Family: VOCHYSIACEAE (angiosperm)
Scientific name(s): Erisma uncinatum
Commercial restriction: no commercial restriction

WOOD DESCRIPTION

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Color:</th>
<th>light brown</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sapwood:</td>
<td>clearly demarcated</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Texture:</td>
<td>coarse</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grain:</td>
<td>straight</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Interlocked grain:</td>
<td>absent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Note:</td>
<td>Sometimes presence of internal stresses. Pink brown, more or less dark, sometimes with red or purplish shades.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

LOG DESCRIPTION

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Diameter: from 50 to 100 cm</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Thickness of sapwood: from 4 to 14 cm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Floats: no</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Log durability: moderate (treatment recommended)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

PHYSICAL PROPERTIES

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Specific gravity *:</th>
<th>Mean: 0,60</th>
<th>Std dev.: 0,05</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Monnin hardness *:</td>
<td>2,7</td>
<td>0,6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coeff. of volumetric shrinkage:</td>
<td>0,54 %</td>
<td>0,11 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total tangential shrinkage (TS):</td>
<td>9,3 %</td>
<td>1,8 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total radial shrinkage (RS):</td>
<td>4,4 %</td>
<td>1,3 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TS/RS ratio:</td>
<td>2,1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fiber saturation point:</td>
<td>30 %</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

MECHANICAL AND ACOUSTIC PROPERTIES

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Crushing strength *:</th>
<th>Mean: 54 MPa</th>
<th>Std dev.: 7 MPa</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Static bending strength *:</td>
<td>91 MPa</td>
<td>16 MPa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Modulus of elasticity *:</td>
<td>15520 MPa</td>
<td>3720 MPa</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Fungi (according to E.N. standards): class 3 - moderately durable
Dry wood borers: durable - sapwood demarcated (risk limited to sapwood)
Termites (according to E.N. standards): class 5 - susceptible
Treatability (according to E.N. standards): class 2 - moderately permeable
Use class ensured by natural durability: class 2 - inside or under cover (dampness possible)
Species covering the use class 5: No

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.
E.N. = Euro Norm

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Fungi (according to E.N. standards):</th>
<th>class 3 - moderately durable</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Dry wood borers: durable - sapwood demarcated (risk limited to sapwood)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Termites (according to E.N. standards):</td>
<td>class 5 - susceptible</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Treatability (according to E.N. standards):</td>
<td>class 2 - moderately permeable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Use class ensured by natural durability:</td>
<td>class 2 - inside or under cover (dampness possible)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Species covering the use class 5:</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

REQUIREMENT OF A PRESERVATIVE TREATMENT

Against dry wood borer attacks: does not require any preservative treatment
In case of risk of temporary humidification: does not require any preservative treatment
In case of risk of permanent humidification: use not recommended
**DRYING**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Drying rate: normal</th>
<th>Possible drying schedule: 4</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Risk of distortion: slight risk</td>
<td><strong>M.C. (%)</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Risk of casehardening: no</td>
<td>dry-bulb</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Risk of checking: slight risk</td>
<td>40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Risk of collapse: no</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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: normal
- Sawteeth recommended: ordinary or alloy steel
- Cutting tools: ordinary
- Peeling: good
- Slicing: nood
- Note: Sometimes slight blunting effect.

**ASSEMBLING**

- Nailing / screwing: good
- 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 4
- In French Guiana, the local name of this species is “JABOTY”. Grading is done according to local rules “Bois guyanais classés”.
- Possible grading: Choix 1, choix 2, choix 3, choix 4


**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**

- Exterior joinery
- Interior joinery
- Formwork
- Boxes and crates
- Veneer for back or face of plywood
- Light carpentry
- Moulding
- Sliced veneer
- Wood-ware
- Exterior panelling
- Interior panelling
- Glued laminated
- Veneer for interior of plywood
- Blockboard
- Wood frame house
- Current furniture or furniture components
- Bridges (parts not in contact with water or ground)
### MAIN LOCAL NAMES

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Local name</th>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Local name</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Brazil</td>
<td>CAMBARA</td>
<td>Brazil</td>
<td>CEDRINHO</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brazil</td>
<td>JABOTY</td>
<td>Brazil</td>
<td>QUARUBARANA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brazil</td>
<td>QUARUBA TINGA</td>
<td>Brazil</td>
<td>QUARUBA VERMELHA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>French Guiana</td>
<td>FELLI KOUALI</td>
<td>French Guiana</td>
<td>JABOTY</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>French Guiana</td>
<td>MANONTI KOUALI</td>
<td>Peru</td>
<td>CAMBARA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Suriname</td>
<td>SINGRI-KWARI</td>
<td>Venezuela</td>
<td>MUREILLO</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Specific Gravity

- **Very light**
- **Light**
- **Medium**
- **Heavy**
- **Very heavy**

### Monnin Hardness

- **Very soft**
- **Soft**
- **Medium**
- **Hard**
- **Very hard**

### Coefficient of Volumetric Shrinkage (%)

- **Low**
- **Medium**
- **High**

### Total Tangential Shrinkage (%)

- **Low**
- **Medium**
- **High**

### Total Radial Shrinkage (%)

- **Low**
- **Medium**
- **High**

### Crushing Strength (MPa)

- **Low**
- **Medium**
- **High**

### Static Bending Strength (MPa)

- **Low**
- **Medium**
- **High**

### Modulus of Elasticity (≤1000 MPa)

- **Low**
- **Medium**
- **High**

### Resistance to Fungi

- Not durable
- Poorly durable
- Moderately durable
- Durable
- Very durable

### Resistance to Dry Wood Insects Borners

- Susceptible
- Durable

### Resistance to Termites

- Susceptible
- Moderately durable
- Durable

### Treatability

- Not permeable
- Poorly permeable
- Moderately permeable
- Easily permeable

### Stability

- Poorly stable
- Moderately stable
- Stable

### Fibers Saturation Point:

- 15%
- 25%
- 35%
- 45%