

Common name:	COPAIBA
Family:	CAESALPINIACEAE
Scientific name(s):	Copaifera duckei Copaifera guianensis Copaifera langsdorffii Copaifera multijuga Copaifera reticulata
Note:	Other species are commercialized under the name COPAIBA.

LOG DESCRIPTION		WOOD DESCRIPTION	
Diameter:	from 45 to 80 cm	Colour:	Red brown
Thickness of sapwood:	from 2 to 3 cm	Sapwood:	Clearly demarcated
Floats:	no	Texture:	Medium
Durability in forest :	Low (must be treated)	Grain:	Straight or interlocked
		Interlocked grain:	Slight
Note:	Heartwood varies from pink to red brown with copper-coloured veins. Resin exudation. Grain sometimes wavy.		

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 *:	0.50 g/cm <sup>3</sup>	0.03			
Monnin hardness*:	2.6	1.4	Crushing strength *:	38 MPa	2
Coef of volumetric shrinkage:	0.40 %	0.03	Static bending strength *:	85 MPa	4
Total tangential shrinkage:	5.9 %	0.5	Modulus of elasticity *:	12450 MPa	1116
Total radial shrinkage:	3.1 %	0.2			
Fibre saturation point:	26 %				
Stability:	Moderately stable to 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 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
Belize	COPAIBA
Bolivia	COPAIBO
Brazil	COPAIBA
Brazil	PAU-D'OLEO
Colombia	CANIME
French Guiana	PANCHIMOUTI
Guyana	BALSAM
Guyana	MARAM
Panama	CANIVA
Panama	CUPAY
Peru	COPAIBA
Surinam	HOEPELHOUT
Surinam	KOEPALJOEWA
Venezuela	ACEITE
Venezuela	CABIMO

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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:	Use not recommended
In case of permanent humidification risk:	Use not recommended

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**DRYING**

## Possible drying schedule

Drying rate:	Rapid	Temperature (°C)			Air humidity (%)
		M.C. (%)	dry-bulb	wet-bulb	
Risk of distortion:	No risk or very slight risk	Green	60	56	81
Risk of casehardening:	Yes	30	68	58	61
Risk of checking:	No risk or very slight risk	20	74	60	51
Risk of collapse:	No	15	80	61	41

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:	Normal
Sawteeth recommended:	Ordinary or alloy steel
Cutting tools:	Ordinary
Peeling:	Good
Slicing:	Good
Note:	Fuzzy surface. Keep sharp tools.

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**ASSEMBLING**

Nailing / Screwing:	Poor
Gluing:	Correct
Note:	Variable nails holding according to the species.

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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).

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Interior joinery  
 Interior panelling  
 Flooring  
 Moulding  
 Turned goods  
 Boxes and crates  
 Veneer for interior of plywood  
 Veneer for back or face of plywood  
 Light carpentry  
 Current furniture or furniture components  
 Sliced veneer  
 Seats  
 Fiber or particle boards  
 Blockboard  
 Formwork

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