SUCUPIRA PRETO

Source

FSC Sucupira preto is available in the forests of Precious Woods, located in the Amazon region of Brazil. The trees attain normally diameters of 40–60 cm, but also diameters over 100 cm are available. The straight and cylindrical trunk has a length of 18 – 21 m. The sapwood is only a few cm wide.

Appearance

The color of the heartwood is brown to dark brown with a fine and light stripy pattern. The heartwood resembles Wengé. The sapwood can be easily distinguished. The wood has a medium lustre. The grain is straight, sometimes interlocked or curved.
The texture is medium coarse.

Processing properties

Despite the high density, Sucupira preto can be machined rather easily. Pre-drilling is necessary. Gluing and finishing are reported to be good. The timber dries slowly with only a few defects.

Application

This beautiful species is used for several applications:

- interior: e.g. furniture, floorings, parquet and stairs
- exterior : e.g. cladding and decking

Technical properties

Green density	1.200 kg/m^3
Density (at 12%)	930 kg/m^3
Shrinkage green – oven dry	4,9% radial; 7,0% tangential
Shrinkage green – 65% RH (abt. 12% EMC)	1,5% radial; 2,5% tangential
Swelling between 50-90% RH	1,7% radial; 2,7% tangential
Equilibrium Moisture Content (EMC)	10,5% (at 65% RH water adsorption) 13,0% (at 65% RH water desorption) 16,0% (at 95% RH water adsorption)
Fibre Saturation Point (FSP)	24%
Durability according to ENV 807 (with soil contact)	Heartwood class 2-3
Durability according to literature	Heartwood class 2-3
Bending strength, MOR (defect free samples)	141 N/mm^2
Modulus of elasticity, MOE (defect free samples)	22.300 N/mm^2
Shear strength (defect free samples)	13,5 N/mm^2
Janka hardness	8.950 N (transversal); 8.750 N (parallel)
Chemical composition	Cellulose: 47,4%; Hemicellulose: 20,9%; Lignine: 31,7%
The figures in this table are mainly indicative, unless a specific standard is mentioned, which provides exact figures.	

References

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

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