

# COVID-19 GOOD PRACTICE GUIDE

for music stores / workshops / manufacturers / musicians



## WOOD & BRASS WIND INSTRUMENTS



Edit November/03/2020 - Sources : CSFI - ITEM - Makers - Ministère du Travail (French Ministry of Labour)

These recommendations are made on the basis of current knowledge and, for the time, necessary to manage the COVID crisis.

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Maintain a minimum distance of 1 m between people at all times.  
Wearing a mask is compulsory in public transport and is recommended for any movement  
inside the shop / workshop as soon as there are several people.



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# PREAMBLE

## 1/ IMPORTANT NOTES

This guide contains recommendations for the disinfection of wind instruments and is to be applied only when in doubt about contact with the virus.

This guide is not intended to be exhaustive; other solutions, which are not included here, could also prove to be effective.

The information presented here comes from discussions / tests carried out with a certain number of products or processes on instruments. These recommendations are made on the basis of current knowledge, and for the time necessary to manage the COVID crisis. The actual effectiveness of the solutions presented against this virus cannot yet be guaranteed. These are considered to likely be effective in reducing the transmission of viruses.

**In all cases, it is essential to ensure the proper maintenance of your instrument / accessory and to ensure regular cleaning.**

Generally speaking, when handling an instrument or accessory in a store, if the musician / technician washes / disinfects his hands well, wears a mask and washes / disinfects again hands after handling the instrument, this greatly minimizes the risk of the virus being transmitted between the musician / technician and the instrument / accessory.

However, in the case of wind instruments, if the instrument or accessory is the subject of a test during which the musician blows air inside, a mask cannot be worn and additional measures should be implemented to ensure the trial does not cause transmission of CoVid-19.

Summary of situations in which possible contamination of the instrument / accessory can take place. These cases vary depending on whether you are a musician, a manufacturer or store:

- In store / workshop.

If the instrument / accessory is played (blown into) by different people.

During a return (sale / rental).

During a repair.

- During an exhibition / show type event.

Once the instrument / accessory has been played (blown into) by a person.

- Other cases.

As soon as the instrument / accessory has been used by a person other than its owner (loan, shared instrument / accessories, etc.). In all other cases, as long as the instrument does not change users, it is not useful to disinfect. Cleaning and maintaining the instrument / accessory regularly remains a good practice, even outside of an epidemic period.



# PREAMBLE

## 2/ COMMON PRACTICES: COMMON SENSE

- Before disinfecting, wash / disinfect hands thoroughly and clean each part of the instrument / accessory with a clean or disinfected dry cloth / swab <sup>1</sup>. Disinfection will be more effective if the instrument / accessory is dry and clean.
- Before applying any of the products or processes described in this guide to the entire instrument / accessory, carry out a test on part of it.

There are mainly two types of processes.

- **Contact methods:** in this case, a virucidal disinfectant is generally used associated with mechanical cleaning (mechanical action of rubbing or wiping a surface).
- **No-contact methods,** which include electromagnetic waves (UV-C for example), heat treatments, treatments using a gas or mist (ozone for example) or quarantine. To date, contactless methods are not recommended / utilized (except in the medical or industrial fields) and present risks requiring important precautions. Contact methods are therefore more recommended, their virucidal effectiveness being more easily controllable.

*[1] Do not use a cloth several times without having either disinfected with an effective product, or washed at 60°C less, for more than 30 minutes, with detergent. Otherwise, throw it in an airtight container.*



# DISINFECTANT PRODUCTS AND PROCESSES

## 1/ DISINFECTANT PRODUCTS FOR CONTACT METHODS

The products below allow disinfection which will greatly reduce the concentration of viruses.

- **Chlorine derivatives:** bleach (0.5 % active chlorine). The value corresponds to the concentration of active chlorine. Generally it is found in concentrations of 2.6 %, or a dilution of 5 times maximum so as not to be less than 0.5 %. For example, this corresponds to a dose of a 2.6 % product for 4 parts of cold water; the contact time of 15 minutes is necessary to have an optimal bactericidal and virucidal action. Its vapors are irritating to the skin, eyes and respiratory tract, however. **CAUTION:** mixed with other products such as acids, this type of product can release chlorine, a dangerous gas. So do not mix bleach with other products. Bleach (CAS 7681-52-9) must not be used with silver or silver-plated parts: it makes them dark and greatly damages aluminum, steel and other ferrous alloys.

<b>How to prepare a solution of chlorine at about 0.5 % from bleach?</b>			
Gloves and goggles are recommended when handling the stock solution.			
<b>Stock solution</b>		<b>Dilution to be achieved</b>	
<b>% active chlorine (C.A.)</b>	<b>% sodium hypochlorite (NaClO)</b>	<b>Vol. bleach</b>	<b>Vol. Water</b>
1.00	1.05	1	1
2.60	2.73	1	4
3.60	3.78	1	5
4.80	5.04	1	7
5.00	5.25	1	8
5.86	6.15	1	10
9.60	10.07	1	15

- **Alcohol > 70 %.** Alcohol is a recognized virucide; the recommended alcohols are ethanol (the most common) and isopropyl alcohol. Their concentration must be 70 % minimum (drugstores) and if possible without additives such as camphor to not leave a deposit. Alcohol-based solutions (ethanol CAS 64-17-5, isopropyl alcohol CAS 67-63-0, certain products NF EN 14476) which also have degreasing properties will impact the shine of polished materials (wood or plastic) and will produce a more matte effect. These are also highly flammable and irritating products for the eyes, which can cause drowsiness.

- **3 % hydrogen peroxide (or 10 volumes)** available in pharmacies.

- **Products in accordance with standard EN 14476** (Sanytol®, SaniCloth®, CleaniSept®, Arsilom®, Virunet®, etc.), generally, the active ingredient is water oxygenated, an alcohol, a quaternary ammonium, didecylmethylammonium chloride (CDDA) or derivatives based on chlorine. Attention must be paid to the protocol of use (duration of contact for example).

- **Soap or neutral detergent:** on some instruments, soap cannot be applied with friction equivalent to that of the hands, or with the same amount of water. Its use is probably not as effective as the previous products.

**BE CAREFUL** to follow the instructions of the disinfectant manufacturers.



# DISINFECTANT PRODUCTS AND PROCESSES

## Notes on cloths and wipes

- Microfiber cloths. They do not scratch varnishes and are reusable after disinfection or washing (> 30 min, > 60°C, with a detergent product).
- Dry polishing cloths or wipes. Reusable after disinfection or washing (> 30 min, > 60°C, with a detergent)
- Pre-moistened wipes. Ensure that they meet standard EN 14476 <sup>2</sup>, are not abrasive, and use them according to the protocol on the label.
- Avoid paper towels with cellulose, which can scratch the surfaces.

## 2/ NO-CONTACT DISINFECTION METHODS

Some unverified UV or ozone-based processes to disinfect musical instruments or other products have already been publicized on the internet and social media. Extreme caution should be exercised as to the health risks posed by the use of these no-certified methods by professional, scientific and independent bodies.

- Ultraviolet. Ultraviolet (UV-C only) treatments should be handled with extreme caution because they can be harmful for the skin and the eyes, as well as being able to produce ozone in the air which is toxic. In addition, these are not a guarantee of full effectiveness, especially when areas of the instrument cannot be directly exposed. It is important to take into account the wavelength of the UV-C lamp (220 to 280 nm), its power, its distance and the duration of exposure. It is advisable to refer to the document “UV-C warnings” available on the [CSFI](#) and [ITEMM](#) websites
- Ozone in the gas phase can inactivate viruses, but only at a high concentration that is harmful to humans. Its use requires very specific knowledge and skills and is not recommended to date. It is advisable to refer to the document “Warnings for ozonated solutions” available on the websites of the [CSFI](#) and the [ITEMM](#).
- Heat treatments. It is recognized that prolonged exposure to temperatures above 56°C shortens the lifespan of viruses such as SARS-CoV. Only some instruments / accessories could be compatible with these types of treatments. These are described in the brass section (page 38).

## 3/ QUARANTINE

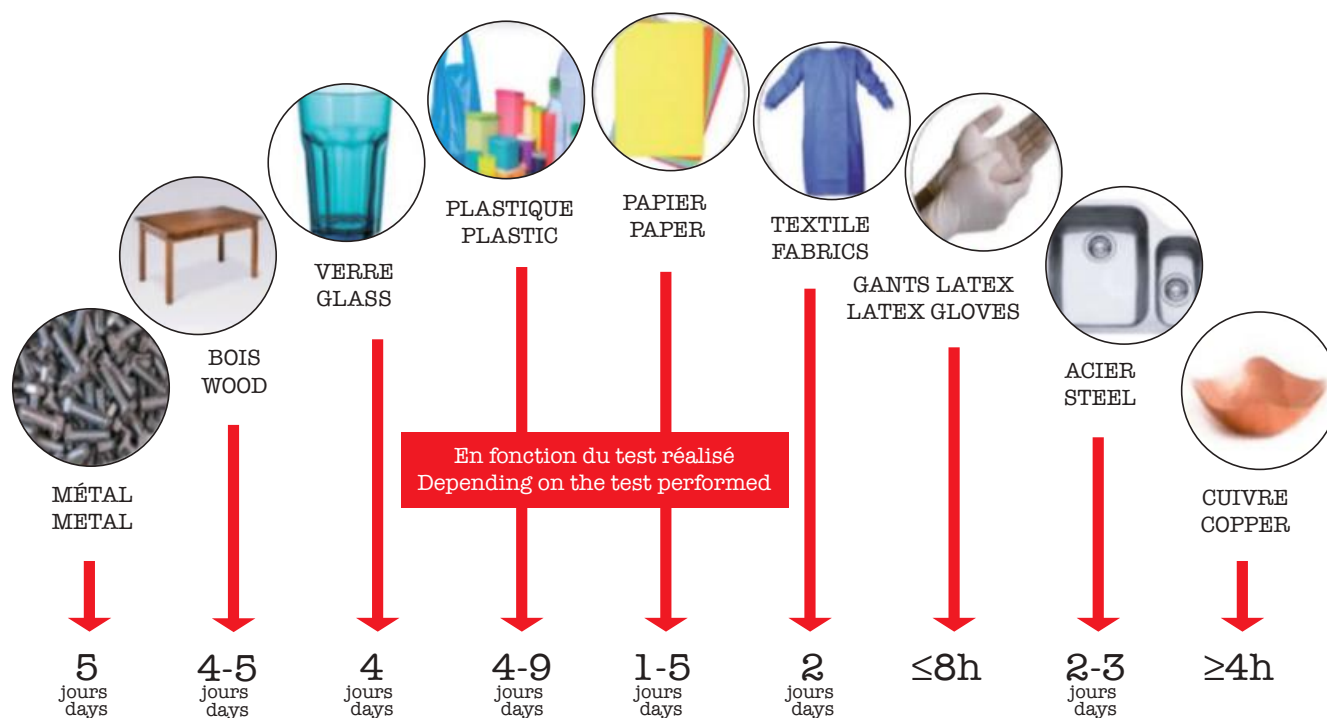
The concept of quarantine is not yet well defined because it depends on several factors (the survival of the virus depends on different parameters such as the material, its texture, the humidity rate, temperature, protein and bio-film...). For these reasons, we recommend a quarantine of 6 to 9 days. These elements will be updated as scientific publications become available. A summary is provided in the figure below.

