonly used in cooking and pottery. Settlements across the Indus Valley Civilization were the first to have an oven within each mud-brick house by 3200 BC.

Ovicidal
قاتل أو مبيد البيضات

Ovicidal action
عمل مبيد البيضات

Oxidation
أكسدة

Oxygen
أكسجين

Oxygen method
طريقة الأكسجين

Oxygen ratio
نسبة الأكسجين

Oxygen reduction methods
Chemical reaction in which one substance is changed to another by the removal of oxygen.

Oxygen scavenger
أكسجينات الأوزون

Ozone layer
طبقة الأوزون
Packed
Packing
Painting
1- Picture which someone has painted.
2- Activity of painting doors, walls, and some other part of a building.
Paleoethnobotany
Palm
Palynology
Panderosa
Papyrus
A writing material made from the pith of giant sedge found in the region of the Nile and used by the ancient Egyptians, Greeks and Romans. The earliest recorded specimen was found in an Egyptian tomb of around 3000 B.C.

**para-Dichlorobenzene**

**Paraffin wax plate**
Paraloid
Paraloid B44
Paraloid B72

**Parchment and vellum**
Parchment and vellum are untanned animal skins. Vellum and parchment are very moisture-sensitive. In high humidity conditions, the skins absorb moisture and can become less flexible and distortions and creases can become set into the skin. Correct storage is important.

Parenchyma
Parenchyma cells
Parentheses
Passive control system
System not involving the use of mechanical or electrical devices. This happens by taking advantage of existing circumstances, such as local climate in the case of passive solar building design. Here windows, walls and floors are designed to collect, store and distribute solar energy in the form of heat in the winter and reject solar heat in the summer.

Pasture grasses

Patina
The effect of the environment or artificial chemical and/or physical systems affecting the surface appearance of a work of art. For metals, this usually takes the form of a film of corrosion on the object. Many patinas are prized for their aesthetic value—for example on bronzes—or protective properties—for example on lead, tin or pewter.

Pattern

Paulownia

PC skills

PC training
Process of learning the skills that you need for using a computer.

Peat bog/bogs

Peeling process
Penetrating

Percentage
A fraction of an amount expressed as a particular number of hundredths of that amount.

Periplaneta Americana

Permeability

Perpendicular
Pest control

Pest management

Pest treatment

Pest control refers to the regulation or management of a species defined as a pest, because it is detrimental to a person’s health, the ecology or the economy. Pests include insects, plant pathogens, weeds, molluscs, birds, roundworms, and microbes that destroy property and spread disease. Pest control is at least as old as agriculture, as there has always been a need to keep crops free from pests. The approach then was to destroy weeds by burning them or plowing them under, and to kill larger competing herbivores, such as crows and other birds eating seeds. Another traditional technique is crop rotation. Modern farmers use chemical pesticides.

Pesticide

A general term for any material designed to kill pests. Pesticides include specific substances for killing insects (insecticides); fungi (fungicides); plants (herbicides); rats and mice (rodenticides); and other pests. There are two general categories of pesticides: biological pesticides which use growth regulators; and general pesticides which tend to use chemicals.

PH

A scale of measurement ranging from 0–14 for identifying the level of acidity of solutions. Pure water has a PH of 7 which is considered neutral, whereas acidic solutions fall below 7 and alkaline solutions have PH values exceeding 7.
Photodiode
A photoelectric semiconductor device for detecting and measuring radiant energy as light.

Photographic
Connected with photography or photographs.

Photographic documentation

Photographic recording

Photography
The skill, job, or process of producing photographs.

Photosynthesis

Phylum/Phyla

Physical
1- Qualities, actions, or things related to a person’s body rather than his mind.
2- Physical things are real things that can be touched and seen, rather than ideas or spoken words.

