Common name:	FAVEIRA AMARGOSA
Family:	FABACEAE
Scientific name(s):	Vatairea guyanensis Vatairea paraensis Vatairea spp. Vataireopsis araroba Vataireopsis surinamensis

LOG DESCRIPTION

Diameter:	from 60 to 90 cm
Thickness of sapwood:	from 4 to 7 cm
Floats:	no
Durability in forest :	Moderate (treatment recommended)
Note:	Bright yellow when freshly sawn, becoming yellow brown to dark brown or red brown.

WOOD DESCRIPTION

Colour:	Yellow brown
Sapwood:	Clearly demarcated
Texture:	Coarse
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 *:	0.75 g/cm3	0.12
Monnin hardness*:	5.6	3.0
Coef of volumetric shrinkage:	0.51 %	0.08
Total tangential shrinkage:	7.8 %	1.7
Total radial shrinkage:	4.5 %	0.9
Fibre saturation point:	23 %	
Stability:	Moderately stable to stable	

	mean	standard deviation
Crushing strength *:	58 MPa	9
Static bending strength *:	110 MPa	24
Modulus of elasticity *:	19500 MPa	4550

(* : 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 M - Moderately durable
Treatability:	3-4 - poorly or not 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
Brazil	ANGELIM AMARGOSO
Brazil	ARACUY
Brazil	FAVA AMARELA
Brazil	FAVA AMARGOSA
Brazil	FAVEIRA AMARELA
Brazil	FAVEIRA AMARGOSA
Brazil	FAVEIRA BOLACHA
Colombia	GUERRA
Colombia	MAQUI
French Guiana	INKASSA
French Guiana	YONGO
Guyana	ARISAURO
Guyana	BASTARD PURPLEHEART
Guyana	BAUWAUA
Honduras	AMARGO
Panama	AMARGO
Peru	MARI-MARI
Peru	MARUPA DEL BAJO
Surinam	ARISOEROE
Surinam	GELE KABBES
Surinam	GELI-KABISSI

FAVEIRA AMARGOSA

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:	Rapid to normal
Risk of distortion:	Slight risk
Risk of casehardening:	No
Risk of checking:	No risk or very 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.

SAWING AND MACHINING

Blunting effect:	Fairly high
Sawteeth recommended:	Stellite-tipped
Cutting tools:	Tungsten carbide
Peeling:	Not recommended or without interest
Slicing:	Good
Note:	Sawdust may cause allergies.

ASSEMBLING

Nailing / Screwing:	Good but pre-boring necessary
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:	It is recommended to prepare surfaces an apply an undercoat, such as filling, before finishing as FAVEIRA AMARGOSA contains anti-siccatives.

Industrial or heavy flooring
Heavy carpentry
Interior panelling
Flooring
Blockboard
Interior joinery
Exterior joinery
Sliced veneer
Stairs (inside)
Cabinetwork (high class furniture)
Formwork