

Common name:	ARARACANGA
Family:	APOCYNACEAE
Scientific name(s):	Aspidosperma spp.
Note:	The genus Aspidosperma is also associated to other woods (PEROBA ROSA, QUEBRACHO BLANCO, CARRETO, PIQUIA MARFIM). The species ARACACANGA presents a great variability. This data sheet describes ARACACANGA species with a high specific gravity.

LOG DESCRIPTION		WOOD DESCRIPTION	
Diameter:	from 60 to 80 cm	Colour:	Light brown
Thickness of sapwood:	from 3 to 8 cm	Sapwood:	Clearly demarcated
Floats:	no	Texture:	Medium
Durability in forest :	Good	Grain:	Straight or interlocked
		Interlocked grain:	Slight
Note:	Heartwood orange light brown sometimes with large pink veins.		

PHYSICAL PROPERTIES	MECHANICAL PROPERTIES
Physical and mechanical properties are based on mature heartwood specimens. These properties can vary greatly depending on origin and growth conditions.	

	mean	standard deviation		mean	standard deviation
Density *:	0.94 g/cm <sup>3</sup>	0.08			
Monnin hardness*:	8.3	3.2	Crushing strength *:	89 MPa	11
Coef of volumetric shrinkage:	0.75 %	0.09	Static bending strength *:	153 MPa	23
Total tangential shrinkage:	9.8 %	1.3	Modulus of elasticity *:	26140 MPa	5518
Total radial shrinkage:	6.3 %	1.1			
Fibre saturation point:	26 %				
Stability:	Poorly stable		(* : at 12 % moisture content ; 1 MPa = 1 N/mm <sup>2</sup> )		

#### NATURAL DURABILITY AND TREATABILITY

Fungi and termite resistance refers to end-uses under temperate climate.

Except for special comments on sapwood, natural durability is based on mature heartwood.

Sapwood must always be considered as non-durable against wood degrading agents.

Fungi:	Class 1 - very durable	* ensured by natural durability (according EN standards).
Dry wood borers:	Durable; sapwood demarcated (risk limited to sapwood)	
Termites:	Class M - Moderately durable	
Treatability:	3 - poorly permeable	
Use class*:	4 - in ground or fresh water contact	
Note:	According to the European standard NF EN 335, performance length might be modified by the intensity of end-use exposition.	

#### MAIN LOCAL NAMES

Countries	Local names
Belize	MY LADY
Bolivia	GAVETILLO
Brazil	ARARACANGA
Brazil	ARARAUBA
Brazil	JACAMIN
Colombia	COPACHI
Colombia	QUILLO CASPI
French Guiana	KIANTIOUTIQU
French Guiana	KOUMANTI OUDOU
Guatemala	CHICHICA
Guyana	SHIBADAN
Honduras	CHAPEL
Honduras	CHAPERNA
Mexico	VOLADOR
Panama	ALCARRETO
Peru	PUMAQUIRO
Surinam	KROMANTI KOPI
Venezuela	NIELILLO NEGRO

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**REQUIREMENT OF A PRESERVATIVE TREATMENT**


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Against dry wood borer attacks:	Does not require any preservative treatment
In case of temporary humidification risk:	Does not require any preservative treatment
In case of permanent humidification risk:	Does not require any preservative treatment

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**DRYING**

## Possible drying schedule

		Temperature (°C)			Air humidity (%)
		M.C. (%)	dry-bulb	wet-bulb	
Drying rate:	Normal to slow				
Risk of distortion:	High risk				
Risk of casehardening:	No				
Risk of checking:	High risk	Green	42	39	82
Risk of collapse:	Yes	50	48	43	74
		40	48	43	74
		30	48	43	74
		15	54	46	63

This schedule is given for information only and is applicable to thickness < 38 mm.

It must be used in compliance with the code of practice.

For thickness from 38 to 75 mm , the air relative humidity should be increased by 5 % at each step.

For thickness over 75 mm , a 10 % increase should be considered.

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**SAWING AND MACHINING**


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Blunting effect:	Fairly high
Sawteeth recommended:	Stellite-tipped
Cutting tools:	Tungsten carbide
Peeling:	Not recommended or without interest
Slicing:	Good
Note:	Requires power.

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**ASSEMBLING**

Nailing / Screwing:	Good but pre-boring necessary
Gluing:	Correct (for interior only)

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**END-USES**

Main known end-uses; they must to be implemented according to the code of practice.

Important remark: some end-uses are mentionned for information (traditional, regional or ancient end-uses).

Note: *Aspidosperma album* is recommended for high class end-uses.

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Vehicle or container flooring  
 Ship building (ribs)  
 Ship building (planking and deck)  
 Sleepers  
 Industrial or heavy flooring  
 Hydraulic works (fresh water)  
 Heavy carpentry  
 Bridges (parts in contact with water or ground)  
 Current furniture or furniture components  
 Sliced veneer  
 Sculpture  
 Cabinetwork (high class furniture)  
 Exterior panelling  
 Flooring  
 Posts  
 Bridges (parts not in contact with water or ground)

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