

Common name:	TATAJUBA
Family:	MORACEAE
Scientific name(s):	Bagassa guianensis Bagassa tiliaefolia (synonymous)

LOG DESCRIPTION

Diameter:	from 50 to 90 cm
Thickness of sapwood:	from 2 to 4 cm
Floats:	no
Durability in forest :	Good

WOOD DESCRIPTION

Colour:	Yellow brown
Sapwood:	Clearly demarcated
Texture:	Medium
Grain:	Interlocked
Interlocked grain:	Marked

Note: When freshly cut, the heartwood is yellow. It becomes yellow brown to dark brown with age.

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 *:	0.80 g/cm ³	0.07			
Monnin hardness*:	6.4	1.3	Crushing strength *:	78 MPa	9
Coef of volumetric shrinkage:	0.53 %	0.05	Static bending strength *:	109 MPa	21
Total tangential shrinkage:	5.2 %	0.3	Modulus of elasticity *:	21490 MPa	2150
Total radial shrinkage:	3.7 %	0.4			
Fibre saturation point:	20 %				
Stability:	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:	3 - poorly 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 silica content. 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	AMARELAO
Brazil	BAGACEIRA
Brazil	TATAJUBA
French Guiana	BAGASSE
French Guiana	KAW OUDOU
French Guiana	ODOUN
French Guiana	TATAJUBA
Guyana	COW-WOOD
Surinam	JAWAHEDAN
Surinam	KAW-OEDOE

TATAJUBA

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

Drying rate:	Normal to slow	Temperature (°C)			Air humidity (%)
		M.C. (%)	dry-bulb	wet-bulb	
Risk of distortion:	High risk	Green	42	41	94
Risk of casehardening:	No	50	48	43	74
Risk of checking:	Slight risk	30	54	46	63
Risk of collapse:	No	20	60	51	62
		15	60	51	62

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: High risks of distortion in presence of highly interlocked grain. During drying, spacer sticks may stain the wood.

SAWING AND MACHINING

Blunting effect:	Normal
Sawteeth recommended:	Ordinary or alloy steel
Cutting tools:	Ordinary
Peeling:	No information available
Slicing:	Good
Note:	Sawdust sometimes irritant. Presence of internal stresses.

ASSEMBLING

Nailing / Screwing:	Good but pre-boring necessary
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).

Note: Interlocked grain may be troublesome in the use of this wood.

Flooring

Current furniture or furniture components

Ship building (planking and deck)

Ship building (ribs)

Cabinetwork (high class furniture)

Wood frame house

Interior joinery

Interior panelling

Sliced veneer

Sleepers

Hydraulic works (fresh water)

Exterior joinery

Exterior panelling

Bridges (parts in contact with water or ground)

Bridges (parts not in contact with water or ground)

Heavy carpentry

Turned goods

Stairs (inside)

Vehicle or container flooring

Moulding
