YELLOWHEART – PAU AMERELO

Family: RUTACEAE (angiosperm)
Scientific name(s): *Euxylophora paraensis*
Commercial restriction: no commercial restriction

WOOD DESCRIPTION

Color: yellow
Sapwood: not clearly demarcated
Texture: fine
Grain: straight or interlocked
Interlocked Grain: slight
Note: Wood bright yellow becoming yellowish light brown with air.

LOG DESCRIPTION

Diameter: 16 – 31 inches
Thickness of Sapwood: 1 – 2 inches
Floats: no
Log Durability: good

PHYSICAL PROPERTIES

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

	Mean	Std. Dev.
Specific Gravity*:	0.81	
Janka Hardness (lbs):	1,790	
Volumetric Shrinkage:	0.61%	
Total Tangential Shrinkage (TS):	6.5%	
Total Radial Shrinkage (RS):	5.7%	
TS/RS Ratio:	1.1	
Fiber Saturation Point:	21%	

Stability: poorly stable

MECHANICAL/ACOUSTIC

	Mean	Std. Dev.
Crushing Strength*:	11,603 psi	
Static Bending Strength*:	17,259 psi	
Modulus of Elasticity*:	2,822,434 psi	

Musical Quality Factor: 141.8 measured at 2715 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

Funghi (According to E.N. standards): class 1 – very durable
Dry Wood Borers: class D - durable (sapwood demarcated, risk limited to sapwood)
Termites (According to E.N. standards): class D – durable
Treatability (according to E.N. standards): class 3-4 – poorly or not permeable
Use class ensured by natural durability: class 4 – in ground or fresh water contact
Species covering the use class 5: no
Note:
This species is listed in the European standard NF EN 350-2.
The possible presence of few demarcated sapwood may have an influence on the expected durability.
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

Against dry wood borer attacks: requires appropriate preservative treatment
In case of risk of temporary humidification: does not require any preservative treatment
In case of risk of permanent humidification: does not require any preservative treatment

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DRYING

Drying Rate: slow
Risk of Distortion: slight risk
Risk of Casehardening: no
Risk of Checking: high risk
Risk of Collapse: no
Possible Drying Schedule: 2

Temperature (°F)			
M.C. (%)	**Dry-Bulb**	**Wet-Bulb**	**Air Humidity (%)**
Green	107.6	102.2	82
50	118.4	109.4	74
40	118.4	109.4	74
30	118.4	109.4	74
15	129.2	114.8	63

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

Blunting Effect: normal
Sawteeth Recommended: ordinary to alloy steel
Cutting Tools: ordinary
Peeling: no information available
Slicing: good
Note: Planing and sanding require care in presence of interlocked grain.

ASSEMBLING

Nailing / screwing: good
Gluing: correct

END-USES

Cabinetwork (high class furniture)
Sliced Veneer
Furniture or Furniture Components
Flooring
Interior Paneling
Seats
Boxes and Crates
Wood Frame House
Musical Instruments
Shingles
Sculpture
Wood-ware
Light Carpentry
Stairs (inside)
Cigar Boxes
Glued Laminate
Heavy Carpentry

MAIN LOCAL NAMES

Sleepers

Country	Local Name
Brazil (Amazon)	Amarelo Cetim, Muiratau, Pau Cetim, Ameretao, Pau Amerelo, Pequia Cetim