



Tatajuba

Atibt

Tatajuba

Andere namen

Bagaceira, amaparana, Tatajuba, menea (Brazilië), bagasse, bois bagasse, bois jaune (Frans Guyana), cow-wood (Guyana), gele bagasse, ko woe-doe (Suriname).

Botanische naam

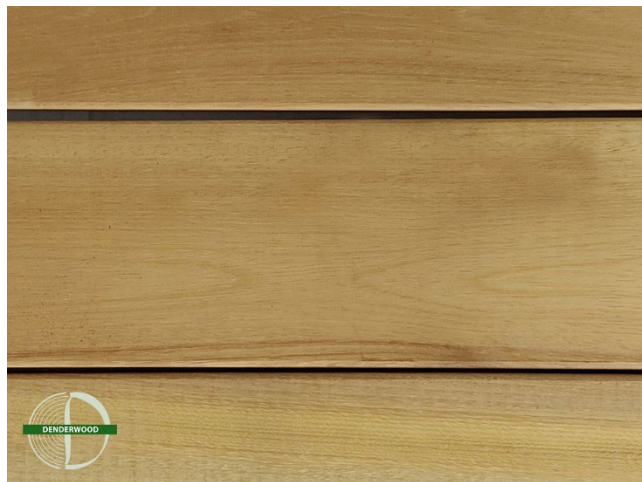
Bagassa guianensis AUBL., *B. tiliaefolia* (DESV.) R. BEN.

Familie

Moraceae

Groeigebied

Brazil, Guyana, French Guyana, Suriname.



Tree Description	Height 27-30 m. The branch-free straight cylindrical trunk is 18-21 m long and 0.5-1.0 m in diameter. A large amount of sticky sweet latex flows from the bark when damaged.
Supply	Edged wood.
Wood Description	The heartwood is freshly yellow coloured and sometimes streaked brown. Exposed to light, it colours to reddish brown or dark brown, often with a striking golden sheen. The sapwood is pale yellow to whitish and is 30-40 mm wide.
Thread	Crosshairs.
Nerf	Moderately fine.
Volumetric mass	800 (630-980) kg/m ³ at 12% moisture content, fresh 1070 kg/m ³ .
Workability	Medium .
Drying	Slow. When drying, there is a tendency to deformation. With accelerated drying, drying stress occurs, which can be eliminated by conditioning after drying.
Hardness	Longitudinal face 7700 N, end face 9530 N.
Machinability	Good. Sawing is easy but slow. When planing, a chip angle of 15-20° is recommended due to crossgraining. Operations such as groove milling and long-hole drilling require attention due to splintering of the wood.



Nailing and Screwing	Pre-drilling required.
Glueing	Good.
Bending	Presumably moderate.
Surface Finishing	Good.
Impregnability	Heartwood difficult.
Details	The name tatajuba may cause confusion regarding its botanical origin. In the Netherlands, Britain and Brazil, tatajuba refers to the wood of the genus Bagassa. Formerly, the name tatajuba was used for the wood derived from <i>Maclura tinctoria</i> (L.) D.DON ex STEUDL. (= <i>Chlorophora tinctoria</i> GAUD.) current trade name moral or other name fustic. The wood of tatajuba corresponds to iroko both in appearance and in many properties. However, it is a bit heavier and not as stable. It requires a bit more care when drying. Tatajuba, however, is said to contain no or less health-harming substances and 'lime' inclusions.
Applications	Like iroko, although tatajuba is somewhat less stable: window frames, windows, stairs, doors, cladding, parquet and interior panelling, furniture, hulls, rafters and panelling in yacht building.
Quality Demands	Tatajuba is imported into Belgium only in top-quality FAS (First and Second), always spider-free and almost always completely fault-free.
Strength Class	Classified as D50 depending on origin and quality (see table D).

Durability

Relative resistance to fungi

Kernhout: 1. - M. bidentata I. M. huberi II. M. amazonica III.

Relative resistance to animal organisms

Heartwood: termite D moderately durable.