Common name:	ANGELIM RAJADO
Family:	MIMOSACEAE
Scientific name(s):	Zygia racemosa Marmaroxylon racemosum (synonymous) Pithecellobium racemosum (synonymous)

LOG DESCRIPTION

Diameter:	from 25 to 60 cm
Thickness of sapwood:	from 2 to 3 cm
Floats:	no
Durability in forest :	Moderate (treatment recommended)
Note:	Heartwood with irregular dark brown veins.These veins are not present in sapwood. Sometimes wavy grain.

WOOD DESCRIPTION

Colour:	Orange - yellow
Sapwood:	Not clearly demarcated
Texture:	Medium
Grain:	Straight or interlocked
Interlocked grain:	Slight

PHYSICAL 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 *:	1.03 g/cm3	0.05
Monnin hardness*:	10.6	2.0
Coef of volumetric shrinkage:	0.74 %	0.07
Total tangential shrinkage:	10.5 %	1.1
Total radial shrinkage:	6.0 %	0.4
Fibre saturation point:	28 %	
Stability:	Poorly stable	

MECHANICAL PROPERTIES

	mean	standard deviation
Crushing strength *:	83 MPa	6
Static bending strength *:	150 MPa	20
Modulus of elasticity *:	27030 MPa	1125

(* : 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:	Susceptible; sapwood not or slightly demarcated (risk in all the wood)
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
Brazil	ANGELIM RAJADO
Brazil	INGARANA
Brazil	INGARANA DA TERRA FIRMA
French Guiana	BOIS SERPENT
Guyana	SNAKEWOOD
Surinam	BOSTAMARINDE
Surinam	SNEKI OEDOE

ANGELIM RAJADO

REQUIREMENT OF A PRESERVATIVE TREATMENT

Against dry wood borer attacks:	Requires appropriate 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:	High risk
Risk of collapse:	No

Possible drying schedule

M.C. (%)	Temperature (°C) dry-bulb	wet-bulb	Air humidity (%)
Green	42	39	82
50	48	43	74
40	48	43	74
30	48	43	74
15	54	46	63

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: Drying must be done with care to reduce the risks of checks.

SAWING AND MACHINING

Blunting effect:	Fairly high
Sawteeth recommended:	Stellite-tipped
Cutting tools:	Tungsten carbide
Peeling:	Not recommended or without interest
Slicing:	Good
Note:	Requires power. Some difficulties due to hardness and interlocked grain.

ASSEMBLING

Nailing / Screwing:	Good but pre-boring necessary
Gluing:	Correct (for interior only)
Note:	Gluing must be done with care (very dense wood).

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).

Current furniture or furniture components
Flooring
Interior panelling
Wood-ware
Cabinetwork (high class furniture)
Turned goods
Sliced veneer