

Common name:	MARUPA
Family:	SIMAROUBACEAE
Scientific name(s):	Simarouba amara Quassia simarouba (synonymous)

LOG DESCRIPTION		WOOD DESCRIPTION	
Diameter:	from 50 to 90 cm	Colour:	Creamy white
Thickness of sapwood:	from to cm	Sapwood:	Not demarcated
Floats:	yes	Texture:	Coarse
Durability in forest :	Low (must be treated)	Grain:	Straight
		Interlocked grain:	Absent
Note:	Cream white to light yellow. Sometimes oily 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 *:	0.41 g/cm <sup>3</sup>	0.04			
Monnin hardness*:	1.1	0.5	Crushing strength *:	34 MPa	6
Coef of volumetric shrinkage:	0.36 %	0.08	Static bending strength *:	59 MPa	11
Total tangential shrinkage:	6.3 %	0.6	Modulus of elasticity *:	10070 MPa	1711
Total radial shrinkage:	2.8 %	0.5			
Fibre saturation point:	32 %				
Stability:	stable		(* : at 12 % moisture content ; 1 MPa = 1 N/mm <sup>2</sup> )		

#### 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:	1 - easily permeable	
Use class*:	1 - inside (no dampness)	

#### MAIN LOCAL NAMES

Countries	Local names
Bolivia	CHIRIUANA
Brazil (Amazon)	MARUPA
Brazil (Amazon)	MARUPAUBA
Brazil	PARAHYBA
Brazil	PARAIBA
Brazil	TAMANQUEIRA
Colombia	SIMARUBA
Ecuador	CEDRO AMARGO
Ecuador	CUNA
Ecuador	GUITARRO
French Guiana	SIMAROUBA
Guyana	SIMARUPA
Peru	MARUPA
Surinam	SOEMAROEBA
Venezuela	CEDRO BLANCO
Venezuela	SIMAROUBA
United Kingdom	BITTERWOOD

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**REQUIREMENT OF A PRESERVATIVE TREATMENT**


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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

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**DRYING**

## Possible drying schedule

Drying rate:	Rapid	Temperature (°C)			Air humidity (%)
		M.C. (%)	dry-bulb	wet-bulb	
Risk of distortion:	No risk or very slight risk				
Risk of casehardening:	No				
Risk of checking:	No risk or very slight risk	Green	60	56	81
Risk of collapse:	No	30	68	58	61
		20	74	60	51
		15	80	61	41

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: Prone to blue stain before and during drying.

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**SAWING AND MACHINING**

Blunting effect:	Normal
Sawteeth recommended:	Ordinary or alloy steel
Cutting tools:	Ordinary
Peeling:	Good
Slicing:	Good

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**ASSEMBLING**

Nailing / Screwing:	Poor
Gluing:	Correct

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**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).

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Note: Filling is recommended in order to obtain a good finish.

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Veneer for interior of plywood

Veneer for back or face of plywood

Boxes and crates

Blockboard

Current furniture or furniture components

Sliced veneer

Stringed instruments (sounding board)

Moulding

Matches

Turned goods

Interior panelling

Interior joinery

Fiber or particle boards

Wood-ware

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