Physical Analysis

Physical change

Physical treatment

Physiological functions

Phytoplankton

Pigment/Pigments

Pinaceae

Pines

Pinus

Pistol

Pith

Pit-pairs

Pits

Plan for conservation
Preparation of a strategy for the long-term care of collections. Developing a conservation plan involves identifying the conservation needs of collections, prioritising them and allocating resources to deal with them.
Planetarium/Planetaria

Planet Kingdom Bryophytes

Plant opal

Plant specimens

Plants

Plastic cube

Plasticiser

A chemical added to another material to give it increased flexibility. In some plastics such as PVC, plasticisers leach out in time leaving the material brittle.

Plasticity

Plumbing

Polar character

Polarized Light Microscope (PLM)

Policy

1- Set of ideas or plans that is used as a basis for making decisions.
2- An organization’s policy on a particular issue is its attitudes and actions regarding that issue.

Pollen

Pollination

Pollutant

Gases and airborne particulate matter usually resulting from combustion of chemicals. Pollutants are one of the major causes of deterioration of museum objects.

Pollutant gases

Gases that are harmful or contain harmful or unpleasing substances.

Polyamidoamine

Polychlorinated

Polyester

Polyethylene Glycol (PEG)
Polyethylene Glycol (PEG) impregnation treatment

Polyethylene glycol (PEG) Method

Polymer
A chemical compound composed of repeating structural units connected by chemical bonds.

Polymerization

Polymerized sugar molecules
Polyol + Isocyanate

Polyurethane

Polyurethane gum
Polyurethane method

Polyurethane resin
Any of various polymers that are used esp. in flexible and rigid foams, and resins (as for coatings).

Polyvinyl acetate material
Polyvinyl acetate resin
Polyvinyl alcohol
Polyvinyl alcohol material
Poor penetration
Porosity
Porous woods

Portable XRF analysis
X-ray fluorescent analysis made by a portable instrument.

Post-exavcation
Post-exavcation analysis

Potassium (K)

Pottery
Pots, dishes, and other objects which are made from clay and then baked in an oven until they are hard.
Pottery jar

Pouring polyurethane

Powder method

Practical experience

Practical protocols

Practical skill

Practical training

Precaution

Precipitation amount

Predetermined gradient

Preface

Prefectural institute

Pre-investigation

Preliminary Examination

Preparation for display

Preparation of sample materials
Preservation
All actions taken to slow deterioration of, or prevent damage to, cultural material. Preservation involves controlling the environment and may include treatment in order to maintain an object in an unchanging state.

Preservation methods
Preservation of excavated structures
Covering the structure at the end of an excavation season to protect it from abuse and from the elements, especially humidity.

Preserving antiquities
Pressure
Presupposition of Conservation
Pre-treatment
Prevention
preventive conservation
Creating and maintaining a protective environment for the museum collection, whether in store, or display, or in transit.

Previous Restoration
Primal AC34

Primates
Problematic aspects
Processes

Produce photographic record
Profiles of various layers
Programme
1- A series of actions or events that are planned to be done.
2- When you programme a machine or system, you set its controls so that it will work in a particular way.

Propylene oxide
Protein
Protozoan
Provenance
The proven or documented place of origin, history and ownership of an object.

Prunus Persica
Prunus (sub. Amegdalus)
Pterophyta
Pubescent
Pure materials

Qasaba
A fortified city having at its centre a jami’, permanent market and hammam. Arab geographers distinguish five levels of settlements: misr (metropolis), qasaba (fortified provincial capital), madinah (provincial town), nahiyah (small settlement) and qaria (village).

Quarry
An area in which stone is mined and/or worked for use as construction material.

Quinoa grains

Radial
Pattern that you get when straight lines are drawn from the centre of a circle to a number of points round the edge.

Rain fall
Random
Range

Rapid change of humidity
Rasping
Ratio
Raw material

Ray parenchyma
Ray tracheid
Reactive approach
Rear
Receiving

Reconstruction
Reconstruction of a building, structure, or road is the activity of building it again, because it has been damaged.
**Record**
If you record a piece of information or an event, you write it down, photograph it, or put it into a computer so that in the future people can refer to it.

