Common name:	BATIBATRA
Family:	MIMOSACEAE
Scientific name(s):	Enterolobium schomburgkii

LOG DESCRIPTION

Diameter:	from 50 to 80 cm
Thickness of sapwood:	from 3 to 5 cm
Floats:	no
Durability in forest :	Good
Note:	Logs are often clearly curved. Grain sometimes wavy.

WOOD DESCRIPTION

Colour:	Brown
Sapwood:	Clearly demarcated
Texture:	Medium
Grain:	Straight or interlocked
Interlocked grain:	Slight

PHYSICAL 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
Density *:	0.83 g/cm3	0.08
Monnin hardness*:	5.5	2.0
Coef of volumetric shrinkage:	0.61 %	0.06
Total tangential shrinkage:	9.0 %	1.2
Total radial shrinkage:	4.1 %	0.9
Fibre saturation point:	26 %	
Stability:	Moderately stable to poorly stable	

MECHANICAL PROPERTIES

	mean	standard deviation
Crushing strength *:	66 MPa	9
Static bending strength *:	115 MPa	22
Modulus of elasticity *:	17090 MPa	4600

(* : at 12 % moisture content ; 1 MPa = 1 N/mm2)

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
Dry wood borers:	Durable; sapwood demarcated (risk limited to sapwood)
Termites:	Class D - 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.

* ensured by natural durability (according EN standards).

MAIN LOCAL NAMES

Countries	Local names
Brazil	BATIBATRA
Brazil (Amazon)	FAVA DE ROSCA
Brazil (Amazon)	FAVA ORELHA DE MACACO
Brazil (Amazon)	FAVA ORELHA DE NEGRO
Brazil (Amazon)	TIMBAUBA
Brazil (Amazon)	TIMBORANA
French Guiana	ACACIA FRANC
French Guiana	BOUGOU BATI BATRA
Surinam	TAMAREN PROKONI

REQUIREMENT OF A PRESERVATIVE TREATMENT

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

DRYING

Drying rate:	Normal to slow
Risk of distortion:	High risk
Risk of casehardening:	Yes
Risk of checking:	High risk
Risk of collapse:	No

Possible drying schedule

M.C. (%)	Temperature (°C) dry-bulb	wet-bulb	Air humidity (%)
Green	42	39	82
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.

Note: In order to reduce the risks of casehardening, air drying must be done under cover; during kiln drying, keep a high humidity.

SAWING AND MACHINING

Blunting effect:	Normal
Sawteeth recommended:	Ordinary or alloy steel
Cutting tools:	Ordinary
Peeling:	Not recommended or without interest
Slicing:	Good
Note:	Requires power. Raised grain occurs when planing in presence of interlocked grain. Sawdust sometimes irritant.

ASSEMBLING

Nailing / Screwing:	Good
Gluing:	Correct (for interior only)

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).

Interior panelling
Interior joinery
Current furniture or furniture components
Flooring
Wood frame house
Cabinetwork (high class furniture)
Sliced veneer
Heavy carpentry
Hydraulic works (fresh water)
Sleepers
Tool handles (resilient woods)
Exterior joinery
Turned goods
Bridges (parts in contact with water or ground)
Bridges (parts not in contact with water or ground)
Stairs (inside)