

Massaranduba

Atibt

Maçaranduba

Other names

Maçaranduba, maparajuba (Brazil), balata rouge, balata franc, bois boulet (French Guiana), bulletwood, beefwood (Guyana), bolletrie, balata, horse meatwood (Suriname).

Botanic name

Manilkara bidentata A. CHEV., M. huberi STANDL., M. spec. div. (= Mimusops spec. div.).

Family

Sapotaceae

Growth area

Suriname, Guianas, Brazil and Central America.



Tree Description	Height 30-45 m. The straight cylindrical branchless trunk is 15-18 m long and 0.6-0.8 m in diameter, 1.8 m maximum.
Supply	Edged wood.
Wood Description	Fresh, the wood is meaty, approaching grayish reddish brown or sometimes purplish brown. The heartwood is clearly distinguishable from the 30-50 mm wide white to light brown sapwood.
Grain	Straight, sometimes slightly wavy or slightly cross-grained.
Texture	Fine.
Voluminous mass	1050 (850-1200) kg/m3 at 12% moisture content, fresh 1050-1350 kg/m³.
Work	Medium .
Drying	Very slow, with a strong tendency to deformation and surface cracking.
Hardness	Longitudinal plane 14200 N.
Machinability	Despite its high voluminous mass fairly well machinable. Massaranduba has a nice smooth finish. The fine dust can cause inflammation of the eyes and mucous membranes.



Nailing & Screwing	Pre-drilling required.
Adhesives	Moderate.
Bend	Good.
Surface finish	Good.
Impregnability	Heartwood very difficult.
Details	In Suriname, balata (which is better than rubber for some uses) is tapped from the tree.
Applications	Hydraulic structures in pile worm-free areas, bridge decks, floors, sleepers. Also for turnery, knobs and handles, wind instruments, parquet and strip flooring and for violin bows as a substitute for pernambuco.
Quality requirements	Massaranduba is listed in NEN 5493.
Sterkteklasse	Classified as D60 depending on origin and quality (see Table D).

Sustainability

Relative resistance to mold

M. bidentata I. M. huberi II. M. amazonica III

Relative resistance to animal organisms

Heartwood: termite D moderately durable.