Common name:	ABARCO
Family:	LECYTHIDACEAE
Scientific name(s):	Cariniana pyriformis

LOG DESCRIPTION

Diameter:	from 80 to 120 cm
Thickness of sapwood:	from 5 to 7 cm
Floats:	yes
Durability in forest :	Moderate (treatment recommended)
Note:	Heartwood pink brown slightly purplish. Sometimes presence of traumatic canals.

WOOD DESCRIPTION

Colour:	Brown
Sapwood:	Clearly demarcated
Texture:	Medium
Grain:	Straight or interlocked
Interlocked grain:	Slight

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
Density *:	0.68 g/cm3	0.03
Monnin hardness*:	4.5	0.6
Coef of volumetric shrinkage:	0.49 %	0.06
Total tangential shrinkage:	6.6 %	0.5
Total radial shrinkage:	4.8 %	0.4
Fibre saturation point:	29 %	
Stability:	Moderately stable	

	mean	standard deviation
Crushing strength *:	61 MPa	3
Static bending strength *:	113 MPa	7
Modulus of elasticity *:	13720 MPa	1004

(* : 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 3 - moderately durable
Dry wood borers:	Durable; sapwood demarcated (risk limited to sapwood)
Termites:	Class D - Durable
Treatability:	3 - poorly permeable
Biological hazard class*:	2 - not in ground contact, under cover (dampness possible)

* ensured by natural durability (according EN standards).

COUNTRIES - LOCAL NAMES

Countries	Local names
Colombia	ABARCO
Venezuela	BACU

ABARCO

REQUIREMENT OF A PRESERVATIVE TREATMENT

Against dry wood borer attacks:	Does not require any 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:	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	60	56	81
30	68	58	61
20	74	60	51
15	80	61	41

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: Sometimes high risks of distortion and checking.

SAWING AND MACHINING

Blunting effect:	High
Sawteeth recommended:	Stellite-tipped
Cutting tools:	Tungsten carbide
Peeling:	Good
Slicing:	Good
Note:	Fairly difficult to saw because of its silica content.

ASSEMBLING

Nailing / Screwing:	Good but pre-boring necessary
Gluing:	Correct
Note:	Tends to split in nailing.

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 MAHOGANY (Swietenia spp.) and AFRICAN MAHOGANY (Khaya spp.). Filling is required to obtain a good finish.

Exterior joinery
Interior joinery
Cabinetwork (high class furniture)
Interior panelling
Veneer for back or face of plywood
Sliced veneer
Light carpentry
Glued laminated
Wood frame house
Ship building (planking and deck)
Flooring
Current furniture or furniture components
Turned goods