

Common name:	JABOTY
Family:	VOCHYSIACEAE
Scientific name(s):	Erisma uncinatum

LOG DESCRIPTION	WOOD DESCRIPTION		
Diameter:	from 50 to 100 cm	Colour:	Light brown
Thickness of sapwood:	from 4 to 14 cm	Sapwood:	Clearly demarcated
Floats:	no	Texture:	Coarse
Durability in forest :	Moderate (treatment recommended)	Grain:	Straight
Note:	Sometimes presence of internal stresses.	Interlocked grain:	Absent
	Pink brown, more or less dark, sometimes with red or purplish shades.		

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 *:	0.60 g/cm ³	0.05	Crushing strength *:	54 MPa	7
Monnin hardness*:	2.7	0.6	Static bending strength *:	91 MPa	16
Coef of volumetric shrinkage:	0.54 %	0.11	Modulus of elasticity *:	15520 MPa	3720
Total tangential shrinkage:	9.3 %	1.8			
Total radial shrinkage:	4.4 %	1.3			
Fibre saturation point:	30 %				
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 3 moderately durable	* ensured by natural durability (according EN standards).
Dry wood borers:	Durable; sapwood demarcated (risk limited to sapwood)	
Termites:	Class S - Susceptible	
Treatability:	2 - moderately permeable	
Use class*:	2 - inside or under cover (dampness possible)	

MAIN LOCAL NAMES

Countries	Local names
Brazil	CAMBARA
Brazil	CEDRINHO
Brazil	JABOTY
Brazil	QUARUBARANA
Brazil	QUARUBA TINGA
Brazil	QUARUBA VERMELHA
French Guiana	FELLI KOUALI
French Guiana	JABOTY
French Guiana	MANONTI KOUALI
Peru	CAMBARA
Surinam	SINGRI-KWARI
Venezuela	MUREILLO

JABOTY

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:	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	Green	42	39	82
Risk of casehardening:	No	50	48	43	74
Risk of checking:	Slight risk	40	48	43	74
Risk of collapse:	No	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:	Normal
Sawteeth recommended:	Ordinary or alloy steel
Cutting tools:	Ordinary
Peeling:	Good
Slicing:	Good
Note:	Sometimes slight blunting effect.

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).

Exterior joinery
Exterior panelling
Interior joinery
Interior panelling
Formwork
Glued laminated
Boxes and crates
Veneer for interior of plywood
Veneer for back or face of plywood
Blockboard
Light carpentry
Wood frame house
Moulding
Current furniture or furniture components
Sliced veneer
Bridges (parts not in contact with water or ground)
Wood-ware
