

Common name:	JEQUITIBA
Family:	LECYTHIDACEAE
Scientific name(s):	Cariniana brasiliensis Cariniana estrellensis Cariniana integrifolia Cariniana legalis

LOG DESCRIPTION		WOOD DESCRIPTION	
Diameter:	from 70 to 90 cm	Colour:	Light brown
Thickness of sapwood:	from 1 to 3 cm	Sapwood:	Not clearly demarcated
Floats:	yes	Texture:	Fine
Durability in forest :	Moderate (treatment recommended)	Grain:	Straight
Note:	Heartwood light brown to pinkish brown. Possible presence of lined up traumatic canals.		

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 *:	0.64 g/cm ³	0.05	Crushing strength *:	46 MPa	5
Monnin hardness*:	3.6	0.8	Static bending strength *:	84 MPa	9
Coef of volumetric shrinkage:	0.43 %	0.02	Modulus of elasticity *:	15330 MPa	755
Total tangential shrinkage:	5.3 %	0.8			
Total radial shrinkage:	5.0 %	0.3			
Fibre saturation point:	24 %				
Stability:	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 D - Durable	
Treatability:	3 - poorly permeable	
Use class*:	2 - inside or under cover (dampness possible)	

MAIN LOCAL NAMES

Countries	Local names
Bolivia	YESQUERO
Brazil	ESTOPEIRO
Brazil	JEQUITIBA
Brazil	JEQUITIBA BRANCO
Brazil	JEQUITIBA ROSA
Brazil	JEQUITIBA VERMELHO

JEQUITIBA

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

Drying rate:	Normal to slow	Temperature (°C)			Air humidity (%)
		M.C. (%)	dry-bulb	wet-bulb	
Risk of distortion:	Slight risk	Green	60	56	81
Risk of casehardening:	No	30	68	58	61
Risk of checking:	Slight risk	20	74	60	51
Risk of collapse:	No	15	80	61	41

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.

Note: Drying requires care in order to reduce defects.

SAWING AND MACHINING

Blunting effect:	Fairly high
Sawteeth recommended:	Stellite-tipped
Cutting tools:	Tungsten carbide
Peeling:	Good
Slicing:	Good
Note:	Blunting effect normal or quite high due to silica content. Tendency to woolliness.

ASSEMBLING

Nailing / Screwing:	Good but pre-boring necessary
Gluing:	Correct
Note:	Tends to split when 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).

Veneer for interior of plywood
Veneer for back or face of plywood
Glued laminated
Current furniture or furniture components
Cabinetwork (high class furniture)
Exterior joinery
Interior joinery
Flooring
Formwork
Interior panelling
Moulding
Turned goods
Sliced veneer
