CURUPIXA

Family: SAPOTACEAE (angiosperm)
Scientific name(s): Micropholis spp.
Commercial restriction: no commercial restriction
Note: Several species with variable properties are commercialized under the name CURUPIXA.

WOOD DESCRIPTION

Color: light brown
Sapwood: not demarcated
Texture: fine
Grain: straight
Interlocked grain: absent

LOG DESCRIPTION

Diameter: from 50 to 110 cm
Thickness of sapwood:
Floats: no
Log durability: low (must be treated)

Note: Colour variable, yellow brown to grey brown, with sometimes pink or purplish glints.

PHYSICAL PROPERTIES

MECHANICAL AND ACOUSTIC PROPERTIES

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

	Mean	Std dev.
Specific gravity *:	0,75	0,08
Monnin hardness *:	4,3	0,9
Coeff. of volumetric shrinkage:	0,51 %	0,07 %
Total tangential shrinkage (TS):	7,9 %	1,1 %
Total radial shrinkage (RS):	4,8 %	1,0 %
TS/RS ratio:	1,6	
Fiber saturation point:	30 %	
Stability:	poorly stable	

	Mean	Std dev.
Crushing strength *:	59 MPa	15 MPa
Static bending strength *:	109 MPa	31 MPa
Modulus of elasticity *:	17300 MPa	2654 MPa

(*: 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.
E.N. = Euro Norm

Funghi (according to E.N. standards): class 4 - poorly durable
Dry wood borers: susceptible - sapwood not or slightly demarcated (risk in all the wood)
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 1 - inside (no dampness)
Species covering the use class 5: No
Note: Resistance to fungi low to good according to the species and origins. After the treatment, wait for the evaporation of solvents before finishing.

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: rapid to 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) dry-bulb	wet-bulb	Air humidity (%)
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: fairly high
Sawteeth recommended: stellite-tipped
Cutting tools: tungsten carbide
Peeling: good
Slicing: nood
Note: Variable silica content according to the species.

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 "BALATA BLANC". 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)

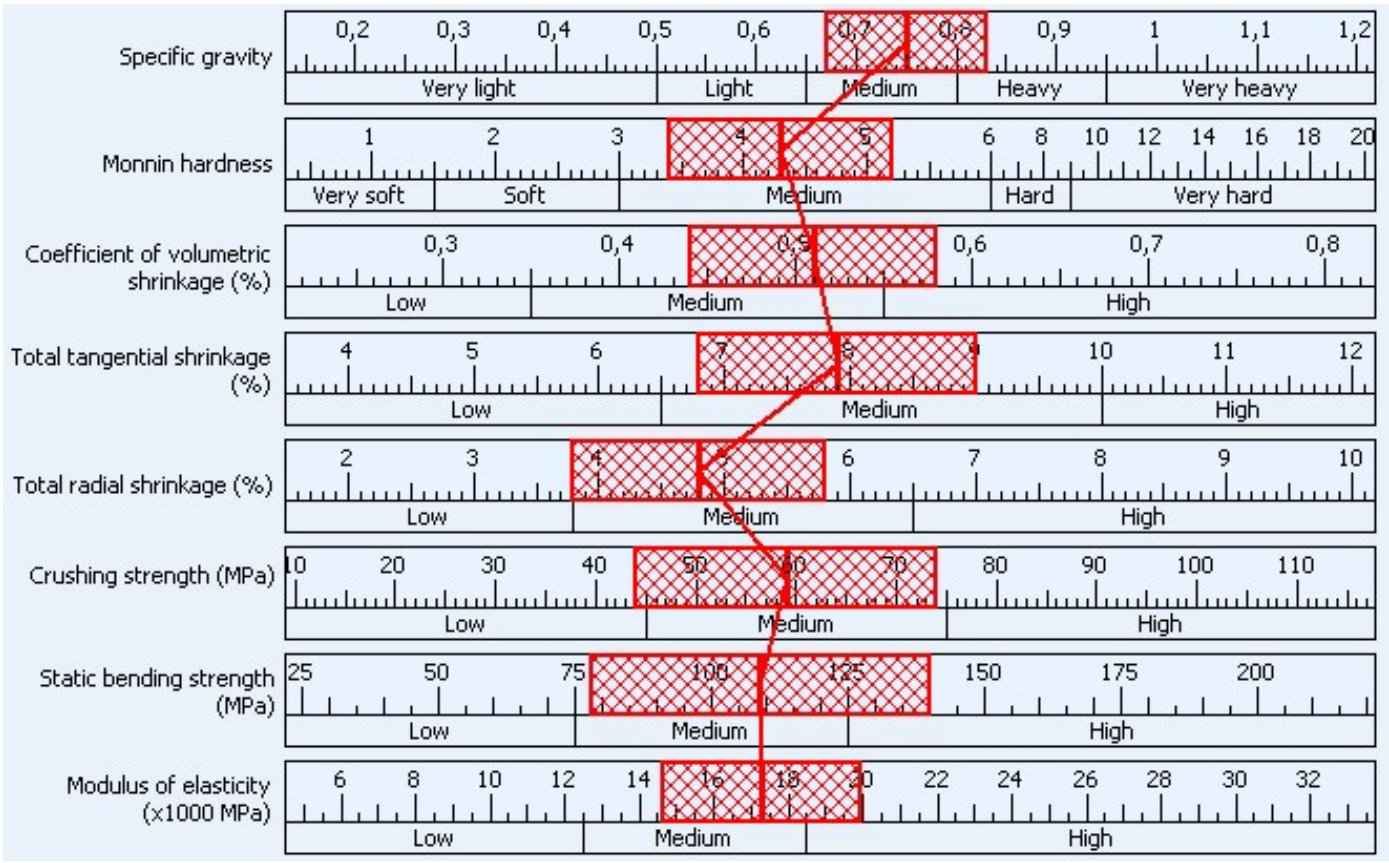
Euroclasses grading: D s2 d0
Default grading for solid wood, according to requirements of European standard EN 14081-1 annex C (April 2009). It concerns structural graded timber in vertical uses with mean density upper 0.35 and thickness upper 22 mm.

