Common name:	CURUPIXA
Family:	SAPOTACEAE
Scientific name(s):	Micropholis spp.
Note:	Several species with variable properties are commercialized under the name CURUPIXA.

LOG DESCRIPTION

Diameter:	from 50 to 110 cm
Thickness of sapwood:	from to cm
Floats:	no
Durability in forest :	Low (must be treated)

WOOD DESCRIPTION

Colour:	Light brown
Sapwood:	Not demarcated
Texture:	Fine
Grain:	Straight
Interlocked grain:	Absent

Note: Colour variable, yellow brown to grey brown, with sometimes pink or purplish glints.

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 *:	0.75 g/cm3	0.08
Monnin hardness*:	4.3	0.9
Coef of volumetric shrinkage:	0.51 %	0.07
Total tangential shrinkage:	7.9 %	1.1
Total radial shrinkage:	4.8 %	1.0
Fibre saturation point:	30 %	
Stability:	Poorly stable	

MECHANICAL PROPERTIES

	mean	standard deviation
Crushing strength *:	59 MPa	15
Static bending strength *:	109 MPa	31
Modulus of elasticity *:	17300 MPa	2654

(* : 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 4 - poorly durable
Dry wood borers:	Susceptible; sapwood not or slightly demarcated (risk in all the wood)
Termites:	Class S - Susceptible
Treatability:	2 - moderately permeable
Biological hazard class*:	1 - not in ground contact, under cover (no dampness)
Note:	Resistance to fungi low to good according to the species and origins. After the treatment, wait for the evaporation of solvents before finishing.

* ensured by natural durability (according EN standards).

COUNTRIES - LOCAL NAMES

Countries	Local names
Brazil (Amazon)	ABIURANA
Brazil (Amazon)	BACU MIXA
Brazil (Amazon)	CUBIXA
Brazil (Amazon)	CURUPIXA
Brazil (Amazon)	GRUBIXA
Brazil (Amazon)	GRUMIXAVA
Brazil (Amazon)	PAU DE REMO
Brazil (Amazon)	ROSADINHO
French Guiana	BAAKA BOUBA
French Guiana	BACOUMAN
French Guiana	BALATA BLANC
French Guiana	BALATA INDIEN
French Guiana	BOUCHI APA
French Guiana	MAAKA
French Guiana	MAMANTIN
Guyana	KUDI BIUSHI
Guyana	MORABALLI
Surinam	REINI LOUT
Surinam	RIEMHOUT
Surinam	SUIKERHOUT

CURUPIXA

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:	Rapid to normal
Risk of distortion:	Slight risk
Risk of casehardening:	No
Risk of checking:	Slight 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.

SAWING AND MACHINING

Blunting effect:	Fairly high
Sawteeth recommended:	Stellite-tipped
Cutting tools:	Tungsten carbide
Peeling:	Good
Slicing:	Good
Note:	Variable silica content according to the species.

ASSEMBLING

Nailing / Screwing:	Good
Gluing:	Correct

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).

Interior joinery
Interior panelling
Light carpentry
Current furniture or furniture components
Flooring
Stairs (inside)
Turned goods
Wood-ware
Exterior joinery
Veneer for interior of plywood
Veneer for back or face of plywood
Cabinetwork (high class furniture)
Sliced veneer