

Family: BIGNONIACEAE (angiosperm)

Scientific name(s): Jacaranda copaia

Commercial restriction: no commercial restriction

WOOD DESCRIPTION

Color: creamy white
Sapwood: not demarcated
Texture: coarse
Grain: straight
Interlocked grain: absent

Note: Evacuation by floatage not recommended: low durability, logs tend to sink after a long period in water.
Wood cream white to pinkish white.

LOG DESCRIPTION

Diameter: from 50 to 80 cm
Thickness of sapwood:
Floats: no
Log durability: low (must be treated)

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 *:	0,43	0,04
Monnin hardness *:	1,1	0,4
Coeff. of volumetric shrinkage:	0,56 %	0,08 %
Total tangential shrinkage (TS):	8,5 %	1,5 %
Total radial shrinkage (RS):	5,7 %	1,0 %
TS/RS ratio:	1,5	
Fiber saturation point:	32 %	
Stability:	moderately stable to poorly stable	

MECHANICAL AND ACOUSTIC PROPERTIES

	<u>Mean</u>	<u>Std dev.</u>
Crushing strength *:	31 MPa	4 MPa
Static bending strength *:	54 MPa	10 MPa
Modulus of elasticity *:	11100 MPa	2232 MPa
(*: at 12% moisture content, with 1 MPa = 1 N/mm ²)		
Musical quality factor:	115,5 measured at 3204 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 5 - not 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 1 - inside (no dampness)
Species covering the use class 5: No
Note: Prone to blue stain.

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

Risk of distortion: no risk or very slight risk

Risk of casehardening: no

Risk of checking: no risk or very slight risk

Risk of collapse: no

Note: For thick material, a treatment is recommended to reduce the risks of blue stain.

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: Log turning sawing recommended in order to avoid shakes due to internal stresses. Tendency to woolliness. Keep sharp tools.

ASSEMBLING

Nailing / screwing: poor

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

Boxes and crates

Matches

Wood-ware

Turned goods

Interior joinery

Blockboard

Veneer for interior of plywood

Current furniture or furniture components

Sliced veneer

Moulding

Fiber or particle boards

Pulp

MAIN LOCAL NAMES

<u>Country</u>	<u>Local name</u>	<u>Country</u>	<u>Local name</u>
Argentina	CAROBA	Argentina	JACARANA
Argentina	TARCO	Bolivia	TINTO BLANCO
Brazil	CAROBA	Brazil	CAROBA DO MATO
Brazil	CAROBA MANACA	Brazil	JACARANDA
Brazil	MARUPA FALSO	Brazil	PARA-PARA
Colombia	CHINGALE	Colombia	GUALANDAY
Colombia	PAVITO	Ecuador	ARABISCO
Ecuador	KUISHIP	Guyana	FUTUI
French Guiana	BOIS PIAN	French Guiana	COPAIA
French Guiana	YACHIMAMBO	Peru	CHICHARRA CASPI
Peru	ISHTAPI	Suriname	FOETI
Suriname	GOEBAJA	Venezuela	GUALANDAY

