

Common name: MUIRATINGA

Family: MORACEAE
Scientific name(s): Maquira coriacea

LOG DESCRIPTION

Diameter: from 60 to 100 cm
Thickness of sapwood: from to cm
Floats: no
Durability in forest : Low (must be treated)

WOOD DESCRIPTION

Colour: Creamy white
Sapwood: Not demarcated
Texture: Medium
Grain: Interlocked
Interlocked grain: Slight

Note: Wood cream white to light yellow. Unpleasant odour when green.

PHYSICAL PROPERTIES

Physical and mechanical properties are based on mature heartwood specimens. These properties can vary greatly depending on origin and growth conditions.

MECHANICAL PROPERTIES

	mean	standard deviation		mean	standard deviation
Density *:	0.47 g/cm ³	0.04			
Monnin hardness*:	1.3	0.3	Crushing strength *:	39 MPa	4
Coef of volumetric shrinkage:	0.46 %	0.05	Static bending strength *:	58 MPa	12
Total tangential shrinkage:	7.0 %	0.9	Modulus of elasticity *:	10070 MPa	1006
Total radial shrinkage:	3.8 %	1.0			
Fibre saturation point:	26 %				
Stability:	Moderately 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 5 - not durable
Dry wood borers: Susceptible; sapwood not or slightly demarcated (risk in all the wood)
Termites: Class S - Susceptible
Treatability: 1 - easily permeable
Use class*: 1 - inside (no dampness)

* ensured by natural durability (according EN standards).

MAIN LOCAL NAMES

Countries	Local names
Brazil (Amazon)	CAPINURI
Brazil (Amazon)	MUIRATINGA

MUIRATINGA

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:	Rapid	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: Prone to blue stain.

SAWING AND MACHINING

Blunting effect:	High
Sawteeth recommended:	Stellite-tipped
Cutting tools:	Tungsten carbide
Peeling:	Good
Slicing:	Good
Note:	Fuzzy surface. Very high silica content.

ASSEMBLING

Nailing / Screwing:	Poor
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).

Veneer for interior of plywood
Veneer for back or face of plywood
Formwork
Boxes and crates
Interior joinery
Interior panelling
Moulding
Current furniture or furniture components
Sliced veneer
Wood-ware
