

Angelim Amargoso



Scientific Name(s)

Vatairea guyanensis
Vatairea paraensis
Vatairea spp.
Vataireopsis araroba
Vataireopsis surinamensis

Family

FABACEAE (angiosperm)

Commercial Restriction

No commercial restriction

Angelim Amargoso decking features a distinct golden-brown to reddish-brown colour, often with darker streaks or accents, adding warmth and natural beauty to outdoor spaces. The wood's grain pattern can vary from straight to interlocked, further enhancing its visual appeal.

In terms of durability, Angelim Amargoso decking is known for its exceptional strength and resistance to rot, decay, and insect damage. It is a dense and robust hardwood that can withstand heavy foot traffic, making it suitable for areas with high usage.

Proper maintenance is essential to maximize the lifespan and appearance of Angelim Amargoso decking. Regular cleaning and the application of protective finishes or sealants can help protect the wood from UV rays and preserve its colour over time.

Angelim Amargoso decking is often chosen for its durability, natural beauty, and strength. Its warm colour tones and unique grain patterns make it an attractive choice for creating inviting and long-lasting outdoor decks.

Wood Description

Color: yellow brown
Sapwood: clearly demarcated
Texture: coarse
Grain: straight or interlocked
Interlocked grain: slight

Note: Bright yellow when freshly sawn, becoming yellow brown to dark brown or red brown.

Log Description

Diameter: from 60 to 90cm
Thickness of sapwood: from 4 to 7cm
Floats: no
Log durability: moderate (treatment recommended)



Physical, Mechanical and Acoustic Properties

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

Stability: moderately stable to stable

(*: at 12% moisture content, with 1 MPa = 1 N/mm²)

	Mean	Std dev.
Specific gravity *:	0,75	0,12
Monnin hardness *:	5,6	3
Coeff. of volumetric shrinkage:	0,51%	0,08%
Total tangential shrinkage (TS):	7,80%	1,70%
Total radial shrinkage (RS):	4,50%	0,90%
TS/RS ratio:	1,7	-
Fiber saturation point:	23%	-
Crushing strength *:	58MPa	9MPa
Static bending strength *:	110MPa	24MPa
Modulus of elasticity *:	19500MPa	4550MPa

Requirement of a Preservative Treatment

Against dry wood borer attacks: does not require any preservative treatment

In case of risk of temporary humidification: requires appropriate preservative treatment

In case of risk of permanent humidification: use not recommended

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 3 moderately durable

Dry wood borers: durable - sapwood demarcated (risk limited to sapwood)

Termites (according to E.N. standards): class M moderately durable

Treatability (according to E.N. standards): class 3 - 4 - poorly or not permeable

Use class ensured by natural durability: class 2 - inside or under cover (dampness possible)

Species covering the use class 5: no

Drying

Drying rate: rapid to normal

Risk of distortion: slight risk

Risk of casehardening: no

Risk of checking: no risk or very slight risk

Risk of collapse: no

Possible drying schedule: 3

This schedule is given for information only and is applicable to thickness lower or equal to 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.

M.C. (%)	Temperature (°C)		
	Dry-bulb	Wet-bulb	Air humidity (%)
Green	60	56	81
30	68	58	61
20	74	60	51
15	80	61	41

Sawing And Machining

Blunting effect: fairly high

Sawteeth recommended: stellite-tipped

Cutting tools: tungsten carbide

Peeling: not recommended or without interest

Slicing: good

Note: Sawdust may cause allergies.

Commercial Grading

Appearance grading for sawn timbers:

- According to NHLA grading rules (January 2007)

- **Possible grading:** FAS, Select, Common 1, Common 2, Common 4

- In French Guiana, the local name of this species is "INKASSA". Grading is done according to local rules "Bois guyanais classés"

- **Possible grading:** Choix 1, choix 2, choix 3, choix 4

End-uses

- Industrial or heavy flooring
- Interior panelling
- Blockboard
- Exterior joinery
- Stairs (inside)
- Formwork
- Heavy carpentry
- Flooring
- Interior joinery
- Sliced veneer
- Cabinetwork (high class furniture)

Note: It is recommended to prepare surfaces and apply an undercoat, such as filling, before finishing as FAVEIRA AMARGOSA contains anti-siccatives.

Assembling

Nailing / screwing: good but pre-boring necessary

Gluing: correct

Fire Safety

Conventional French grading:

- **Thickness > 14 mm :** M.3 (moderately inflammable)

- **Thickness < 14 mm :** M.4 (easily inflammable)

Euroclasses grading: D s2 d0

Default grading for solid wood, according to requirements of European standard EN 14081-1 annex C (April 2009). It concerns structural graded timber in vertical uses with mean density upper 0.35 and thickness upper 22 mm.

Main Local Names

Country	Local Name
Brazil	Angelim Amargoso
Brazil	Fava Amarela
Brazil	Faveira Amarela
Brazil	Faveira Bolacha
Colombia	Maqui
Guyana	Bastard Purpleheart
French Guiana	Inkassa
Honduras	Amargo
Peru	Mara-Mari
Suriname	Arisoeroe
Suriname	Geli-Kabissi
Brazil	Aracuy
Brazil	Fava Amargosa
Brazil	Faveira Amargosa
Colombia	Guerra
Guyana	Arisauro
Guyana	Bauwaua
French Guiana	Yongo
Panama	Amargo
Peru	Marupa del Bajo
Suriname	Gele Kabbes

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