Common name:	JATOBA			
Family: Scientific name(s):	CAESALPINIACEAE Hymenaea courbaril Hymenaea intermedia Hymenaea martiana Hymenaea oblongifolia Hymenaea parvifolia			
LOG DESCRIPTION		WOOD DESCRIPTI	ON	
Diameter: Thickness of sapwood: Floats: Durability in forest : Note:	from 50 to 80 cm from 3 to 12 cm no Moderate (treatment recommended) Slight internal stresses	Colour: Sapwood: Texture: Grain: Interlocked grain:	Red brown Clearly demarcated Medium Straight or interlocked Slight	

# The colour can vary from purple brown or orangey brown to red brown slightly veined.

## 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
Density *:	0.94 g/cm3	3 0.13			deviation
Monnin hardness*:	10.5	2.6	Crushing strength *:	97 MPa	15
Coef of volumetric shrinkage	: 0.59 %	0.11	Static handing strangth *:	160 MPa	21
Total tangential shrinkage:	7.5 %	1.2	Static bending strength *.	100 Ivir a	51
Total radial shrinkage:	3.9 %	1.4	Modulus of elasticity *:	23460 MPa	6002
Fibre saturation point:	23 %				
Stability:	Moderately s	table to stable	(*: at 12 % moisture content	; 1 MPa = 1 N/mn	n2)
Note:	H. intermedia	and H. parvifolia are	heavier and more resistant.		

# 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 2-3 durable to moderately durable	* ensured by natural
Dry wood borers:	Durable; sapwood demarcated (risk limited to sapwood)	durability (according
Termites:	Class M - Moderately durable	EN standards).
Treatability:	4 - not permeable	
Biological hazard class*:	3 - not in ground contact, outside exposed	
Note:	Resistance to fungi and to termites is variable according to the species.	

# COUNTRIES - LOCAL NAMES

Countries	Local names
Brazil	JATAI
Brazil	JATOBA
Brazil	JUTAI
Brazil	JUTAI AÇU
Brazil	JUTAI ROXO
Colombia	ALGARROBO
French Guiana	COURBARIL
Guyana	LOCUST
Peru	AZUCAR-HUAYO
Surinam	RODE LOKUS
Venezuela	ALGARROBO
France	COURBARIL
United Kingdom	LOCUST

# JATOBA

### REQUIREMENT OF A PRESERVATIVE TREATMENT

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

DRYING		Possible drying schedule			
Drying rate: Risk of distortion:	Normal Slight risk	M.C. (%)	Tempera dry-bulb	uture (°C) wet-bulb	Air humidity (%)
Risk of casehardening: Risk of checking: Risk of collapse:	No Slight risk No	Green 50 40 30	42 48 48 48 54	39 43 43 43 43	82 74 74 74 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:

Initial air drying under cover prior to kiln drying is recommended. Risks of cracks more or less important according to specific gravity.

## SAWING AND MACHINING

Blunting effect:	Fairly high	
Sawteeth recommended:	Stellite-tipped	
Cutting tools:	Tungsten carbide	
Peeling:	Not recommended or without interest	
Slicing:	Good	
Note:	Due to hardness, the use of stellite is recommended for industrial production.	
ASSEMBLING		
Nailing / Screwing:	Good but pre-boring necessary	
Gluing:	Correct (for interior only)	

#### END-USES

Note:

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).

Gluing must be done with care (very dense wood).

Note:	End-uses under permanent humidification (contact with water or with ground) are possib				
	the species presenting a ver	the species presenting a very good durability.			
Cabinetwork (high class furniture)		Wood-ware			
Current furniture or furniture components		Sculpture			
Sliced veneer		Moulding			
Industrial or heavy flooring		Cooperage			
Flooring					
Stairs (inside)					
Wood frame house					
Exterior joinery					
Exterior panelling					
Interior panelling					
Tool handles (resilier	nt woods)				
Turned goods					
Ship building (ribs)					
Vehicle or container f	looring				
Musical instruments					
Arched goods					