Family: EUPHORBIACEAE (angiosperm)
Scientific name(s): Hura crepitans
Commercial restriction: no commercial restriction

WOOD DESCRIPTION

- Color: creamy white
- Sapwood: not clearly demarcated
- Texture: coarse
- Grain: straight or interlocked
- Interlocked grain: slight
- Note: Bark contains a very irritant sap.
  Color varies from cream white to pinkish brown. Presence of tension wood.

LOG DESCRIPTION

- Diameter: from 70 to 100 cm
- Thickness of sapwood: from 15 to 25 cm
- Floats: yes
- Log durability: low (must be treated)

PHYSICAL PROPERTIES

- Specific gravity *: Mean 0.45, Std dev. 0.08
- Monnin hardness *: Mean 1.5, Std dev. 0.7
- Coefficient of volumetric shrinkage: Mean 0.37 %, Std dev. 0.05 %
- Total tangential shrinkage (TS): Mean 4.7 %, Std dev. 0.3 %
- Total radial shrinkage (RS): Mean 2.9 %, Std dev. 0.5 %
- TS/RS ratio: Mean 1.6
- Fiber saturation point: Mean 27 %
- Mean 116.8 measured at 2651 Hz

MECHANICAL AND ACOUSTIC PROPERTIES

- Crushing strength *: Mean 31 MPa, Std dev. 7 MPa
- Static bending strength *: Mean 56 MPa, Std dev. 9 MPa
- Modulus of elasticity *: Mean 9600 MPa, Std dev. 1288 MPa
- TS/RS ratio: (*) at 12% moisture content, with 1 MPa = 1 N/mm²

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.

- Funghi (according to E.N. standards): class 5 - not durable
- Dry wood borers: susceptible - sapwood not or slightly demarcated (risk in all the wood)
- Termites (according to E.N. standards): class 5 - susceptible
- Treatment (according to E.N. standards): class 1 - easily permeable
- Use class ensured by natural durability: class 1 - inside (no dampness)
- Species covering the use class 5: No
- Note: Very prone to blue stain.

REQUIREMENT OF A PRESERVATIVE TREATMENT

- Against dry wood borer attacks: requires appropriate preservative treatment
- In case of risk of temporary humidification: requires appropriate preservative treatment
- In case of risk of permanent humidification: use not recommended
DRYING

Drying rate: normal to slow
Risk of distortion: high risk
Risk of casehardening: no
Risk of checking: high risk
Risk of collapse: no

Note: Slow drying is recommended (in that case, wood must be treated against blue stain) to reduce defects.

Possible drying schedule: 3

<table>
<thead>
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<th>M.C. (%)</th>
<th>Temperature (°C)</th>
<th>Air humidity (%)</th>
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<tr>
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This schedule is given for information only and is applicable to thickness lower or equal to 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: fairly high
Sawteeth recommended: stellite-tipped
Cutting tools: tungsten carbide
Peeling: good
Slicing: not recommended or without interest

Note: Log turning sawing recommended to avoid shakes (tension wood). Fuzzy surface. Silica content is variable according to the country of origin.

ASSEMBLING

Nailing / screwing: poor
Gluing: correct

COMMERCIAL GRADING

Appearance grading for sawn timbers: According to NHLA grading rules (January 2007)
Possible grading: FAS, Select, Common 1, Common 2, Common 3

FIRE SAFETY

Conventional French grading:
- Thickness > 14 mm : M.3 (moderately inflammable)
- Thickness < 14 mm : M.4 (easily inflammable)

Euroclasses grading: D s2 d0
Default grading for solid wood, according to requirements of European standard EN 14081-1 annex C (April 2009). It concerns structural graded timber in vertical uses with mean density upper 0.35 and thickness upper 22 mm.

END-USES

Floats Boxes and crates
Interior joinery Formwork
Current furniture or furniture components Blockboard
Veneer for interior of plywood Fiber or particle boards
Matches Model building
Wood-ware

Note: Possible substitute for OBECHE (Triplochiton scleroxylon). A careful sanding and a filling are recommended to obtain a good finish.
### MAIN LOCAL NAMES

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
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