Common name:	VIROLA
Family:	MYRISTICACEAE
Scientific name(s):	Virola spp.

LOG DESCRIPTION

Diameter:	from 50 to 90 cm
Thickness of sapwood:	from to cm
Floats:	yes
Durability in forest :	Low (must be treated)
Note:	Logs must be sawn, stored under water or treated right after felling (low durability).

WOOD DESCRIPTION

Colour:	Light brown
Sapwood:	Not demarcated
Texture:	Medium
Grain:	Straight
Interlocked grain:	Absent

PHYSICAL 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
Density *:	0.52 g/cm3	0.07
Monnin hardness*:	1.4	0.6
Coef of volumetric shrinkage:	0.58 %	0.17
Total tangential shrinkage:	9.5 %	1.3
Total radial shrinkage:	5.6 %	1.3
Fibre saturation point:	34 %	
Stability:	Poorly stable	

MECHANICAL PROPERTIES

	mean	standard deviation
Crushing strength *:	37 MPa	7
Static bending strength *:	65 MPa	14
Modulus of elasticity *:	12430 MPa	2691

(* : 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 5 - not durable
Dry wood borers:	Susceptible; sapwood not or slightly demarcated (risk in all the wood)
Termites:	Class S - Susceptible
Treatability:	1-2 - moderately to easily permeable
Biological hazard class*:	1 - not in ground contact, under cover (no dampness)
Note:	This species is listed in the European standard NF EN 350-2.

* ensured by natural durability (according EN standards).

COUNTRIES - LOCAL NAMES

Countries	Local names
Brazil	UCUUBA
Brazil	VIROLA
Colombia	NUANAMO
Colombia	SEBO
Ecuador	CHALIVIANDE
Ecuador	SHEMPO
French Guiana	MOULOMBA
French Guiana	YAYAMADOU
French Guiana	YAYAMADOU MARECAGE
French Guiana	YAYAMADOU MONTAGNE
Guyana	DALLI
Honduras	BANAK
Peru	CUMALA
Surinam	BABOEN
Surinam	PINTRI
Trinidad and Tobago	CAJUEA
Venezuela	CAMATICARO
Venezuela	CUAJO
Venezuela	OTIVO
Venezuela	SANGRINO
Venezuela	VIROLA
United Kingdom	DALLI

VIROLA

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

Drying rate:	Normal to slow
Risk of distortion:	High risk
Risk of casehardening:	No
Risk of checking:	High risk
Risk of collapse:	Yes

Possible drying schedule

M.C. (%)	Temperature (°C) dry-bulb	wet-bulb	Air humidity (%)
Green	50	47	84
40	50	45	75
30	55	47	67
20	70	55	47
15	75	58	44

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: Kiln drying must be handled carefully and slowly in order to reduce defects, especially with thick material.

SAWING AND MACHINING

Blunting effect:	Normal
Sawteeth recommended:	Ordinary or alloy steel
Cutting tools:	Ordinary
Peeling:	Good
Slicing:	Good
Note:	Sometimes fuzzy surface.

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).

Note: Substitute for OKOUME (Aucoumea klaineana) or ILOMBA (Pycnanthus angolensis) for plywood.

Veneer for interior of plywood
Veneer for back or face of plywood
Moulding
Current furniture or furniture components
Boxes and crates
Formwork
Shingles
Wood-ware
Light carpentry
Matches
Interior joinery
Interior panelling
Glued laminated
Fiber or particle boards
Blockboard
Sliced veneer
Cigar boxes
Pulp