

Common name:	MACUCU DE PACA
Family:	CAESALPINIACEAE
Scientific name(s):	Aldina heterophylla
Note:	MACUCU DE PACA is commercialized blended with ANGELIM (Hymenolobium spp.).

LOG DESCRIPTION		WOOD DESCRIPTION	
Diameter:	from 60 to 100 cm	Colour:	Yellow brown
Thickness of sapwood:	from 5 to 8 cm	Sapwood:	Not clearly demarcated
Floats:	no	Texture:	Coarse
Durability in forest :	Good	Grain:	Interlocked
		Interlocked grain:	Marked but not frequent
Note:	Risk of shakes on logs. 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 *:	0.88 g/cm ³	0.06			
Monnin hardness*:	7.6	1.5	Crushing strength *:	64 MPa	6
Coef of volumetric shrinkage:	0.61 %	0.05	Static bending strength *:	109 MPa	28
Total tangential shrinkage:	7.6 %	1.2	Modulus of elasticity *:	18170 MPa	1463
Total radial shrinkage:	4.9 %	0.8			
Fibre saturation point:	24 %				
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:	Heartwood durable but sapwood not clearly demarcated	
Termites:	Class D - Durable	
Treatability:	3 - poorly permeable	
Use class*:	4 - in ground or fresh water contact	
Note:	The possible presence of few demarcated sapwood in sawnwoods may have an influence on the expected durability. 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
Brazil (Amazon)	MACUCU DA CATINGA
Brazil (Amazon)	MACUCU DE PACA
Brazil (Amazon)	MACUCU DO BAIXO

REQUIREMENT OF A PRESERVATIVE TREATMENT

Against dry wood borer attacks:	Requires appropriate 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

Drying rate:	Normal
Risk of distortion:	High risk
Risk of casehardening:	No
Risk of checking:	Slight risk
Risk of collapse:	No

Note: Drying must be handled with care in order to reduce the risks of distortion.

SAWING AND MACHINING

Blunting effect:	Normal
Sawteeth recommended:	Ordinary or alloy steel
Cutting tools:	Ordinary
Peeling:	Not recommended or without interest
Slicing:	Good
Note:	Filing is recommended in order to obtain a good finish.

ASSEMBLING

Nailing / Screwing:	Good but pre-boring necessary
Gluing:	No information available
Note:	Pre-boring necessary in presence of highly interlocked grain. Tendency to end-splitting.

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).

Hydraulic works (fresh water)
Bridges (parts in contact with water or ground)
Sleepers
Industrial or heavy flooring
Vehicle or container flooring
Exterior joinery
Sliced veneer
Heavy carpentry
Exterior panelling
Posts
Stakes
Bridges (parts not in contact with water or ground)