*[2] Standard EN 14476 means that the product disinfects, deactivating 99.99 % of viruses (division by 10000), in the protocol specified by the manufacturer.*





# DISINFECTANT PRODUCTS AND PROCESSES



Based on "Fathizadeh H, Maroufi P, Momen-Heravi M, Dao S, Köse Ş, Ganbarov K, Pagliano P, Esposito S, Kafli HS. Protection and disinfection policies against SARS-CoV-2 (COVID-19). Infez Med. 2020 Ahead of print Jun 1 ; 28(2) :185-191."

## 4/ WIND INSTRUMENTS

The choice of the process depends on its compatibility with the materials and coatings that make up the instrument / accessory. In the case of wind instruments, the primary parts to be disinfected are those in contact with the mouth (mouthpiece, flute lip plate), then the air column of the instrument which may have been exposed to droplets or saliva, and condensation water formed during the playing / operation of the instrument. The outside of the instruments, as well as the cases, can also be disinfected, but the risk of transmission of CoVid-19 is less likely in those locations.

This recommendation guide applies to modern instruments / accessories. No tests have yet been carried out on very old instruments whose materials and coatings may differ.

Note that reeds (single or double) will not be covered in this guide, considered personal consumables for each instrumentalist.



# **RECOMMENDATIONS DURING INSTRUMENT TESTING**

## **1/ RECEPTION ORGANIZATION**

- Preferred method of instrument trial is by appointment.
- Suggest symptom screening at entry to facility: refer to the national protocol for deconfinement of the French Ministry of Labour. If in doubt, do not allow the instrument to be tried.

## **2/ SPACE LAYOUT**

- Recommended types of tryout spaces

The risk related to musical practice decreases with the increase in the size of the room, as this facilitates the dispersion of particles in ambient air. Large rooms are thus to be favored when possible, as well as rooms with windows or mechanical ventilation fitted with high-performance filters (see below).

- Facilities

Plexiglass shields like those used at the cash registers of some businesses are often recommended to counter the spread of drops or aerosols to the front. If this type of device is used, the shield walls should be disinfected after each test.

- Ventilation / aeration / air conditioning

It is essential to ensure a renewal of air as often as possible, utilizing natural and / or mechanical means. One should not utilize indoor air recycling systems if they are not equipped with high-performance filters (example: HEPA filters) and cleaned regularly. Currently, there are no specific measures for wind instruments and the principles are the same than in the general case (full information)

**Natural ventilation :** It is recommended to ventilate the room where the instruments are tested as often as possible, ideally after each person who has played. There is no official recommendation on the duration or the aeration method; however, a duration of 10 to 15 minutes after each individual who has played seems prudent, depending on the intensity of the air renewal.

**Mechanical ventilation:**

- The use of a CMV should be supplemented as much as possible by natural ventilation. For example: twice a day for 10 to 15 min.
- Fans are to be avoided since they can transport particles from one person to another.
- The ideal situation would be to have a vertical circulation, ensuring air movement from the bottom to the top to evacuate the aerosols emitted, or from the top of the room to the bottom in order to lay aerosols on a surface that can be disinfected.
- Air purifiers may be considered as a backup solution in case one is unable to renew the air in any other way. However, we must be vigilant as for the model and its specifications.





# **RECOMMENDATIONS DURING INSTRUMENT TESTING**

- Number of people and distances

If possible, it is best if the musician tries the instrument alone in the room or area provided for this purpose. In the presence of other people, it is advisable to keep a safe distance; the distance currently recommended when practicing a wind instrument is generally 1.5 meters. You should also stand on the side or behind the player rather than facing him / her.

## **3/ PRECAUTIONS**

- Before and after the test

The instrument and accessories must be clean, handled while wearing a mask and with clean hands as much as possible. Instruments must be positioned / placed in the designated tryout space prior to the musician's arrival.

After testing, disinfect the instrument and accessories. The musician must clean his hands before and after the test.

- Playing Time

Avoid playing for more than 15 minutes on the same instrument to avoid the formation of too much condensation inside of it.

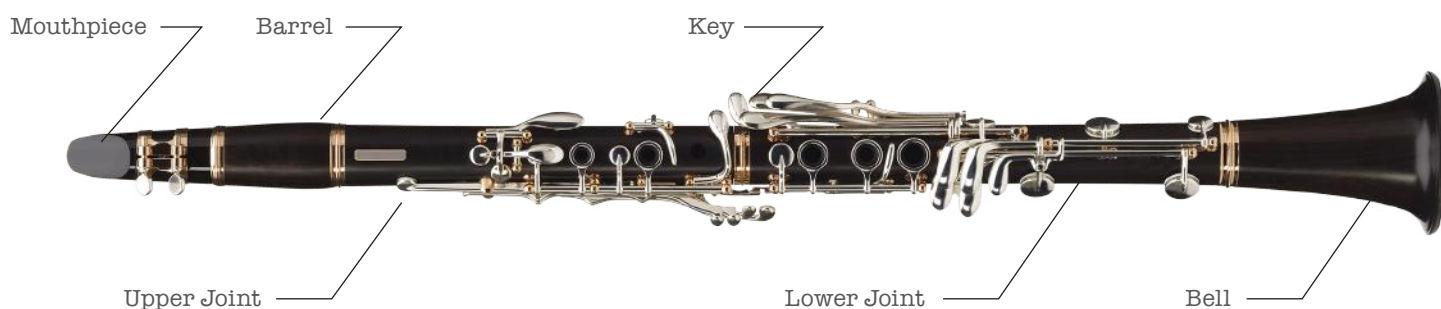
- Condensation

Before testing an instrument, it is strongly recommended that you bring it to room temperature beforehand. An instrument stored in a "cold" environment will promote the formation of condensation when it begins to be played. Condensation should be removed as often as possible to avoid the buildup of potentially infectious drops and the re-emission of droplets. It is advisable to dispose of the condensed water in a closed container and / or containing a disinfectant solution. It is advisable to clean the floor and other surfaces where the instrument was played. Wet cleaning is preferred and vacuum cleaner usage should be avoided (which can resuspend particles deposited on the floor).



# CLARINETS

## CLARINET NOMENCLATURE



## MATERIALS USED

### • Body, barrels and bells

Clarinets are generally made of grenadilla wood, also called African Blackwood (*Dalbergia melanoxylon*). Less frequently, they can be made from another species of dense wood such as boxwood or other *Dalbergia* as well as material composites such as Green Line®, which behaves like polished wood. Wood is minimally polished but it can also be stained, oiled or varnished. Clarinets can also be made from plastic type ABS (Acrylonitrile Butadiene Styrene copolymer) often used for student instruments. More rarely, they will be made of ebonite or metal (nickel silver or silver).

### • Keys

The keys are usually made from a brass-type copper alloy (copper + zinc) or nickel silver (copper + nickel + zinc). They are almost always plated. The two most common finishes are: silver plating or nickel plating. There are also keys with a gold or rhodium silver plating, but these are less common.

### • Pads

The most commonly used materials are fish skin, cork, leather, Gore-Tex. There are also pads in synthetic materials.

### • Corks and key bumpers

The corks of the tenons and the key bumpers can be of natural origin (natural cork) or synthetic. They may also include felt.

### • Neck and metal bell

In the case of the bass clarinet, basset horn, etc., the neck and the bell are made from a copper alloy (brass or nickel silver), or even pure copper. They are generally plated with silver or nickel or sometimes directly varnished.



# CLARINETS



## COMPATIBILITY TABLES

Please note these products are effective against viruses:

Alcohol (Ethanol,  $C_2H_6O$ ), must have a concentration of more than 70 % and without additives.

Isopropyl alcohol ( $C_3H_8O$ ), must have a concentration of more than 70 % and without additives.

Bleach (active chlorine,  $NaClO$ ), must have a concentration equal to 0.5 % of active chlorine.

Disinfectant complying with standard EN 14476, must be applied following the times recommended by the manufacturer.

Again, and as a reminder, always test the selected and compatible product on a small part of the instrument in order to see the result, before applying it to the whole instrument.

