

Common name:	FAVEIRA
Family:	MIMOSACEAE
Scientific name(s):	Parkia multijuga Parkia nitida Parkia pendula Parkia ulei

LOG DESCRIPTION	WOOD DESCRIPTION
Diameter:	from 60 to 90 cm
Thickness of sapwood:	from to cm
Floats:	no
Durability in forest :	Low (must be treated)
	Colour: Creamy white
	Sapwood: Not demarcated
	Texture: Medium
	Grain: Straight or interlocked
	Interlocked grain: Slight
Note:	Sometimes, heartwood presents very large light brown 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 *:	0.47 g/cm ³	0.11		
Monnin hardness*:	2.3	0.8	Crushing strength *:	38 MPa
Coef of volumetric shrinkage:	0.43 %	0.07	Static bending strength *:	67 MPa
Total tangential shrinkage:	7.0 %	1.2	Modulus of elasticity *:	11510 MPa
Total radial shrinkage:	2.8 %	0.9		2294
Fibre saturation point:	29 %			
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:	Susceptible; sapwood not or slightly demarcated (risk in all the wood)	
Termites:	Class S - Susceptible	
Treatability:	2 - moderately permeable	
Use class*:	1 - inside (no dampness)	

MAIN LOCAL NAMES

Countries	Local names
Brazil	FAVA ARARA TUCUPI
Brazil	FAVA BOLOTA
Brazil	FAVEIRA
Brazil	PARICA
Brazil	VISGUEIRO
Colombia	HUARANGO
Colombia	RAYO
Ecuador	TANGAMA
French Guiana	DODOMISSINGA
French Guiana	KOUATAKAMAN
Guyana	BLACK MANARIBALLI
Guyana	IPANAI
Guyana	UYA
Peru	GOMA PASHACO
Surinam	KWATAKAMA
Venezuela	CASCARON

REQUIREMENT OF A PRESERVATIVE TREATMENT

Against dry wood borer attacks:	Requires appropriate preservative treatment
In case of temporary humidification risk:	Requires appropriate preservative treatment
In case of permanent humidification risk:	Use not recommended

DRYING

Possible drying schedule

	Drying rate:	Rapid to normal	Temperature (°C)		Air humidity (%)	
			M.C. (%)	dry-bulb		wet-bulb
Risk of distortion:		High risk				
Risk of casehardening:		No				
Risk of checking:		High risk	Green	40	37	82
Risk of collapse:		No	40	44	38	68
			30	44	36	59
			20	46	36	52
			15	49	37	46

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: A moderate drying schedule must be used in order to reduce the risks of distortion. Possible risks of casehardening and collapse.

SAWING AND MACHINING

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

ASSEMBLING

Nailing / Screwing:	Poor
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).

Veneer for interior of plywood
 Formwork
 Boxes and crates
 Interior joinery
 Interior panelling
 Current furniture or furniture components
 Moulding
 Blockboard
 Fiber or particle boards