**Recording**

**Recorded sheet**
Recover
Recovery

**Reducing agents**
substances which remove oxygen from, or add hydrogen to, other substances.

**Reference**
a word, phrase, or idea which comes from something such as a book and which you use when making a point about something.

**Reflectance spectroscopy**
spectroscopic technique which measures the reflectance of a beam of light off a given surface.

**Regional**

**Rehabilitation**
restoring to a former capacity (as of efficiency, performance of strength.)

**Rehabilitation of the Conservation Laboratories at the Iraq Museum in Baghdad**

**Reinforcement**
1- Process of making a thing stronger.
2- Something that reinforces.

**Rejoining**

**Related equipment**

**Relative humidity**
the amount of water vapour contained in the air at a particular temperature compared with the total amount of water vapour the air can contain at that temperature. Relative humidity (RH) is expressed as a percentage.

**Relics**
Remains (waste)

Remediation of buildings

Removal of soil surface
act of moving the upper layers of earth by pushing it aside or taking it away. This is typically required while investigating new in archaeological sites to enable specialists to collect and view remains such as shards in order to discover something about the settlements that inhabited it.

Repair

Repair Agents

Repairing

Replacement
If you refer to the replacement of one thing by another you mean that the second thing takes place of the first.

Replacement materials
New material to replace another which is no longer able to serve the function for which it was made.

Reproduction

Research

Research on heritage
Careful study of or investigation into things such as works of art, cultural achievements and folklore that have been passed on from earlier generations.

Researchers

Reshaping

Resin
Hydrocarbon secretion of many plants. It is used in the production of varnishes, adhesives and glazing agents.

Resin acrylic

Resin airily

Resin canal

Resin cyanoacrylate
**Resin hardener**
Resin Urethane
Resins cells
Resources
Respond

**Restoration**
The actions taken to modify the existing material and structure of an object to represent a known earlier state.

Restoration process
Result achieved
Retouch
Reunification
Reversibility
Ribbons
Rice
Ring-porous wood
Riots
Ripened ovule
Rock
Root like
Roots
Rosaceae
Rosales
Roughness of the surface
RP Agent
RP system

**RP System (atmospheric modification preservation system)**
A system that creates an environment free of the elements that could cause premature oxidation or deterioration. It does that by removing oxygen, water vapour and other corrosive gases from the air.

RP system absorbing oxygen and moisture
**Rust**
Corrosion products (iron oxides) which form on the surface of degraded iron and iron alloys. Rust is not protective, and will accelerate the corrosion of the metal until there is no iron left.

**Rust coating**

**Rust -prevention film**

**Rye**

**Saddle**

**Safe storage**

**Safeguard**

**Safeguarding cultural properties**

**Salt/Salts**

**Sample**
it is of a substance is a small amount of it that is examined and analysed scientifically.

**Sand paper**

**Saprophyte**

**Sapwood**

**Scale**

**Scalpel/Scalpels**

**Scanning electron microscope (SEM)**
Type of electron microscope that images the sample surface by scanning it with a high-energy beam of electrons. The electrons interact with the atoms that make up the sample producing signals that contain information about the sample’s surface topography, composition and other properties such as electrical conductivity.

