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

MECHANICAL/ACOUSTIC

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*:	1.10	0.11
Janka Hardness (lbs):	2900	
Volumetric Shrinkage:	0.59%	0.05%
Total Tangential Shrinkage (TS):	5.9%	0.3%
Total Radial Shrinkage (RS):	4.1%	0.3%
TS/RS Ratio:	1.4	
Fiber Saturation Point:	21%	
Stability:	stable	

	Mean
Crushing Strength*:	15374 lbf
Static Bending Strength*:	23,496 lbf
Modulus of Elasticity*:	4,079,911 lbf

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

Funghi (According to E.N. standards): class 2 - 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 4 - not permeable
Use class ensured by natural durability: class 3 - not in ground contact, outside
Species covering the use class 5: 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

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

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DRYING

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

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

Temperature (ºF)

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

ASSEMBLING

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

END-USES

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

Note:
Wood recommended for high class end-uses.

MAIN LOCAL NAMES

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

Works Cited:

CIRAD'S *Biomass, Wood, Energy, Bioproducts Research Unit (BioWooEB)*
Meier, E. (2015), Wood, United States of America