

SURINAME LUMBER

# SURINAME LUMBER



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## SURINAME LUMBER

### About Suriname

The tropics is a region of the earth surrounding the Equator; it is limited in latitude by the Tropic of Cancer in the northern hemisphere and Tropic of Capricorn in the southern hemisphere. Suriname is a small country on the northeastern coast of South America. It's defined by vast swaths of tropical rainforest, Dutch colonial architecture and a melting-pot culture. Suriname is one of the smallest countries in South America, yet its population is one of the most ethnically diverse in the region.

It has a North Atlantic Ocean coastline in the north and is surrounded by French Guiana to the east, Brazil to the south and Guyana to the west.

Tropical Hardwoods originate from three main continents of Africa (West and Central), Asia and South America. Comparing all the tropical regions of the world the Amazon forests are the richest in plant species with more than one third of all species in the world living in the Amazon. The variety of wood species in Suriname is one of the largest in the world. According to the FAO (2015) Suriname has around 15.3 million hectares of forested land, which constitutes to 95.4% of the total land area. Almost the full extent of the 15.3 million hectares are primary forests.

Suriname's natural forests include tropical rainforest, seasonal forests, marsh forest and mountain forest, and are part of the wider Guyana Shield rainforest Eco-region. All formally established nature reserves and other protected and conservation areas have been established by explicit legal documents that provide strict guidelines for protection and use. Concession areas are also allocated on the basis of explicit legal documents that provide information on boundaries as well as guidelines for their management and use.

Due to widely used selective logging methods in Suriname and a low forest utilization level (an average of 7 m<sup>3</sup> per ha), it is not necessary to do artificial generation (forest planting) within the production forest.

**Suriname Lumber** presents you wide variety of tropical wood from the Amazon region also named the (LKS) Lesser Known Species. This natural forest wood is aged, can be heavy and is well known for its durability, strength, high density, and superior quality. The end use can be found on the exterior, decking, furniture, flooring, interior decoration and outdoor (heavy) construction. With our selection you will always find a substitute or stronger version for most of the woods you used to work with, for example Angelique for Teak and Tatajuba for Iroko.

If you are fortunate enough to have furniture or flooring from Amazonian wood you know that you have something unique for example Purpleheart a natural purple wood. A jewel!

***The uniqueness of the end-product is being determined at first by craftsmanship. The craftsman knows that he selects the best and most authentic wood.***

*That's what it takes to have no competition!*

Please enjoy the information from just a small selection, and call us to schedule an appointment to view some samples.

## SURINAME LUMBER

### Selection of wood species

International tradename	Botanical / Local name	Durability Class	Use in Water /NF EN338 BSNEN 5493 CE Marking	Janka Hardness	Color	
<b>Tauari</b>	Couratari spp./ Ingipipa	Class 3	No	1650	Creamy White	
<b>Cambara / Jaboty / Cendrinho</b>	Erisma uncinatum/ Maswikwari	Class 3	No	941	Light brown	
<b>Mandioqueira / Qualea rosea</b>	Ruizterania albiflora / Qualea rosea, Gonfolo	Class 3	No	1570	Pinkish Brown	
<b>Arisauro / Fava Amargosa</b>	Vatairea guianensis / Gele Kabbes	Class 3	No	1420	Yellowish brown	
<b>Angelim Rojado / Bois Serpent</b>	Marmaroxylon racemosum, / Bostamarinde	Class 3	No	2532	Orange - Yellow Cream	
<b>Amarante/ Purpleheart</b>	Peltogyne species/ Purperhart	Class 2	Yes D40	1800	Purple	
<b>Tatabu / Sucupira Preta</b>	Diploptropics purpurea / Zwarte Kabbes	Class 2	No	2530	Redish brown to Dark Brown	
<b>Timborana</b>	Pseudopiptadenia / Pikin Miski	Class 2- 3	No	1550	Brown to pinkish redbrown	
<b>Partridgewood / Sucupira Vermelho</b>	Andira inermis / Rode Kabbes	Class 2	Yes D40	1790	Red Brown	
<b>Tanibuca / Fukadi</b>	Terminalia guyanensis / Dyindya udu	Class 2	Yes	1800	Yellowish brown to golden brown	
<b>Bosmahony / Granadillo/Tataboballi,</b>	Martiodendron parviflorum/ Bosmahonie	Class 2	Yes	2760	Brown-Redish	
<b>Louro vermelho</b>	Ocotea rubra,/ Wana	Class 2	Yes D40	680	Pinkish red to reddish brown	
<b>Kabukalli, Cupiuba</b>	Goupia glabra/ Kopi	Class 2	No D50	1840	Yellow Brown	
<b>Angelique / S.A teak</b>	Discorynia guianensis / Basralocus	Class 2	Yes D40	1260	Reddish brown to Brown	
<b>Jatoba / Brazilian cherry</b>	Hymenaea courbaril / Rode locus	Class 2	Yes	2820	Orange brown with dark veins	
<b>Tatajuba</b>	Bagassa guianensis / Cow Udu	Class 1	Yes D50.	1720	Yellow brown to dark brown with age	
<b>Wallaba/ Apa</b>	Eperua spp / Wallaba	Class 1	Yes D60	2040	Light to dark red brown, dark streaks with resin and oily	
<b>Ipe /Walnut, Brazilian</b>	Tabebuia capitata / Groenhart	Class 1	Yes D60	3680	Olive brown to greyish brown	
<b>Massaranduba</b>	Manilkara huberi / Bolletri	Class 1	Yes D60	3140	Red brown to greyish brown	

**Janka hardness:**Example: tatajuba vs iroko 1720/1260 is 1.4 times harder .[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Janka\\_hardness\\_test](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Janka_hardness_test)

Our timbers have high strength, durability and hard wearing properties which remain stable and strong in most environments.

# SURINAME LUMBER

## Our Specials

### Timber from Suriname and the Amazon

Our timbers inherent natural resistance to rot, termites, decay and fire, require no chemical preservatives and provide an environmentally friendly alternative to traditional pressure and chemically treated materials in outdoor applications especially in or near water. They outperform composites and chemically treated timbers every time with a life expectancy in some cases in excess of 30 years. Some of our lumber is listed in the Dutch norm NEN 5493 'Quality Requirements For Hardwoods In Road Construction Works, Hydraulic Engineering Works And Other Structural Applications. Quality class Category 3/Tropical/NEN 5493 is classed in strength class D50 (NEN-EN 1912:2012)

**Ipé**, classified as strength class D60 according to British Standard BS EN 338 and European Standards EN 338:2003 and EN 1912:2004+A1 is also rated as Durability Class 1: Very Durable according to European Standard NF EN 350-2. Ipé decking is ideal for marine applications, its colour changes from olive-green to dark brown over time and can last for over 30 years in some conditions. Ipé is the highest quality hardwood in our product range. It is almost comparable to the properties of Burma teak. Ipé is working almost at all and has a very low shrinkage behavior. The wood comes from South America and is the durability class I. The special feature is the unique color scheme.

**Massandaruba** is rated as Durability class D60 according to British Standard BS EN 338 and European Standards EN 338:2003 and EN 1912:2004+A1 is also rated as Durability Class 1: Very Durable according to European Standard NF EN 350-2. Massaranduba is the alternative to Bangkirai. The wood has a brownish-reddish color comes from South America and is one of the hardest woods terrace. A very dense grain promises for a very smooth surface. Pinholes occur when Massaranduba only rarely. It is estimated with a lifetime of 30-35 years.

**Wallaba** is rated as Durability Class 1: Very Durable. classified as strength class D60 according to British Standard BS EN 338 and European Standards EN 338:2003 and EN 1912:2004+A1 is also rated as Durability Class 1: Very Durable according to European Standard NF EN 350-2. It's a high density stable wood with a high gum exudate and oily resin which form its highly resistive properties to insects and decay. Its best suited for applications where long life and durability is required. Wallaba in certain applications is known for lasting for over 40 years.

**Purpleheart**, with a strength class equivalent to D40 according to British Standard BS EN 338 and European Standards EN 338:2003 and EN 1912:2004+A1 is also rated as Durability Class 2: Durable according to European Standard NF EN 350-2. Purpleheart is one of the densest woods in the world and is very durable and stable. When freshly cut the timber has a bright purple colour which gradually becomes a purple grey.

Other species which are in the high durability classes classified as strong according to British Standard BS EN 338 and European Standards EN 338:2003 and EN 1912:2004+A1 are:

**Louro Vermelho**, with a strength class equivalent to D50 and durability class 2 replaces many other known species or **Tatajuba**, with a strength class equivalent to D50. This species resembles Iroko and is 150% times harder. **Red Louro** is classified as D50 as well and is used for high class furniture and marine works. **Basralocus** is a very durable species that can be used for all kind of works from furniture to heavy hydraulic works.

Our timbers are the perfect environmentally choice for a long-lasting deck in humid environments, don't need treatment and are industrial proof.



Purpleheart log

# SURINAME LUMBER

## Comparison I

How does Ipé compare to other lumber and decking products?

### Ipé



Ipé Decking

With a Janka hardness rating of 3680, Ipé is over 8 times harder than California Redwood, 3 times harder than teak, and proven to outlast composite decking materials by decades.

Moreover, Ipé can do this without any chemicals. Ipé prices are also very affordable.

What's the best part about owning an Ipé deck?

It's the peace of mind you get knowing you own a dependable deck that will boost your home's value and your quality of life. Join the many people who enjoy life just a little bit more on their Ipé deck...

Species	Ipé	CCA - Treated Pine	Composite Decking
Type	Hardwood	Softwood	Plastic Wood
Maintenance	Low	High	Low
Decay Resistance	High	Varies	Varies
Termite Resistance	High	Varies	Varies
Strength	High	Medium	Low
Movement in Service	Low	High	High
Fire Rating Class	High	Varies	Low
Weight per cu. ft.	69lbs.	35lbs.	60 – 64lbs.
Bending Strength (in psi)	25,400	9,900 – 14,500	1,423 – 4,500
E-modulus	3,140,000	1,170,000 – 1,510,000	175,000 – 480,000
Shear Strength	2,060	1,370	561 – 1,010
Hardness	3,680	690	940 – 1,390

# SURINAME LUMBER

## Comparison II

How does Purple Heart compare to other lumber and decking products?

### Purpleheart



Purpleheart Floor

Purple Heart is a low-maintenance decking. It naturally weathers into light silvery gray tones – there's no need to apply annual sealers. To enjoy its warm golden-brown hues, a simple application of an outdoor finish can be periodically be applied to maintain its beauty.

Species	Purple Heart	CCA-Treated Pine	Composite Decking
Type	Hardwood	Softwood	Plastic Wood
Maintenance	Low	High	Low
Decay Resistance	High	Varies	Varies
Strength	High	Medium	Low
Movement in Service	Low	High	High
Fire Rating Class	High	Varies	Low
Weight per cu. ft.	58lbs.	35lbs.	60 to 64lbs.
Bending Strength	19,200	9,900 to 14,500	1,423 to 4,500
E-modulus	2,270,000	1,170,000 to 1,510,000	175,000 to 480,000
Shear Strength	2,220	1,370	561 to 1,010
Hardness	1,860	690	940 to 1,390

## Comparison III

Climate Suriname vs Malta in Temperature and Humidity

Reason why Suriname lumber is best for Malta.

	Average Temp. (°C) low	Average Temp. (°C) high	Average Humidity (%) low	Average Humidity (%) high
Suriname	24.53	31.58	53%	94%
Malta	15.99	23.00	46%	89%

Tropical Hardwood Solid Floor

## SOLID FLOORING

Suriname Lumber hardwood flooring with native species from Suriname, using advanced industrial processing techniques, following the strictest quality standards required in the main world markets. **Our floors are 100% natural solid hardwood**, not glued or treated with preservatives.

Most of the wood is suitable for high heels, wet and outdoor environments, doesn't need treatment and is low in maintenance.

Our floors are Tongue and Grooved which ensures the stability of the laid floor. Our floors are high heel proof and most rated as industrial.

The variety of choice depends on color, grain, hardness and style. There are about twenty species you can choose from or combine.

