

Common name:	CARDEIRO
Family:	BOMBACACEAE
Scientific name(s):	Scleronema micranthum Scleronema praecox

LOG DESCRIPTION	WOOD DESCRIPTION
Diameter: from 50 to 80 cm	Colour: Red brown
Thickness of sapwood: from 5 to 8 cm	Sapwood: Clearly demarcated
Floats: no	Texture: Coarse
Durability in forest : Low (must be treated)	Grain: Straight
	Interlocked grain: Absent
Note:	Frequent presence of traumatic canals.

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 *:	0.72 g/cm ³	0.06	Crushing strength *:	62 MPa	5
Monnin hardness*:	3.3	0.6	Static bending strength *:	100 MPa	9
Coef of volumetric shrinkage:	0.67 %	0.07	Modulus of elasticity *:	19140 MPa	1303
Total tangential shrinkage:	10.0 %	1.1			
Total radial shrinkage:	5.4 %	1.1			
Fibre saturation point:	28 %				
Stability:	Poorly stable		(* : at 12 % moisture content ; 1 MPa = 1 N/mm ²)		

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 5 - not durable	* ensured by natural durability (according EN standards).
Dry wood borers:	Durable; sapwood demarcated (risk limited to sapwood)	
Termites:	Class S - Susceptible	
Treatability:	3 - poorly permeable	
Use class*:	1 - inside (no dampness)	

MAIN LOCAL NAMES

Countries	Local names
Brazil (Amazon)	CARDEIRO
Brazil (Amazon)	CASTANHA DE PACA
Brazil (Amazon)	CEDRINHO
Brazil (Amazon)	CEDRO BRAVO

CARDEIRO

REQUIREMENT OF A PRESERVATIVE TREATMENT

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

DRYING

Possible drying schedule

Drying rate:	Slow	Temperature (°C)			Air humidity (%)
		M.C. (%)	dry-bulb	wet-bulb	
Risk of distortion:	High risk	Green	42	41	94
Risk of casehardening:	Yes	50	48	43	74
Risk of checking:	High risk	30	54	46	63
Risk of collapse:	No	20	60	51	62
		15	60	51	62

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: Drying must be done with care; high humidity and quartersawn are recommended.

SAWING AND MACHINING

Blunting effect:	Normal
Sawteeth recommended:	Ordinary or alloy steel
Cutting tools:	Ordinary
Peeling:	Good
Slicing:	Not recommended or without interest

ASSEMBLING

Nailing / Screwing:	Good
Gluing:	Correct

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: Decorative end-uses are not recommended due to frequent traumatic canals.

Interior joinery

Current furniture or furniture components

Moulding

Wood frame house

Heavy carpentry

Glued laminated

Blockboard

Veneer for interior of plywood

Matches

Flooring
