

Common name:	SATINE
Family:	MORACEAE
Scientific name(s):	Brosimum rubescens

LOG DESCRIPTION	WOOD DESCRIPTION		
Diameter:	from 50 to 70 cm	Colour:	Dark red
Thickness of sapwood:	from 4 to 20 cm	Sapwood:	Clearly demarcated
Floats:	no	Texture:	Fine
Durability in forest :	Moderate (treatment recommended)	Grain:	Straight or interlocked
		Interlocked grain:	Slight
Note:	Very important and perishable sapwood. Heartwood often presents darker veins.		

PHYSICAL PROPERTIES			MECHANICAL PROPERTIES		
Physical and mechanical properties are based on mature heartwood specimens. These properties can vary greatly depending on origin and growth conditions.					
	mean	standard deviation		mean	standard deviation
Density *:	1.10 g/cm ³	0.11			
Monnin hardness*:	17.6	4.1	Crushing strength *:	106 MPa	16
Coef of volumetric shrinkage:	0.59 %	0.05	Static bending strength *:	162 MPa	38
Total tangential shrinkage:	5.9 %	0.3	Modulus of elasticity *:	28130 MPa	1860
Total radial shrinkage:	4.1 %	0.3			
Fibre saturation point:	21 %				
Stability:	stable		(* : at 12 % moisture content ; 1 MPa = 1 N/mm ²)		

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.

Fungi:	Class 2 - durable	* ensured by natural durability (according EN standards).
Dry wood borers:	Durable; sapwood demarcated (risk limited to sapwood)	
Termites:	Class D - Durable	
Treatability:	4 - not permeable	
Use class*:	3 - not in ground contact, outside	
Note:	According to the European standard NF EN 335, performance length might be modified by the intensity of end-use exposition.	

MAIN LOCAL NAMES

Countries	Local names
Brazil (Amazon)	AMAPA RANA
Brazil (Amazon)	CONDURU
Brazil (Amazon)	FALSO PAO BRASIL
Brazil (Amazon)	MUIRAPIRANGA
Brazil (Amazon)	PAU RAINHA
French Guiana	SATINE
French Guiana	SATINE ROUGE
French Guiana	SATINE RUBANE
Guyana	SATINWOOD
French Guiana	SITON PAYA
Surinam	DOEKALIBALLI
Surinam	SATIINHOUT
Italia	FEROLIA
Italia	LEGNO SATINO
Spain	PALO DE ORO
United Kingdom	BLOODWOOD
United Kingdom	SATINWOOD

SATINE

REQUIREMENT OF A PRESERVATIVE TREATMENT

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

DRYING

Possible drying schedule

Drying rate:	Slow	Temperature (°C)			Air humidity (%)
		M.C. (%)	dry-bulb	wet-bulb	
Risk of distortion:	Slight risk	Green	42	41	94
Risk of casehardening:	No	50	48	43	74
Risk of checking:	Slight risk	30	54	46	63
Risk of collapse:	No	20	60	51	62
		15	60	51	62

This schedule is given for information only and is applicable to thickness < 38 mm.

It must be used in compliance with the code of practice.

For thickness from 38 to 75 mm , the air relative humidity should be increased by 5 % at each step.

For thickness over 75 mm , 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

Main known end-uses; they must to be implemented according to the code of practice.

Important remark: some end-uses are mentionned for information (traditional, regional or ancient end-uses).

Note: Wood recommended for high class end-uses.

Cabinetwork (high class furniture)

Sliced veneer

Turned goods

Stairs (inside)

Interior panelling

Flooring

Stringed instruments (bow)

Sculpture

Heavy carpentry

Wood-ware

Tool handles (resilient woods)
