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Family: SAPOTACEAE (angiosperm)

Scientific name(s): Chrysophyllum lucentifolium

Planchonella pachycarpa (synonymous) Pouteria pachycarpa (synonymous) Syzygiopsis pachycarpa (synonymous)

Commercial restriction: no commercial restriction

WOOD DESCRIPTION

LOG DESCRIPTION

Color: light yellow Diameter: Sapwood: not demarcated Thickness of sapwood: Texture: fine Floats: no

Grain: straight or interlocked Log durability: low (must be treated)

Interlocked grain: slight

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. Mean Std dev. Crushing strength *: Specific gravity *: 0,91 79 MPa Monnin hardness *: 7,7 Static bending strength *: 145 MPa Coeff. of volumetric shrinkage: 0.65 % Modulus of elasticity *: 20600 MPa Total tangential shrinkage (TS): 11,6 % Total radial shrinkage (RS): 6,9% (*: at 12% moisture content, with 1 MPa = 1 N/mm²) TS/RS ratio: 1,7 Fiber saturation point: 28 % Musical quality factor: 109,1 measured at 2995 Hz Stability: moderately stable to poorly stable

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

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

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DRYING

Drying rate: normal

Risk of distortion: high risk

Risk of casehardening: no Risk of checking: slight risk

Risk of collapse: no

Possible drying schedule: 6

Temperature (°C) M.C. (%) dry-bulb wet-bulb Air humidity (%) Green 42 41 50 48 43 74 30 54 46 63 20 60 51 62 15 60 51 62

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: not recommended or without interest

Slicing: nood

ASSEMBLING

Nailing / screwing: good but pre-boring necessary

Gluing: correct

Note: Risks of splits when nailing or screwing; pre-boring recommended.

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

Heavy carpentry

Cabinetwork (high class furniture)

Interior panelling Turned goods Flooring Interior joinery Sliced veneer

Tool handles (resilient woods)

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MAIN LOCAL NAMES

Country Local name Country Local name Brazil ABIU CASCA ABIURANA Brazil Brazil ABIURANA AMARELA Brazil ABIURANA GOIABA Brazil GOIABAO Brazil GOYABAO



