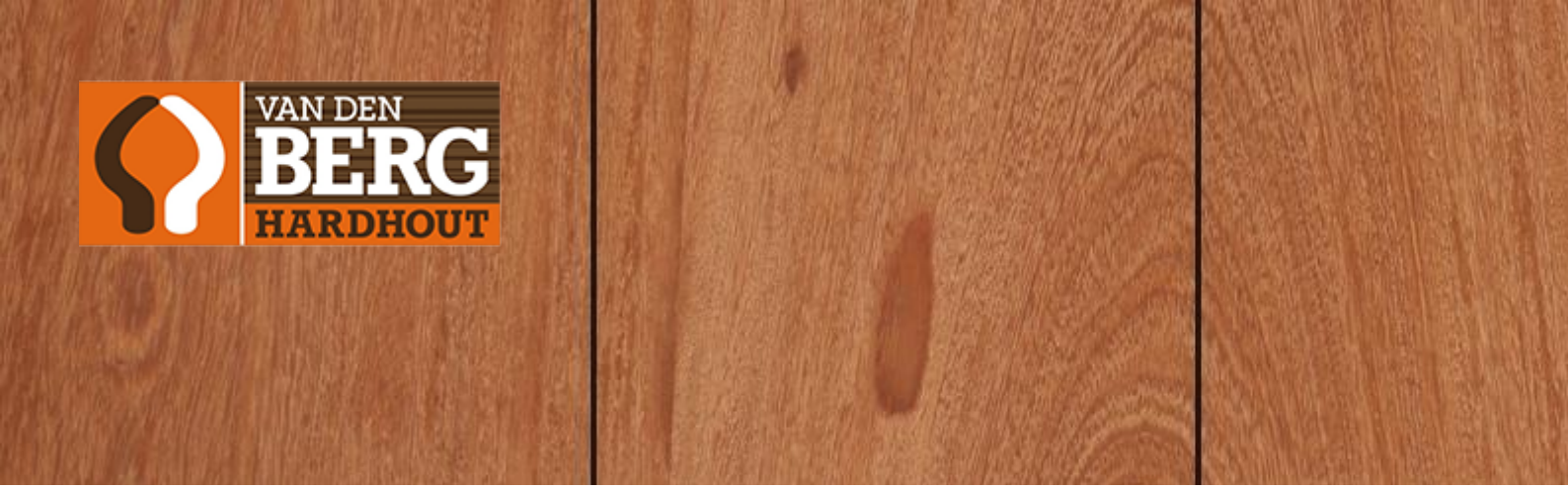


Sapupira

Durability class	Class 2.
Specific gravity	Fresh 950-1200 kg/m3. At 12% moisture content 650-850 kg/m3.
Colour	Sapupira hardwood is yellow-orange brown to dark brown in colour with characteristic mineral spots.
Applications	Sapupira hardwood is suitable as construction wood for both interior and exterior windows, doors, interior and exterior panelling, heavy construction projects and bridges.
Strength class	Unknown.
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Hardness	7650 N.
Grain	Straight. Cross-threads and wavy threads can often be seen.
Timber texture	Rough.
Stability	Unknown.
Drying	Sapupira wood dries quite slowly, with little distortion. Drying too quickly or carelessly can lead to deformation and hairline cracks.
Workability	Good. Manipulating with hand tools is sometimes difficult due to the alternating hard and soft tissues. Machining is fine, but hardened steel cutting tools and correct cutting and rake angles are necessary to ensure the durability of your tools and provide good results.
Details	The heartwood of Sapupira stands out sharply against the 30-100 mm wide yellowish white to grey sapwood. Characteristic for Sapupira are the light to dark brown gum/wax stains that occur in the wood and can be decorative for some applications. The typical smell of the fresh wood disappears after a few weeks.
Screwing/nailing	Mediocre. Pre-drilling is recommended.
Finishing of surface	Good, with a solvent-based paint. Moderate with the current generation of water-based systems. A filler is necessary to obtain a very smooth surface. Some brown leaching may be possible with water-based paints. When finished, the areas of the dark spots may appear as if the wood has been locally "smoothed". These smooth spots can be avoided with paints that have a sufficiently high solids content.
Botanical name	Hymenolobium excelsum Ducke
Origin area	Angelim Pedra grows in Brazil, Suriname, Guyana.
Other names	Angelin, angelim, sapupira amarela, sapupira amarella, angelim do para, angelim da mata, angelim pedra, angelim da terra, caramate, murarena (Brazil), Saint Martin gris (French Guiana), makkakabbes (Suriname).
Quality requirements	Sapupira wood is mentioned in the KVT '95, Quality of wooden facade elements. This means that sapupira can be used to manufacture frames with a KOMO product certificate.
Family	Leguminosae (Mimosaceae)
Projects	Table in own office, Floor house Koningsmarck.