

Common name:	GOIABAO
Family:	SAPOTACEAE
Scientific name(s):	Chrysophyllum lucentifolium Planchonella pachycarpa (synonymous) Prouteria pachycarpa (synonymous) Syzygium pachycarpa (synonymous)

LOG DESCRIPTION				WOOD DESCRIPTION	
Diameter:	from	to	cm	Colour:	Light yellow
Thickness of sapwood:	from	to	cm	Sapwood:	Not demarcated
Floats:	no			Texture:	Fine
Durability in forest :	Low (must be treated)			Grain:	Straight or interlocked
				Interlocked grain:	Slight

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 *:	0.91 g/cm ³		Crushing strength *:	79 MPa	
Monnin hardness*:	7.7		Static bending strength *:	145 MPa	
Coef of volumetric shrinkage:	0.65 %		Modulus of elasticity *:	20600 MPa	
Total tangential shrinkage:	11.6 %				
Total radial shrinkage:	6.9 %				
Fibre saturation point:	28 %				
Stability:	Moderately stable to 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 4 - poorly durable	* ensured by natural durability (according EN standards).
Dry wood borers:	Susceptible; sapwood not or slightly demarcated (risk in all the wood)	
Termites:	Class S - Susceptible	
Treatability:	2 - moderately permeable	
Biological hazard class*:	1 - not in ground contact, under cover (no dampness)	

COUNTRIES - LOCAL NAMES

Countries	Local names
Brazil	ABIU CASCA
Brazil	ABIURANA
Brazil	ABIURANA AMARELA
Brazil	ABIURANA GOIABA
Brazil	GOIABAO
Brazil	GOYABAO

GOIABAO

REQUIREMENT OF A PRESERVATIVE TREATMENT

Against dry wood borer attacks:	Requires appropriate preservative treatment
In case of temporary humidification risk:	Requires appropriate preservative treatment
In case of permanent humidification risk:	Use not recommended

DRYING

Possible drying schedule

		Temperature (°C)			Air humidity (%)
		M.C. (%)	dry-bulb	wet-bulb	
Drying rate:	Normal				
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.

SAWING AND MACHINING

Blunting effect:	Fairly high
Sawteeth recommended:	Stellite-tipped
Cutting tools:	Tungsten carbide
Peeling:	Not recommended or without interest
Slicing:	Good

ASSEMBLING

Nailing / Screwing:	Good but pre-boring necessary
Gluing:	Correct
Note:	Risks of splits when nailing or screwing; pre-boring recommended.

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).

Heavy carpentry
Flooring
Cabinetwork (high class furniture)
Interior joinery
Interior panelling
Sliced veneer
Turned goods
Tool handles (resilient woods)