**Science centers**

**Scientific ability**

**Scientific analysis**
Scientific Investigation
scientific knowledge
scientific methods
Sculpture conservation lab
Sculptures
Sealing of the gab
Seaweed
Secondarily formed corrosion product
Seed Plants
Seedless
Selection cell
Semi synthetic
Semi synthetic polymer
Seminar
Semi-ring-porous
Serious chemical poisoning
Settlement, Fortified
A community, such as a village or a town that has been enclosed and protected by walls, towers, moats and/or other similar defensive structures.
Sewing
Activity of making or mending clothes or other material using a needle and thread.
Shaping
Sheath
Shellac
Short treatment periods
Short wave
Short-wavelength region
Shred / Flint Scatter
An area containing a significant quantity of material remains in the form of broken pottery and/or worked flint associated with tool production.
Shrine/shrines
Place in which devotion is paid to a saint or deity. Many Muslim towns grew spontaneously around shrines, often against the wishes of the rulers. This was the case of Kerbala in western Iraq, which owes its existence as a town to the presence of the graves of Hussein and Abbas, the grandsons of the Prophet. The Abbasid Caliph, al-Mutawakkil (847-861) destroyed the two graves in 850 but they were soon rebuilt and the town continued to grow.

Shrinkage
Shrinkage after solidification of the bond
Shrinkage of the resin after hardened
Shrinking of waterlogged wood
Silica (hydrated silicon dioxide)
Silica resin
Silicate of soda
Silicon
Silicon Acrylic gum
Silicon gum
silicon resin
Silk
Substance which is made into smooth fine cloth and sewing thread.
Silk Road Museum
Simulated excavation
Simulation
Sitophilus zamias
Skills
Slide
Piece of glass on which you put something that you want to examine through a microscope.
Small grinder
Small pits

Small scale damage

Social insect

Sodium tetraborate (Borax)

Soft X-Ray

Softwood

Wood obtained from a class of trees known as Gymnosperms, or conifers, such as pine and spruce. While trees like pine have soft, easily worked woods, the term does not refer to a wood’s strength—some softwoods are actually quite hard.

Soil cross section

Soil profile

Soil sample

Soil surface

Soil is the substance on the surface of the earth in which plants grow.

Soil temperatures

Soil-section peeling

Solar heat

Solar radiation (heat, UV)

Solidification

Solidified

Solidity

Soluble chemical in water (PEG)

Soluble impregnation agents

Solvent

A liquid which is capable of dissolving solid materials. Solvents are used because in liquid form they dissolve materials like resins, and plastics used as coatings, and because they evaporate quickly. Water is the most common solvent; however, conservation treatments often require the use of stronger chemical solvents. Some of these can be hazardous to health, and should be used and handled carefully.
Sophisticated techniques
a sophisticated method or technique is more advanced or complex than others.

Soy protein

Spalling
The flaking off, or splitting into chips, of small pieces of the face of a stone or brick.

Spatula

Specialists

Species

Species for experiments

Specific gravity

Spectator store

Spectral energy

Spectro photometer
A photometer for measuring the relative intensities of the light in different parts of a spectrum.

Spectrofluorometer
Device for measuring and recording fluorescent spectra.

Spectrophotometer

Spectrum
1-Range of different colours which is produced when light passes through a glass prism or through a drop of water. A rainbow shows the colours in the spectrum.
2-Range of light waves or radio waves within particular frequencies.

Sphecidae

Sphere

Spinning brush

Spinning sander

Sponges
Spores

Spot cleaning
Cleaning restricted to a few places.

Spruce/Spruces

Squash

Stability

Stabilization

Staff

Stains

Stamens

Standards

Starch

Starch inclusion

Static system

stearyl alcohol

Stele (plural form is stelae)
A stone slab, or pillar, usually inscribed and/or decorated in relief, and intended for commemorative and/or ceremonial purposes.

stellate colonies

Stem like

Step-by-step

Stereoscopic microscope
An optical instrument with two eye pieces for helping the observer to combine the images of two pictures taken from points of view a little way apart and thus to get the effect of solidity or depth.

Sterilization

Sterilization killing mold

Sting people

Stinkweed

Stitch technique
If you stitch cloth you use a needle and thread to join two pieces together or to make a decoration.
**Stone**
Hard sold substance found in the ground and often used in building.