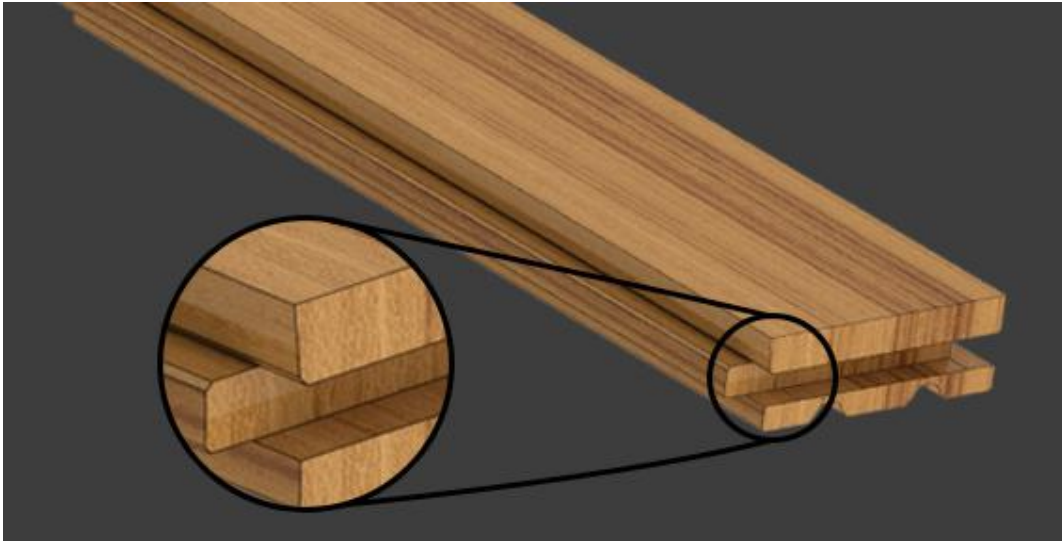


Figure 1 Hardwoodfloor T&G (not glued) one piece of wood.



### AVAILABLE DIMENSIONS (S4S2E)

Thickness: 22 mm

LENGTH: 1.8m - 4m or upon request

WIDTHS: 85 mm and 135mm

SPECIES: All species listed.



Ingi Pipa / Tauari Floor



Dyindya udu / Tanibuca Floor

Tropical Hardwood Solid Decking

**SOLID DECKING**

Suriname Lumber hardwood Decking with native species from Suriname, using advanced industrial processing techniques, following the strictest quality standards required in the main world markets. **Our decking is 100% solid hard tropical wood.**

Most of the wood is suitable for high heels, wet and outdoor environments, doesn't need treatment and is low in maintenance.

Our decking is Anti Slip which keep the surface dry around the pool area.

The species from the tropical rainforest of Suriname is strong and varies in color suitable for your personal taste.

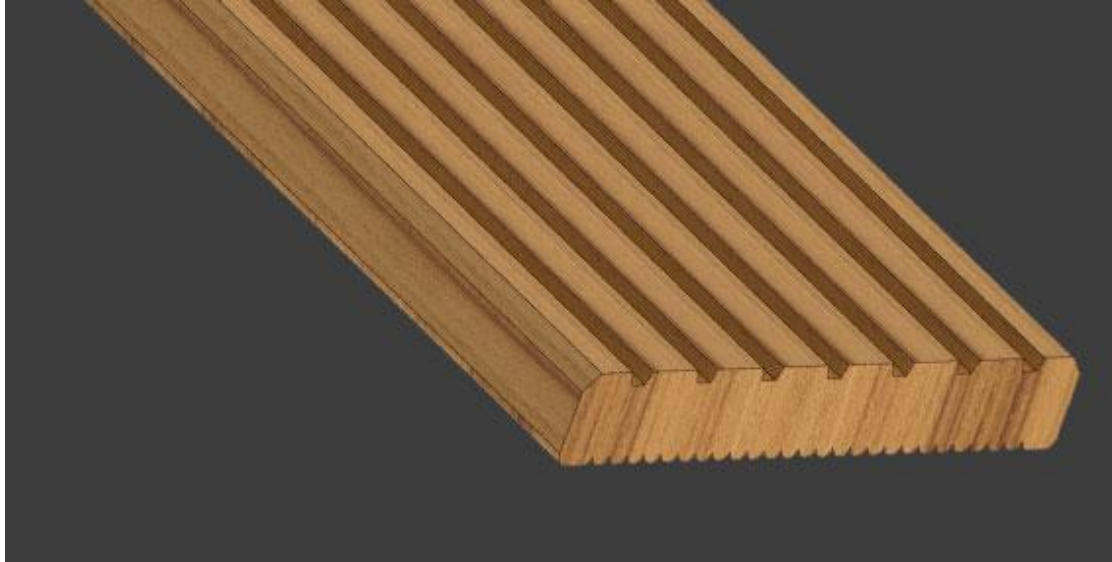


Figure 2 Hardwood Solid Decking Anti-Slip

AVAILABLE DIMENSIONS (S4S)

Thickness: 22 mm

LENGTH: 1.8m - 4m or upon request

WIDTHS: 135mm

SPECIES: All Class 1-2 Natural Durability and D30+ rated.



Wana / Louro vermelho Decking



Basralocus Decking



# SURINAME LUMBER

## Wood information

Trade name	<b>Tauari / Brazilian Oak</b>	ING
Durability:	Moderately resistant to attack by fungi and borers	
Applications:	Civil and naval construction, flooring, musical instruments, woodworking and articles of mestizos	
Colour:	Creamy white	
Details:	Tauari or Couratari is a genus of flowering plant belonging to the family of Lecythidaceae and-prehends with about 49 species. They are native to tropical and subtropical regions of South America. It is a large tree reaching up to 50 m tall. It has a straight trunk and features a fissured bark lengthwise.	
Grain:	straight or uniformly interlocked	
Texture:	Medium coarse	
Drying:	Fairly quick, with chance of distortion.	
Hardness:	1650 lbf (7339.56 N)	
Machining:	The wood is relatively easy to machine, although there is a slight blunting effect due to the silica content.	
Screwing/nailing:	Finishing and gluing are reported to be good. The timber dries quickly with a (small) tendency to warp or check.	
Finishing surface:	Good	
Botanical name:	Couratari spp.	
Origin area:	Several commercial species range from Costa Rica southward to the Guianas and Brazilian Amazon.	
Other names:	Tauari, (Venezuela), Ingiepipa (Surinam), Tauary (Brazil).	
Remarks:	Up to 120 ft high with trunk diameters 3 to 4 ft; boles are well formed above the stout buttresses.	
Family:	Lecythidaceae	
Use:	Lightweight frames: doors, windows, shutters, structural: slats, secondary parts of structures, Stairs (inside), Blockboard, Interior panelling, Formwork, Interior joinery, Light carpentry, Flooring, Moulding, Boxes and crates, Exterior joinery, Current furniture or furniture components, Glued laminated, Turned goods.	



## SURINAME LUMBER

### Wood information

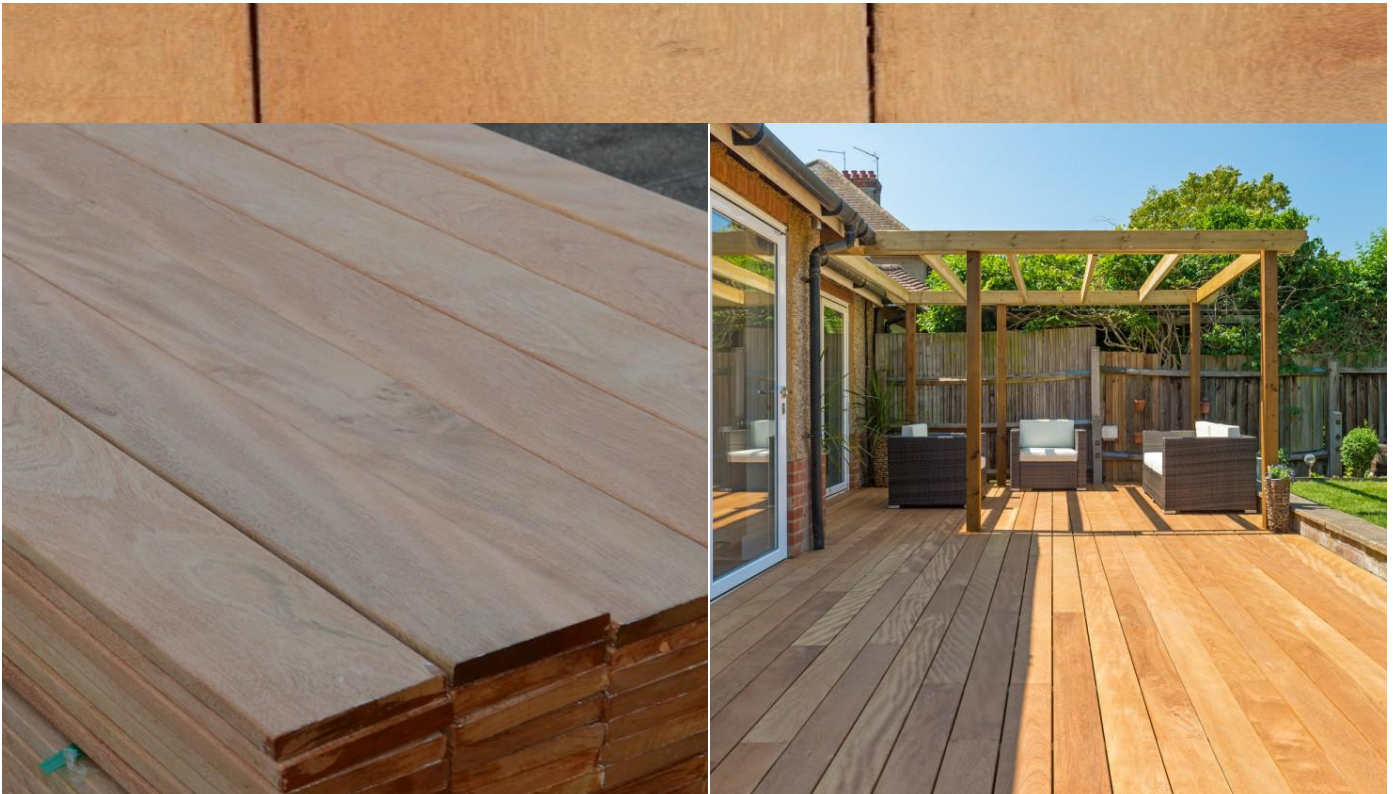
Trade name	<b>Cambara / Jaboty / Cendrinho</b>	<b>MWK</b>
Durability:	Slightly durable/ Durable	
Applications:	Cedrinho wood is used for several exterior applications like fencing, cladding and sheds	
Colour:	The colour of the Cedrinho heartwood is fresh cut lustrous light brown.	
Details:	The grain is mainly straight with a medium fine texture.	
Grain:	Frequently with resin veins, sometimes with a white content.	
Texture:	Moderate	
Drying:	Drying goes slowly with less risks.	
Hardness:	941 lbf (3900 N)	
Machining:	Machining of Cedrinho wood goes easy, with a nice result.	
Screwing/nailing:	Pre-drilling is recommended.	
Finishing surface:	Glueing and finishing (also with stain-like products) is reported to be good.	
Botanical name:	<i>Erismia uncinatum</i>	
Origin area:	The Amazon region of Brazil, Surinam, Guayana, Venezuela	
Other names:	Maswikwari, Jabot, Cambara	
Remarks:	The tree has a diameter till 70 cm with about 5 cm wide sapwood.	
Family:	Vochysiaceae	
Use :	General Housing, Beams, Joists, Boards, Frames, Paneling, Furniture And Cabinets, Common Furniture, Faces, Cores, Decorative Veneer, Common Veneer, Bending, Tennis Rackets, Sports, Tabletennis, Packing,	



# SURINAME LUMBER

## Wood information

Trade name	<b>Mandioqueira / <i>Qualea rosea</i> / Canela Mandioca</b>	<b>BGR</b>
Durability:	Ground contact: durable, above ground: very durable	
Applications:	Mandioqueira wood is used for several applications: Interieur: e.g. flooring, parquet, stairs Exterior: e.g. cladding, boardwalks, constructions, park benches	
Mass volume:	Fresh cut 850-1000 kg/m <sup>3</sup> , at 12% moisture content 650-750 kg/m <sup>3</sup>	
Colour:	Pinkish red. The color of the heartwood is yellowish red brown, with a light and fine stripy pattern.	
Details:	The color of the heartwood is yellowish red brown, with a light and fine stripy pattern. The wood contains a white substance in the pores. The sapwood is moderately easy to distinguish.	
Grain:	Straight	
Texture:	Medium coarse	
Drying:	Fairly quick, with chance of distortion.	
Hardness:	1570 lbf (6100-9100 N) Janka	
Machining:	The wood is relatively easy to machine, although there is a slight blunting effect due to the silica content. Finishing and glueing are reported to be good.	
Screwing/nailing:	Pre-drilling is recommended.	
Finishing surface:	Finishing and glueing are reported to be good.	
Botanical name:	Qualea spec.	
Origin area:	Mandioqueira can be found in Suriname, French Guyana, Brazil, Peru	
Other names:	Qualea paraensis, Mandioqueira , Gronfoeloe, Mandio	
Remarks:	The trees reach a height up to 60 m, with a maximum diameter of 100 cm. The trunk is straight and cylindrical.	
Family:	Vochysiaceae	
Use	Wood frame house, Flooring, Interior joinery, Exterior panelling, Sliced veneer, Moulding, Boxes and crates, Glued laminated, Seats, Tool handles (resilient woods), Heavy carpentry, Exterior joinery, Interior panelling, Current furniture or furniture components, Ship building (planking and deck), Veneer for interior of plywood, Formwork, Vehicle or container flooring, Open boats,	