	Bore	Bodies / Barrel / Bell			Keys / Neck / Bell		
Finish	Oiled	Wood polished / Composite	Stained wood	Varnished wood	ABS	Silver plated	Nickel plated
Ethanol (>70 %)	yes	yes	no	not tested	yes	yes	yes
Isopropyl alcohol (>70 %)	yes	yes	no	not tested	yes	yes	yes
Bleach (0.5 % active chlorine)	no	no	no	no	not tested	no	not tested
Oxygenated water 3 % (10 vol)	no	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes
EN 14476 products (Ex. Sanytol® Sani-Cloth® etc.)	no	yes	yes, without alcohol	yes	yes	yes	yes
Soapy water / neutral detergent	no	no	no	no	yes	yes	yes
Dry cloth (not virucidal)	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes
UV-C (220 to 280 nm)	not tested						

	Pads & key bumpers				Mouthpieces *		
Finish	Leather, fish skin	Cork	Synthetic	Gore-Tex	Hard rubber	ABS	PMMA
Ethanol (>70 %)	yes	yes, but dry up material	not tested	it appears, yes	yes, if cold water and soft soap only	yes	yes
Isopropyl alcohol (>70 %)	yes	yes, but dry up material	not tested	it appears, yes	yes, if cold water and soft soap only	yes	yes
Bleach (0.5 % active chlorine)	no	no	no	no	yes	yes	yes
Oxygenated water 3 % (10 vol)	yes	yes	yes	yes	no	not tested	not tested
EN 14476 products (Ex. Sanytol® Sani-Cloth® etc.)	yes	yes	yes	yes	not tested	not tested	not tested
Soapy water / neutral detergent	not tested	not tested	not tested	not tested	yes, if cold water and mild soap only	yes	yes
Dry cloth (not virucidal)	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes
UV-C (220 to 280 nm)	not tested				no	not tested	

\* The specific case of mouthpieces is addressed in the mouthpieces section, page 40.



# CLARINETS



## RECOMMENDATIONS FOR DISINFECTION

To disinfect, we encourage you to use a virucidal product such as those previously mentioned. If you do not want to use this type of product on your instrument, you must dry / swab it with clean material, then respect a quarantine period (see quarantine section on page 6).

### • Bore

The inside of the instrument (barrel or bore), upper body, lower body and bell must be systematically cleaned / dried after each use, even within the framework of individual practice. According to tests and feedback currently collected, solutions such as ethanol and isopropyl alcohol are the products that degrade the bore of clarinets the least, whatever their material. In addition, the use of a swab soaked in one of these two products passed several times in the instrument does not seem to modify the sealing / adjustment of the instrument, nor the geometry of the bore.

### AN EXAMPLE OF THE PROTOCOL

- Wash your hands.
- Take a clean swab.
- Soak in alcohol (ethanol or isopropyl alcohol > 70 %).
- We recommend using a sprayer to better control the amount of product applied. For example, five sprays on each side of the swab.
- Pass the soaked swab at least twice in the direction of the bell towards the barrel.

WARNING: Be careful when handling swabs and alcohol that could damage the aesthetics of the outside (see next point).

- It is suggested to pass another dry, clean swab to remove excess product.
- Do not reuse the swabs after disinfection (disinfect, wash or dispose of them).
- Wash your hands again.



# CLARINETS



- The outside of the instrument

This section addresses the outside of the instrument (barrel, body, bell, keys, etc.). According to tests and feedback currently collected, solutions such as ethanol and isopropyl alcohol are products compatible with the different key finishes (silver, nickel) but can alter the aesthetics of the instruments. In the case of polished wood, the use of alcohol, which has a degreasing power, will remove oil from the surface of the wood and, in the case of stained clarinets, dissolve the stain. It is for this reason that we recommend using a product having as active principle hydrogen peroxide (at 10 vol.) or a quaternary ammonium (this is the case for most EN 14476 products). Avoid using products that have glycine or glycerol additives, which can have a “sticky” effect.

## AN EXAMPLE OF THE PROTOCOL

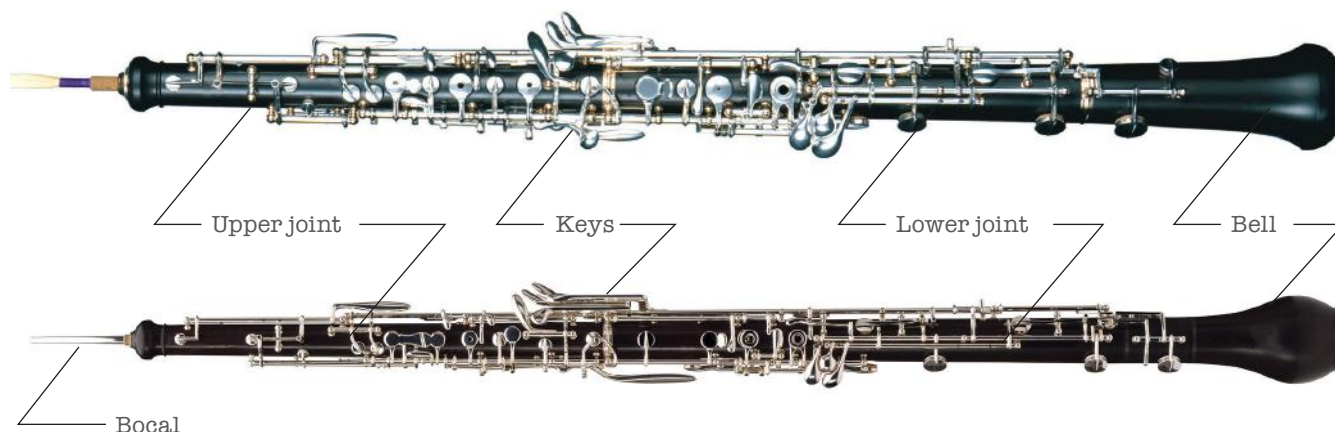
- Wash your hands.
- Take a clean cloth.
- Soak in hydrogen peroxide (10 vol.).
- We recommend using a sprayer to better control the amount of applied product (for example five sprays on the cloth).
- Wipe the outside of the instrument (keys, body, sockets, posts).
- It is suggested to pass another dry, clean cloth to remove excess product.
- Do not reuse rags after disinfection (disinfect, wash or dispose of them).
- Wash your hands again.





# OBOES & ENGLISH HORNS

## NOMENCLATURE OF OBOE AND ENGLISH HORN



## MATERIALS USED

### • Body and bell

The oboes are generally made of grenadilla wood, also called African Blackwood (*Dalbergia melanoxylon*). Less frequently, they can be made from another species of dense wood such as boxwood or other *Dalbergia* (rosewood, rosewood, violet wood) or composite materials such as Green Line®, which behaves like polished wood. There are also professional models in PMMA (polymethyl methacrylate, or plexiglas®). The wood is minimally polished but it can also be stained, oiled or varnished. The oboe can also be made of ABS plastic (acrylonitrile butadiene copolymer) styrene) often used for student instruments or Delrin (POM: PolyOxyMethylene). They are very rarely made of metal (nickel silver or silver).

### • Keys

The keys are usually made from a copper alloy such as brass (copper + zinc) or nickel silver (copper + nickel + zinc). They are almost always plated. The two most common finishes are: silver plating, and nickel plating. There are also keys with a gold or rhodium silver plating, but these are less common.

### • Pads

The most commonly used materials are fish skin, cork, leather, Gore-Tex. There are also pads in synthetic materials.

### • Corks and key bumpers

The corks of tenons and key bumpers can be of natural origin (natural cork) or synthetic. They can also include felt.

### • Bocal

In the case of English horn, oboe d'amore or baritone oboe, the bocal is made from a copper alloy (brass or nickel silver) or even pure copper. It is generally plated in silver, gold or even nickel.



# OBOES & ENGLISH HORNS



## COMPATIBILITY TABLES

Please note these products are effective against viruses:

Alcohol (Ethanol,  $C_2H_6O$ ), must have a concentration of more than 70 % and without additives.

Isopropyl alcohol ( $C_3H_8O$ ), must have a concentration of more than 70 % and without additives.

Bleach (active chlorine,  $NaClO$ ), must have a concentration equal to 0.5 % of active chlorine.

Disinfectant complying with standard EN 14476, must be applied following the times recommended by the manufacturer.

Again, and as a reminder, always test the selected and compatible product on a small part of the instrument in order to see the result, before applying it to the whole instrument.

	Bore	Bodies / Bell			Keys / Bocal		
Finish	Oiled	Wood Polished / Composite	Stained Wood	Varnished Wood	ABS	Silver plated	Nickel plated
Ethanol (>70 %)	yes	yes	no	not tested	yes	yes	yes
Isopropyl alcohol (>70 %)	yes	yes	no	not tested	yes	yes	yes
Bleach (0.5 % active chlorine)	no	no	no	no	not tested	no	not tested
Oxygenated water 3 % (10 vol)	no	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes
EN 14476 products (Ex. Sanytol® Sani-Cloth® etc.)	no	yes	yes, without alcohol	yes	yes	yes	yes
Soapy water / neutral detergent	no	no	no	no	yes	yes	yes
Dry cloth (not virucidal)	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes
UV-C (220 to 280 nm)	not tested						

	Pads & key bumpers			
Finish	Leather, fish skin	Cork	Synthetic	Gore-Tex
Ethanol (>70 %)	yes	yes, but dry up material	not tested	it appears, yes
Isopropyl alcohol (>70 %)	yes	yes, but dry up material	not tested	it appears, yes
Bleach (0.5 % active chlorine)	no	no	no	no
Oxygenated water 3 % (10 vol)	yes	yes	yes	yes
EN 14476 products (Ex. Sanytol® Sani-Cloth® etc.)	yes	yes	yes	yes
Soapy water / neutral detergent	not tested	not tested	not tested	not tested
Dry cloth (not virucidal)	yes	yes	yes	yes
UV-C (220 to 280 nm)	not tested			



## OBOES & ENGLISH HORNS



### RECOMMENDATIONS FOR DISINFECTION

To disinfect, we encourage you to use a virucidal product as mentioned above. If you do not want to use this type of product on your instrument, you must dry / swab it with clean material and then respect a quarantine period (see quarantine section on page 6).

- Bore

The inside of the instrument (body / horn / bell), the upper body, lower body and bell must be systematically cleaned / dried at least after each use, even as part of individual practice. According to tests and feedback currently collected, solutions such as ethanol and isopropyl alcohol are the products that degrade the integrity of oboes the least, whatever their material.

In addition, the use of a swab soaked in one of these two products passed several times in the instrument does not seem to modify the pad sealing/adjustment of the instrument, nor the geometry of the bore.

