Common name: MACACAUBA

Family: FABACEAE

Scientific name(s): Platymiscium pinnatum

Platymiscium trinitatis Platymiscium ulei

LOG DESCRIPTION		WOOD DESCRIPTION	
Diameter:	from 40 to 60 cm	Colour:	Red brown
Thickness of sapwood:	from 5 to 10 cm	Sapwood:	Clearly demarcated
Floats:	no	Texture:	Medium
Durability in forest:	Moderate (treatment	Grain:	Straight or interlocked
	recommended)	Interlocked grain:	Slight
Note:	Heartwood presents irregular veins	s. Grain sometimes way	vy.

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 *:	0.79 g/cm	3 0.10			deviation
Monnin hardness*:	7.3	1.6	Crushing strength *:	58 MPa	6
Coef of volumetric shrinkage:	: 0.50 %		Static bending strength *:	125 MPa	12
Total tangential shrinkage:	4.9 %	1.0	Static bending strength .	123 MFa	12
Total radial shrinkage:	2.9 %	0.6	Modulus of elasticity *:	20490 MPa	1250
Fibre saturation point:	18 %				
Stability:	stable		(* : at 12 % moisture content ; 1 MPa = 1 N/mm2)		

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 - durable

Dry wood borers: Durable; sapwood demarcated (risk limited to sapwood)

durability (according EN standards).

* ensured by natural

Termites: Class D - Durable
Treatability: No information available

Biological hazard class*: 3 - not in ground contact, outside exposed

COUNTRIES - LOCAL NAMES

Countries

Brazil	MACACAUBA
Brazil	MACACAUBA PRETA
Brazil	MACACAUBA VERMELHA
Brazil	TREBOL
Costa-Rica	NAMBAR
Ecuador	CAOBA
French Guiana	BEATI
French Guiana	BOIS DE MORA
Nicaragua	BASTADO
Paraguay	TREBOL
Surinam	DOEKALIBALLI
Surinam	DUKALABALLI
Surinam	KOENATEPI
Venezuela	VENCOLA
U.S.A.	MACAWOOD

Local names

MACACAUBA

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: Use not recommended

DRYING Possible drying schedule					
Drying rate: Risk of distortion: Risk of casehardening: Risk of checking: Risk of collapse:	Normal to slow Slight risk No Slight risk No	M.C. (%)	Tempera dry-bulb	ture (°C) wet-bulb	Air humidity (%)
		Green 50 30 20 15	42 48 54 60 60	41 43 46 51 51	94 74 63 62 62

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.

SAWING AND MACHINING

Blunting effect: Normal

Sawteeth recommended: Ordinary or alloy steel

Cutting tools: Ordinary

Peeling: No information available

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: Due to a low yield and high price, MACACAUBA is kept for first class end-uses, especially P.

ulei

Current furniture or furniture components

Sliced veneer

Flooring

Interior panelling

Interior joinery

Cabinetwork (high class furniture)

Moulding

Stairs (inside)

Exterior joinery

Exterior panelling

Musical instruments

Turned goods

Seats

Sculpture

Bridges (parts not in contact with water or ground)