## SURINAME LUMBER

### Wood information

Trade name	<b>Faveira Amargosa / Arisauro / Amarjosa</b>	<b>GKB</b>
Durability:	Above ground: very durable, with ground contact: moderately durable	
Applications:	Interior: e.g. carpentry, window frames and doors exterior: e.g. window frames, cladding, doors and garden timber like deckings and underconstructions	
Mass volume:	1100-1200 kg/m <sup>3</sup>	
Colour:	Yellow green brown. The heartwood has a yellow brown colour with a bit green shade. It darkens after exposure. The parenchyma around the vessels gives it a stripy appearance.	
Details:	Angelim Amargosa is a brownish-olive to brown South American hardwood with yellowish enemas that darken quickly on weathering in the surface structure (grain) like ash. Typical of the Angelim amargosa bright lines on the surface. It is a very stable, looks attractive timber with a coarse texture and a tendency to change rotating grew virtually no pinholes or branches. The wooden structure is a beautiful surface which is just fills barefoot well. Crazeing and head cracks can occur. The head ends should be closed after the incision with wax or grain oil in order to avoid tearing. The timber holds the durability class 2, which corresponds to a use of about 25 years	
Grain:	Mostly straight to irregular	
Texture:	Rough coarse	
Drying:	Moderately quick with a small risk of deformation and surface cracks	
Hardness:	1420 lbf	
Machining:	Machining goes well, with a slight blunting effect.	
Screwing/nailing:	Pre-drilling is recommended.	
Finishing surface:	The finishing and gluing are reported to be good.	
Botanical name:	Vatairea paraensis	
Origin area:	Tropical South- and Middle-America	
Other names:	Faveira amargosa, Angelim Amargosa, Gele Kabbes	
Remarks:	FSC Fava Amargosa wood is regular available in the Amazon region of Brazil. The straight trunk has a diameter of about 60-90 cm and about 4-7 cm wide sapwood. This species is sometimes known as Angelim Amargosa.	
Family:	Leguminosae (Papilionaceae)	
Use :	Interior: e.g. high class furniture, stairs, panelling, flooring, sliced veneer, industrial or heavy flooring, joinery, formwork Exterior: e.g. exterior joinery, heavy carpentry It is recommended to prepare surfaces and apply an undercoat, such as filling, before finishing as Fava Amargosa contains anti-siccatives	



## SURINAME LUMBER

### Wood information

Trade name	<b>Angelim Rojado / Bois Serpent</b>	<b>BTM</b>
Durability:	Rated as durable to very durable regarding decay resistance, with moderate resistance to insect attack.	
Colour:	Orange - yellow	
Details:	Marblewood's overall appearance is very similar to Zebrawood. Marblewood tends to have a slightly finer texture.	
Grain:	Straigth or interlocked	
Texture:	Medium	
Hardness:	2,530 lbf (11,250 N)	
Machining:	Tends to be difficult to work on account of its high density.	
Screwing/nailing:	Good	
Finishing surface:	Glues, turns, and finishes well—though there is a high risk of checking and resin exudation during drying.	
Botanical name:	<i>Zygia racemosa</i> , <i>Marmaroxylon racemosum</i>	
Origin area:	Suriname, French Guyana, Brazil,	
Other names:	Sneki Oedoe, Ingarana, Bostamarinde, Marblewood	
Remarks:	Marblewood is yellow to golden brown, with irregular brown, purple, or black streaks. Paler sapwood is about one inch thick and is solid yellow, lacking the contrasting streaks found in the heartwood. The high contrast between the golden body and the much darker streaks give it an appearance somewhat similar to natural marble, hence the common name of "Marblewood" for this species.	
Family:	Mimosaceae	
Use:	Current furniture or furniture components, Interior panelling, Cabinetwork (high class furniture), Sliced veneer, Flooring, Wood-ware, Turned goods, Hydraulic works (seawater).	



## SURINAME LUMBER

### Wood information

Trade name	<b>Tanibuca / Fukadi</b>	<b>DJI</b>
Durability:	Moderate durable	
Applications:	Tanibuca hardwood is mainly used for garden timber and fencing.	
Colour:	yellowish brown to golden brown	
Details:	The heartwood has a beige brown color with a green shade. Sometimes small black stripes appear.	
Grain:	The grain is straight to sometimes irregular or interlocked.	
Texture:	The texture is medium coarse.	
Hardness:	1800 lbf	
Machining:	Machining goes well with Tanibuca and the surface will get smooth.	
Screwing/nailing:	Pre-drilling is recommended.	
Finishing surface:	Gluing and finishing are reported to be good.	
Botanical name:	Buchenavia tetraphylla	
Origin area:	Suriname, Guianas, Brazil, Venezuela to Bolivia	
Other names:	Mirindiba, Fukadi, Tanibuca, Djindja Udu, Nargusta	
Family:	Combretaceae	
Use:	Exterior and interior joinery, flooring, furniture, boat decking, planking and framing decorative veneer and turnery	



## SURINAME LUMBER

### Wood information

Trade name

**Timborana / Manari Balli**

**PMS**

Durability:

Durable - class 3

Applications:

Timborana wood is a hard and durable species can be used for constructive uses likes beams and decking. Further, it is also used for park benches and cladding.

Colour:

The heartwood of Timborana is yellow-brown to reddish brown and demarcated from the sapwood. Also lighter colored zones can be seen in the heartwood. After exposure, these zones darken to warm brown.

Details:

Fresh cut 1050 kg/m<sup>3</sup>. At 12% moisture level 850 kg/m<sup>3</sup>.

Grain:

The grain is straight, sometimes irregular or interlocked

Texture:

The timber has a nice pattern and the texture is fine.

Hardness:

1550 lbf

Machining:

Machining goes well with Timborana wood, with a smooth result.

Screwing/nailing:

Hard, pre-drilling necessary.

Finishing surface:

Gluing is reported to be good, also for laminated constructions.

Botanical name:

*Pseudopiptadenia squaveolens*

Origin area:

FSC Timborana is available in the Amazon region of Brazil.

Other names:

Golden Teak, Pikin-misiki, Favinha Prunelha

Remarks:

The straight and cylindrical trunk gets a diameter of about 40 – 100 cm. The timborana sapwood is a few cm wide. The large diameters make it possible to produce also larger dimensions.

Family:

Fabaceae-mimosoideae

Use:

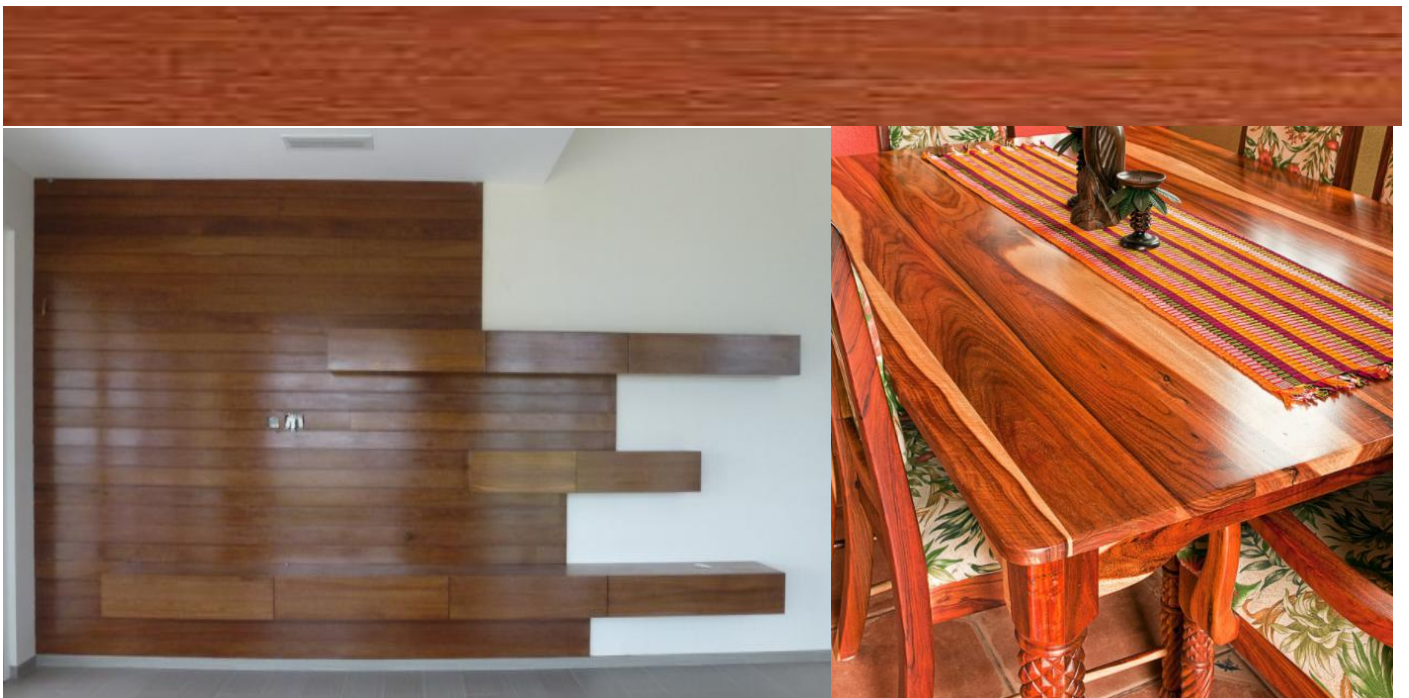
Exterior joinery, flooring, turnery, posts, crossies, Heavy carpentry, Industrial or heavy flooring, Formwork, Interior joinery, Boxes and crates, Wood frame house, Vehicle or container flooring, Turned goods, Current furniture or furniture components, Musical instruments,



## SURINAME LUMBER

### Wood information

Trade name	<b>BosMahony / Tataboballi / Granadillo</b>	<b>WPL</b>
Durability:	Class 2	
Strength class:	A heavy strong timber	
Colour:	Heartwood reddish, pinkish, salmon colored, or yellowish when fresh; deepening with age to deep rich red or brown; distinct from the yellowish or whitish sapwood. Luster high and golden	
Details:	Highly resistant to attack by decay fungi. Generally heartwood rates as durable in resistance to a brown-rot and a white-rot fungus. Moderately resistant to dry-wood termites and little resistance attack by marine borers	
Grain:	straight to slightly interlocked, often with an attractive figure; odor and taste not distinctive	
Texture:	medium to coarse	
Hardness:	Janka side hardness 2740 lbf	
Machining:	Difficult to work, but finishes smoothly	
Screwing/nailing:	works very well in turnery.	
Finishing surface:	Excellent	
Botanical name:	Martiodendron parviflorum	
Origin area:	Amazon	
Other names:	Tataboballi; Bosmahonie; Boschmahonie	
Remarks:	Modulus of elasticity (N/mm <sup>2</sup> dry): 1.28	
Family:	Caesalpiniaceae	
Uses:	Specialty turnery. in countries of origin used for heavy construction work., furniture, doors, deckings, flooring.	





