CORRECTION

Correction: Surface hardness and flammability of Na₂SiO₃ and nano-TiO₂ reinforced wood composites

Edita Garskaite,*[a] Olov Karlsson,[a] Zivile Stankeviciute,[b] Aivaras Kareiva,[b] Dennis Jones[a] and Dick Sandberg[a]

Correction for 'Surface hardness and flammability of Na₂SiO₃ and nano-TiO₂ reinforced wood composites' by Edita Garskaite *et al.*, *RSC Adv.*, 2019, **9**, 27973–27986.

The authors regret that Fig. 1–4 were shown in an incorrect order in the original manuscript. Fig. 1 in the original manuscript should be Fig. 3, Fig. 2 should be Fig. 4, Fig. 3 should be Fig. 1, and Fig. 4 should be Fig. 2. The correct order of the figures is shown below.

In addition, a citation to Fig. 12 (inset) on page 27982 of the original article should be corrected to refer to Fig. 13 (inset).
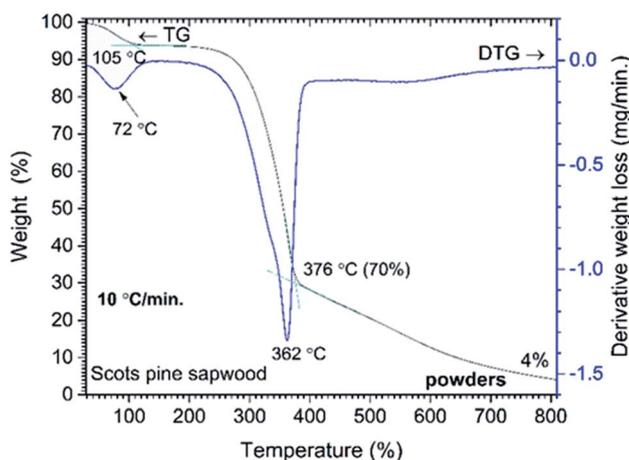

Fig. 1   Percent weight-loss curve and derivative profile *versus* temperature for unmodified Scots pine sapwood powders.

[a]Wood Science and Engineering, Department of Engineering Sciences and Mathematics, Luleå University of Technology, Forskargatan 1, SE-931 87 Skellefteå, Sweden. E-mail: edita.garskaite@ltu.se; Tel: +46-72-2332094

[b]Institute of Chemistry, Faculty of Chemistry and Geosciences, Vilnius University, Naugarduko 24, Vilnius LT-03225, Lithuania
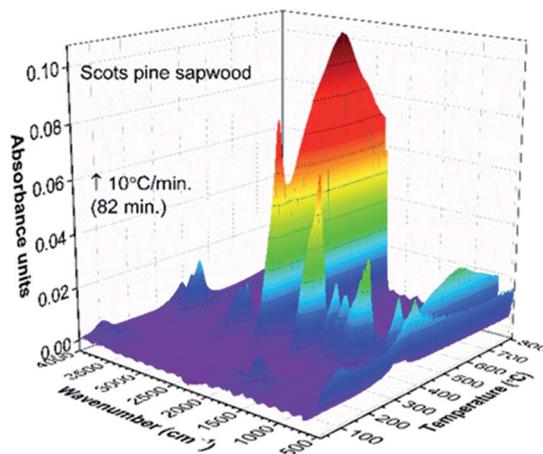
Fig. 2 TG-FTIR absorbance spectra 3D stack plot of unmodified Scots pine sapwood pyrolysis components as a function of temperature.
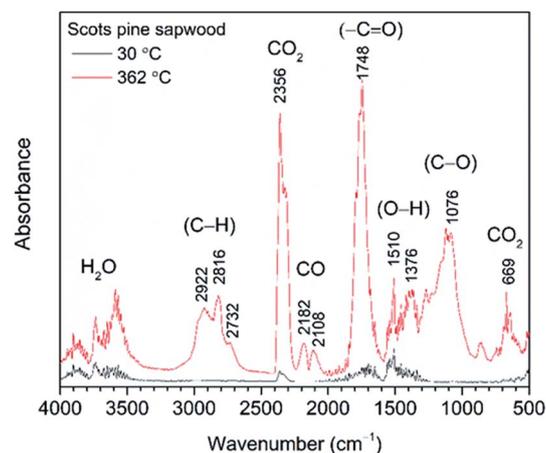

Fig. 3 FTIR absorption spectra obtained at 30 °C and 362 °C (maxima weight loss during the pyrolysis) from TG-FTIR gas analysis of untreated Scots pine sapwood.
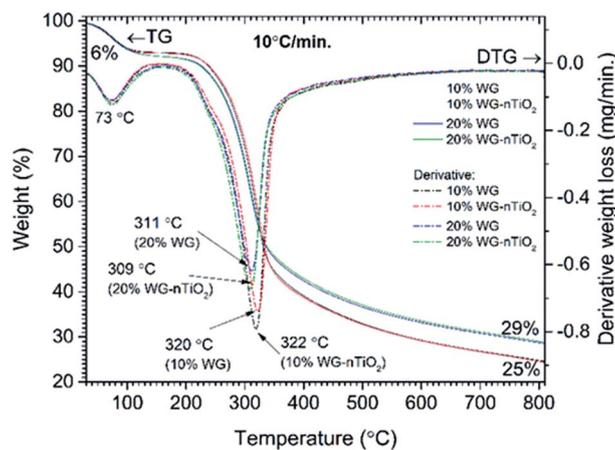

Fig. 4 TG and DTG curves of pine wood modified with 10% Na_2SiO_3/-nTiO$_2$ and 20% Na_2SiO_3/-nTiO$_2$.

The Royal Society of Chemistry apologises for these errors and any consequent inconvenience to authors and readers.