

Family: FABACEAE-MIMOSOIDEAE (angiosperm)

Scientific name(s): Pseudopiptadenia psilostachya  
 Newtonia psilostachya (synonymous)  
 Piptadenia psilostachya (synonymous)  
 Pseudopiptadenia suaveolens  
 Newtonia suaveolens (synonymous)  
 Piptadenia suaveolens (synonymous)

Commercial restriction: no commercial restriction

## WOOD DESCRIPTION

Color: pinkish brown  
 Sapwood: not clearly demarcated  
 Texture: medium  
 Grain: straight or interlocked  
 Interlocked grain: marked

Note: Pinkish brown to red brown or light brown, sometimes with darker thin veins. Grain sometimes wavy.

## LOG DESCRIPTION

Diameter: from 40 to 100 cm  
 Thickness of sapwood: from 3 to 8 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 *:	0,80	0,13
Monnin hardness *:	7,8	3,5
Coeff. of volumetric shrinkage:	0,47 %	0,10 %
Total tangential shrinkage (TS):	6,9 %	0,7 %
Total radial shrinkage (RS):	4,6 %	0,6 %
TS/RS ratio:	1,5	
Fiber saturation point:	23 %	
Stability:	moderately stable	

## MECHANICAL AND ACOUSTIC PROPERTIES

	<u>Mean</u>	<u>Std dev.</u>
Crushing strength *:	71 MPa	11 MPa
Static bending strength *:	122 MPa	17 MPa
Modulus of elasticity *:	19120 MPa	1590 MPa

(\*: at 12% moisture content, with 1 MPa = 1 N/mm<sup>2</sup>)

Musical quality factor: 119,3 measured at 2689 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 3 - moderately durable

Dry wood borers: heartwood durable but sapwood not clearly demarcated

Termites (according to E.N. standards): class M - moderately durable

Treatability (according to E.N. standards): class 3 - poorly 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: does not require any 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: normal to slow

Risk of distortion: high risk

Risk of casehardening: yes

Risk of checking: high risk

Risk of collapse: no

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: fairly high

Sawteeth recommended: stellite-tipped

Cutting tools: tungsten carbide

Peeling: not recommended or without interest

Slicing: not recommended or without interest

Note: Planing is often difficult (interlocked grain).

## ASSEMBLING

Nailing / screwing: good but pre-boring necessary

Gluings: 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 "ALIMIAO". Grading is done according to local rules "Bois guyanais classés".

Possible grading: Choix 1, choix 2, choix 3, choix 4

Visual grading for structural applications: Traded timber with CE marking. Possible strength class: D40 related to the European standard EN 14081 (May 2006).

## 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

Industrial or heavy flooring

Formwork

Boxes and crates

Interior joinery

Wood frame house

Vehicle or container flooring

Turned goods

Current furniture or furniture components

Musical instruments

## MAIN LOCAL NAMES

<u>Country</u>	<u>Local name</u>	<u>Country</u>	<u>Local name</u>
Brazil	ANGICO	Brazil	ANGICO-PRETO
Brazil	ANGICO VERMELHO	Brazil	CAOVI
Brazil	COBI	Brazil	FAVA DE FOLHA MIUDA
Brazil	FAVA FOLHA FINA	Brazil	PARICA
Brazil	PARICA BRANCO	Brazil	PAU-JACARE
Brazil	TIMBAUBA	Brazil	TIMBORANA
Colombia	GOLONDRINO	Ecuador	MASENKUANIM
Guyana	MANARI BALLI	French Guiana	ALIMIAO
French Guiana	PIKIMISSIKI	Suriname	PIKIN-MISIKI
Venezuela	YIGUIRE		