**Storage**
1- Keeping something, in a special place until it is needed.
2- Process of storing data in a computer.

**Storage boxes**
Containers made of wood, metal or plastic used to store objects or goods after sorting them.

**Storage Management**
- **storage stage**
- **Strength**
- **Strength in adhering**
- **Strong lightning**
- **Structural**
- **Structural lumber**
- **Structure of Objects**
- **Structure Survey**

**Study collection**
Museum objects collected and organised for research or instructional use, not for exhibition.

**Sub-Structural**
Sugar alcohol
**Sugar alcohol impregnation**
Sugar Alcohol Method
Sugar alcohol treatment
Sulfuric fluoride

**Sulphur**
A non-metallic element that exists in several Forms—the ordinary one being a yellow, rhombic, crystalline solid—and which burns with a blue flame and a suffocating smell. Some sulphur compounds, particularly sulphides and oxides, can cause severe chemical deterioration in objects.
Superficial grime

Super-micro balloon

Supersonic grinders

Support

Surface tension

Surfactant

Surrounding soil

Survival level

Susceptible group

Sustain

Synthesized

Synthetic

Synthetic gum with elasticity (insoluble)

Synthetic resin with thermal plasticity (soluble)

Syouen

Syringe

Systematization of Museology

Tables

Tangent

Tangential and radial directions

Tangible

Tannin

كة

 поверхностية

باليون هو باليون الصغر

olas

الأوامر مكونة بالوقوف صوتي

استخدام

يستخدم لإعداد الأعمال الفنية مثل استخدام

الورق أو المعادن أو الزجاج لعرض لعصر الفتوغرافية أو الفلك والخشب لل او لعلق اللوحات أو

القطع التي تتطلب الجداريات.

سطح

النوع السطحي

هو ذلك النوع الذي يجعل الطبقة السطحية لأي سائل

يتصرف كورة مرن.

مؤثر سطحي

الثورة الفضائية بالشي

دراسة مراقبة

القدرة على الاستمرار على الحياة أو الديمومة أو

الوقاية المفتوحة.

مجموعة سرعة التأثير

يتحمل، يبقى

تكرير توليف

اصطناعي، تركيب

صغ اصطناعي مع مرونة (غير قابل للفناء)

رابينج اصطناعي مع حدود حرارية (قابل للفناء)

من أنواع الصبغات التي تستخدم في تطعيم الخشب

محتوية

منهجية علم المناخف

جدول

مساء

أي خط بلماس حاملة منحنى أو دائرة في نقطة واحدة

الإحداثيات العرضية والشعاعية

لمسس، محسوس

حمض النتيك
Tanning
it is the process of making leather, which does not easily decompose, from the skins of animals, which do. Often this uses tannin, an acidic chemical compound.

Tap

Targeted control strategies

Taxodioid Pits

Taxonomists use

Technical information
Practical instructions for operating or repairing a given appliance.

Technical instrument
1-Implement or apparatus used in performing an action for delicate scientific work.
2-Measuring devise giving information about the operation of an engine, etc.

Technical questions

Technical terms

Technicians

Technique
Method of accomplishing a desired aim.

Temenos
An enclosed ‘sacred space’, usually the walled area surrounding the core of a temple, of a religious building complex, or of another ‘holy’ site.

Temperature changes

Temperature condition

Temperature control method

Temple
A building used for the worship of a god or gods in pagan religions.

Temporarily

Temporary storage

Tenons

Tents to kill insects
Termite (White ant)

Termite in underground

Territorial character

Tert-butyl alcohol

Test samples

Testing

Textile examination

Close inspection of the condition of a piece of textile.

Textile materials

Textile materials come from four main sources: animal (wool, silk), plant (cotton, flax, jute), mineral (glass fiber), and synthetic sources (nylon, polyester, acrylic). In the past, all textiles were made from natural fibres, including plant, animal, and mineral sources. In the 20th century, these were supplemented by artificial fibres made from petroleum. These are used primarily in the production of clothing.

