

Common name:	IPE
Family:	BIGNONIACEAE
Scientific name(s):	Tabebuia spp.
Note:	Some species of the Tabebuia genus (such as T. pallida) have a limited commercial interest.

LOG DESCRIPTION		WOOD DESCRIPTION	
Diameter:	from 60 to 100 cm	Colour:	Brown
Thickness of sapwood:	from 3 to 9 cm	Sapwood:	Clearly demarcated
Floats:	no	Texture:	Fine
Durability in forest :	Good	Grain:	Interlocked
		Interlocked grain:	Marked
Note:	Somes species have a medium texture. Heartwood is yellowish brown to dark olive brown, sometimes with thin veins. Canals contain a greenish yellow deposit (lapachol).		

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 *:	1.04 g/cm ³	0.09			
Monnin hardness*:	14.6	3.1	Crushing strength *:	95 MPa	10
Coef of volumetric shrinkage:	0.68 %	0.09	Static bending strength *:	166 MPa	28
Total tangential shrinkage:	6.4 %	0.9	Modulus of elasticity *:	22760 MPa	2244
Total radial shrinkage:	5.1 %	0.5			
Fibre saturation point:	20 %				
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 1 - very durable	* ensured by natural durability (according EN standards).
Dry wood borers:	Durable; sapwood demarcated (risk limited to sapwood)	
Termites:	Class D - Durable	
Treatability:	4 - not permeable	
Use class*:	4 - in ground or fresh water contact	
Note:	This species naturally covers the use class 5 (end-uses in marine environment or in brackish water) due to its high specific gravity and hardness. According to the European standard NF EN 335, performance length might be modified by the intensity of end-use exposition.	

MAIN LOCAL NAMES

Countries	Local names	Countries	Local names
Argentina	LAPACHO	Venezuela	ACAPRO
Bolivia	IPE	Venezuela	ARAGUANAY
Bolivia	LAPACHO	Venezuela	PUY
Bolivia	TAJIBO		
Brazil	IPE		
Brazil	IPE ROXO		
Brazil	PAU D'ARCO		
Colombia	CANAGUATE		
Colombia	POLVILLO		
Colombia	ROBLE MORADO		
French Guiana	EBENE VERTE		
Guyana	HAKIA		
Guyana	IRONWOOD		
Paraguay	LAPACHO NEGRO		
Peru	EBANO VERDE		
Peru	TAHUARI		
Surinam	GROENHART		
Trinidad and Tobago	PUY		
Trinidad and Tobago	YELLOW POU		

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

Possible drying schedule

		Temperature (°C)			Air humidity (%)
		M.C. (%)	dry-bulb	wet-bulb	
Drying rate:	Slow				
Risk of distortion:	Slight risk				
Risk of casehardening:	No				
Risk of checking:	Slight risk				
Risk of collapse:	No	30	42	41	94
		25	42	39	82
		20	48	43	74
		15	48	43	74

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 slow kiln drying is recommended in order to reduce defects, especially with thick boards.

SAWING AND MACHINING

Blunting effect:	Fairly high
Sawteeth recommended:	Stellite-tipped
Cutting tools:	Tungsten carbide
Peeling:	Not recommended or without interest
Slicing:	Good
Note:	Sawdust may cause dermatosis. Some difficulties due to interlocked grain.

ASSEMBLING

Nailing / Screwing:	Good but pre-boring necessary
Gluing:	Correct (for interior only)
Note:	Gluing must be done with care (very dense wood).

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: Filling is recommended to obtain a good finish.

Cabinetwork (high class furniture)
 Sliced veneer
 Current furniture or furniture components
 Sleepers
 Bridges (parts in contact with water or ground)
 Industrial or heavy flooring
 Ship building (planking and deck)
 Posts
 Stakes
 Hydraulic works (fresh water)
 Moulding
 Bridges (parts not in contact with water or ground)
 Stairs (inside)
 Heavy carpentry
 Turned goods
 Musical instruments
 Tool handles (resilient woods)
 Vehicle or container flooring
 Hydraulic works (seawater)