Common name:	JEQUITIBA
Family:	LECYTHIDACEAE
Scientific name(s):	Cariniana brasiliensis Cariniana estrellensis Cariniana integrifolia Cariniana legalis

LOG DESCRIPTION

Diameter:	from 70 to 90 cm
Thickness of sapwood:	from 1 to 3 cm
Floats:	yes
Durability in forest :	Moderate (treatment recommended)
Note:	Heartwood light brown to pinkish brown. Possible presence of lined up traumatic canals.

WOOD DESCRIPTION

Colour:	Light brown
Sapwood:	Not clearly demarcated
Texture:	Fine
Grain:	Straight
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
Density *:	0.64 g/cm3	0.05
Monnin hardness*:	3.6	0.8
Coef of volumetric shrinkage:	0.43 %	0.02
Total tangential shrinkage:	5.3 %	0.8
Total radial shrinkage:	5.0 %	0.3
Fibre saturation point:	24 %	
Stability:	stable	

	mean	standard deviation
Crushing strength *:	46 MPa	5
Static bending strength *:	84 MPa	9
Modulus of elasticity *:	15330 MPa	755

(* : 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
Bolivia	YESQUERO
Brazil	ESTOPEIRO
Brazil	JEQUITIBA
Brazil	JEQUITIBA BRANCO
Brazil	JEQUITIBA ROSA
Brazil	JEQUITIBA VERMELHO

JEQUITIBA

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:	Slight risk
Risk of collapse:	No

Possible drying schedule

M.C. (%)	Temperature (°C) dry-bulb	wet-bulb	Air humidity (%)
Green	60	56	81
30	68	58	61
20	74	60	51
15	80	61	41

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 requires care in order to reduce defects.

SAWING AND MACHINING

Blunting effect:	Fairly high
Sawteeth recommended:	Stellite-tipped
Cutting tools:	Tungsten carbide
Peeling:	Good
Slicing:	Good
Note:	Blunting effect normal or quite high due to silica content. Tendency to woolliness.

ASSEMBLING

Nailing / Screwing:	Good but pre-boring necessary
Gluing:	Correct
Note:	Tends to split in nailing.

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).

Veneer for interior of plywood
Veneer for back or face of plywood
Glued laminated
Current furniture or furniture components
Cabinetwork (high class furniture)
Exterior joinery
Interior joinery
Flooring
Formwork
Interior panelling
Moulding
Turned goods
Sliced veneer