### AN EXAMPLE OF THE PROTOCOL

- Wash your hands.
- Take a clean swab.
- Soak in alcohol (ethanol or isopropyl alcohol > 70 %).
- We recommend using a sprayer to better control the amount of product applied. For example, five sprays on each side of the swab.
- Pass the soaked swab at least twice in the direction of the bell towards the barrel. **WARNING:** Be careful when handling swabs and alcohol that could damage the aesthetics of the outside (see next point).
- It is suggested to pass another dry, clean swab to remove excess product.
- Do not reuse the swabs after disinfection (disinfect, wash or dispose of them).
- Wash your hands again.



## OBOES & ENGLISH HORNS



- Outside of the instrument (bocal, body, bell)

This part concerns the outside of the instrument (bocal, body, bell, keys, etc.). According to tests and feedback currently collected, solutions such as ethanol and isopropyl alcohol are products compatible with the different key finishes (silver, nickel) but can modify the aesthetics of the instruments. In the case of polished wood, the use of alcohol which has a degreasing power will remove oil from the surface of the wood and, in the case of stained instruments, dissolve the stain. It is for this reason that we recommend rather using a product having as active principle hydrogen peroxide (at 10 vol.) Or a quaternary ammonium (this is the case for most EN 14476 products). Avoid using products that have glycine or glycerol additives, which can have a “sticky” effect.

### AN EXAMPLE OF THE PROTOCOL

- Wash your hands.
- Take a clean cloth.
- Soak in hydrogen peroxide (10 vol.).
- We recommend using a sprayer to better control the amount of applied product (for example five sprays on the cloth).
- Wipe the outside of the instrument (keys, body, socket, post).
- It is suggested to pass another dry, clean cloth to remove excess product.
- Do not reuse rags after disinfection (disinfect, wash or dispose of them).
- Wash your hands again.



# BASSOONS (FRENCH & GERMAN)

## NOMENCLATURE OF THE BASSOON



## MATERIALS USED

- Wing joint, boot joint, long joint, and bell

In the case of the German bassoon, all these elements are made of sycamore maple (*Acer pseudoplatanus*) sometimes wavy. The maple is always varnished on the outside and the wing joint and boot joint are lined with epoxy resin.

For the French bassoon, these elements are usually of the rosewood family (*Dalbergia* spp) and especially of the Amazon rosewood (*Dalbergia spruceana*) or Honduran rosewood (*Dalbergia stevensonii*). Until 1992, Rio rosewood (*Dalbergia nigra*) was also used. The wood is usually unstained or varnished; it is just polished and brightened. The wing joint and tone holes are usually lined with ebonite.

- Keys, bocal, capuchon

The keys and the bocal are usually made from a brass-type copper alloy (copper + zinc) or nickel silver (copper + nickel + zinc). They are almost always plated. The two most common finishes are silver plating and nickel plating. The boot cap is also made of nickel silver. Under the cap, the U-shaped plug is made of brass.

- Pads

The French and German bassoon pads are made of leather.





# BASSOONS FRENCH & GERMAN



## COMPATIBILITY TABLES

Please note these products are effective against viruses:

Alcohol (Ethanol,  $C_2H_6O$ ), must have a concentration of more than 70 % and without additives.

Isopropyl alcohol ( $C_3H_8O$ ), must have a concentration of more than 70 % and without additives.

Bleach (active chlorine,  $NaClO$ ), must have a concentration equal to 0.5 % of active chlorine.

Disinfectant complying with standard EN 14476, must be applied following the times recommended by the manufacturer.

Again, and as a reminder, always test the selected and compatible product on a small part of the instrument in order to see the result, before applying it to the whole instrument.

	Bore	Pads & key bumpers		
Finish	Resin-lined or hard rubber	Polished wood	Stained wood	Varnished wood
Ethanol (>70 %)	yes	yes	no	not tested
Isopropyl alcohol (>70 %)	yes	yes	no	not tested
Bleach (0.5 % active chlorine)	no	no	no	no
Oxygenated water 3 % (10 vol)	yes	yes	yes	yes
EN 14476 products (Ex. Sanytol® Sani-Cloth® etc.)	yes	yes	yes, without alcohol	yes
Soapy water / neutral detergent	no	no	no	no
Dry cloth (not virucidal)	yes	yes	yes	yes
UV-C (220 to 280 nm)	not tested			

	Keys / Bocal / Bell		U tube	Pads
Finish	Silver plated	Nickel plated	Brass	Leather
Ethanol (>70 %)	yes	yes	yes	yes
Isopropyl alcohol (>70 %)	yes	yes	yes	yes
Bleach (0.5 % active chlorine)	no	no	yes	no
Oxygenated water 3 % (10 vol)	yes	yes	yes	yes
EN 14476 products (Ex. Sanytol® Sani-Cloth® etc.)	yes	yes	yes	yes
Soapy water / neutral detergent	yes	yes	yes	not tested
Dry cloth (not virucidal)	yes	yes	yes	
UV-C (220 to 280 nm)	not tested		no	not tested



## **BASSOONS** **FRENCH & GERMAN**



### **RECOMMENDATIONS FOR DISINFECTION**

To disinfect, we encourage you to use a virucidal product as mentioned above. If you do not want to use this type of product on your instrument, you must dry / swab it with clean material and then respect a quarantine period (see quarantine section on page 6).

- **Bore**

The inside of the instrument must be systematically cleaned / dried as a minimum after each use, even as part of individual practice.

### **AN EXAMPLE OF THE PROTOCOL**

- Clean your hands and disassemble the instrument.

#### **Wing joint**

- Take a clean swab suitable for the wing joint.
- Soak in alcohol (ethanol or isopropyl alcohol > 70 %).
- We recommend using a sprayer to better control the amount of product applied. For example, five sprays on each side of the swab.
- Pass the soaked swab at least twice in the direction of the end of the instrument towards its entry. BE CAREFUL handling the wing joint to not damage the aesthetics of the outside (see next point).
- It is suggested to pass another dry, clean swab to remove excess product.

#### **Boot joint**

- Take a clean swab of suitable size.
- As with the wing joint, soak it in alcohol and pass it at least twice through the boot joint, bringing it in through the widest bore and out through the other bore.
- Then remove the cap and the U.
- Wipe the inner surface of the U with the soaked swab.
- It is not recommended to apply alcohol to the parts containing cork; alcohol may have a drying effect. For the cork surface, use a cloth soaked in hydrogen peroxide as you would for the outside of the instrument.
- Do not reuse the swabs after disinfection (disinfect, wash or dispose of them).
- Wash your hands again.



## **BASSOONS** **FRENCH & GERMAN**



- The outside of the instrument (bell, body, cap, keys...)

According to tests and feedback currently collected, solutions such as ethanol and isopropyl alcohol are products compatible with the different key finishes (silver, nickel plated) but can modify the aesthetics of the instruments. In the case of polished wood, the use of alcohol, which has a degreasing power, will remove oil from the surface of the wood and, in the case of stained wood, dissolve the stain. It is for this reason we recommend using a product having as active principle hydrogen peroxide (at 10 vol.) or a quaternary ammonium (this is the case for most EN 14476 products). Avoid using products that have glycine or glycerol additives that can have a “sticky” effect.

### **AN EXAMPLE OF THE PROTOCOL**

- Wash your hands.
- Take a clean cloth.
- Soak in hydrogen peroxide (10 vol.).
- We recommend using a sprayer to better control the amount of applied product. For example five sprays on the cloth.
- Wipe the outside of the instrument (keys, body, sockets, posts).
- It is suggested to pass another dry, clean cloth to remove excess product.
- Do not reuse rags after disinfection (disinfect, wash or dispose of them).
- Wash your hands again.



# SAXOPHONES

## NOMENCLATURE OF THE SAXOPHONE



## MATERIALS USED

- Neck, body, bow and bell

The saxophones are generally made of copper alloy and most often brass (copper + zinc). But it is also found in nickel silver (copper + nickel + zinc) and in solid silver. Occasionally, they can be made from other plastic materials such as PC polycarbonate. Metals are most often lacquered. The type of lacquer depends on the manufacturer and when the instrument was manufactured. They can also be plated, most often silver.

- Keys

The keys are usually made of brass (copper + zinc), less commonly of nickel silver (copper + nickel + zinc). They are almost always lacquered; again, the type of lacquer depends on the manufacturing. They can also be plated, usually silver.

- Pads

The most commonly used material is leather with stainless steel resonators, sometimes plastic.

- Corks and key bumpers

The corks of the tenons and the key bumpers can be of natural origin (natural cork) or synthetic. They may also include felt.



# SAXOPHONES



## COMPATIBILITY TABLES

Please note these products are effective against viruses:

Alcohol (Ethanol,  $C_2H_6O$ ), must have a concentration of more than 70 % and without additives.

Isopropyl alcohol ( $C_3H_8O$ ), must have a concentration of more than 70 % and without additives.

Bleach (active chlorine,  $NaClO$ ), must have a concentration equal to 0.5 % of active chlorine.

Disinfectant complying with standard EN 14476, must be applied following the times recommended by the manufacturer.

Again, and as a reminder, always test the selected and compatible product on a small part of the instrument in order to see the result, before applying it to the whole instrument.

	Bore	Bodies / Box / Neck / Keys		Pads & key bumpers	
<b>Finish</b>	Brute	Vernie	Silver plated	Leather	Cork
<b>Ethanol (&gt;70 %)</b>	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes, but dry up material
<b>Isopropyl alcohol (&gt;70 %)</b>	yes	yes	no	yes	yes, but dry up material
<b>Bleach (0.5 % active chlorine)</b>	not tested	not tested	no	no	no
<b>Oxygenated water 3 % (10 vol)</b>	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes
<b>EN 14476 products (Ex. Sanytol® Sani-Cloth® etc.)</b>	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes
<b>Soapy water / neutral detergent</b>	no	no	no	not tested	not tested
<b>Dry cloth (not virucidal)</b>	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes
<b>UV-C (220 to 280 nm)</b>	not tested				
<b>Heat treatment</b>	< 60°C				

	Mouthpieces*		
<b>Finish</b>	Hard rubber	ABS	Metal
<b>Ethanol (&gt;70 %)</b>	yes, if cold water and soft soap only	yes	yes
<b>Isopropyl alcohol (&gt;70 %)</b>	yes, if cold water and soft soap only	yes	yes
<b>Bleach (0.5 % active chlorine)</b>	yes	yes	yes, if not silver plated
<b>Oxygenated water 3 % (10 vol)</b>	no	yes	yes
<b>EN 14476 products (Ex. Sanytol® Sani-Cloth® etc.)</b>	not tested	not tested	yes
<b>Soapy water / neutral detergent</b>	yes, if cold water and mild soap only	yes	yes
<b>Dry cloth (not virucidal)</b>	yes	yes	yes
<b>UV-C (220 to 280 nm)</b>	no	not tested	
<b>Heat treatment</b>	< 60°C		up to 90°C

\* The specific case of mouthpieces is addressed in the mouthpieces section, page 40.





