

Common name: SUCUPIRA PRETA

Family: FABACEAE  
Scientific name(s): Bowdichia nitida  
Diplotropis martiusii  
Diplotropis purpurea

#### LOG DESCRIPTION

Diameter: from 40 to 60 cm  
Thickness of sapwood: from 1 to 2 cm  
Floats: no  
Durability in forest : Moderate (treatment recommended)  
Note: Wood dark brown to reddish brown, with lighter thin veins.

#### WOOD DESCRIPTION

Colour: Dark brown  
Sapwood: Clearly demarcated  
Texture: Medium  
Grain: Straight or interlocked  
Interlocked grain: Slight

#### PHYSICAL PROPERTIES

Physical and mechanical properties are based on mature heartwood specimens. These properties can vary greatly depending on origin and growth conditions.

#### MECHANICAL PROPERTIES

	mean	standard deviation		mean	standard deviation
Density *:	0.91 g/cm <sup>3</sup>	0.06	Crushing strength *:	88 MPa	10
Monnin hardness*:	9.4	2.8	Static bending strength *:	141 MPa	21
Coef of volumetric shrinkage:	0.61 %	0.08	Modulus of elasticity *:	22300 MPa	3100
Total tangential shrinkage:	7.0 %	0.8			
Total radial shrinkage:	4.9 %	0.8			
Fibre saturation point:	24 %				
Stability:	Moderately stable to poorly 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 2 - durable  
Dry wood borers: Durable; sapwood demarcated (risk limited to sapwood)  
Termites: Class D - Durable  
Treatability: 3 - poorly permeable  
Use class\*: 3 - not in ground contact, outside

\* ensured by natural durability (according EN standards).

Note: 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	CUTIUBA
Brazil	MACANIBA
Brazil	SAPUPIRA
Brazil	SUCUPIRA PRETA
Colombia	ARENILLO
Colombia	ZAPAN NEGRO
French Guiana	BAAKA KIABICI
French Guiana	COEUR DEHORS
Guyana	TATABU
Peru	CHONTAQUIRO
Peru	HUASAI-CASPI
Surinam	ZWARTE KABBES
Venezuela	ALCORNOQUE
Venezuela	CONGRIO

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**REQUIREMENT OF A PRESERVATIVE TREATMENT**


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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

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**DRYING**

## Possible drying schedule

		Temperature (°C)			Air humidity (%)
		M.C. (%)	dry-bulb	wet-bulb	
Drying rate:	Normal to slow				
Risk of distortion:	Slight risk				
Risk of casehardening:	No				
Risk of checking:	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.

Note: The wood must be dried carefully and slowly to avoid defects. Initial surface drying prior to kiln drying is recommended.

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**SAWING AND MACHINING**

Blunting effect:	Fairly high
Sawteeth recommended:	Stellite-tipped
Cutting tools:	Tungsten carbide
Peeling:	Not recommended or without interest
Slicing:	Good
Note:	Sometimes difficulties due to interlocked grain. Good finish after filling.

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**ASSEMBLING**

Nailing / Screwing:	Good but pre-boring necessary
Gluing:	Correct (for interior only)

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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: Recommended for high class end-uses.

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Sliced veneer  
 Interior joinery  
 Interior panelling  
 Current furniture or furniture components  
 Cabinetwork (high class furniture)  
 Stairs (inside)  
 Flooring  
 Bridges (parts not in contact with water or ground)  
 Ship building (planking and deck)  
 Vehicle or container flooring  
 Heavy carpentry  
 Wood frame house  
 Exterior joinery  
 Exterior panelling  
 Turned goods  
 Wood-ware

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