

Family: CALOPHYLLACEAE (angiosperm)

Scientific name(s): Calophyllum brasiliense

Commercial restriction: no commercial restriction

## WOOD DESCRIPTION

Color: light brown  
 Sapwood: clearly demarcated  
 Texture: medium  
 Grain: interlocked  
 Interlocked grain: marked

Note: Heartwood pink light brown with thin darker veins. Sometimes, presence of resin.

## LOG DESCRIPTION

Diameter: from 40 to 100 cm  
 Thickness of sapwood: from 5 to 7 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 *:	0,65	0,07
Monnin hardness *:	3,0	0,8
Coeff. of volumetric shrinkage:	0,57 %	0,04 %
Total tangential shrinkage (TS):	8,1 %	0,7 %
Total radial shrinkage (RS):	5,5 %	0,6 %
TS/RS ratio:	1,5	
Fiber saturation point:	28 %	
Stability:	moderately stable	

## MECHANICAL AND ACOUSTIC PROPERTIES

	<u>Mean</u>	<u>Std dev.</u>
Crushing strength *:	58 MPa	7 MPa
Static bending strength *:	94 MPa	11 MPa
Modulus of elasticity *:	14840 MPa	1640 MPa
(*: at 12% moisture content, with 1 MPa = 1 N/mm <sup>2</sup> )		
Musical quality factor:	137,9 measured at 2728 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 2 - 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 3 - poorly permeable

Use class ensured by natural durability: class 3 - not in ground contact, outside

Species covering the use class 5: No

Note: Poorly to moderately resistant to termites.

According to the European standard NF EN 335, performance length might be modified by the intensity of end-use exposition.

## 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: slow

Risk of distortion: high risk

Risk of casehardening: yes

Risk of checking: high risk

Risk of collapse: no

Note: Initial air drying prior to kiln drying and quartersawns are recommended in order to reduce defects.

## SAWING AND MACHINING

Blunting effect: normal

Sawteeth recommended: ordinary or alloy steel

Cutting tools: ordinary

Peeling: good

Slicing: good

Note: Some difficulties due to interlocked grain. Resin may clog tools.

## ASSEMBLING

Nailing / screwing: good but pre-boring necessary

Gluing: correct

Note: Tends to split when nailing.

## 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

Veneer for back or face of plywood

Ship building (planking and deck)

Bridges (parts not in contact with water or ground)

Interior panelling

Cooperage

Flooring

Veneer for interior of plywood

Current furniture or furniture components

Open boats

Interior joinery

Shingles

Boxes and crates

Note: Filling is recommended in order to obtain a good finish. Some of the listed end-uses require a slightly interlocked grain.

## MAIN LOCAL NAMES

<u>Country</u>	<u>Local name</u>	<u>Country</u>	<u>Local name</u>
Argentina	JACAREUBA	Belize	SANTA MARIA
Bolivia	BALSA MARIA	Brazil	CEDRO DO PANTANO
Brazil	GUANANDI	Brazil	JACAREUBA
Colombia	ACEITE CACHICAMO	Colombia	ACEITE MARIO
Colombia	MARIO	Ecuador	BELLA MARIA
Ecuador	MARIA	Guyana	KURAHARA
Honduras	SANTA MARIA	Jamaica	SANTA MARIA
Peru	ALFARO	Peru	JACAREUBA
Peru	LAGARTO-CASPI	Suriname	KURAHARA
Venezuela	CACHICAMO	Venezuela	PALO MARIA

