SUCUPIRA AMARELA

Source

FSC Sucupira Amarela (also known as Favinha) is available in the forests of Precious Woods, located in the Amazon region of Brazil. The trunks attain diameters of 50 to 80 cm with a few cm wide sapwood.

Appearance

The heartwood has a yellow-gold to beige-brown color. Sometimes darker zones in the longitudinal direction are present. Sucupira Amarela more or less resembles Teak. The sapwood is easy to distinguish and has a lighter colour. The lustre is remarkable. The grain is straight to irregular, and sometimes interlocked. The texture is medium coarse.

Processing properties

Machining goes well, although sometimes power is required. The sawdust can cause an allergic reaction. Pre-drilling is advised. Gluing and finishing are reported to be good. Sucupira Amarela dries slowly and it must be done with care to avoid checking and warping.

Application

Sucupira Amarela is a multipurpose species, also because it resembles Teak. It is used for a wide spread of exterior uses like decking, sound barriers, sheds, cladding, sheet-piling, bridge building, garden furniture and park benches.

Technical properties

Green density	1.100 kg/m^3
Density (at 12%)	800 kg/m^3
Shrinkage green – oven dry	3,9% radial; 8,5% tangential
Shrinkage green – 65% RH (abt. 12% EMC)	1,5% radial; 3,5% tangential
Equilibrium Moisture Content (EMC)	8,8% (at 65% RH water adsorption) 13,3% (at 65% RH water desorption)
Fibre Saturation Point (FSP)	26%
Durability according to EN 113 (without soil contact)	Heartwood class 1
Durability according to ENV 807 (with soil contact)	Heartwood class 2
Durability according to literature	Heartwood class 1
Bending strength, MOR (defect free samples)	115 N/mm^2
Modulus of elasticity, MOE (defect free samples)	17.090 N/mm^2
Shear strength (defect free samples)	14,8 N/mm^2
Janka hardness	7.210 N (transversal); 6.530 N (parallel)
Strength class (EN 338)	D35 *)
Fire resistance flooring (EN 13501-1)	Bfl-s1

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 (10th edition 2010).