

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 recommended)	Grain:	Straight or interlocked
Note:	Heartwood presents irregular veins. Grain sometimes wavy.		

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 *:	0.79 g/cm ³	0.10	Crushing strength *:	58 MPa	6
Monnin hardness*:	7.3	1.6	Static bending strength *:	125 MPa	12
Coef of volumetric shrinkage:	0.50 %		Modulus of elasticity *:	20490 MPa	1250
Total tangential shrinkage:	4.9 %	1.0			
Total radial shrinkage:	2.9 %	0.6			
Fibre saturation point:	18 %				
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 2 - durable	* ensured by natural durability (according EN standards).
Dry wood borers:	Durable; sapwood demarcated (risk limited to sapwood)	
Termites:	Class D - Durable	
Treatability:	No information available	
Use class*:	3 - not in ground contact, outside	
Note:	According to the European standard NF EN 335, performance length might be modified by the intensity of end-use exposition.	

MAIN LOCAL NAMES

Countries	Local names
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

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

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.

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.
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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)