Textile samples

Textile treatment

Today textiles receive a range of treatments before they reach the end-user. From finishes to improve crease-resistance to flame retardants to dyeing of many types of fabric, the possibilities are almost endless. However, many of these finishes may also have detrimental effects on the end user. A number of dyes (for example) have been shown to be allergenic to sensitive individuals, while others have been shown to induce dermatitis. Textiles

Texture

Theme/Themes

Theoretical lecture/lectures

Theory

A scientifically acceptable general principle offered to explain phenomena.
Thermo fusion

Thermohygrometer

Thermometers

Thermoplastic resins

Thermosetting property

Thermosetting resins

thickness

Thickness of the jointing layer

Thin-layer chromatography

A technique used to separate mixtures. It is performed on a sheet of glass, plastic, or aluminum foil, which is coated with a thin layer of adsorbent material, usually silica gel or aluminium oxide.

Tholoi (circular building)

A small circular structure that was often attached to a rectangular antechamber. These structures are one of the hallmarks of the so-called Halaf culture and period (c. 5500-4200 BCE) and are thought to have been employed both as storage facilities and as places of human interment.

Threshing Floor

Area on the ground, used for threshing grain i.e. separating the seed from the chaff.

Timber

Tolerant group

Toluene

Tomography scanner

Tomography scanning devices

Tongs

Tools

Toxic

Trace

Tracheids

Traditional

Traditional conservation methods
Training programmes
Plan for an educational course in which the amount and grading of the material to be learnt are decided in advance.

Transcription
Transferring
Transformation of Materials

Transportation of museum objects
Moving historical objects from source to be stored or exhibited elsewhere. This necessitates careful protective packaging, insurance against theft, loss or damage.

Transverse View

Trap check
Treat
Treated objects
Treatment
Process or manner of maintaining or restoring a cultural work.

Treatment conditions
Treatment methods

Treatment of archaeological objects
Process by which archaeological conservators increase the longevity of archaeological artefacts by stabilizing, cleaning, and/or repairing the artefact in question in a specialised laboratory.

Treatments of buildings

Tree-ring dating
Triad iconography
Tricholomataceae
Trimming
Tropolones
Tubular
Turf grasses
Turpentine

Type of resinification
Typologically
Ultra sonic method
Using ultra sonic waves and vibrations which have a frequency above the
human ear’s audibility limit of about 20,000 hertz.

Ultra sound waves

Ultra structure of wood

Ultrasonic brush/brushes

Ultrasonic cleaner

Ultrasonic knives

Ultrasonic polishers

Ultrasonic toothbrush

Ultrasonic cleaner

Ultraviolet radiation
Electromagnetic radiation with a wave-length shorter than that of visible light, but longer than X-rays.

Underground water
Water beneath the ground surface, in soil pores and in the fractures of rock formations. It is one of the major causes of dampness in buildings.

Unearthed

UNESCO/ Japanese Funds-in-Trust Project

Unicellular

Unsuitable conditions

Up-to-date knowledge

Urethane

USB (universal serial bus)
Hardware that establishes communication between devices and a computer. USB’s are typically removable and rewritable.

Use of Conservation Equipment

Useable duration

Useable time

UV cure acrylic resin
UV-VIS/NIR spectrography

1- Ultraviolet visible spectrography (UV-VIS) is absorption spectroscopy in the ultraviolet-visible spectral region. This means it uses light in the visible and adjacent regions.

2- NIR spectrography is a spectrographic method that uses the near-infrared region of the electromagnetic spectrum (from 800nm-2500nm). Nm = one billionth of a metre.

Vacuum freeze dryer
Vacuum freeze-drying method
Vacuum pressured fumigation

in vacuum fumigation, most of the air in the chamber is removed before the fumigant is introduced. The primary object of vacuum fumigation is to hasten and improve the penetration of the fumigant into the material undergoing treatment.

Vacuumed impregnation

Value

Value of cultural properties

Vapor

Vascular Plants

Vegetarian kind
Consisting wholly of vegetables, fruits or grains.

