

Common name:	PAU AMARELO
Family:	RUTACEAE
Scientific name(s):	Euxylophora paraensis

LOG DESCRIPTION

Diameter:	from 40 to 80 cm
Thickness of sapwood:	from 3 to 5 cm
Floats:	no
Durability in forest :	Good

WOOD DESCRIPTION

Colour:	Yellow
Sapwood:	Not clearly demarcated
Texture:	Fine
Grain:	Straight or interlocked
Interlocked grain:	Slight

Note: Wood bright yellow becoming yellowish light brown with air.

PHYSICAL PROPERTIES

Physical and mechanical properties are based on mature heartwood specimens. These properties can vary greatly depending on origin and growth conditions.

	mean	standard deviation		mean	standard deviation
Density *:	0.81 g/cm ³				
Monnin hardness*:	5.5		Crushing strength *:	80 MPa	
Coef of volumetric shrinkage:	0.61 %		Static bending strength *:	119 MPa	
Total tangential shrinkage:	6.5 %		Modulus of elasticity *:	19460 MPa	
Total radial shrinkage:	5.7 %				
Fibre saturation point:	21 %				
Stability:	Poorly stable		(* : at 12 % moisture content ; 1 MPa = 1 N/mm ²)		

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.

Fungi:	Class 1 - very durable
Dry wood borers:	Heartwood durable but sapwood not clearly demarcated
Termites:	Class D - Durable
Treatability:	3-4 - poorly or not permeable
Biological hazard class*:	4 - in ground or fresh water contact or high dampness
Note:	This species is listed in the European standard NF EN 350-2. The possible presence of few demarcated sapwood may have an influence on the expected durability.

* ensured by natural durability (according EN standards).

COUNTRIES - LOCAL NAMES

Countries	Local names
Brazil (Amazon)	AMARELO CETIM
Brazil (Amazon)	AMARETAO
Brazil (Amazon)	MUIRATAUA
Brazil (Amazon)	PAU AMARELO
Brazil (Amazon)	PAU CETIM
Brazil (Amazon)	PEQUIA CETIM

REQUIREMENT OF A PRESERVATIVE TREATMENT

Against dry wood borer attacks:	Requires appropriate preservative treatment
In case of temporary humidification risk:	Does not require any preservative treatment
In case of permanent humidification risk:	Does not require any preservative treatment

DRYING

Possible drying schedule

		Temperature (°C)			Air humidity (%)
		M.C. (%)	dry-bulb	wet-bulb	
Drying rate:	Normal to slow				
Risk of distortion:	Slight risk				
Risk of casehardening:	Yes				
Risk of checking:	High risk	Green	42	39	82
Risk of collapse:	No	50	48	43	74
		40	48	43	74
		30	48	43	74
		15	54	46	63

This shedule is given for information only and is applicable to thickness < 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.

Note: Risks of cracks and casehardening, especially for thickness > 41mm.

SAWING AND MACHINING

Blunting effect:	Normal
Sawteeth recommended:	Ordinary or alloy steel
Cutting tools:	Ordinary
Peeling:	No information available
Slicing:	Good
Note:	Planing and sanding require care in presence of interlocked grain.

ASSEMBLING

Nailing / Screwing:	Good
Gluing:	Correct

END-USES

Main known end-uses; they must to be implemented according to the code of practice.

Important remark: some end-uses are mentionned for information (traditional, regional or ancient end-uses).

- Cabinetwork (high class furniture)
- Current furniture or furniture components
- Flooring
- Exterior joinery
- Interior joinery
- Stairs (inside)
- Wood-ware
- Interior panelling
- Exterior panelling
- Heavy carpentry
- Sculpture
- Bridges (parts not in contact with water or ground)
- Bridges (parts in contact with water or ground)
- Hydraulic works (fresh water)
- Sleepers
- Turned goods
- Vehicle or container flooring
- Tool handles (resilient woods)
- Sliced veneer