

Common name:	TATAJUBA
Family:	MORACEAE
Scientific name(s):	Bagassa guianensis Bagassa tiliaefolia (synonymous)

LOG DESCRIPTION	WOOD DESCRIPTION
Diameter:	from 50 to 90 cm
Thickness of sapwood:	from 2 to 4 cm
Floats:	no
Durability in forest :	Good
Note:	When freshly cut, the heartwood is yellow. It becomes yellow brown to dark brown with age.

PHYSICAL PROPERTIES			MECHANICAL 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 *:	0.80 g/cm ³	0.07	Crushing strength *:	78 MPa	9
Monnin hardness*:	6.4	1.3	Static bending strength *:	109 MPa	21
Coef of volumetric shrinkage:	0.53 %	0.05	Modulus of elasticity *:	21490 MPa	2150
Total tangential shrinkage:	5.2 %	0.3			
Total radial shrinkage:	3.7 %	0.4			
Fibre saturation point:	20 %				
Stability:	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	* ensured by natural durability (according EN standards).
Dry wood borers:	Durable; sapwood demarcated (risk limited to sapwood)	
Termites:	Class D - Durable	
Treatability:	3 - poorly permeable	
Biological hazard class*:	4 - in ground or fresh water contact or high dampness	
Note:	Due to its high silica content, this species naturally covers the biological hazard class 5 (end-uses in marine environment or in brackish water.	

COUNTRIES - LOCAL NAMES

Countries	Local names
Brazil	AMARELAO
Brazil	BAGACEIRA
Brazil	TATAJUBA
French Guiana	BAGASSE
French Guiana	KAW OUDOU
French Guiana	ODOUN
French Guiana	TATAJUBA
Guyana	COW-WOOD
Surinam	JAWAHEDAN
Surinam	KAW-OEDOE

TATAJUBA

REQUIREMENT OF A PRESERVATIVE TREATMENT

Against dry wood borer attacks:	Does not require any 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:	High risk				
Risk of casehardening:	No				
Risk of checking:	Slight risk	Green	42	41	94
Risk of collapse:	No	50	48	43	74
		30	54	46	63
		20	60	51	62
		15	60	51	62

This schedule 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: High risks of distortion in presence of highly interlocked grain. During drying, spacer sticks may stain the wood.

SAWING AND MACHINING

Blunting effect:	Normal
Sawteeth recommended:	Ordinary or alloy steel
Cutting tools:	Ordinary
Peeling:	No information available
Slicing:	Good
Note:	Sawdust sometimes irritant. Presence of internal stresses.

ASSEMBLING

Nailing / Screwing:	Good but pre-boring necessary
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 mentioned for information (traditional, regional or ancient end-uses).

Note: Interlocked grain may be troublesome in the use of this wood.

Flooring	Stairs (inside)
Current furniture or furniture components	Vehicle or container flooring
Ship building (planking and deck)	Moulding
Ship building (ribs)	
Cabinetwork (high class furniture)	
Wood frame house	
Interior joinery	
Interior panelling	
Sliced veneer	
Sleepers	
Hydraulic works (fresh water)	
Exterior joinery	
Exterior panelling	
Bridges (parts in contact with water or ground)	
Bridges (parts not in contact with water or ground)	
Heavy carpentry	
Turned goods	
