Common name: WALLABA

Family: CAESALPINIACEAE

Scientific name(s): Eperua spp.

LOG DESCRIPTION WOOD DESCRIPTION

Diameter: from 40 to 70 cm Colour: Red brown

Thickness of sapwood: from 4 to 6 cm Sapwood: Clearly demarcated

Floats: no Texture: Medium
Durability in forest: Good Grain: Straight

Interlocked grain: Absent

Note: Wood red brown to dark brown, with lighter veins. Very important internal stresses. Presence of

resin veins. Unpleasant odour when green.

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 *:	0.88 g/cm	3 0.06			deviation
Monnin hardness*:	7.0	1.2	Crushing strength *:	72 MPa	7
Coef of volumetric shrinkage	: 0.42 %	0.09	Static bending strength *:	120 MPa	11
Total tangential shrinkage:	6.5 %	1.1	Static bending strength .		
Total radial shrinkage:	2.3 %	0.6	Modulus of elasticity *:	18450 MPa	3100
Fibre saturation point:	29 %				
Stability:	Moderately 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 1 - very durable

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

Termites: Class D - Durable Treatability: 4 - not permeable

Biological hazard class*: 4 - in ground or fresh water contact or hight dampness

Note: This species is listed in the European standard NF EN 350-2.

Due to its high specific gravity, it naturally covers the biological hazard class 5 (end-uses in

marine environment or in brackish water).

COUNTRIES - LOCAL NAMES

Countries	Local names
Brazil (Amazon)	APA
Brazil (Amazon)	APAZEIRO
Brazil (Amazon)	COPAIBARANA
Brazil (Amazon)	ESPADEIRA
French Guiana	BIOUDOU
French Guiana	WAPA
Guyana	ITURI WALLABA
Guyana	WALLABA
Surinam	BIJLHOUT
Surinam	WALABA
Venezuela	UAPA
Venezuela	PALO MACHETE

* ensured by natural

durability (according

EN standards).

WALLABA

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

Does not require any preservative treatment

DRYING		Possible drying schedule				
Drying rate: Risk of distortion:	Slow High risk	M.C. (%)	Tempera dry-bulb	ture (°C) wet-bulb	Air humidity (%)	
Risk of casehardening: Risk of checking: Risk of collapse:	No High risk No	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.

Note: Initial surface drying is necessary before kiln drying in order to reduce defects.

SAWING AND MACHINING

Blunting effect: Fairly high
Sawteeth recommended: Stellite-tipped
Cutting tools: Tungsten carbide

Peeling: Not recommended or without interest Slicing: Not recommended or without interest

Note: Requires power. Resin may clog sawteeth and cutters. Resin exudation is not a problem with dry

woods.

ASSEMBLING

Nailing / Screwing: Good but pre-boring necessary

Gluing: Correct

Note: Tends to split in nailing.

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: Internal stresses restrict the uses. Careful sanding and filling are recommended.

Hydraulic works (fresh water)

Sleepers

Posts

Stakes

Bridges (parts in contact with water or ground)

Bridges (parts not in contact with water or ground)

Exterior panelling

Shingles

Heavy carpentry

Exterior joinery

Current furniture or furniture components

Industrial or heavy flooring

Flooring

Wood frame house

Cooperage