

Family: VOCHYSIACEAE (angiosperm)

Scientific name(s): *Erismia uncinatum*

Commercial restriction: no commercial restriction

WOOD DESCRIPTION

Color: light brown
 Sapwood: clearly demarcated
 Texture: coarse
 Grain: straight
 Interlocked grain: absent
 Note: Sometimes presence of internal stresses.
 Pink brown, more or less dark, sometimes with red or purplish shades.

LOG DESCRIPTION

Diameter: from 50 to 100 cm
 Thickness of sapwood: from 4 to 14 cm
 Floats: no
 Log durability: moderate (treatment recommended)

PHYSICAL PROPERTIES

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

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

MECHANICAL AND ACOUSTIC PROPERTIES

	<u>Mean</u>	<u>Std dev.</u>
Crushing strength *:	54 MPa	7 MPa
Static bending strength *:	91 MPa	16 MPa
Modulus of elasticity *:	15520 MPa	3720 MPa

(*: at 12% moisture content, with 1 MPa = 1 N/mm²)

Musical quality factor: 115,5 measured at 2871 Hz

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

Funghi (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 S - 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

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

Drying rate: normal

Risk of distortion: slight risk

Risk of casehardening: no

Risk of checking: slight risk

Risk of collapse: no

Possible drying schedule: 4

M.C. (%)	Temperature (°C)		Air humidity (%)
	dry-bulb	wet-bulb	
Green	42	39	82
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 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: good

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

Visual grading for structural applications: Traded timber with CE marking. Possible strength class: D35 related to the European standard EN 14081 (May 2006).

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

<u>Country</u>	<u>Local name</u>	<u>Country</u>	<u>Local name</u>
Brazil	CAMBARA	Brazil	CEDRINHO
Brazil	JABOTY	Brazil	QUARUBARANA
Brazil	QUARUBA TINGA	Brazil	QUARUBA VERMELHA
French Guiana	FELLI KOUALI	French Guiana	JABOTY
French Guiana	MANONTI KOUALI	Peru	CAMBARA
Suriname	SINGRI-KWARI	Venezuela	MUREILLO

