

Family: RUTACEAE (angiosperm)

Scientific name(s): Balfourodendron riedelianum

Commercial restriction: no commercial restriction

WOOD DESCRIPTION

Color: creamy white
Sapwood: not demarcated
Texture: fine
Grain: straight or interlocked
Interlocked grain: slight

LOG DESCRIPTION

Diameter: from 60 to 80 cm
Thickness of sapwood:
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 *:	0,82	0,05
Monnin hardness *:	7,3	1,0
Coeff. of volumetric shrinkage:	0,58 %	0,01 %
Total tangential shrinkage (TS):	8,6 %	0,7 %
Total radial shrinkage (RS):	4,9 %	0,5 %
TS/RS ratio:	1,8	
Fiber saturation point:	24 %	
Stability: poorly stable		

MECHANICAL AND ACOUSTIC PROPERTIES

	<u>Mean</u>	<u>Std dev.</u>
Crushing strength *:	67 MPa	4 MPa
Static bending strength *:	131 MPa	22 MPa
Modulus of elasticity *:	15850 MPa	2410 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 3 - moderately 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 1 - easily 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: 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: slow

Risk of distortion: slight risk

Risk of casehardening: no

Risk of checking: slight risk

Risk of collapse: no

Note: Kiln drying must be done slowly in order to reduce the risk of extensive end checking.

SAWING AND MACHINING

Blunting effect: normal

Sawteeth recommended: ordinary or alloy steel

Cutting tools: ordinary

Peeling: not recommended or without interest

Slicing: good

ASSEMBLING

Nailing / screwing: good but pre-boring necessary

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 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

Sliced veneer

Interior joinery

Flooring

Current furniture or furniture components

Sculpture

Turned goods

Moulding

Note: Substitute for European BOXWOOD (*Buxus sempervirens*).

Exterior joinery

Interior panelling

Stairs (inside)

Cabinetwork (high class furniture)

Tool handles (resilient woods)

Vehicle or container flooring

Wood-ware

MAIN LOCAL NAMES

<u>Country</u>	<u>Local name</u>
Argentina	GUATAMBU
Brazil (South)	PAU MARFIM

<u>Country</u>	<u>Local name</u>
Brazil (South)	GUATAMBU
Paraguay	GUATAMBU BLANCO

