Basralocus

Durability class	Class 2v, the properties of this species are variable.
Specific gravity	Fresh 1000-1150 kg/m3. At 12% moisture content 750-850 kg/m3.
Colour	Basralocus wood has a medium to dark brown colour.
Applications	Constructions and decks in hydraulic engineering and interior panelling. Basralocus planks are used in facade panelling and parquet floors.
Strength class	Basralocus quality class Category 3/Tropical/NEN 5493 is classified in strength class D24 (NEN-EN 338).
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Hardness	8400 N.
Grain	Straight, usually interlocked or wavy grain
Timber texture	Fine to medium coarse.
Stability	moderate to high
Drying	Slowly. Can be air dried or accelerated without much difficulty. However, this should be done with care and not too quickly. If it dries too quickly, cracks and hardening of the crust may occur. Once dry, Basralocus hardwood absorbs moisture very slowly.
Workability	Fresh Basralocus wood is easier to process than dry wood that contains glass-hard pebble grains, partly because the silica compounds are still soft. When working with dry wood, the pebble content obviously has a less pleasant effect because any tool becomes blunt quickly. Hardened steel tools are therefore recommended. During processing, wood dust released can cause symptoms of malaise in susceptible persons, so make sure good dust extraction is available.
Details	Due to the combination of various constituents and the presence of microscopically small siliceous bodies in the wood (0.5-2.5%), Basralocus is usually (depending on the silica content, which is usually high enough) resistant to shipworm infestation in temperate climates. In hydraulic engineering, especially in seawater, this is a great choice and is often used. Basralocus FSC hardwood is also resistant to acids.
Screwing/nailing	Average. Pre-drilling with this Surinamese wood is recommended due to risk of splitting.
Finishing of surface	Good.
Botanical name	Dicorynia guianensis
Origin area	Suriname, French Guiana, Brazil.
Other names	Guyana teak, Bastard locus (Suriname), angélique (French Guiana), angelica do para (Brazil).
Background information	The heartwood is golden, rusty or purplish brown in colour and usually has a brownish-red glow. This Surinamese hardwood clearly contrasts with the 30-60 mm wide sapwood, which is light gray in colour when fresh and turns to a light reddish brown colour after exposure to daylight. The wood often shows a stripe pattern, especially on the quarter-sawn surface. On plain sawn wood, a fairly clear flame pattern is usually visible, which is caused by parenchyma bands. Smoothly planed and sanded, Basralocus naturally has a fairly high gloss. The rays on the tangential plane are often clearly visible. The heartwood is very durable and highly resistant to fungal and insect infestation.
Quality requirements	Quality guidelines for studded piles of tropical wood are mentioned in the Dutch practical guideline NPR5493:1999, Quality guidelines for hardwood in hydraulic engineering works.
Remarks	For the current price of Basralocus hardwood, please contact us.
Family	Leguminosae (Caesalpiniaceae)
Projects	Basralocus planks for facade cladding Villa Brummen, sustainable facade cladding St. Michielsgestel