



## CASTANHA SAPUCAIA

### Source

FSC Castanha Sapucaia is available in the forests of Precious Woods, located in the Amazon region of Brazil. The trees attain heights up to 35 m and the trunks are straight and cylindrical. The diameter varies from 50 to 100 cm.

### Appearance

The color of the heartwood is yellowish to reddish brown, sometimes with darker stripes. The darker gum veins, appearing on the surface as dark lines, are characteristic. The sapwood has a lighter colour and can easily be distinguished. The grain is straight, sometimes interlocked. The texture is medium coarse.

### Processing properties

Despite the high density, machining can be done well, resulting in a smooth surface. The Silica content varies and can cause a blunting effect on the tools. Pre-drilling is necessary. The gluing and finishing are reported to be good. Drying requires care, due to the tendency to check and warp. The timber has a tendency to end-check.

### Application

Thanks to the typical hardwood properties, Castanha Sapucaia is mainly used in outside constructions such as sheet piling, piles and decking.

### Technical properties

Green density	1.250 kg/m <sup>3</sup>
Density (at 12%)	1.000 kg/m <sup>3</sup>
Shrinkage green – oven dry	5,6% radial; 8,6% tangential
Durability according to ENV 807 (with soil contact)	Heartwood class 2
Durability according to literature	Heartwood class 1
Bending strength, MOR (defect free samples)	157 N/mm <sup>2</sup>
Modulus of elasticity, MOE (defect free samples)	22.235 N/mm <sup>2</sup>
Shear strength (defect free samples)	16,6 N/mm <sup>2</sup>
Janka hardness	14.084 N (transversal); 13.999 N (parallel)
Strength class (EN 338)	D50 *)
The figures in this table are mainly indicative, unless a specific standard is mentioned, which provides exact figures. *) This value is determined by testing of a limited number of full scale samples. A higher value is expected by testing more samples.	

### References

This information is based on research (mainly independent) and experience of Precious Woods, (semi-) scientific literature and the (Dutch) Houtvademecum (10<sup>th</sup> edition 2010).