

|                     |               |
|---------------------|---------------|
| Common name:        | CUPIUBA       |
| Family:             | GOUPIACEAE    |
| Scientific name(s): | Goupia glabra |

| LOG DESCRIPTION        |   | WOOD DESCRIPTION |                    |
|------------------------|---|------------------|--------------------|
| Diameter:              | from 60 to 100 cm   | Colour:          | Yellow brown       |
| Thickness of sapwood:  | from 3 to 8 cm  | Sapwood:         | Clearly demarcated |
| Floats:                | no  | Texture:         | Medium             |
| Durability in forest : | Moderate (treatment recommended)                            | Grain:           | Interlocked        |
| Note:                  | Unpleasant odour. Sometimes, presence of internal stresses. |                  |                    |

| 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 *:   | 0.84 g/cm <sup>3</sup> | 0.03               | Crushing strength *:  | 62 MPa    | 11                 |
| Monnin hardness*:  | 6.2                    | 1.8                | Static bending strength *:                                    | 110 MPa   | 16                 |
| Coef of volumetric shrinkage:  | 0.66 %                 | 0.08               | Modulus of elasticity *:                                      | 18190 MPa | 2939               |
| Total tangential shrinkage:  | 8.8 %                  | 0.9                |   |           |                    |
| Total radial shrinkage:  | 5.1 %                  | 0.9                |   |           |                    |
| Fibre saturation point:  | 26 %                   |                    |   |           |                    |
| Stability:   | Poorly stable          |                    | (* : at 12 % moisture content ; 1 MPa = 1 N/mm <sup>2</sup> ) |           |                    |

#### 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   | * ensured by natural durability (according EN standards). |
| Dry wood borers:          | Durable; sapwood demarcated (risk limited to sapwood)                                  |   |
| Termites:                 | Class D - Durable  |   |
| Treatability:             | 2 - moderately permeable   |   |
| Biological hazard class*: | 2 - not in ground contact, under cover (dampness possible)                             |   |
| Note:                     | Resistance to brown cubical rot: good to very good. Resistance to white rot: moderate. |   |

#### COUNTRIES - LOCAL NAMES

| Countries      | Local names    |
|----------------|----------------|
| Brazil         | CACHACEIRO     |
| Brazil         | COPIUVA        |
| Brazil         | CUPIUBA        |
| Colombia       | CHAQUIRO       |
| Colombia       | SAINO          |
| Colombia       | SAPINO         |
| French Guiana  | GOUPI          |
| Guyana         | COPI           |
| Guyana         | KABUKALLI      |
| Peru           | CAPRICORNIA    |
| Surinam        | KOEPI          |
| Venezuela      | CONGRIO BLANCO |
| United Kingdom | KABUKALLI      |

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**CUPIUBA**

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**REQUIREMENT OF A PRESERVATIVE TREATMENT**

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

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**DRYING**

## Possible drying schedule

|                        |           | Temperature (°C) |          |          | Air humidity (%) |
|------------------------|-----------|------------------|----------|----------|------------------|
|                        |           | M.C. (%)         | dry-bulb | wet-bulb |                  |
| Drying rate:           | Slow      |                  |          |          |                  |
| Risk of distortion:    | High risk |                  |          |          |                  |
| Risk of casehardening: | Yes       |                  |          |          |                  |
| Risk of checking:      | High risk | Green            | 42       | 41       | 94               |
| Risk of collapse:      | No        | 50               | 48       | 43       | 74               |
|                        |           | 30               | 54       | 46       | 63               |
|                        |           | 20               | 60       | 51       | 62               |
|                        |           | 15               | 60       | 51       | 62               |

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: Drying must be done slowly.

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**SAWING AND MACHINING**

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|                       |  |
|-----------------------|--|
| Blunting effect:      | Fairly high  |
| Sawteeth recommended: | Stellite-tipped  |
| Cutting tools:        | Tungsten carbide   |
| Peeling:              | Not recommended or without interest                      |
| Slicing:              | Good   |
| Note:                 | A careful sanding is necessary due to interlocked grain. |

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**ASSEMBLING**

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|                     |   |
|---------------------|---|
| Nailing / Screwing: | Good but pre-boring necessary           |
| Gluing:             | Correct (for interior only)             |
| Note:               | Pre-boring recommended to avoid splits. |

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**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).

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Note: The unpleasant odour may limit the use of this timber. For furniture end-uses, filling and varnishing are necessary.

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Industrial or heavy flooring

Flooring

Heavy carpentry

Current furniture or furniture components

Sliced veneer

Exterior joinery

Exterior panelling

Stairs (inside)

Wood frame house

Turned goods

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