# SAXOPHONES



## RECOMMENDATIONS FOR DISINFECTION

To disinfect, we encourage you to use a virucidal product as mentioned above. If you do not want to use this type of product on your instrument, you must dry / swab it with clean material and then respect a quarantine period (see quarantine section on page 6).

### • Bore

The inside of the instrument (body, bow, bell and neck) must be systematically cleaned / dried as a minimum after each use, even as part of individual practice. According to tests and feedback currently collected, solutions such as ethanol and alcohol/isopropyl alcohol are the products that do not degrade the bore of saxophones, regardless of their material. In addition, the use of a swab soaked in one of these two products, passed several times through the instrument, does not seem to modify the sealing / adjustment of the instrument.

### AN EXAMPLE OF THE PROTOCOL

- Wash your hands.
- Remove the neck
- Take a clean swab suitable for the neck of your saxophone.
- Soak in alcohol (ethanol or isopropyl alcohol > 70 %).
- We recommend using a sprayer to better control the amount of product applied. For example five sprays on each side of the swab.
- Pass the soaked swab at least twice in the body to neck direction.
- It is suggested to pass another dry, clean swab to remove excess product.
- Repeat the operation with the body / bow / bell
- Take a clean swab suitable for the saxophone
- Soak in alcohol (ethanol or isopropyl alcohol > 70 %).
- We recommend using a sprayer to better control the amount of product applied. For example five sprays on each side of the swab.
- Pass the soaked swab at least twice in the body, bell to neck direction.
- Do not reuse the swabs after disinfection (disinfect, wash or dispose of them).
- Wash your hands again.



## SAXOPHONES



- The outside of the instrument (Neck, body, bow, bell, keys, etc.)

Based on the tests and feedback currently collected, solutions such as ethanol and isopropyl alcohol are products compatible with the different finishes of keys (lacquered, silver, nickel plated) and do not modify the aesthetics of the instruments. This is also the case of hydrogen peroxide (at 10 vol) and products meeting the EN 14476 standard. However, avoid using products that have glycine or glycerol type additives, which can have a “sticky” effect.

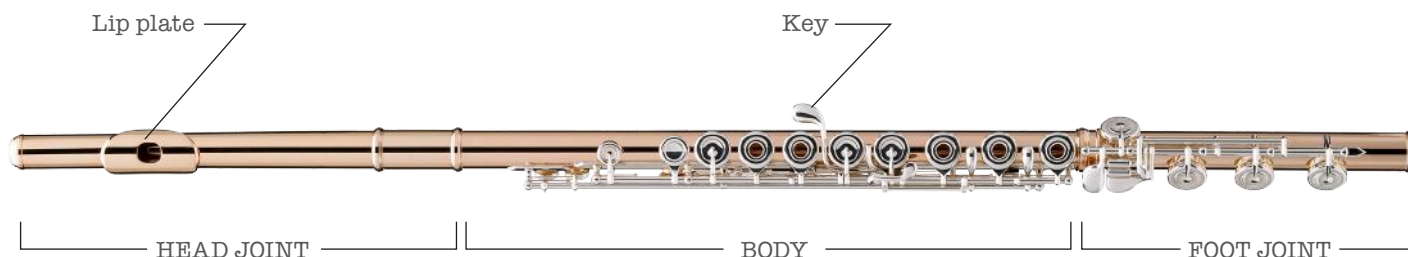
### AN EXAMPLE OF THE PROTOCOL

- Wash your hands.
- Take a clean cloth.
- Soak in alcohol (ethanol or isopropyl alcohol > 70 %).
- We recommend using a sprayer to better control the amount of applied product. For example five sprays on the cloth.
- Wipe the outside of the instrument (keys, body, sockets, posts).
- It is suggested to pass another dry, clean cloth to remove excess product.
- Do not reuse rags after disinfection (disinfect, wash or dispose of them).
- Wash your hands again.



# FLUTES, PICCOLO

## NOMENCLATURE OF THE FLUTE



## MATERIALS USED

### • Head joint, body, foot joint

The transverse flutes are generally made of copper alloys (nickel silver or brass), covered with a silver plating, less commonly gold or platinum. The higher-end instruments are made of solid silver, gold alloys of different compositions (from 3 to 24 carats - 125 / 1000 to 1000 / 1000), or even platinum. There are also wooden flutes, most often made from African Blackwood (*Dalbergia melanoxylon*), mopane (*Colophospermum mopane*) and less commonly made from other rosewood species (*Dalbergias*). For the older wooden flutes or for the traditional transverse flutes, we can find other materials such as cocus wood (*Brya ebenus*), or boxwood (*Buxus*).

### • Keys

The keys are made of copper alloy (CuZn brass or CuNiZn nickel silver) and most often plated with silver (sometimes gold or platinum). On traditional or old instruments, the keys are not always plated and can be made of raw copper alloy. For higher-end transverse flutes, the keys are made of solid silver or a gold alloy.

### • Screws

The screws of the flutes are made of mild steel or stainless steel, and for certain components of copper alloy (CuZn brass, CuNiZn nickel silver, CuSn bronze).

### • Springs

The springs are generally made of steel (blued or stainless steel), bronze or an alloy of silver or gold.

### • Consumables

The pads consist of a cardboard, plastic (most often Delrin or POM for polyoxymethylene) or metal (most often brass) base on which rests a disc of natural or synthetic felt (chamois type), all covered with fish skin (natural or synthetic skin). We can also find cork or leather pads. The pads are either adjusted with paper or plastic wedges, or glued (hot-melt glue, shellac and very rarely with wax). The stops and bumpers are made of natural or synthetic felt, natural or synthetic cork, leather or paper, all bonded with contact adhesive or cyanoacrylate. The head plugs are made of natural or synthetic cork and in various types of polymers (mainly nitrile and silicone). Finally, we generally find natural or synthetic cork on the tenons, or string in the case of traditional or old instruments.



# FLUTES, PICCOLO



## COMPATIBILITY TABLES

Please note these products are effective against viruses:

Alcohol (Ethanol,  $C_2H_6O$ ), must have a concentration of more than 70 % and without additives.

Isopropyl alcohol ( $C_3H_8O$ ), must have a concentration of more than 70 % and without additives.

Bleach (active chlorine,  $NaClO$ ), must have a concentration equal to 0.5 % of active chlorine.

Disinfectant complying with standard EN 14476, must be applied following the times recommended by the manufacturer.

Again, and as a reminder, always test the selected and compatible product on a small part of the instrument in order to see the result, before applying it to the whole instrument.

	Head Joint / Body / Foot / Bore				Keys	
Finish	Silver	Gold	Platinum	Wood	Silver	Gold
Ethanol (>70 %)	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes
Isopropyl alcohol (>70 %)	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes
Bleach (0.5 % active chlorine)	no	not tested	not tested	not tested	no	not tested
Oxygenated water 3 % (10 vol)	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes
EN 14476 products (Ex. Sanytol® Sani-Cloth® etc.)	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes
Soapy water / neutral detergent	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes
Dry cloth (not virucidal)	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes
UV-C (220 to 280 nm)	not tested					

	Pads & key bumpers					
Finish	Fish skin	Leather	Cork	Synthetic	Gore-Tex	Straubinger style
Ethanol (>70 %)	yes	yes	yes, but dry up material	not tested	it appears, yes	yes
Isopropyl alcohol (>70 %)	yes	yes	yes, but dry up material	not tested	it appears, yes	yes
Bleach (0.5 % active chlorine)	no	no	no	no	no	no
Oxygenated water 3 % (10 vol)	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes
EN 14476 products (Ex. Sanytol® Sani-Cloth® etc.)	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes
Soapy water / neutral detergent	not tested					
Dry cloth (not virucidal)	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes
UV-C (220 to 280 nm)	not tested					



## FLUTES, PICCOLO



### RECOMMENDATIONS FOR DISINFECTION

To disinfect, we encourage you to use a virucidal product as mentioned above. If you do not want to use this type of product on your instrument, you must dry / swab it with clean material and then respect a quarantine period (see quarantine section on page 6).

- Bore

The inside of the instrument (head joint, body and foot joint) must be systematically cleaned / dried at least after each use, even in the context of individual practice. According to tests and feedback currently collected, solutions such as ethanol and isopropyl alcohol are the most suitable products because they generate little or no degradation on the materials that can constitute a transverse flute. In addition, the use of a swab soaked in one of these two products, passed several times through the instrument does not seem to modify the sealing/adjustment of the instrument, nor the geometry of the bore for wooden instruments.

#### AN EXAMPLE OF THE PROTOCOL

- Wash your hands.
- Take a clean swab and gauze.
- Soak the gauze with alcohol (ethanol or isopropyl alcohol > 70 %).
- We recommend using a sprayer to better control the amount of product applied. For example five sprays.
- Pass the swab with the soaked gauze at least twice in each part, making them “pass through” the body and the tab, and ensuring that the gauze applies as much as possible on the plug plate when cleaning the the head.
- It is suggested to pass another dry, clean swab to remove excess product.
- Do not reuse the swabs after disinfection (disinfect, wash or dispose of them).
- Wash your hands again.





