

Common name:	BACURI
Family:	CLUSIACEAE
Scientific name(s):	Platonia insignis

LOG DESCRIPTION		WOOD DESCRIPTION	
Diameter:	from 60 to 80 cm	Colour:	Yellow brown
Thickness of sapwood:	from 3 to 9 cm	Sapwood:	Clearly demarcated
Floats:	no	Texture:	Coarse
Durability in forest :	Moderate (treatment recommended)	Grain:	Straight
Note:	Presence of ringshakes in logs.	Interlocked grain:	Absent

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		mean	standard deviation
Density *:	0.85 g/cm ³	0.05	Crushing strength *:	73 MPa	3
Monnin hardness*:	6.2	1.8	Static bending strength *:	147 MPa	17
Coef of volumetric shrinkage:	0.68 %	0.07	Modulus of elasticity *:	22610 MPa	3100
Total tangential shrinkage:	10.0 %	0.8			
Total radial shrinkage:	5.4 %	0.4			
Fibre saturation point:	27 %				
Stability:	Poorly stable		(* : at 12 % moisture content ; 1 MPa = 1 N/mm ²)		

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 2 - durable
Dry wood borers:	Durable; sapwood demarcated (risk limited to sapwood)
Termites:	Class D - Durable
Treatability:	3 - poorly permeable
Biological hazard class*:	3 - not in ground contact, outside exposed

* ensured by natural durability (according EN standards).

COUNTRIES - LOCAL NAMES

Countries	Local names
Brazil	BACURI
Brazil	BACURI-AÇU
Brazil	BACURIUBA
Ecuador	MATAZAMA
French Guiana	PARCOURI
Guyana	PAKURI
Surinam	GOELHART
Surinam	PAKOELI

BACURI

REQUIREMENT OF A PRESERVATIVE TREATMENT

Against dry wood borer attacks:	Does not require any preservative treatment
In case of temporary humidification risk:	Does not require any preservative treatment
In case of permanent humidification risk:	Use not recommended

DRYING

Possible drying schedule

Drying rate:	Normal to slow	M.C. (%)	Temperature (°C)		Air humidity (%)
			dry-bulb	wet-bulb	
Risk of distortion:	High risk	Green	42	39	82
Risk of casehardening:	No	50	48	43	74
Risk of checking:	High risk	40	48	43	74
Risk of collapse:	No	30	48	43	74
		15	54	46	63

This schedule 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: Must be dried slowly and carefully.

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. Silica content is variable.

ASSEMBLING

Nailing / Screwing:	Good but pre-boring necessary
Gluing:	Correct (for interior only)

END-USES

Main known end-uses; they must to be implemented according to the code of practice.

Important remark: some end-uses are mentioned for information (traditional, regional or ancient end-uses).

Stairs (inside)
Flooring
Cabinetwork (high class furniture)
Current furniture or furniture components
Exterior joinery
Interior joinery
Heavy carpentry
Sliced veneer
