

Balsa

Family. Malvaceae

Botanical Name(s).

Ochroma pyramidale

Ochroma lagopus (synonymous)

Continent. Latin America

CITES. This species is not listed in the CITES Appendices (Washington Convention 2023).

Description of logs

Diameter. From 50 to 80 cm

Thickness of sapwood. -

Floats. Yes

Log durability. Low (treatment necessary)

Description of wood

Colour reference. Creamy white

Sapwood. Not demarcated

Texture. Coarse Grain. Straight

Interlocked grain. Absent

Notes. Wood cream white to pink white.

Physics and mechanics

The properties indicated are for mature wood. These properties may vary significantly depending on the origin and growing conditions of the wood.

Property	Average value			
Specific gravity ¹	0.14			
Monnin hardness ¹	0.3			
Coefficient of volumetric shrinkage	0.21 % per %			
Total tangential shrinkage (St)	5.2 %			
Total radial shrinkage (Sr)	2.2 %			
Ratio St/Sr	2.4			
Fibre saturation point	34 %			
Thermal conductivity (λ)	0.07 W/(m.K)			
Lower heating value				
Crushing strength ¹	11 MPa			
Static bending strength ¹	24 MPa			
Modulus of elasticity ¹	5,140 MPa			
1 At 12 % maisture content with 1 MPa = 1 N/mm				

¹ At 12 % moisture content, with 1 MPa = 1 N/mm

Natural durability and preservation

Resistance to fungi. Class 5 - not durable



Quarter sawn







Resistance to dry wood borers. Class S - susceptible (risk in all the wood)

Resistance to termites. Class S - susceptible

Treatability. Class 1 - easily permeable

Use class ensured by natural durability.

Class 1 - inside (no dampness)

Notes. Impregnation in autoclave is not recommended. Impregnation by soaking satisfactory.

Requirement of a preservative treatment

Against dry wood borer. Requires appropriate preservative treatment

In case of temporary humidification. Requires appropriate preservative treatment

In case of permanent humidification. Use not recommended

Drying

Drying rate. Normal to slow

Risk of distorsion. High risk

Risk of casehardening. Yes

Risk of checking. High risk

Risk of collapse. No known specific risk

Notes. Kiln drying is preferable to air drying to reduce the defects. Drying must be done slowly and carefully. Suggested drying program.

Phases	Duration (H)	MC (%) probes	T (°C)	Rh (%)	UGL (%)
Prewarm 1		> 50	50	86	16.5
Prewarm 2	3	> 50	52	85	16.0
Drying		> 50	55	82	14.7
		50 - 40	55	80.0	13.8
		40 - 35	55	75.0	12.6
		35 - 30	56	73.0	12.0
		30 - 27	58	67.0	10.5
		27 - 24	60	58.0	8.9
		24 - 21	62	50.0	7.5
		21 - 18	64	45.0	6.8
		18 - 15	65	37.0	5.7
		15 - 12	65	34.0	5.3
		12 - 9	65	28.0	4.5
		9 - 6	65	24.0	4.0
Conditioning	6		58	(3)	(2)
Cooling	(1)		Stop	(3)	(2)

^(1)) Cooling: until the temperature inside the kiln no longer exceeds external temperature by more than 30 $^{\circ}$ C.

Sawing and machining

Blunting effect. Normal

Sawteeth recommended. Ordinary or alloy steel

Cutting tools. Ordinary

⁽²⁾ UGL = final $H\% \times 0.8$ to 0.9.

⁽³⁾ Subtract RH from the UGL determined in (2) and temperature, using the Hailwood-Horrobin equation.





Peeling. Not recommended or without interest

Slicing. Not recommended or without interest

Notes. Sharp tools are necessary to avoid fuzzy surface.

Assembling

Nailing and screwing. Poor

Commercial grading

Appearance grading for sawn timbers.

Specific grading according to uses

Visual grading for structural applications

No visual grading for structural applications

Fire safety

Conventional French grading.

Thickness > 14 mm: M3 (moderately inflammable)

Thickness < 14 mm: M4 (easily inflammable)

Euroclasses grading. hors classement

Specific gravity lower than 0.35

End-uses

- Floats
- Insulation
- Model building
- Wood-ware

Notes. Filling is required to obtain a good finish.



"Sanctuaire" - Designed by Pauline Grapa (France).
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Main local names

Country Brazil Pau de balsa

Local name

Colombia Lanu Ecuador Balsa El Salvador Algodon Guatemala Lanilla Honduras Balsa Honduras Guano Nicaragua Gatillo Peru Balsa

Palo de balsa Peru

Peru Topa Bois flot Trinidad and Tobago Venezuela Balso