## SURINAME LUMBER

### Wood information

Trade name	<b>Amarante / Purperheart</b>	<b>PPH</b>
Durability:	Purpleheart is a very hard, dense, strong wood, with excellent dimensional stability. It is very resistant to dry-wood termites. Resistance to fungi: class 2-3 (durable – moderately durable), insects: Termites class D (sapwood and heartwood very durable)	
Strength class:	Purple Heart is listed in the Dutch norm NEN 5493 'Quality Requirements For Hardwoods In Road Construction Works, Hydraulic Engineering Works And Other Structural Applications' Classified as strength class equivalent D60 in accordance with British Standard BS EN 338 requirements	
Applications:	As a flooring option, purpleheart is one of the harder wood species. It is nearly identical in hardness to pecan or hickory (just over two percent), is roughly thirty-six percent harder than white oak, about fourteen percent harder than wenge, and approaches eighty-four percent of santos mahogany's ranking of 2200.	
Colour:	The dull brown Purple Heart has a heartwood that discolours quickly to an attractive purple-blue when exposed to light.	
Details:	Purpleheart is one of the densest woods in the world and is very durable and stable. It machines well and can used for interior and exterior applications. When freshly cut the timber has a bright purple colour which gradually becomes a purple grey.	
Grain:	grain that is usually straight, or sometimes wavy, roey (having a mottled or streaked grain), or irregular.	
Texture:	medium to fine, with a medium-to-high luster	
Hardness:	Janka Hardness: 1860 lbf	
Machining:	Frequent sharpening of tools may be required when working this wood due to its hardness. The wood may exude a gummy resin when heated by friction with dull tools. Carbide tooling and a slow feed rate are recommended. It sands satisfactorily and takes finishes well. Water-based finishes tend to hold color better.	
Screwing/nailing:	Good	
Finishing surface:	Excellent	
Botanical name:	Peltogyne spp.	
Origin area:	North-middle part of the Brazilian Amazon region of South America, as well as in tropical regions of Central America.	
Other names:	Amarante , Barabau, Bois Violet, Pau Roxo, Purperhart, Violetwood	
Remarks:	The off-white or lighter cream color of the sapwood of purpleheart contrasts sharply with the heartwood, which is brown when freshly cut, changing to a deep, vibrant purple or purplish brown over time. The texture of this wood is and a If the wood is not finished, the purple colour turns to dull brown when exposed to ultra-violet light.	
Family:	Purpleheart is prized for its uniquely vivid purple color, and so it is used in many speciality items, such as billiard cue butts and decorative carving. As a flooring material, the wood makes for very dramatic edgings, inlays, and accents. It is also used widely in parquet, fine furniture and cabinet work, marquetry, tool handles, diving boards, and shipbuilding. Because of its acid-resistance, it is also used in making chemical vats.	
	In the Netherlands, Purple Heart is used for parquet, inside doors, sectioned decks for jetties, trailer floors and garden applications. In the countries of origin, it is used for construction timber, door and window frames, balconies, industrial floors, hydraulic works and bridge-building, fendering and boat keels. interior: e.g. parquet, high class furniture, musical instruments, sculptures, panelling, sliced veneer, stairs, flooring, joinery, wood ware, tool handles, high class coffins • exterior: e.g. boardwalks, gardens, ship building piles, bridge constructions, flooring, joinery, panelling, heavy carpentry, vehicle or container flooring	
	Purpleheart fulfills the regulation of the Dutch KOMO certification for windows and doors.	



## SURINAME LUMBER



Purpleheart Floor and Staircase with Sucupira /Purpleheart



Purpleheart Furniture



Raw Sawn Purpleheart

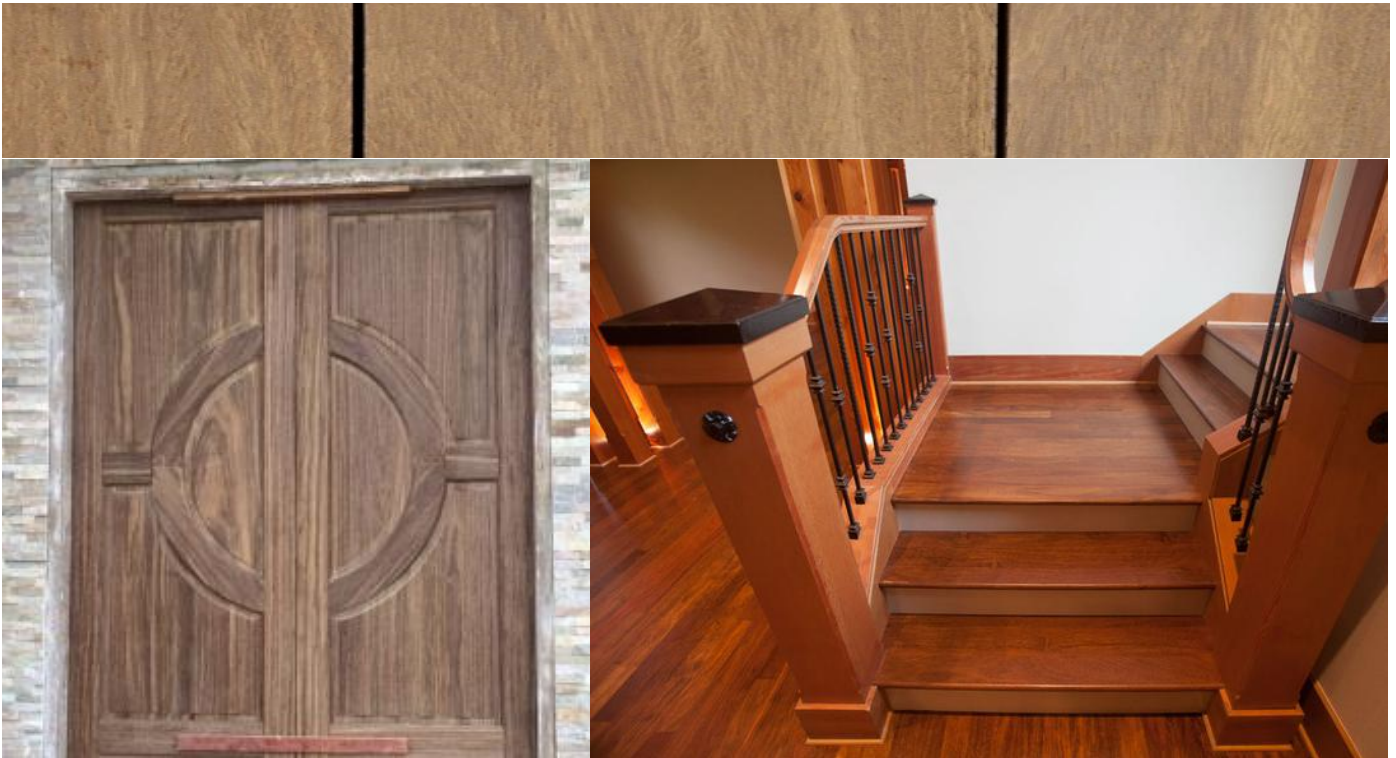


Bridge with Cow Wood/ Tatajuba decking and beams.

## SURINAME LUMBER

### Wood information

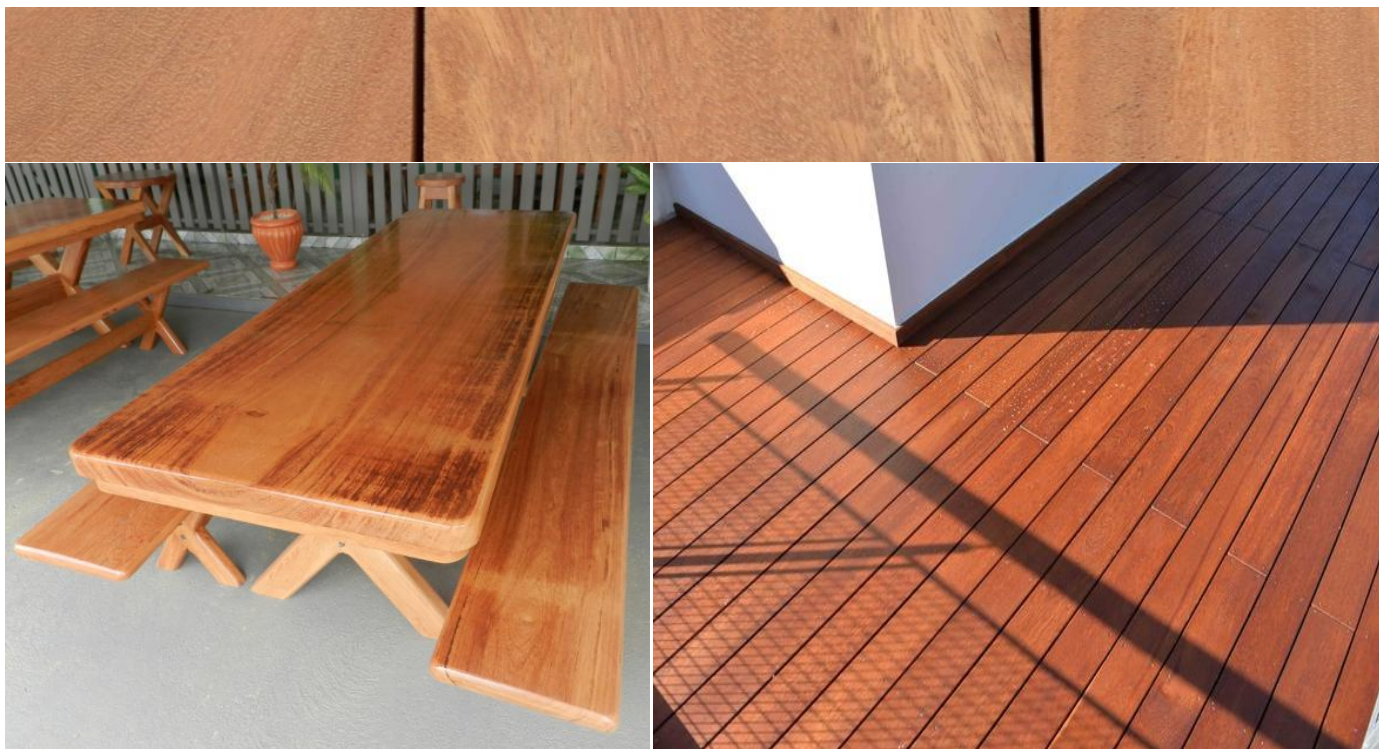
Trade name	<b>Tatabu / Sucupira Preta</b>	ZWK
Durability:	Durable - class 2-3	
Strength class:	Hard and heavy wood	
Applications:	Furniture, decorative laminates, floors, beams, flooring and construction	
Mass volume:	Fresh cut 1100-1200 kg/m <sup>3</sup> . At 12% moisture level 850-950 kg/m <sup>3</sup> .	
Colour:	The colour of the heartwood is brown to darkbrown with a fine and light stripy pattern. The heartwood resembles Wengé. The sapwood of Sucupira Preta is easy to distinct. Sucupira Preta wood has a medium luster.	
Details:	The texture is medium coarse.	
Grain:	The grain is straight, sometimes interlocked or wavy.	
Texture:	This timber dries slowly with less defects.	
Hardness:	8750 N Janka	
Machining:	The wood relatively easy to machine, despite the high density.	
Screwing/nailing:	Pre-drilling is necessary.	
Finishing surface:	Gluing and finishing are reported to be good.	
Botanical name:	Diploptropics purpurea	
Origin area:	Sucupira Preta grows in the Amazon region of Brazil, Guyana and Surinam.	
Other names:	Zwarte kabbes, Tatabu	
Remarks:	The trees have a diameter of 40-60 cm, but sometimes larger diameters are available (over 100 cm). The straight and cylindrical trunk has a length of 18-21 m. The sapwood is only a few cm wide.	
Family:	Leguminosae	
Use:	Exterior and interior joinery, flooring, stairs, turnery, tool handles, furniture, heavy constructions, Sliced veneer, Interior panelling, Ship building (planking and deck), Heavy carpentry, Exterior joinery, Turned goods, Interior joinery, Current furniture or furniture components, Stairs (inside), Bridges (Parts not in contact with water or ground), Vehicle or container flooring, Wood frame house, Exterior panelling, Wood-ware, Cabinetwork (high class furniture), Flooring,	



