

Common name:	GUATAMBU
Family:	RUTACEAE
Scientific name(s):	Balfourodendron riedelianum

LOG DESCRIPTION		WOOD DESCRIPTION	
Diameter:	from 60 to 80 cm	Colour:	Creamy white
Thickness of sapwood:	from to cm	Sapwood:	Not demarcated
Floats:	no	Texture:	Fine
Durability in forest :	Moderate (treatment recommended)	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 *:	0.82 g/cm ³	0.05			
Monnin hardness*:	7.3	1.0	Crushing strength *:	67 MPa	4
Coef of volumetric shrinkage:	0.58 %	0.01	Static bending strength *:	131 MPa	22
Total tangential shrinkage:	8.6 %	0.7	Modulus of elasticity *:	15850 MPa	2410
Total radial shrinkage:	4.9 %	0.5			
Fibre saturation point:	24 %				
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 3 - moderately 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:	1 - easily permeable	
Biological hazard class*:	2 - not in ground contact, under cover (dampness possible)	

COUNTRIES - LOCAL NAMES

Countries	Local names
Argentina	GUATAMBU
Brazil (South)	GUATAMBU
Brazil (South)	PAU MARFIM
Paraguay	GUATAMBU BLANCO

GUATAMBU

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

Drying rate:	Slow
Risk of distortion:	Slight risk
Risk of casehardening:	No
Risk of checking:	Slight risk
Risk of collapse:	No

Note: Kiln drying must be done slowly in order to reduce the risk of extensive end checking.

SAWING AND MACHINING

Blunting effect:	Normal
Sawteeth recommended:	Ordinary or alloy steel
Cutting tools:	Ordinary
Peeling:	Not recommended or without interest
Slicing:	Good

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 mentionned for information (traditional, regional or ancient end-uses).

Note: Substitute for European BOXWOOD (*Buxus sempervirens*).

Sliced veneer
Exterior joinery
Interior joinery
Interior panelling
Flooring
Stairs (inside)
Current furniture or furniture components
Cabinetwork (high class furniture)
Sculpture
Tool handles (resilient woods)
Turned goods
Vehicle or container flooring
Moulding
Wood-ware
