Common name:	BASRALOCUS
Family:	CAESALPINIACEAE
Scientific name(s):	Dicorynia guianensis Dicorynia paraensis (synonymous)

LOG DESCRIPTION

Diameter:	from 50 to 90 cm
Thickness of sapwood:	from 2 to 10 cm
Floats:	no
Durability in forest :	Moderate (treatment recommended)
Note:	Colour turns bronze brown or purplish brown with air. Sometimes, presence of internal stresses.

WOOD DESCRIPTION

Colour:	Brown
Sapwood:	Clearly 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 *:	0.79 g/cm3	0.05
Monnin hardness*:	5.7	0.7
Coef of volumetric shrinkage:	0.55 %	0.06
Total tangential shrinkage:	8.2 %	0.6
Total radial shrinkage:	5.1 %	0.6
Fibre saturation point:	29 %	
Stability:	Moderately stable	

MECHANICAL PROPERTIES

	mean	standard deviation
Crushing strength *:	70 MPa	3
Static bending strength *:	121 MPa	46
Modulus of elasticity *:	18350 MPa	2480

(* : 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 2 - durable
Dry wood borers:	Durable; sapwood demarcated (risk limited to sapwood)
Termites:	Class M - Moderately durable
Treatability:	4 - not permeable
Biological hazard class*:	3 - not in ground contact, outside exposed
Note:	This species is listed in the European standard NF EN 350-2. Resistance to fungi: moderate to good according to fungi. This species does not cover the biological hazard class 4, but it naturally covers the biological hazard class 5 (end-uses in marine environment or in brackish water) owing to its high silica content and its high specific gravity. Resistance to termites ranges from moderately good to good.

* ensured by natural durability (according EN standards).

COUNTRIES - LOCAL NAMES

Countries	Local names
Brazil (Amazon)	ANGELICA DO PARA
Brazil (Amazon)	TAPAIUNA
French Guiana	ANGELIQUE
Surinam	BARAKAROEBALLI
Surinam	BASRALOKUS

BASRALOCUS

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

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

Possible drying schedule

M.C. (%)	Temperature (°C) dry-bulb	wet-bulb	Air humidity (%)
Green	42	39	82
50	48	43	74
40	48	43	74
30	48	43	74
15	54	46	63

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: Slow drying recommended in order to reduce risks of checking and distorsion. Risks of casehardening in thick dimension.

SAWING AND MACHINING

Blunting effect:	High
Sawteeth recommended:	Stellite-tipped
Cutting tools:	Tungsten carbide
Peeling:	Good
Slicing:	Good
Note:	Must be sawn green in order to reduce blunting effect. Sawing requires power and a cutting angle of 20° is recommended.

ASSEMBLING

Nailing / Screwing:	Good but pre-boring necessary
Gluing:	Correct
Note:	Gluing must be done with care (dry wood and smooth surface).

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).

Exterior joinery
Interior joinery
Interior panelling
Industrial or heavy flooring
Flooring
Cabinetwork (high class furniture)
Sliced veneer
Veneer for back or face of plywood
Cooperage
Sculpture
Current furniture or furniture components
Stairs (inside)
Heavy carpentry
Turned goods
Ship building (planking and deck)
Vehicle or container flooring
Resistant to one or several acids
Bridges (parts not in contact with water or ground)

Hydraulic works (seawater)