## SURINAME LUMBER

### Wood information

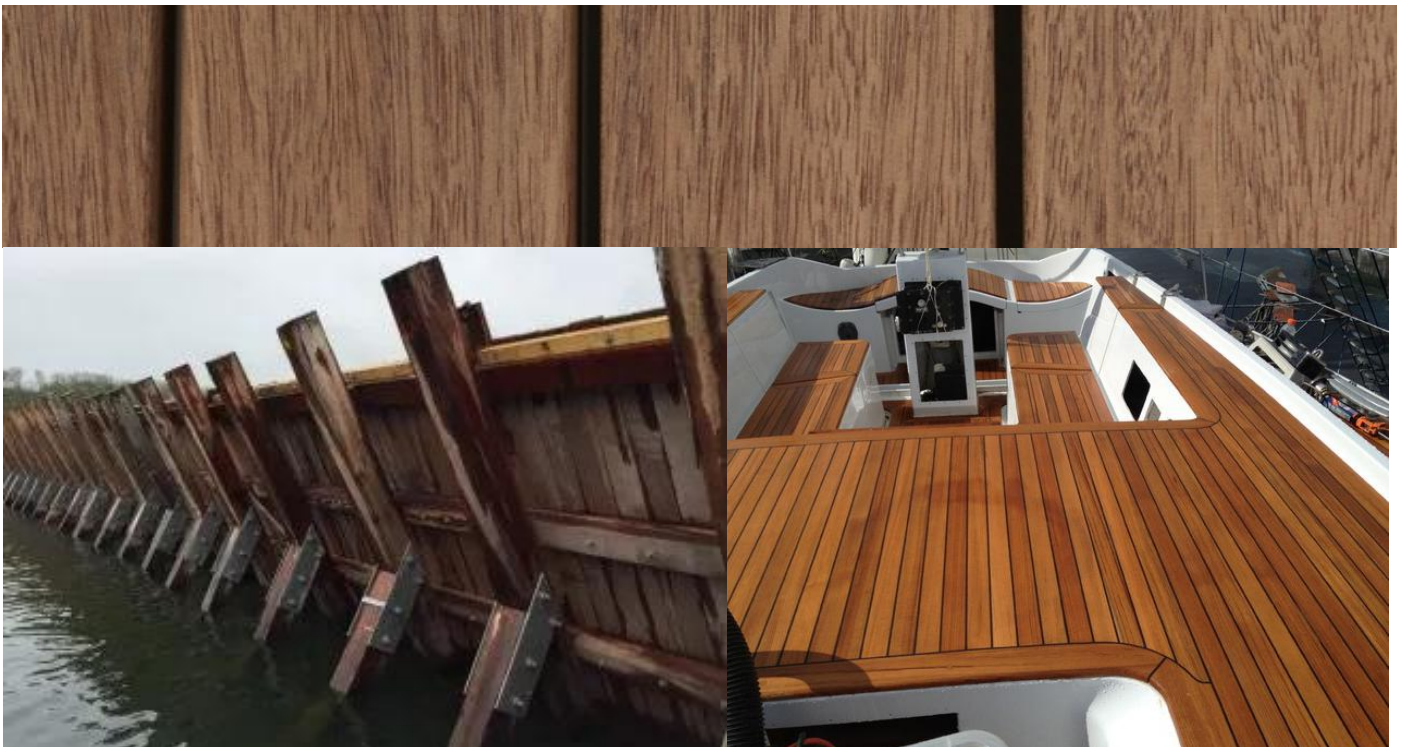
Trade name	<b>Red angelim / Sucupira Vermelho</b>	<b>RKB</b>
Durability:	Very durable	
Strength class:	D50	
Applications:	Due to the good mechanical and physical properties, the Angelim Vermelho, or Red Anglim wood is often used in all kind of hydraulic constructions. The wood can be used in similar situations as Azobé. Heavy Construction work such as hydro-engineering, bridges and shipbuilding, dockwork, sheet piling, dragline mats, industrial flooring and workbenches like bridge constructions, deckings, sheet pilings, jetties, sound barriers, stables and piles.	
Colour:	Fresh sawn angelim vermelho has a red brown colour, slightly darkening after exposure. The darker lines are characteristic. The sapwood is whitish.	
Details:	Excellent for outdoor landscaping, bridges, industrial flooring and outdoor decking for heavy traffic.	
Grain:	Straight	
Texture:	medium coarse	
Hardness:	13.500 N	
Machining:	Despite the high density machining goes well with Red Angelim wood.	
Screwing/nailing:	Pre-drilling is necessary.	
Finishing surface:	The experiences are good for fingerjointing for exterior uses.	
Botanical name:	Andira spp.,	
Origin area:	Amazone	
Other names:	Andira, Angelim, Rode Kabbes, Bat Seed, Saint Martin Rouge, Angelin, Sucupira Vermelho, Partridgewood	
Remarks:	FSC Angelim Vermelho is available in large quantities in the Amazon regions of Brazil. The 20-30 meters high tree is straight and cilindric, often with buttresses. The diameter of the trunk is up to 1,5 meter, which makes it possible to produce larger dimensions of sawnwood.	
Family:	Fabaceae (Angiosperm)	
Use:	Cabinetwork (high class furniture), Interior joinery, Sliced veneer, Bridges (Parts not in contact with water or ground), Wood frame house, Turned goods, Exterior joinery, Exterior panelling, Current furniture or furniture components, Heavy carpentry, Industrial or heavy flooring, Vehicle or container flooring,	



# SURINAME LUMBER

## Wood information

Trade name	<b>Angelique / S.A teak / Basralocus</b>	<b>BAS</b>
Durability:	Basralocus is durable	
Strength class:	Because of its resistance to pile worm and its strength, Basralocus hardwood is ideally suited for use as sheet piling and construction timber in hydraulic engineering, such as for fendering, jetties, purlins and groynes In countries of production it is used for furniture, the lighter wood being the preferred choice	
Applications:	1000-1050 kg/m3	
Mass volume:	Middle- to dark brown	
Colour:	Mostly straight, a bit messy	
Details:	Fine to moderate	
Grain:	Straight, occaionally interlocked	
Texture:	Medium, Uniform	
Drying:	Slowly. Once dry basralocus wood slowly absorbs moisture	
Hardness:	8400 N	
Machining:	Fresh wood of Basralocus is easier to work with than when the wood has dried up.	
Screwing/nailing:	Pre-drilling recommended	
Finishing surface:	Good	
Botanical name:	Dicorynia guianensis	
Origin area:	Surinam, Brazil, French Guyana	
Other names:	Guyana teak, Basterd locus (Surinam), angelique (French Guyana), angelica do para (Brazil)	
Remarks:	Because of its resistance to pile worm and its strength, Basralocus is ideally suited for use as sheet piling and construction timber in hydraulic engineering, such as for fendering, jetties, purlins and groynes  In countries of production it is used for furniture, the lighter wood being the preferred choice	
Family:	Leguminosae (Caesalpinaceae)	
Use:	Exterior joinery, Interior panelling, Flooring, Sliced veneer, Cooperage, Current furniture or furniture components, Heavy carpentry, Ship building (planking and deck), Resistant to one or several acids, Hydraulic works (seawater), Interior joinery, Industrial or heavy flooring, Cabinetwork (high class furniture), Veneer for back or face of plywood, Sculpture, Stairs (inside), Turned goods, Vehicle or container flooring, Bridges (Parts not in contact with water or ground), Interior and exterior joinery, naval construction, millwork, flooring, paneling, furniture,crossties	



## SURINAME LUMBER

### Wood information

Trade name	<b>Jatoba / Brazilian cherry</b>	RLO
Durability:	Resistance to fungi: class 1 (very durable). Resistance to insects: Termites class M (heartwood very durable)	
Strength class:	Very Hard	
Applications:	Jatoba wood is used for a wide range of applications: interior: e.g. flooring, parquet, stairs, furniture and window framing exterior: e.g. cladding, doors, window framing, constructions and garden furniture	
Mass volume:	1000-1200 kg/m3. At 12% moisture content 750-780 kg/m3	
Colour:	Redbrown to dark yellow	
Details:	The heartwood has a pink red to orange red colour, darkening to (dark) red brown. Often with a pattern of small black stripes. The grey brown sapwood is easy to distinguish. The heartwood has a nice lustre. The texture is fine to medium fine.	
Grain:	The grain is straight, sometimes interlocked.	
Texture:	moderate brightness	
Drying:	Drying goes well, with little problems.	
Hardness:	Jatoba 2,350 lbf (25,100 N)	
Machining:	Despite the high density, machining goes fairly easy, with a smooth result. The glueing and finishing properties are rather good, despite the closed surface.	
Screwing/nailing:	Pre-drilling is recommended.	
Finishing surface:	Excellent	
Botanical name:	Hymenaea courbaril	
Origin area:	Jatoba wood is available in the Amazon region.	
Other names:	The large trees have a diameter up to 1 m and can reach up to 40 m. The trunk has a fairly straight shape, which makes it possible to produce larger dimensions.	
Remarks:	Indoor and outdoor work such as door and window frames, stairs, doors, panelling, parquet and floorboards, construction timber, furniture, hydraulic works, lock gates in freshwater, turned goods and handles for tools	
Family:	Leguminosae	
Use:	Exterior and interior joinery, marine constructions, high grade furniture and cabinet work, flooring, stairs, decorative veneer and fittings, turnery, arched articles, Cabinetwork (high class furniture), Sliced veneer, Flooring, Wood frame house, Exterior panelling, Tool handles (resilient woods), Ship building (ribs), Musical instruments, Wood-ware, Moulding, Current furniture or furniture components, Industrial or heavy flooring, Stairs (inside), Exterior joinery, Interior panelling, Turned goods, Vehicle or container flooring, Arched goods, Sculpture, Cooperage,	



## SURINAME LUMBER

### Wood information

Trade name **Cupiúba / Kabukalli / Kopi**

**KOP**

**Durability:** This wood has shown that high resistance against xylophagous organisms (fungi and termites). It shows resistance to rotten fungi (white and brown) and dry wood termites, little resistance to marine borers. Studies have shown that the durability of this wood is greater than 12 years in contact with the soil.

**Strength class:** Strength class equivalent D50

**Applications:** Kabukalli, is a high density wood that is ideally suited for industrial or heavy flooring, heavy construction, bridge decking.

**Colour:** Heartwood varies from brown beige to orange brown defined from its yellowish beige sapwood

**Details:** Construction, indoor/outdoor construction, mast, bridges, fence, hangers, beams, wooden clapboard, prop, tool handles, transport, vessels, packaging (wooden boxes), etc.

**Grain:** Straight to roey.

**Texture:** Texture medium to coarse

**Hardness:** 1,840 lb at 12% moisture content. Air dried density (12%) – 840 kg/m3

**Machining:** Easy

**Screwing/nailing:** Fair to good. Coarser material requires filler to obtain a smooth finish

**Finishing surface:** Good

**Botanical name:** *Goupia glabra*

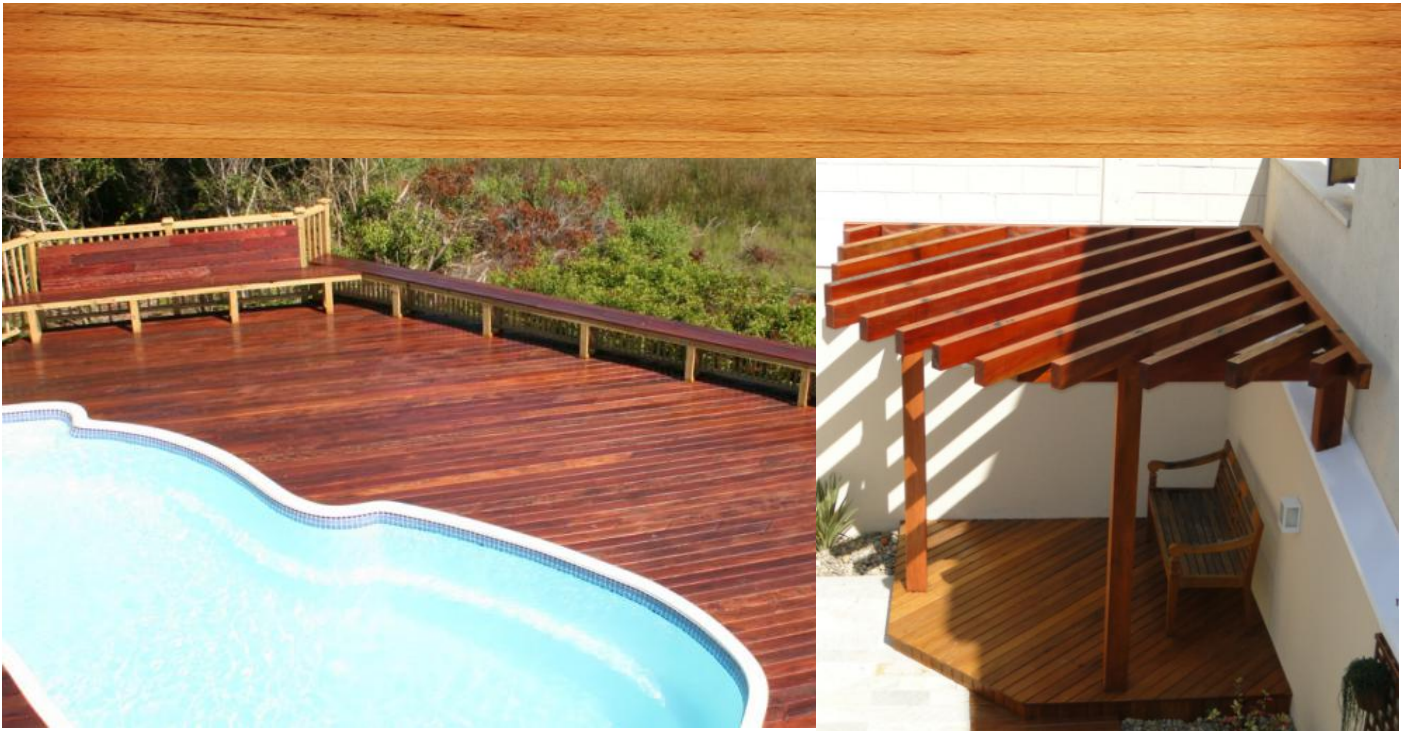
**Origin area:** Uplands of the lower Amazon, the Guianas.

