

Common name:	SUCUPIRA PRETA
Family:	FABACEAE
Scientific name(s):	Bowdichia nitida Diploptropis martiusii Diploptropis purpurea

LOG DESCRIPTION	WOOD DESCRIPTION
Diameter:	from 40 to 60 cm
Thickness of sapwood:	from 1 to 2 cm
Floats:	no
Durability in forest :	Moderate (treatment recommended)
Note:	Wood dark brown to reddish brown, with lighter thin veins.

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 *:	0.91 g/cm <sup>3</sup>	0.06	Crushing strength *:	88 MPa	10
Monnin hardness*:	9.4	2.8	Static bending strength *:	141 MPa	21
Coef of volumetric shrinkage:	0.61 %	0.08	Modulus of elasticity *:	22300 MPa	3100
Total tangential shrinkage:	7.0 %	0.8			
Total radial shrinkage:	4.9 %	0.8			
Fibre saturation point:	24 %				
Stability:	Moderately stable to poorly stable (* : at 12 % moisture content ; 1 MPa = 1 N/mm <sup>2</sup> )				

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

#### COUNTRIES - LOCAL NAMES

Countries	Local names
Brazil	CUTIUBA
Brazil	MACANIBA
Brazil	SAPUPIRA
Brazil	SUCUPIRA PRETA
Colombia	ARENILLO
Colombia	ZAPAN NEGRO
French Guiana	BAAKA KIABICI
French Guiana	COEUR DEHORS
Guyana	TATABU
Peru	CHONTAQUIRO
Peru	HUASAI-CASPI
Surinam	ZWARTE KABBES
Venezuela	ALCORNOQUE
Venezuela	CONGRIO

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## SUCUPIRA PRETA

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### REQUIREMENT OF A PRESERVATIVE TREATMENT

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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

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### DRYING

#### Possible drying schedule

		Temperature (°C)			Air humidity (%)
		M.C. (%)	dry-bulb	wet-bulb	
Drying rate:	Normal to slow				
Risk of distortion:	Slight risk				
Risk of casehardening:	No				
Risk of checking:	Slight risk	Green	42	39	82
Risk of collapse:	No	50	48	43	74
		40	48	43	74
		30	48	43	74
		15	54	46	63

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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: The wood must be dried carefully and slowly to avoid defects. Initial surface drying prior to kiln drying is recommended.

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### SAWING AND MACHINING

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Blunting effect:	Fairly high
Sawteeth recommended:	Stellite-tipped
Cutting tools:	Tungsten carbide
Peeling:	Not recommended or without interest
Slicing:	Good
Note:	Sometimes difficulties due to interlocked grain. Good finish after filling.

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### ASSEMBLING

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Nailing / Screwing:	Good but pre-boring necessary
Gluing:	Correct (for interior only)

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### END-USES

Main known end-uses; they must to be implemented according to the code of practice.

Important remark: some end-uses are mentioned for information (traditional, regional or ancient end-uses).

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Note: Recommended for high class end-uses.

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Sliced veneer  
Interior joinery  
Interior panelling  
Current furniture or furniture components  
Cabinetwork (high class furniture)  
Stairs (inside)  
Flooring  
Bridges (parts not in contact with water or ground)  
Ship building (planking and deck)  
Vehicle or container flooring  
Heavy carpentry  
Wood frame house  
Exterior joinery  
Exterior panelling  
Turned goods  
Wood-ware

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