## FLUTES, PICCOLO



- The outside of the instrument

According to tests and feedback currently collected, solutions such as ethanol and isopropyl alcohol are products compatible with the various materials and key finishes (silver, gold, solid precious metal) without modifying the aesthetics of instruments. In the case of a flute with a wooden body, we recommend rather using a product having as active principle hydrogen peroxide (at 10 vol.) or a quaternary amine (this is the case for most EN 14476) because the use of alcohol, which has a degreasing power, will remove oil from the surface of the wood and in the case of stained wood, dissolve the stain. Avoid using products that have glycine or glycerol additives, which can have a “sticky” effect. The use of bleach is to be avoided because it breaks down the steel alloys constituting all or part of the hardware.

### AN EXAMPLE OF THE PROTOCOL

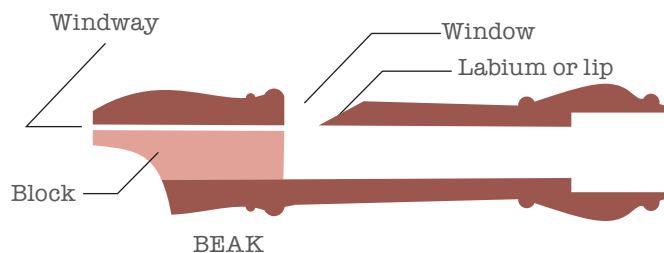
- Wash your hands.
- Soak the cloth in alcohol in the case of a metal flute, or hydrogen peroxide (10 vol.) in the case of a wooden flute.
- We recommend using a sprayer to better control the amount of product applied. For example five sprays on the cloth.
- Wipe the outside of the instrument (head, body and leg).
- It is suggested to pass another dry, clean cloth to remove excess product.
- Do not reuse rags after disinfection (disinfect, wash or dispose of them).
- Wash your hands again.

NB: In the case of a wooden flute, cleaning the tenons can lead to a lack of grease on the cork or the string. Apply a film of grease if necessary after cleaning in order to protect these consumables during the next assembly of the instrument.



# RECORDERS

## NOMENCLATURE OF THE RECORDER



## MATERIALS USED

- Head, body, foot joint

### Industrial wooden recorders

Different species of wood, from the softest to the hardest: maple, cherry, pear, castelo boxwood (*Calycophyllum multiflorum*), olive and wood of the rosewood family (*Dalbergia spp*): rosewood, grenadilla. Some recorders are stained. Most industrial recorders are wax impregnated.

### Hand made recorders

Very often in European boxwood (*Buxus sempervirens*), maple; fruit woods: pear, apple, cherry; tropical woods: ebony (*Dyospiros crassiflora*), grenadilla (*Dalbergia melanoxylon*). Rarely in ivory (old recorders). Wood stained or not, various staining processes (acid, alcohol, or water based). Frequent presence of decorative ivory (old), synthetic ivory or resin rings on the mouthpiece, head and foot of the recorder. Oiled or varnish finishes.

### “Plastic” recorders

ABS type plastic, or “Ecodear” (bio-plastic). No problem for cleaning and disinfection.

- The block

The block is generally made of cedar or juniper wood (*Juniperus*, *Cupressus*, etc.), sometimes made of composite materials such as Synpor, rarely with a ceramic insert (some old models). The block is not glued into the recorder (except plastic recorders) and can be removed if necessary, with care, and preferably by a qualified person. However, you should know that removing the block from a recorder makes it lose the manufacturer’s or factory’s warranty.

- Keys and other metal parts

The keys are usually made from a copper alloy such as brass (copper + zinc) or nickel silver (copper + nickel + zinc). On handmade copies of original instruments, they are usually in polished brass. Silver keys can also be found. Connecting rings can be made from brass, copper or silver. On some models (large bass) there is a crook made from brass or another alloy, which can be polished, plated or varnished.

- Pads

Most pads are made of synthetic material or cork or leather.

- Joints

The tenon-mortise or tenon-tenon sockets assembled by a connecting ring are made of cork (industrial recorders and some hand made recorders), or of waxed thread (hand made recorders).



# RECORDERS



## COMPATIBILITY TABLES

Please note these products are effective against viruses:

Alcohol (Ethanol,  $C_2H_6O$ ), must have a concentration of more than 70 % and without additives.

Isopropyl alcohol ( $C_3H_8O$ ), must have a concentration of more than 70 % and without additives.

Bleach (active chlorine,  $NaClO$ ), must have a concentration equal to 0.5 % of active chlorine.

Disinfectant complying with standard EN 14476, must be applied following the times recommended by the manufacturer.

Again, and as a reminder, always test the selected and compatible product on a small part of the instrument in order to see the result, before applying it to the whole instrument.

	Bore	Windway and block		Joints	Keys
<b>Finish</b>	Raw wood	Varnished wood	Plated metal	Cork or thread	Brass or other alloys
<b>Ethanol (&gt;70 %)</b>	not tested	not tested	not tested	not tested	not tested
<b>Isopropyl alcohol (&gt;70 %)</b>	yes, but weakens the surface	yes, but weakens the surface	yes, but weakens the surface	yes, but damages cork	yes
<b>Bleach (0.5 % active chlorine)</b>	no	no	no	no	not tested
<b>Oxygenated water 3 % (10 vol)</b>	yes, but can fade wood	not tested	not tested	not tested	not tested
<b>EN 14476 products (Ex. Sanytol® Sani-Cloth® etc.)</b>	not tested	not tested	not tested	not tested	not tested
<b>Soapy water / neutral detergent</b>	yes, but only on plastic recorders				
<b>Dry cloth (not virucidal)</b>	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes
<b>UV-C (220 to 280 nm)</b>	not tested - no guarantee				

	Outside surfaces		
<b>Finish</b>	Oiled	Stained	Varnished
<b>Ethanol (&gt;70 %)</b>	not tested	not tested	not tested
<b>Isopropyl alcohol (&gt;70 %)</b>	yes, but dulls the surface (needs re-oiling)	risk of fading	risk of deteriorating the varnish
<b>Bleach (0.5 % active chlorine)</b>	no	no	no
<b>Oxygenated water 3 % (10 vol)</b>	no	no	no
<b>EN 14476 products (Ex. Sanytol® Sani-Cloth® etc.)</b>	not tested	not tested	not tested
<b>Soapy water / neutral detergent</b>	yes, but only on plastic recorders		
<b>Dry cloth (not virucidal)</b>	yes	yes	yes
<b>UV-C (220 to 280 nm)</b>	not tested - no guarantee		



## RECORDERS



### RECOMMENDATIONS FOR DISINFECTION

To disinfect a recorder, we encourage you to use a virucidal product as mentioned above. If you do not want to use this type of product on your instrument, you must dry and swab it with clean material and then respect a quarantine period (see quarantine section on page 6).

Recorders are unfortunately among the instruments that are most prone to attracting the SARS-CoV2: in addition to being a woodwind instrument, into which we breathe directly with no reed or removable mouthpiece, it is complicated to clean and disinfect recorders completely, since certain areas are only accessible to qualified repairers (in particular by removing the block). Complete disinfection of the instrument implies, in addition to treating the outside and the bore surfaces, removing the block to access the windway, window and under labium area. In practice, this cannot be done in a music store because removing the block from a recorder will void the warranty. The same applies to a musician who has recently acquired a recorder. Removing the block from a recorder is a delicate and risky operation if precautions are not taken to protect this area, which is the most delicate part of the recorder and requires very fine adjustment. Repeated handling of the block is not recommended.

Quarantine therefore remains the safest and least risky solution for the instrument and the musician (see quarantine section on page 6).

Another point: there is a real habit of exchanging instruments between recorder players, linked to the need to try instruments, to play several different recorders, which, not being owned by the same person, are often borrowed. This is also the case in educational establishments, where a significant example is that of consorts (family of recorders designed to be played together). Generally the establishment owns a consort of recorders, which students play in turn during their lessons or rehearsals.

There is clearly no small decontamination solution suitable for recorders, so you must absolutely avoid exchanging recorders!

- The bore

The inside of the instrument (head, body and foot) must be systematically cleaned and dried as a minimum precaution every time an instrument has been played even in the case of individual playing.

The use of a swab / cloth soaked in 70 % alcohol passed several times through the instrument may be considered from time to time. Make sure to clean the holes as well. The use of alcohol use should remain sparing and occasional.

Again, for complete disinfection to be effective, all areas of the recorder would need to be disinfected, including those that are difficult or impossible to access except in a qualified workshop: especially the windway and underside of the labium. You must avoid removing the recorder block whenever possible, particularly if you are not familiar with the process (reminder: removing the block makes the recorders lose their guarantee).



## **R**ECORDERS



### AN EXAMPLE OF THE PROTOCOL to be applied after drying the instrument

- Wash your hands.
- Take a clean swab and cloth, and dampen it with alcohol.
- Pass the swab at least twice in each part with the dampened cloth, taking care not to damage the window area from the inside.
- Next, it is recommended to use another dry, clean swab to remove excess product.
- Do not reuse the swabs after disinfection (disinfect, wash or dispose of them).
- Allow the recorder to air dry.
- Wash your hands again.

- **The outside surfaces of the instrument**

Before any disinfection procedure, the material it is made of (the species of wood, the type of finish, decorative rings, keys, plastic, etc.) must be taken into account. Natural wood can lose its colour (example: grenadilla by the use of alcohol, boxwood with hydrogen peroxide, etc.). Any stains and varnishes can be altered, depending on their composition.

We can recommend cleaning by vigorous rubbing with a dry cloth, but quarantine seems to be the most reliable means.





# BRASS

## NOMENCLATURE OF THE BRASS INSTRUMENTS



Copper and its alloys are metals that could be less conducive to the virus than other materials. However, this biocidal property may not be effective on the inside of the instrument, provided that it is clean (biofilm-free, dirt) and cannot be considered effective for the outside of the instruments. The finish (lacquer or silvering) cancels the biocidal properties of copper and its alloys by direct contact.