**Other names:** Kopi (Surinam), Kabukalli (Guyana), Goupie (French Guiana), Cupiuba (Brazil)

**Remarks:** Heartwood light reddish brown, darkening superficially upon exposure; distinct but not sharply demarcated from thick brownish or pinkish sapwood Luster medium to rather high; texture medium to coarse; grain straight to interlocked; odor is fetid when fresh but dissipates upon drying though still apparent.

**Family:** Goupiaceae (Celastraceae)

**Use:** In heavy external construction as bridges, pickets, crossties, crossheads, stakeposts, poles and in ditches lateral restraint. In heavy housing structures as beams and rafters. Can be also used as tool handles, truck bodies, truckflooring, shipbuilding and heavy packages. • interior: e.g. furniture, stairs, flooring, industrial or heavy flooring, sliced veneer , Current furniture or furniture components, Exterior joinery, Stairs (inside), Turned goods



## SURINAME LUMBER

### Wood information

Trade name	<b>Tatajuba / Cow-Wood</b>	<b>KAW</b>
Durability:	Very durable - class 1	
Strength class:	D50	
Applications:	Tatajuba wood is a durable and strong species and used for various applications: Interior: stairs, windows and doors. Exterior: bridge constructions, Windows	
Mass volume:	Fresh cut 1100-1200 kg/m <sup>3</sup> . At 12% moisture level 900-1000 kg/m <sup>3</sup> .	
Colour:	Fresh cut, the heartwood of Tatajuba is yellow, strongly darkening to dark brown. The 30-40 mm wide sapwood is pale yellow and fairly well to distinguish.	
Details:	Tatajuba wood resembles Iroko (in appearance as well in properties).	
Grain:	Interlocked grain and slope of grain can be present	
Texture:	The texture is medium fine.	
Drying:	Moderately, It dries slowly with a tendency to warping.	
Hardness:	7700 N Janka	
Machining:	Machining goes relatively well with Tatajuba, despite the hardness and density. It is necessary to give extra attention with making grooves (rabbets) because splintering can occur. The guidelines of windows and doors in Holland are fulfilled with Tatajuba.	
Screwing/nailing:	Pre-drilling is necessary.	
Finishing surface:	Good	
Botanical name:	Bagassa guianensis	
Origin area:	FSC Tatajuba hardwood is available in the Amazon region of Brazil.	
Other names:	Amarelao, Tatajuba, Bagasse, Odoun,	
Remarks:	Tatajuba is a durable, relatively dense wood that is also highly stable in use, in other words largely insensitive to variations in relative humidity. It draws that stability from metabolites produced when the sapwood is converted into heartwood.	
Family:	Moracea	
Use:	Interior joinery, Sliced veneer, Hydraulic works (fresh water), Exterior panelling, Bridges (Parts not in contact with water or ground), Turned goods, Vehicle or container flooring, Current furniture or furniture components, Ship building (ribs), Wood frame house, Interior panelling, Sleepers, Exterior joinery, Bridges (Parts in contact with water or ground), Heavy carpentry, Stairs (inside), Moulding, Flooring, Ship building (planking and deck), Cabinetwork (high class furniture), Interior and exterior joinery, general carpentry, cabinet work, flooring, stairs, fittings, wainscoting, shipbuilding, moulding	





## SURINAME LUMBER

### Wood information

Trade name **Louro vermelho / Gamela / Red Louro**

**WAN**

Durability: Durable

Applications: This medium heavy and easy to utilise heartwood of Louro Gamela, or Red Louro is used for many years in several exterior applications.

Colour: Pinkish red to reddish brown

Details: It has a pleasant (sweet) odour. *Ocotea rubra* that has similar colors and appearance to Honduras Mahogany or African Sapele. In several uses it also replaces Bangkirai and a substitute for Western red cedar.

Grain: The grain is mainly straight, and now and then wavy and interlocked.

Texture: The texture is medium fine

Drying: Drying of thinner dimensions goes quickly, but thicker dimensions require much craftsmanship.

Hardness: The timber is sensitive for shattering

Machining: Machining goes well. With sharp tools a smooth surface can be achieved.

Screwing/nailing: Pre-drilling is recommended.

Finishing surface: With glueing (also for finger jointing) the results are good. Finishing goes well. Quarter sawn boards typically show ribbon figure as the grain is interlocked

Botanical name: *Ocotea rubra*

Origin area: FSC Louro Gamela is available in the Amazon region of Brazil.

Other names: Louro vermelho, canela (Brazil), red louro (UK), wana (Surinam)

Family: Lauraceae

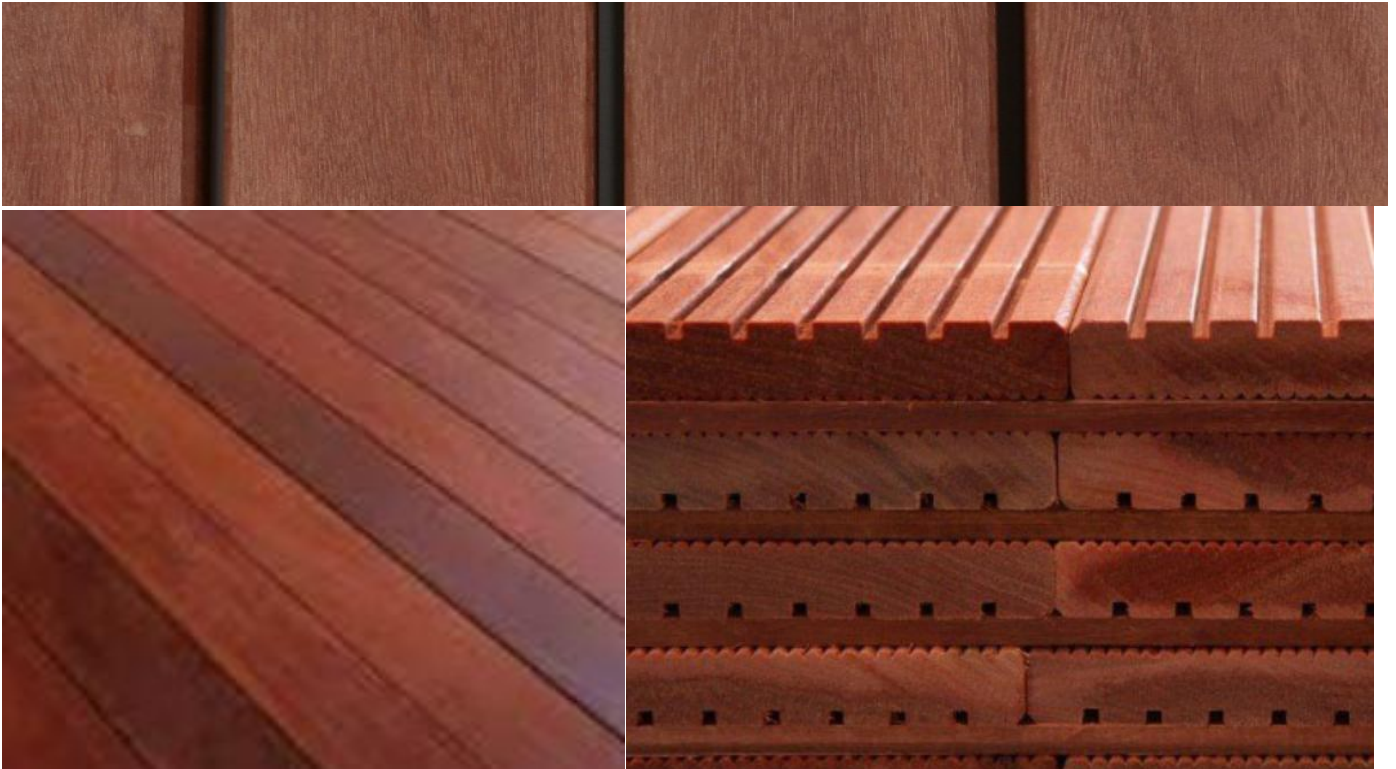
Use : interior: e.g. panelling, high class furniture, veneer, boxes and crates, joinery, sliced veneer, moulding, light carpentry, formwork . exterior: e.g. wood frame house, panelling, ship building, bridges, joinery, open boats, garden furniture, cladding , constructions, parkbenches and boardwalks. It is also used for mouldings and window frames.



## SURINAME LUMBER

### Wood information

Trade name	<b>Massaranduba / Bolletri / Bulletwood</b>	<b>BOL</b>
Durability:	Durable till very durable	
Strength class:	D60	
Applications:	Massaranduba is a very strong species and used for a wide spread of applications, like hydraulic constructions, bridges, jetties, sheet piling, stables, boardwalks, piles and garden timber.	
Mass volume:	Fresh cut 1050-1350 kg/m <sup>3</sup> , at 12% moisture content 900-1100 kg/m <sup>3</sup>	
Colour:	Massaranduba wood is known for it's dark red colour.	
Details:	The heartwood is flesh-colored to reddish brown. It darkens slightly after exposure to red or purple brown.	
Grain:	The grain is straight (sometimes curved or interlocked)	
Texture:	The texture is fine.	
Drying:	Drying goes slowly with a tendency to checking and bending. During air drying, the timber needs to be protected from the weather to avoid checking.	
Hardness:	14200 N Janka	
Machining:	Machining goes well with Massaranduba. It gives a smooth result, despite the high density.	
Screwing/nailing:	Pre-drilling is recommended.	
Finishing surface:	Good	
Botanical name:	Manilkara bidentata	
Origin area:	Amazon	
Other names:	Massaranduba, maparajuba ), balata rouge, balata franc,, bulletwood, bolletrie,	
Remarks:	The large trunk has a straight and cylindric shape, with a diameter up to 180 cm, but mostly thinner. It contains "balata" which in some countries is used as an alternative for rubber.	
Family:	Sapotaceae	
Use :	Industrial and parquet flooring, cabinets, sleepers, stairs, furniture, naval construction, hydraulic works, interior and exterior joinery	