Veins

Veneer

Vermiculation

Verminous
vertical section

Vessel elements

Vikane

Vinyl acetate

Vinyl acetate emulsion

Virtual reality digital archive
Viscosity

Visible investigation

Visible light

Visual and Scientific Inspection

Visual record

vivarium/vivaria

Vocabulary

Volatile repellents

Voltage of x-ray tube

Volume

Wall master

Wall paintings

Water behavior

Water content/contents

Water evaporation

Water-based

Waterlogged objects

Waterlogged wood

Water-soluble epoxy resin

Water-soluble impregnation agents

Water-soluble substances

Wax

Way of Utilization

Weak parts

Weakening place

Weaving

Weaving is a textile craft in which two distinct sets of threads are interlaced to form a fabric. They are wrap threads, which run lengthways on the piece of cloth and the weft threads which run across from side to side.

Weight

Well-mixed

Wet
Wet bandage
Wheat starch
Width
Wood corrode

**Wood identification by microscopic investigation**
Using a microscope to study the anatomy of the tissues in a wooden specimen.

Wood rays
Wood shavings
Wood timber

**Wood water-logged conservation** Conserving a wooded piece of land filled or saturated with water.

Wooden fragments
Wooden objects
Sculptures and household items made of wood.

**Wooden piece**
Part of a whole wood.

**Wood powder**

**Wooden sponges**

**Wooden stick**
1 - Wooden piece or part of a tree or shrub
2 - A cut or broken branch or piece of wood gathered for fuel or construction material.

**Wooden sticks**
Worms
X-Radiographic image

X-ray
Any of the electromagnetic radiations that have an extremely short wavelength and have the properties of penetrating various thicknesses of all solids and of acting on photographic films and plates as light does.

X-ray apparatus

X-ray CT photography
CT (computed tomography) is a medical imaging method employing tomography created by computer processing. Digital geometry processing is used to generate a 3-D image of the inside of an object.

X-ray device
X-ray Diffraction
X-ray Diffraction analysis

X-Ray fluorescence (XRF)
is the emission of characteristic fluorescent X-rays from a material that has been excited by bombarding with high-energy X-rays or Gamma rays. It is used for elemental analysis and chemical analysis; particularly in the investigation of metals, glass, ceramics and building materials and for archaeological research.

X-Ray Fluorescence analysis
Emission of characteristic fluorescent X-rays from a material that has been exited by bombarding it with high-energy X-rays or gamma rays. The phenomenon is widely used for elemental and chemical analysis, particularly in the investigation of metals, glass, ceramics and building materials; and for research in archaeology.

X-ray generator
X-ray images
X-ray photography

X-rays, used since 1895, were the first type of radiation to provide images of the interior of the body. X-rays pass through bodily tissues. As they penetrate tissues, the X-rays are absorbed differentially, with denser objects such as bones absorbing more of the rays and thus preventing them from reaching the film. Soft tissues, on the other hand, absorb fewer rays; the result is that in an X-ray photograph of the interior of the body, bones show up as lighter areas and soft tissues show up as darker ones on the exposed film.

X-ray Radiographic image

X-ray Radiography

X-ray radiology

Use of X-rays to view a cross-sectional area of non-uniformly composed material such as the human body. By utilizing the physical properties of the rays, an image can be developed displaying clearly areas of different density and composition.

X-ray test

X-ray tube

X-ray tube current

X-Ray voltage

Xylem

Xylene

solvent

Xylose

Yarn

Yarn is a strand composed of natural or man-made fibrous filaments used in weaving and knitting to form cloth.

Year-round
Ziggurat
a monumental, usually stepped, platform-like structure of great height. Such structures were built of mud bricks and designed for religious performances.

Zigzags (Tabellaria)

Zone abrupt transition

Zoo archaeology

Zoological gardens

Zoos

Zygote