## BRASS



### MATERIALS USED

- Mouthpiece, slides, valves casings and bell

Generally, the instruments of the brass family, from the cornet to the tuba, are made of brass (copper and zinc alloys), the composition of which can vary depending on the instrument/model. The most standard brass composition is 70 / 30 (70 % copper and 30 % zinc). We also find pink brass (85 % Cu / 15 % Zn). Some components more susceptible to corrosion are made of nickel silver (copper / nickel / zinc). There are also solid silver instruments. The outside of the instruments is most often lacquered, it can also be plated with silver.

- Pistons

Pistons require a harder, less ductile material than brass or nickel silver. This is why they are mostly made in monel (copper and nickel alloy) or stainless steel.

- Rotary valves

They are most often made of brass (copper + zinc) or bronze (copper + tin), sometimes made of titanium.

- Waterkeys

They are made of nickel silver or lacquered brass.

- Rotary valves and levers (French horn)

They are almost always in lacquered nickel silver.



# BRASS



## COMPATIBILITY TABLES

Please note these products are effective against viruses:

Alcohol (Ethanol,  $C_2H_6O$ ), must have a concentration of more than 70 % and without additives.

Isopropyl alcohol ( $C_3H_8O$ ), must have a concentration of more than 70 % and without additives.

Bleach (active chlorine,  $NaClO$ ), must have a concentration equal to 0.5 % of active chlorine.

Disinfectant complying with standard EN 14476, must be applied following the times recommended by the manufacturer.

Again, and as a reminder, always test the selected and compatible product on a small part of the instrument in order to see the result, before applying it to the whole instrument.

	<b>Bore</b>	<b>Lead pipe, slides, valves casings, bell, waterkeys.</b>		<b>Pistons</b>	<b>Rotary valves</b>
<b>Finish</b>	Raw	Lacquered	Silver plated	Monel	N/A
<b>Ethanol (&gt;70 %)</b>	yes but requires a re-lubrication	yes	yes	yes	yes
<b>Isopropyl alcohol (&gt;70 %)</b>	yes but requires a re-lubrication	yes	yes	yes	yes
<b>Bleach (0.5 % active chlorine)</b>	not tested	not tested	no	not tested	not tested
<b>Oxygenated water 3 % (10 vol)</b>	not tested	yes	yes	yes	yes
<b>EN 14476 products (Ex. Sanytol® Sani-Cloth® etc.)</b>	not tested	yes	yes	yes	yes
<b>Soapy water / neutral detergent</b>	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes
<b>Dry cloth (not virucidal)</b>	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes
<b>UV-C (220 to 280 nm)</b>	not tested				
<b>Heat treatment</b>	< 90°C				

	Mouthpieces *		
Finish	Brass	Silver	Gold
Ethanol (>70 %)	yes	yes	yes
Isopropyl alcohol (>70 %)	yes	yes	yes
Bleach (0.5 % active chlorine)	yes	no	yes
Oxygenated water 3 % (10 vol)	yes	yes	yes
EN 14476 products (Ex. Sanytol® Sani-Cloth® etc.)	yes	yes	yes
Soapy water / neutral detergent	yes	yes	yes
Dry cloth (not virucidal)	yes	yes	yes
UV-C (220 to 280 nm)	no	not tested	
Heat treatment	< 90°C		

\* The specific case of mouthpieces is addressed in the mouthpieces section, page 40.



# BRASS



## RECOMMENDATIONS FOR DISINFECTION

To disinfect, we encourage you to use a virucidal product as mentioned above. If you do not want to use this type of product on your instrument, you must dry / swab it with clean material and then respect a quarantine period (see quarantine section on page 6).

- Bore

Obviously, the ideal is to be able to completely disassemble the instrument and to clean / disinfect each part with swabs soaked in virucidal product such as: alcohols (ethanol or isopropyl alcohol > 70 %), hydrogen peroxide at 10 volumes or disinfectant products complying with standard EN 14476 by following the manufacturer's recommendations (contact time for virucidal efficacy). But this is relatively tedious and leads to re-oiling / greasing each part, or even re-adjusting / adjusting the instrument. If you do not have access to the entire bore, you should at least eliminate the fluids present. For this, it is necessary to regularly empty the water key and the slides in a closed container and / or containing a disinfectant solution, a cloth or a towel which should then be thrown in a closed bin. Beware of any projections/moisture that may fall on the floor, especially when disassembling the slides. It is not advisable to dry the inside of the instrument using an air flow (for example compressed air or other method) which could disseminate fluids in the air. Before testing an instrument, it is strongly recommended that you bring it to room temperature beforehand. An instrument stored in a "cold" environment will promote the formation of condensation when it begins to be played. At a minimum, after "emptying", the mouthpiece must be disinfected. This can be done with a swab moistened with alcohol. For the specifics related to mouthpieces see the mouthpiece paragraph on page 40.

- The outside of the instrument

The outside of the instrument can be disinfected using a cloth dampened with alcohol (ethanol or isopropyl alcohol > 70 %), 10 volume hydrogen peroxide or a disinfectant meeting standard EN 14476, following the manufacturer's recommendations (contact time for virucidal efficacy).

## AN EXAMPLE OF THE PROTOCOL inside outside

- Wash your hands.
- Take a clean cloth.
- Soak the cloth with alcohol
- We recommend using a sprayer to better control the amount of applied product. For example five sprays on the cloth.
- Wipe the outside of the instrument (mouthpiece, waterkeys, valve casing, horn).
- It is suggested to pass another dry, clean cloth to remove excess product.
- Do not reuse rags after disinfection (disinfect, wash or dispose of them).
- Wash your hands again.



**B**BRASS



## HEAT TREATMENTS

Using heat treatments to inactivate the virus is a method that can be effective and has been scientifically validated under experimental conditions on SARS-CoV-2 and other coronaviruses. This method allows you to permanently deactivate the virus by subjecting it to a treatment that no longer allows it to replicate.

The effectiveness of this solution depends on many parameters, starting with the duration and temperature of the treatment, but also on the initial virus load and its form (for example, it will be more resistant if it is contained in a rich liquid / protein).

This method seems mainly suitable for instruments of the brass family and can possibly be extended to other instruments depending on their temperature resistance, without damaging the instrument or accessory. Dry heat methods should not be used on wooden instruments.

The advantage of this method for brass instruments, unlike the other methods and those presented in the previous paragraph, is that it makes it possible to disinfect the entire instrument, including the inside, without having to dismantle each part of the instrument. Instrument does not need to be greased / oiled again. It is obviously essential, as with disinfectants, to carry out small-scale tests before considering this solution.

## INFORMATION ON EFFICIENCY

As with other decontamination methods, effectiveness is assessed based on the initial and final concentration of virus copies per ml. In the case of SARS-CoV-2, it is estimated that the initial concentration of virus copies may be, according to a high estimate, from 1 to 10 million copies per ml. The EN 14476 standard requires a reduction of 4 log (division by 10,000) to consider a product as virucidal. However, in view of the orders of magnitude (up to 10 million copies / ml and of the order of a few tens of copies sufficient to infect someone), we can aim for a reduction of the order of 6 log to ensure greater security.

Studies on the thermal inactivation of the SARS-CoV-2 virus are still few to date. A study was carried out on SARS-CoV-2 at the Emerging Virus Unit (UVE) in Marseille (pre-published in March 2020)<sup>1</sup>, while the other reference works relate to SARS-CoV-1, the behavior appears to be similar.

ANSES published a "Notice relating to an urgent request on certain risks linked to Covid-19"<sup>2</sup> at the start of the epidemic, a paragraph of which reviews the studies carried out on thermal treatments against viruses of the SARS family- CoV-2 (coronavirus). The notice gives opinion on the values to be recommended for a daily heat treatment for the disinfection of masks or food. To date, there is no treatment "recipe" (duration and temperature) guaranteeing total effectiveness against SARS-CoV-2 on musical instruments that have been played / blown through. The various studies recommend relatively different duration-temperature pairs according to the virus concerned, its initial charge, whether it is surrounded by proteins or not,...

We can cite in particular:



**B**RASS



Rabeneau <sup>3</sup>, 2004: recommends 60°C - 30 min. on SARS-CoV-1 in a protein solution (reduction of 5 log, division by 100 000)

Duan <sup>4</sup>, 2003: 56°C - 90 min. / 67°C - 60 min. / 75°C - 30 min. on SARS-CoV-1 (reduction not specified: “viruses were converted to be non-infectious”)

UVE 2020 <sup>2</sup> study on SARS-CoV-2: 56°C - 30 min. and 60°C - 60 min. allow a reduction of 5 log. A 92°C treatment - 15 min. is necessary for total inactivation in the event of a high initial viral load (allows a reduction of 6 log). A summary table is available by clicking on the link presented below <sup>5</sup>.

It is a question of finding a compromise between time and temperature, while preserving the instruments. The results presented are obtained on virus in suspension under experimental conditions and may differ under real conditions. Protocols are being tested in the laboratory on SARS-CoV-2 to confirm the number of decimal reductions that can be achieved depending on the time and duration used. As an indication, tests have been carried out specifically on brass instruments (cornet, trombone, tuba) up to 95°C for 15 minutes, 15 times, without observing any impact on the functioning and aesthetics of the instrument.

CAUTION: Treatment can only be considered effective if all areas of the instrument will undergo the indicated heat for the specified time. It is therefore necessary to make sure that the instrument rises to a sufficient temperature at all points.

## RISK INFORMATION

The use of dry heat involves mastering the equipment used and applying usual prevention measures in the face of fire and electrical risks.

Workers should also be protected from heat-related risks (burns, for example).

## EQUIPMENT

The tests mentioned above were carried out in closed ovens such as those used in the factory. Laboratory studies were carried out with comparable equipment (Poupinel dry ovens). Some heating devices that project hot air may appear to be an attractive solution, but they present a risk of blowing potentially infectious particles via the generated air flow. These types of solutions should therefore only be used if you have the ability to control the air that will be blown in.

[1] Evaluation of heating and chemical protocols for inactivating SARS-CoV-2, Unité des Virus Émergents (Aix-Marseille Université) : <https://doi.org/10.1101/2020.04.11.036855>.

[2] ANSES, 14/04/20. Avis relatif à une demande urgente sur certains risques liés à la Covid-19.