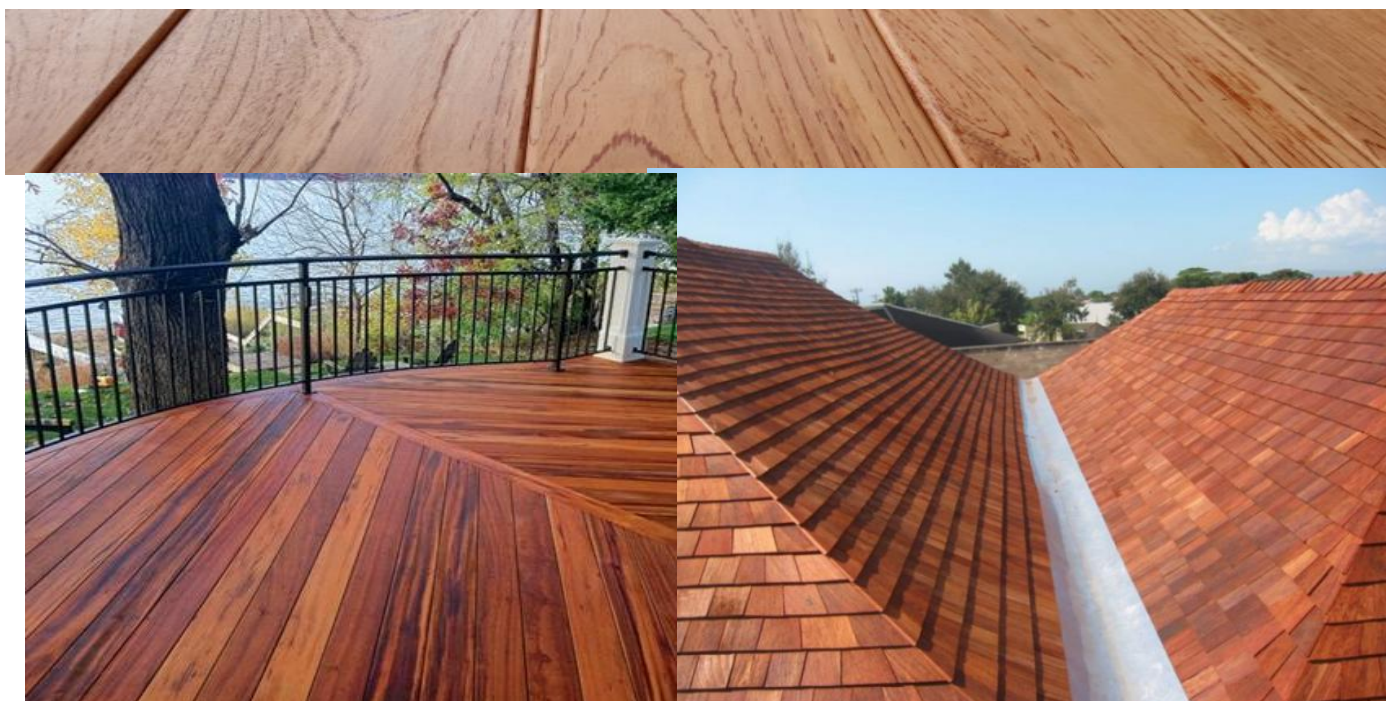
## SURINAME LUMBER

### Wood information

Trade name **Wallaba/ Apa**

**WAL**

- Durability:** Natural Durability: Wallaba heartwood is highly resistant to decay and to subterranean termites; fairly resistant to drywood termites. The wear resistance of Wallaba is extremely high.
- Strength class:** Wallaba is hard, heavy, stiff, and strong but not difficult to cut. Its strength is between Ipé and European Beech.
- Applications:** Wallaba is exceptionally well suited for use as transmission poles, flagpoles, and posts. Its good strength and durability qualify the timber for railway ties, shoring, bridge timbers, and mine timbers. In building construction it is used for foundations, sills, joists, framing, roofing, siding, and veranda posts. It is also used for vat staves, shingles, and paling. The high resin content of the wood makes it an excellent flooring material in chemical factories, mills, and warehouses.
- Colour:** Wallaba heartwood is red-brown in color, with dark gum streaks which tend to spread over the surface. The wood is not lustrous, but quarter-sawed lumber shows a pleasing fleck as a result of resinous deposits.
- Details:** Wallaba heartwood is shock resistant.
- Grain:** The wood has uniformly straight grain.
- Texture:** medium to coarse.
- Hardness:** Physical and Mechanical Properties: Strength is mid-way between European Beech and Ipé.
- Machining:** Wallaba is hard but works easily with machine and hand tools, except that gum collects on the tools.
- Screwing/nailing:** Glues well. Does not take nails and screws satisfactorily: pre-boring is recommended.
- Finishing surface:** Difficult to paint because gum exudation, but stains and polishes satisfactorily. Weathers beautifully.
- Botanical name:** Eperua Falcata (Family: Caesalpiniaceae)
- Origin area:** Amazon
- Other names:** Bois, Sabre, Wapa Gris, Uapa, Apa
- Remarks:** Wallaba is one of the most abundant good-quality timbers, it is used extensively for many purposes. Wallaba utility poles and heavy timbers are gaining in popularity. As transmission poles it has been known to be in service in Caribbean countries for over 40 years. The adaptability of this species for fencing purposes, staves and posts is well recognized. As a roofing material (shingles), it is known for its lasting qualities and the coolness it lends to a house.
- Family:** Caesalpiniaceae
- Use :** Bridges (Parts in contact with water or ground), Exterior panelling, Heavy carpentry, Current furniture or furniture components, Flooring, Cooperage, Sleepers, Stakes, Bridges (Parts not in contact with water or ground), Shingles, Exterior joinery, Industrial or heavy flooring, Wood frame house, Hydraulic works (fresh water), Poles. Exterior and exterior joinery, heavy dry construction, industrial flooring, posts and poles shingles



# SURINAME LUMBER

## Wood information

Trade name

**Ipé**

GRH

Durability:

Very durable, the obstruction of the pores by oil-resin keeps the wood impermeable to conservation chemicals even under pressure.

Strength class:

D60

Applications:

Ipé wood is well known for a wide spread of uses: Interior: e.g. hardwood flooring, parquet and stairs  
Exterior: e.g. cladding, decking and waterworks

Mass volume:

Fresh 1200-1300 kg/m<sup>3</sup>

Colour:

Greenish brown and yellow

Details:

The heartwood of Ipé has a greenish brown colour and a very fine stripy pattern. A yellow/green content can be seen in the vessels h. The grain is straight, sometimes irregular or interlocked. The texture is fine.

Grain:

Straight, with some irregularities

Texture:

Fine

Drying:

Drying goes slowly with less defects.

Hardness:

13700-16700 N Janka

Machining:

Machining goes well, despite the high density and hardness of Ipé wood. A smooth result can be reached. Gluing is reported to be good.

Screwing/nailing:

Pre-drilling is recommended.

Finishing surface:

Good

Botanical name:

Tabebuia serratifolia

Origin area:

Tropical Middle and South America

Other names:

Bethabara, guyacan, madera negra (Ecuador), ebène vert, ebène jaune (French Guyana), whalebone Ipé (Guyana), groenhart (Surinam).

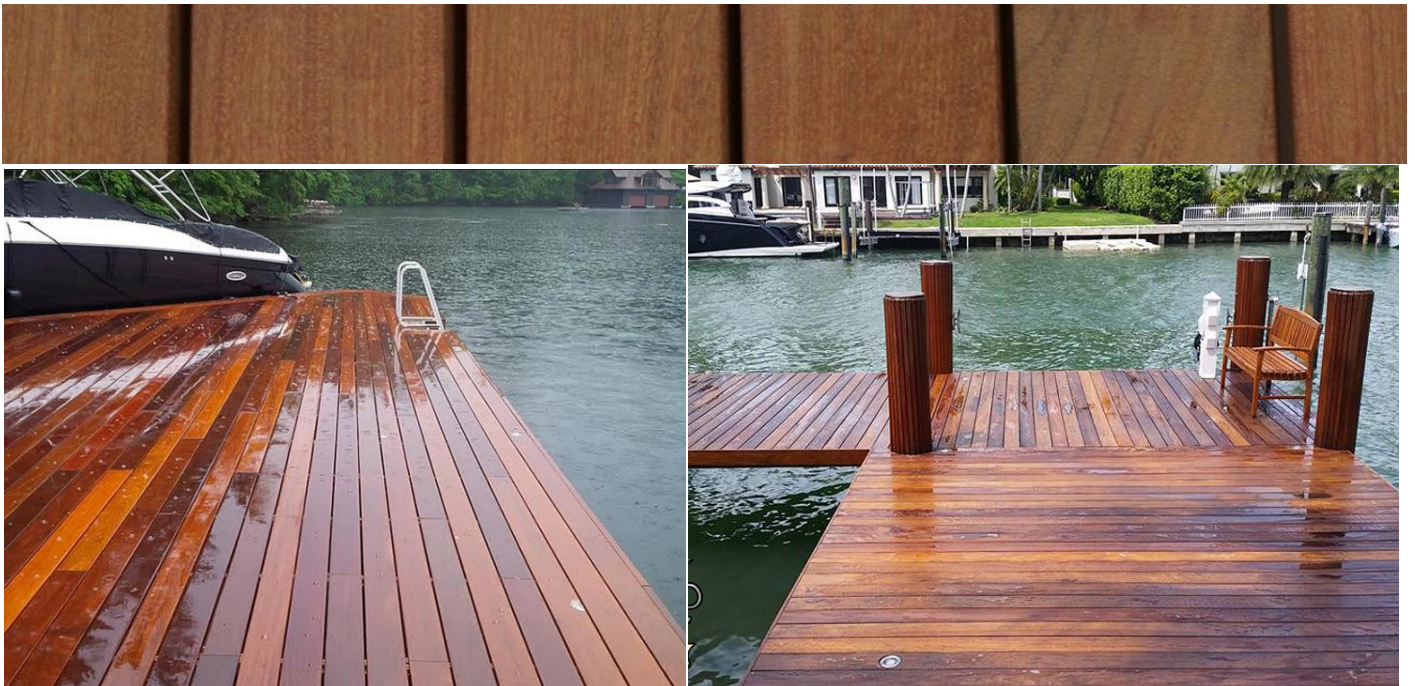
Remarks:

Dark olive brownish core, usually uniform, sometimes with greenish shine due to the presence of a substance called lapachol

Family:

Bignoniaceae

Industrial and parquet flooring, cabinets, sleepers, stairs, furniture, naval construction, hydraulic works, interior and exterior joinery



## SURINAME LUMBER

### Wood Name and origin

International tradename	Family	Commercial Name / Local name	Botanical	Origin
<b>Tauari</b>	Lecythidaceae	Tauri, Couatari / Ingipipa	Couratari spp.,	South and Central America
<b>Cambara / Jaboty / Cendrinho</b>	Vochysiaceae	Cambara / Jaboty	Erismia uncinatum	South and Central America
<b>Mandioqueira / Qualea rosea</b>	Vochysiaceae	Mandioqueira, Áspera (Brazil); Canela Mandioca (Brazil)	Qualea rosea, Mandioqueira Ruizterania /Qualea albiflora, Gonfolo Kouali, Gronfoeloe,	South and Central America
<b>Arisauro / Fava Amargosa</b>	Fabaceae	Gele-Kabbes, Arisauro, Faveira Amargosa,	Vatairea guianensis / Vatairea paraensis	South and Central America
<b>Angelim Rojado / Bois Serpent</b>	Fabaceae-Mimosaceae	Angelim Rajado, Bois Serpent, Sneki Oedoe, Snakewood, Bostamarinde,	Zygia racemosa, Marmaroxylon racemosum,	South and Central America
<b>Amarante/ Purpleheart</b>	Caesalpinaceae/Leguminosae	Amarante, Purpleheart , Guarabu, Pau Roxo, Bois Violet, Ipé Roxo, Roxinho, Violetholz	Peltogyne species / Peltogyne venosa	South and Central America
<b>Tatabu / Sucupira Preta</b>	Caesalpinaceae	Zwarte Kabbes, Sucupira, Tatabu	Diploptropis purpurea	South and Central America
<b>Timborana</b>	Mimosaceae	Timborana, Pikin -Misiki, Golden Teak, Angico	Pseudopiptadenia suaveolens, a	South and Central America
<b>Partridgewood / Sucupira Vermelho</b>	Fabaceae	Partridgewood / Sucupira Vermelho	Andira inermis / Andira surinamensis	South and Central America
<b>Tanibuca / Fukadi</b>	Combretaceae	Mirindiba, Fukadi, Tanimbuca, Djindja Udu, Nargusta	Terminalia guyanensis / Buchenavia fanshawei	South and Central America
<b>Bosmahony / Granadillo/Tataboballi,</b>	Caesalpinaceae	Bosmahonie	Martiodendron parviflorum/ Bosmahony	South and Central America
<b>Louro vermelho</b>	Lauraceae	Gamela, Louro Vermelho, Determa, Wana	Sextonia rubra, Ocotea rubra	South and Central America
<b>Kabukalli, Cupiuba</b>	Apocynaceae	Kopi, Goupi, Kabukalli, Cupiuba	Goupia glabra	South and Central America
<b>Angelique / S.A teak</b>	Caesalpinaceae/Leguminosae	Angelique / S.A teak / Basralocus, Barkarouballi, Angelica	Discorynia guianensis	South and Central America
<b>Jatoba / Brazilian cherry</b>	Caesalpinaceae	Jatoba, Rode Locus, Courbaril, Brazilian Cherry	Hymenaea courbaril	South and Central America
<b>Tatajuba</b>	Moraceae	Kaw Udu, Tatajuba, Bagasse, Cow-Wood	Bagassa guianensis	South and Central America
<b>Wallaba/ Apa</b>	Caesalpinaceae/Leguminosae	Wallaba, Apa, Apazeiro	Eperua spp / Eperua falcata	South and Central America
<b>Ipe /Walnut, Brazilian</b>	Bignoniaceae	Ipé, Tabebuia, Ipé,	Tabebuia serratifolia	South and Central America
<b>Massaranduba</b>	Sapotaceae	Bolletri	Manilkara huberi	South and Central America

## SURINAME LUMBER

### Wood Density and Color

International tradename	Air dry density	Color
<b>Tauari</b>	0.62 g/cm <sup>3</sup>	Creamy White
<b>Cambara / Jaboty / Cendrinho</b>	0.6 g/cm <sup>3</sup>	Light brown
<b>Mandioqueira / Qualea rosea</b>	0.74 g/cm <sup>3</sup>	Pinkish Brown
<b>Arisauro / Fava Amargosa</b>	0.75 g/cm <sup>3</sup>	Yellowish brown
<b>Angelim Rojado / Bois Serpent</b>	0.65 g/cm <sup>4</sup>	Orange - Yellow Cream
<b>Amarante/ Purpleheart</b>	0.87 g/cm <sup>3</sup>	brown beige when freshly cut, turns in deep purple upon exposure to light.
<b>Tatabu / Sucupira Preta</b>	0.93 g/cm <sup>3</sup>	Redish brown to Dark Brown
<b>Timborana</b>	0.76 g/cm <sup>3</sup>	Brown to pinkish redbrown
<b>Partridgewood / Sucupira Vermelho</b>	0.84 g/cm <sup>3</sup>	Red Brown
<b>Tanibuca / Fukadi</b>	0.93 g/cm	Yellowish brown to golden brown
<b>Bosmahony / Granadillo/Tataboballi,</b>	0.80 g/cm <sup>3</sup>	Brown-Redish
<b>Louro vermelho</b>	0.66 g/cm <sup>3</sup>	Pinkish red to reddish brown
<b>Kabukalli, Cupiuba</b>	0.84 g/cm <sup>3</sup>	Yellow Brown
<b>Angelique / S.A teak</b>	0.72 - 0.74 g/cm <sup>3</sup>	Reddish brown to Brown
<b>Jatoba / Brazilian cherry</b>	0.94 g/cm <sup>3</sup>	orange brown with dark veins or light brown to purplish brown
<b>Tatajuba</b>	0.80 g/cm <sup>3</sup>	ellow brown to dark brown with age
<b>Wallaba/ Apa</b>	0.89 g/cm <sup>3</sup>	Light to dark red brown, dark streaks with resin and oily
<b>Ipé /Walnut, Brazilian</b>	1.05 g/cm <sup>3</sup>	Olive brown to greyish brown
<b>Massaranduba</b>	1.10 g/cm <sup>3</sup>	Red brown to greyish brown

