

# BLOODWOOD-SATINE



Family: MORACEAE (angiosperm)  
Scientific name(s): *Brosimum rubescens*  
Commercial restriction: no commercial restriction

## WOOD DESCRIPTION

**Color:** dark red  
**Sapwood:** clearly demarcated  
**Texture:** fine  
**Grain:** straight or interlocked  
**Interlocked Grain:** slight

**Note:**  
Very important and perishable sapwood.  
Heartwood often presents darker veins.

## LOG DESCRIPTION

**Diameter:** 20 – 28 inches  
**Thickness of Sapwood:** 2 – 8 inches  
**Floats:** no  
**Log Durability:** moderate (treatment recommended)

## PHYSICAL PROPERTIES

Physical and mechanical properties are based on mature heartwood specimens. These properties can vary greatly depending on origin and growth conditions.

	<u>Mean</u>	<u>Std. Dev.</u>
<b>Specific Gravity*:</b>	1.10	0.11
<b>Janka Hardness (lbs):</b>	2900	
<b>Volumetric Shrinkage:</b>	0.59%	0.05%
<b>Total Tangential Shrinkage (TS):</b>	5.9%	0.3%
<b>Total Radial Shrinkage (RS):</b>	4.1%	0.3%
<b>TS/RS Ratio:</b>	1.4	
<b>Fiber Saturation Point:</b>	21%	
<b>Stability:</b> stable		

## MECHANICAL/ACOUSTIC

	<u>Mean</u>	<u>Std. Dev.</u>
<b>Crushing Strength*:</b>	15374 psi	2,320 psi
<b>Static Bending Strength*:</b>	23,496 psi	5,511 psi
<b>Modulus of Elasticity*:</b>	4,079,911 psi	269,770 psi

**Musical Quality Factor:** 152 measured at 2623 Hz

\*At 12% moisture content.

## 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. E.N. = Euro Norm

<b>Funghi (According to E.N. standards):</b>	class 2 - durable
<b>Dry Wood Borers:</b>	class D - durable (sapwood demarcated, risk limited to sapwood)
<b>Termites (According to E.N. standards):</b>	class D - durable
<b>Treatability (according to E.N. standards):</b>	class 4 - not permeable
<b>Use class ensured by natural durability:</b>	class 3 - not in ground contact, outside
<b>Species covering the use class 5:</b>	no

**Note:**  
According to the European standard NF EN 335, performance length might be modified by the intensity of end-use exposition.

## REQUIREMENT OF A PRESERVATIVE TREATMENT

<b>Against dry wood borer attacks:</b>	does not require any preservative treatment
<b>In case of risk of temporary humidification:</b>	does not require any preservative treatment
<b>In case of risk of permanent humidification:</b>	use not recommended

## DRYING

<b>Drying Rate:</b>	rapid to normal
<b>Risk of Distortion:</b>	high risk
<b>Risk of Casehardening:</b>	no
<b>Risk of Checking:</b>	slight risk
<b>Risk of Collapse:</b>	no
<b>Possible Drying Schedule:</b>	2

Temperature (°F)			
M.C. (%)	Dry-Bulb	Wet-Bulb	Air Humidity (%)
Green	107.6	105.8	94
50	118.4	109.4	74
30	129.2	114.8	63
20	140	123.8	62
15	140	123.8	62

This schedule is given for information only and is applicable to thickness lower or equal to 1.5 in. It must be used in compliance with the code of practice. For thickness from 1.5 to 3 in, the air relative humidity should be increased by 5% at each step. For thickness over 3 in, a 10% increase should be considered.

## SAWING AND MACHINING

<b>Blunting Effect:</b>	fairly high
<b>Sawteeth Recommended:</b>	stellite-tipped
<b>Cutting Tools:</b>	tungsten carbide
<b>Peeling:</b>	bad
<b>Slicing:</b>	good
<b>Note:</b>	Requires power. Some difficulties due to hardness. Good finish and beautiful polish.

## ASSEMBLING

<b>Nailing / screwing:</b>	good but pre-boring necessary
<b>Gluing:</b>	correct (for interior only)
<b>Note:</b>	Gluing requires care (very dense wood).

## END-USES

Cabinetwork (high class furniture)  
Sliced Veneer  
Turned Goods  
Flooring  
Interior Panelling  
Tool Handles  
Sculpture  
Heavy Carpentry  
Wood-Ware  
Stairs (inside)

**Note:**  
Wood recommended for high class end-uses.

## MAIN LOCAL NAMES

Country	Local Name
<b>Brazil</b>	Amapa Rana, Falso Pao Brasil, Pau Rainha, Conduru, Muirapiranga
<b>French Guiana</b>	Satine, Satine Rubane, Satine Rouge, Siton Paya
<b>Guyana</b>	Satinwood
<b>Suriname</b>	Doekaliballi, Satijnhout
<b>Spain</b>	Palo De Oro
<b>Belgium</b>	Lusamba
<b>Italy</b>	Legno Satino, Ferolia
<b>UK</b>	Satinwood