[3] Rabenau, H. F., Cinatl, J., Morgenstern, B., Bauer, G., Preiser, W., & Doerr, H. W. (2005). Stability and inactivation of SARS coronavirus. Medical microbiology and immunology, 194(1-2), 1-6. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s00430-004-0219-0>

[4] Duan SM, Zhao XS, Wen RF, et al. Stability of SARS coronavirus in human specimens and environment and its sensitivity to heating and UV irradiation. Biomed Environ Sci. 2003;16(3) : 246-255.

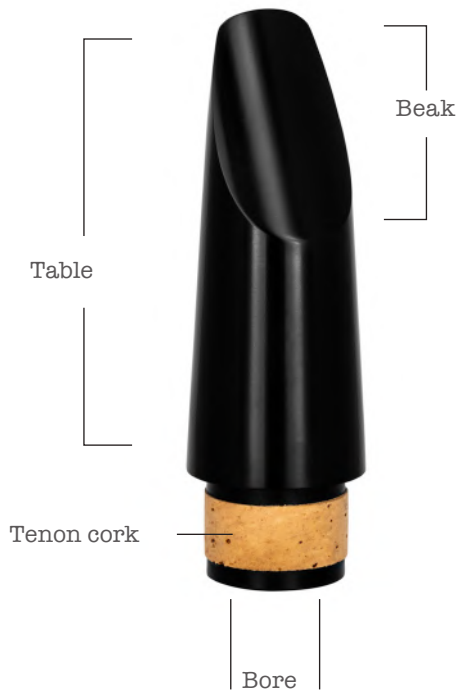
[5] G. Kampf, A. Voss, S. Scheithauer. Inactivation of coronaviruses by heat. Mars 2020. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jhin.2020.03.025>



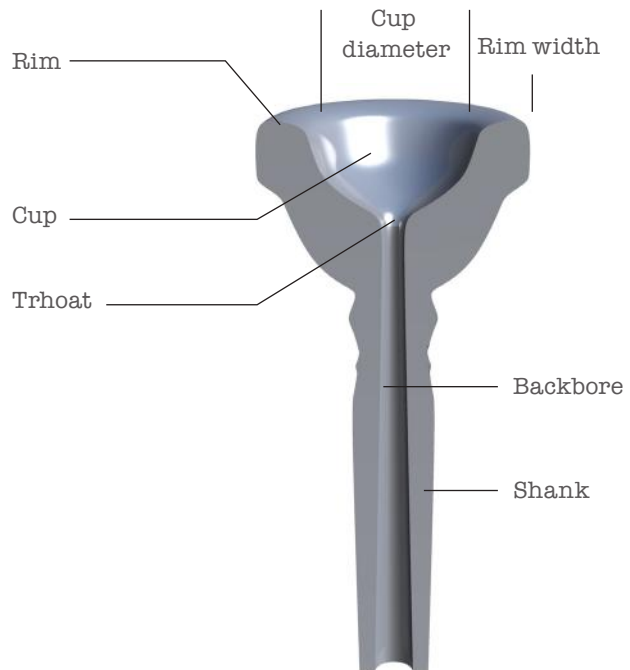


# MOUTHPIECES & LIGATURES

## NOMENCLATURE OF THE MOUTHPIECES



WOODWIND MOUTHPIECE



BRASS MOUTHPIECE

Mouthpieces are essential and personal accessories. In direct contact with the mouth, they require, in normal use, a simple and ordinary cleaning. It is not recommended to lend a mouthpiece to others. If it is absolutely necessary or useful, a rigorous disinfection is recommended each time the mouthpiece is exchanged between two musicians.

## MATERIALS USED

### • Mouthpieces

The clarinet and saxophone mouthpieces are generally made of ebonite but can also be made of plastic such as PMMA (polymethyl methacrylate plexiglass®), ABS, or even crystal. The clarinet mouthpiece is unique in having a cork on its tenon. Saxophone mouthpieces in metal and the brass mouthpieces are made of brass and are sometimes gold-plated or silver. The brass instrument mouthpieces can also be made of plastic or nickel silver.





# MOUTHPIECES & LIGATURES



## COMPATIBILITY TABLES

Please note these products are effective against viruses:

Alcohol (Ethanol,  $C_2H_6O$ ), must have a concentration of more than 70 % and without additives.

Isopropyl alcohol ( $C_3H_8O$ ), must have a concentration of more than 70 % and without additives.

Bleach (active chlorine,  $NaClO$ ), must have a concentration equal to 0.5 % of active chlorine.

Disinfectant complying with standard EN 14476, must be applied following the times recommended by the manufacturer.

Again, and as a reminder, always test the selected and compatible product on a small part of the instrument in order to see the result, before applying it to the whole instrument.

	Mouthpieces / Ligature				
Finish	Hard rubber	Plastic	Brass	Silver	Gold
<b>Ethanol (&gt;70 %)</b>	yes, if new or slightly used	yes	yes	yes	yes
<b>Isopropyl alcohol (&gt;70 %)</b>	yes, if new or slightly used	yes	yes	yes	yes
<b>Bleach (0.5 % active chlorine)</b>	yes	not tested	yes	yes	yes
<b>Oxygenated water 3 % (10 vol)</b>	no	yes	yes	yes	yes
<b>EN 14476 products (Ex. Sanytol® Sani-Cloth® etc.)</b>	not tested	yes	yes	yes	yes
<b>Soapy water / neutral detergent</b>	yes, if cold water and mild soap only	yes	yes	yes	yes
<b>Dry cloth (not virucidal)</b>	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes
<b>UV-C (220 to 280 nm)</b>	no	not tested	no	not tested	not tested
<b>Heat treatment</b>	< 60°C	not tested	< 90°C	< 90°C	< 90°C

## RECOMMENDATIONS FOR DISINFECTION

To disinfect, we encourage you to use a virucidal product as mentioned above. If you do not want to use this type of product on your instrument, you must dry / swab it with clean material and then respect a quarantine period (see quarantine section on page 6).



## MOUTHPIECES & LIGATURES



- Clarinet or saxophone mouthpiece

Ebonite mouthpieces are sensitive to UV and heat. They should be cleaned with cold water only and mild soap or pH neutral cleaning gel to prevent discoloration. For the disinfection of ebonite mouthpieces, we advise you to use either: bleach diluted to a concentration of 0.5 % of active chlorine with a contact time of 15 minutes, alcohol at 70 % with a contact time until complete evaporation in the case of new or little used mouthpieces.

The use of alcohol on used ebonite mouthpieces (which have been exposed to light for a long time) is not recommended as it may cause discoloration. For clarinet mouthpieces, dry and grease the cork after disinfection. For more information on cleaning and disinfection protocols: <https://vandoren.fr/fr/comment-desinfecter-son-bec/>.

For metal saxophone mouthpieces, refer to the following point: Mouthpieces for brass instruments.

- Mouthpieces for brass instruments

The brass mouthpieces can easily be cleaned and disinfected by several products. They can be cleaned with soapy water or another neutral detergent then rinsed with warm water. You can also use brushes adapted to each size mouthpiece to properly clean the inside. For disinfection, we encourage you to use a virucidal product such as:

- Alcohol (ethanol,  $C_2H_6O$ ), must have a concentration of more than 70 % and without additives.
- Isopropyl Alcohol ( $C_3H_8O$ ), must have a concentration of more than 70 % and without additives.
- Bleach (active chlorine,  $NaClO$ ), must have a concentration of at least 0.5 %.

**CAUTION:** never use bleach on a silver or silver-plated mouthpiece.

- Disinfectant complying with standard EN 14476, must be applied according to the times recommended by the manufacturer.



# ACCESSORIES

Much more than the instrument, the accessory is often passed from hand to hand, in store, in rehearsal or on stage. It is therefore advisable, for the sake of caution, not to lend your accessories during the crisis period or to disinfect them well before reuse.

For all the accessories below, choose between:

- Chlorine derivatives such as bleach with 0.5 % active chlorine
- Alcohols with a concentration higher than 70 %
- Products compliant with standard EN 14476 (Sanytol®, Sani-Cloth®, CleanSept®, etc.)

Accessories	Materials / finish	Specific recommendations
<b>Swab</b>	Fabric (microfibers)	Soaked / soaked in above product or washed > 60°C > 30 min. with detergent
<b>Mouthpiece cap</b>	Leather, plastic (ABS)	- Plastic: Recommended: bleach 0.5 % a.c. - Leather: recommended 70 % alcohol (check on a sample that it does not rub off)
<b>Mute</b>	Aluminum Copper Cork Wood / Plywood, polished Fibers Felt	- Liège: potentially drying alcohol - Wood: avoid alcohol if stained
<b>Ligature</b>	Plated metal (gold, silver,) Leather, composites, fabrics	Recommended: 70 % alcohol
<b>Reed guard</b>	Plastic	Recommended: 70 % alcohol or 0.5 % bleach AC
<b>Neck strap &amp; harness</b>	Fabric (cotton), plastic, leather	Recommended 70 % alcohol (on leather, check on a sample that does not rub off)
<b>Case / Case Cover (outside) *</b>	Textile, plastic (ABS, polyethylene), tolex	
	Leather	- Alcohol: check on a sample that it doesn't rub off

\* Specific situation of the inside of the case / cover

Do not neglect the inside of the case / cover which often consists of a plush, velvet or foam material. Proceed to quarantine, case open in a ventilated room. Remember to clean / disinfect the handles and straps after each use.

## OTHER ACCESSORIES common to other instruments

- Tuner: plastic (ABS, polyethylene) alcohol, product standard EN 14476.
- Music folders and sheet music/paper: for the moment there is no solution to disinfect the folders, apart from quarantine between 6 and 9 days and UV-C with a validated protocol. We suggest covering them with plastic bags per page that can be cleaned with alcohol.
- Instruments stands / Music stands: metal and coating, plastic, foam: alcohol, product standard EN 14476.



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Soutenu  
par



This guide has been written under French national law related to coronavirus crisis context. Therefore, it is important to adapt this guide's recommendations to the appropriate law in each country.