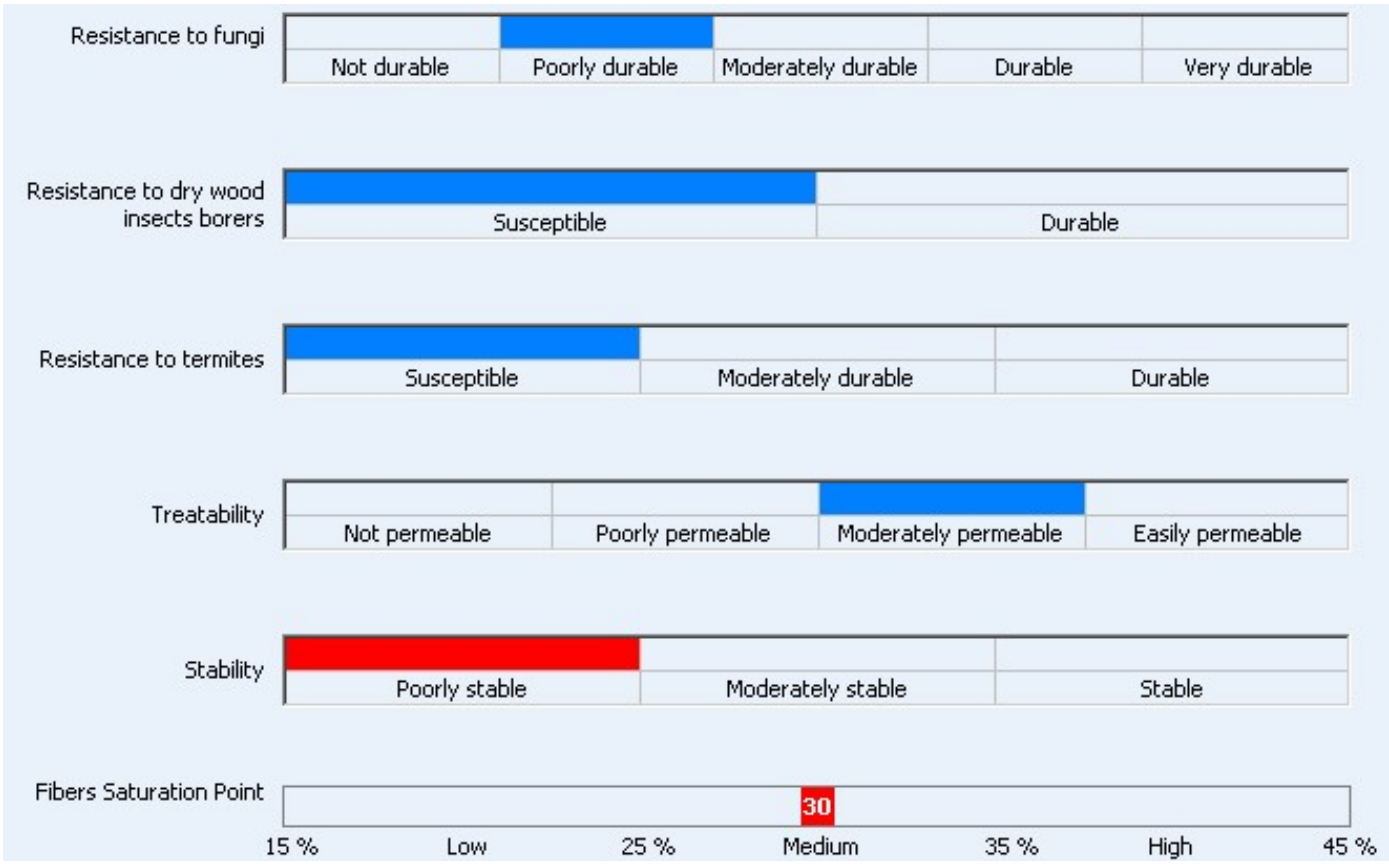
END-USES

Interior joinery
Light carpentry
Flooring
Turned goods
Exterior joinery
Veneer for back or face of plywood
Sliced veneer
Interior panelling
Current furniture or furniture components
Stairs (inside)
Wood-ware
Veneer for interior of plywood
Cabinetwork (high class furniture)

MAIN LOCAL NAMES

Country	Local name	Country	Local name
Brazil (Amazon)	ABIURANA	Brazil (Amazon)	BACU MIXA
Brazil (Amazon)	CUBIXA	Brazil (Amazon)	CURUPIXA
Brazil (Amazon)	GRUBIXA	Brazil (Amazon)	GRUMIXAVA
Brazil (Amazon)	PAU DE REMO	Brazil (Amazon)	ROSADINHO
Guyana	KUDI BIUSHI	Guyana	MORABALLI
French Guiana	BAAKA BOUBA	French Guiana	BACOUMAN
French Guiana	BALATA BLANC	French Guiana	BALATA INDIEN
French Guiana	BOUCHI APA	French Guiana	MAAKA
French Guiana	MAMANTIN	Suriname	REINI LOUT
Suriname	RIEMHOUT	Suriname	SUIKERHOUT


Specific gravity
0,2 0,3 0,4 0,5 0,6 0,7 0,8 0,9 1 1,1 1,2
Very light Light Medium Heavy Very heavy
Monnin hardness
1 2 3 4 5 6 8 10 12 14 16 18 20
Very soft Soft Medium Hard Very hard
Coefficient of volumetric shrinkage (%)
0,3 0,4 0,5 0,6 0,7 0,8
Low Medium High
Total tangential shrinkage (%)
4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12
Low Medium High
Total radial shrinkage (%)
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10
Low Medium High
Crushing strength (MPa)
10 20 30 40 50 60 70 80 90 100 110
Low Medium High
Static bending strength (MPa)
25 50 75 100 125 150 175 200
Low Medium High
Modulus of elasticity (x1000 MPa)
6 8 10 12 14 16 18 20 22 24 26 28 30 32
Low Medium High


Resistance to fungi
Not durable Poorly durable Moderately durable Durable Very durable
Resistance to dry wood insects borers
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
30
15 % Low 25 % Medium 35 % High 45 %