

Common name:	GOMMIER
Family:	BURSERACEAE
Scientific name(s):	Dacryodes excelsa Dacryodes occidentalis Dacryodes olivifera Dacryodes peruviana
Note:	Often confused with BREU (Protium spp.).

LOG DESCRIPTION		WOOD DESCRIPTION	
Diameter:	from 50 to 80 cm	Colour:	Pinkish white
Thickness of sapwood:	from 3 to 8 cm	Sapwood:	Not clearly demarcated
Floats:	yes	Texture:	Fine
Durability in forest :	No information available	Grain:	Interlocked
		Interlocked grain:	Marked but not frequent
Note:	Wood cream white or pinkish white. Irregular interlocked grain.		

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 *:	0.61 g/cm ³	0.04			
Monnin hardness*:	3.1	0.8	Crushing strength *:	51 MPa	4
Coef of volumetric shrinkage:	0.50 %	0.03	Static bending strength *:	92 MPa	11
Total tangential shrinkage:	8.0 %	0.5	Modulus of elasticity *:	14320 MPa	2750
Total radial shrinkage:	5.1 %	0.6			
Fibre saturation point:	29 %				
Stability:	Moderately 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:	3 - poorly permeable	
Use class*:	2 - inside or under cover (dampness possible)	

MAIN LOCAL NAMES

Countries	Local names
Ecuador	ANIME
Ecuador	COPAL
French West Indies	GOMMIER
French West Indies	GOMMIER BLANC
French West Indies	GOMMIER DE MONTAGNE
Porto-Rico	TABONUCO

GOMMIER

REQUIREMENT OF A PRESERVATIVE TREATMENT

Against dry wood borer attacks:	Requires appropriate 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:	Normal	Temperature (°C)			Air humidity (%)
		M.C. (%)	dry-bulb	wet-bulb	
Risk of distortion:	Slight risk				
Risk of casehardening:	Yes				
Risk of checking:	No risk or very slight risk	Green	42	39	82
Risk of collapse:	No	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.

SAWING AND MACHINING

Blunting effect:	High
Sawteeth recommended:	Stellite-tipped
Cutting tools:	Tungsten carbide
Peeling:	Good
Slicing:	Good
Note:	Difficulties due to highly interlocked grain. Fairly high to high blunting effect due to silica content.

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).

Current furniture or furniture components
Veneer for interior of plywood
Veneer for back or face of plywood
Sliced veneer
Interior joinery
Interior panelling
Open boats
Boxes and crates
Shingles