## SURINAME LUMBER

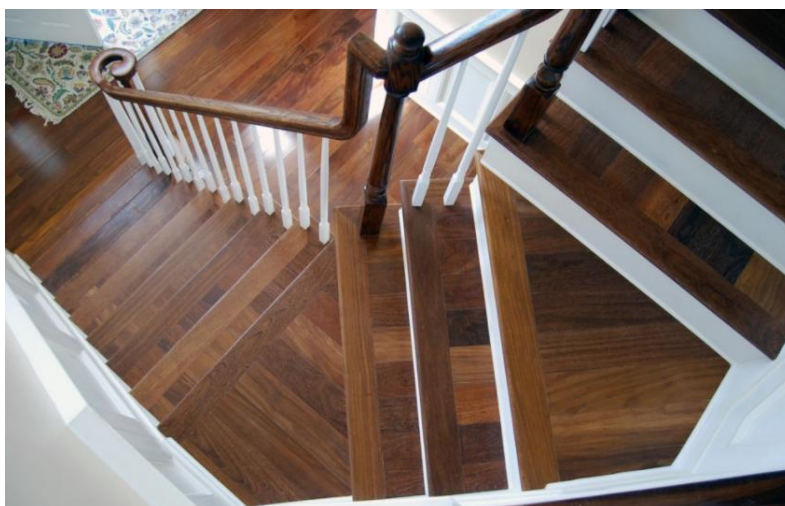
### Wood Grain, Texture and Stability

International tradename	Grain	Interlocked Grain:	Texture	Stability
<b>Tauari</b>	Straight	Absent	Medium	Moderately stable
<b>Cambara / Jaboty / Cendrinho</b>	Straight	Absent	Coarse	Poorly stable
<b>Mandioqueira / Qualea rosea</b>	Straight or interlocked	Slight	Medium	Poorly stable
<b>Arisauro / Fava Amargosa</b>	Straight to strongly interlocked	Slight	Coarse to very coarse	Moderately stable to stable
<b>Angelim Rojado / Bois Serpent</b>	Straight or interlocked	Slight	Medium	Poorly Stable
<b>Amarante/ Purpleheart</b>	Straight	Absent	fine to medium	Moderately Stable
<b>Tatabu / Sucupira Preta</b>	Straight or interlocked	Slight	Medium to coarse	Moderate stable
<b>Timborana</b>	Straight or interlocked	Marked	Fine to medium	Moderately stable
<b>Partridgewood / Sucupira Vermelho</b>	Straight or interlocked	Slight	Coarse	Poorly stable
<b>Tanibuca / Fukadi</b>	Straight to interlocked	Absent	Medium to coarse	Moderately stable to stable
<b>Bosmahony / Granadillo/Tataboballi,</b>	Straight to irregular	Absent	Medium to coarse	Moderate stable
<b>Louro vermelho</b>	Generally straight, sometimes irregular or highly interlocked	Slight	Medium to very coarse	Moderately stable
<b>Kabukalli, Cupiuba</b>	Interlocked	Marked but not frequent	Medium	Poorly stable
<b>Angelique / S.A teak</b>	Straight,	Absent	Medium, Uniform	Moderate stable
<b>Jatoba / Brazilian cherry</b>	Straight or interlocked	Slight	fine to moderately coarse	Moderately stable to stable
<b>Tatajuba</b>	Irregular and interlocked	Marked	Medium to coarse	Stable
<b>Wallaba/ Apa</b>	Typically straight	Absent	Medium	Moderate stable
<b>Ipé /Walnut, Brazilian</b>	Straight to interlocked	Marked	Fine	Moderate stable
<b>Massaranduba</b>	Straight to interlocked	Absent	Fine	Poorly stable

## SURINAME LUMBER

### Wood Durability, Treatability and Preservatives

International tradename	Natural Durability	Treatability:	Preservative Treatment Wood borer insects	Preservative Treatment (risk of humidification)	Durable in ground contact
<b>Tauri</b>	Class 1	Class 1 - Easily permeable	requires appropriate preservative treatment	requires appropriate preservative treatment	No
<b>Cambara / Jaboty / Cendrinho</b>	Class 2	Class 2 - moderate permeable	Does not require any preservative treatment	Does not require any preservative treatment	No
<b>Mandioqueira / Qualea rosea</b>	Class 2	Class 2 - Moderately permeable	Does not require any preservative treatment	requires appropriate preservative treatment	No
<b>Arisauro / Fava Amargosa</b>	Class 2	Class 3-4 - Poorly or not permeable	Does not require any preservative treatment	requires appropriate preservative treatment	No
<b>Angelim Rojado / Bois Serpent</b>	Class 2	Class 3 - Poorly permeable	requires appropriate preservative treatment	requires appropriate preservative treatment	No
<b>Amarante/ Purpleheart</b>	Class 2	Class 4 - Not permeable	requires appropriate preservative treatment	requires appropriate preservative treatment	durable to moderately durable Class 3
<b>Tatabu / Sucupira Preta</b>	Class 2	Class 3 - Poorly permeable	Does not require any preservative treatment	Does not require any preservative treatment	No
<b>Timborana</b>	Class 2	Class 3 - Poorly permeable	Does not require any preservative treatment	requires appropriate preservative treatment	No
<b>Partridgewood / Sucupira Vermelho</b>	Class 2	Class 3 - Poorly permeable	Does not require any preservative treatment	Does not require any preservative treatment	Yes, it naturally covers the biological hazard class 5 (end-uses in marine environment or in brackish water)
<b>Tanibuca / Fukadi</b>	Class 2	Class 3 - Poorly permeable	Does not require any preservative treatment	requires appropriate preservative treatment	No
<b>Bosmahony / Granadillo/Tataboballi,</b>	Class 2	Class 2 - Moderately permeable	Does not require any preservative treatment	Does not require any preservative treatment	Yes



**Staircase from Basralocus / Angelique**



## SURINAME LUMBER

### Wood Durability, Treatability and Preservatives

International tradename	Natural Durability	Treatability:	Preservative Treatment Wood borer insects	Preservative Treatment (risk of humidification)	Durable in ground contact
Louro vermelho	Class 2	Class 4 - not permeable	Does not require any preservative treatment	Does not require any preservative treatment	Yes, this species naturally covers the biological hazard class 5 (end-uses in marine environment or in brackish water). However it is not recommended to use it in case of strong mechanical constraints due to its soft hardness
Kopi / Aracanga	Class 2	Class 2 - Moderately permeable	Does not require any preservative treatment	requires appropriate preservative treatment	No
Angelique / S.A teak / Basralocus	Class 3	Class 4 - Not permeable	Does not require any preservative treatment	Does not require any preservative treatment	Yes, Due to its high silica content, this species naturally covers the biological hazard class 5 (end-uses in marine environment or in brackish water).
Jatoba / Brazilian cherry	Class 4	Class 4 - Not permeable	Does not require any preservative treatment	Does not require any preservative treatment	Yes, End-uses under permanent humidification (contact with water or with ground) are possible with the species presenting a very good durability.
Tatajuba	Class 4	Class 3 - Poorly permeable	Does not require any preservative treatment	Does not require any preservative treatment	Yes, Due to its high silica content, this species naturally covers the biological hazard class 5 (end-uses in marine environment or in brackish water).
Wallaba/ Apa	Class 4	Class 4 - Not permeable	Does not require any preservative treatment	Does not require any preservative treatment	Yes, this species naturally covers the biological hazard class 5 (end-uses in marine environment or in brackish water).
Ipé /Walnut, Brazilian	Class 5	Class 4 - Not permeable	Does not require any preservative treatment	Does not require any preservative treatment	Yes, this species naturally covers the biological hazard class 5 (end-uses in marine environment or in brackish water).
Massaranduba	Class 4	Class 4 - Not permeable	Does not require any preservative treatment	Does not require any preservative treatment	Yes, this species naturally covers the biological hazard class 5 (end-uses in marine environment or in brackish water).



**Zwarte Kabbes / Sucupira Floor**

## SURINAME LUMBER

### Wood Resistency to insects Funghi and termites

International tradename	Resistance to Dry wood insect borers	Resistance to Funghi	Resistance to Termites	Fiber saturation point
Tauari	Class S - Susceptible	Class 5 - Not durable	Class S - Susceptible	28%
Cambara / Jaboty / Cendrinho	Durable	Class 3 - Moderately durable	Class S - Susceptible	30%
Mandioqueira / Qualea rosea	Class D - Durable	Class 3 - Moderately durable	Class S - Susceptible	31%
Arisauro / Fava Amargosa	Class D - Durable	Class 3 - Moderately durable	Class M - Moderately duarable	23%
Angelim Rojado / Bois Serpent	Class S - Susceptible	Class 3 - Moderately durable	Class D - Durable	28%
Amarante/ Purpleheart	Class D - Durable	Class 2 - Durable to moderately durable	Class D - Durable	23%%
Tatabu / Sucupira Preta	Class D - Durable	Class 2 - Durable	Class D - Durable	24%
Timborana	Class D - Durable	Class 3 - Moderately durable	Class M - Moderately duarable	23%
Partridgewood / Sucupira Vermelho	Class D - Durable	Class 2 - Durable	Class D - Durable	23%
Tanibuca / Fukadi	Class D - Durable	Class 3 - Moderately durable	Class M - Moderately duarable	25%
Bosmahony / Granadillo/Tataboballi,	Class D - Durable	Class 2 - Durable	Class D - Durable	23%
Louro vermelho	Class D - Durable	Class 2 - Durable	Class D - Durable	29%
Kabukalli, Cupiuba	Class D - Durable	Class2 - Moderately durable	Class D - Durable	26%
Angelique / S.A teak	Class D - Durable	Class 2 - Durable	Class M - Moderately duarable	29%
Jatoba / Brazilian cherry	Class D - Durable	Class 2 - Durable to moderately durable	Class M - Moderately duarable	23%
Tatajuba	Class D - Durable	Class 1 - Very durable	Class D - Durable	20
Wallaba/ Apa	Class D - Durable	Class 1 - Very durable	Class D - Durable	29%
Ipé /Walnut, Brazilian	Class D - Durable	Class 1 - Very durable	Class D - Durable	20%
Massaranduba	Class D - Durable	Class 1 - Very durable	Class D - Durable	27%



**Red Louro outdoor terrace Floor.**

## SURINAME LUMBER

### Mechanical Information

International tradename	Specific Gravity (at 12% MC)	Monnin Hardness	Tangential shrinkage	Radial shrinkage	TR/RS	Static Bending strength *	Static Crushing strength *	Modulus Of Elasticity (MOE)
Tauari	0,62 (+/- 0,06)	2.7	7.00%	4.50%	1.6	87 (+/- 9) N/mm2	48 (+/- 6) N/mm2	14500
Cambara / Jaboty / Cendrinho	0.6 (+/- 0,05)	2.7	9.30%	4.40%	2.1	91 (+/-16)	54 (+/-7)N/mm2	15520
Mandioqueira / Qualea rosea	0,74 (+/- 0,07)	4.7	9.70%	5.80%	1.7	103 (+/- 19) N/mm2	69 (+/- 10) N/mm2	19400
Arisauro / Fava Amargosa	0,75 (+/- 0,12)	5.6	7.80%	4.50%	1.70%	110 (+/- 24) N/mm2	58 (+/- 9) N/mm2	19500
Angelim Rojado / Bois Serpent	1,03 (+/- 0,05)	10.6	10.50%	6%	1.8	150 (+/- 20) N/mm2	83 (+/- 6) N/mm2	27030
Amarante/ Purpleheart	0,87 (+/- 0,08)	7.6	6.70%	4.40%	0.015	141 (+/- 19) N/mm2	80 (+/- 9) N/mm2	21250
Tatabu / Sucupira Preta	0,91 (+/- 0,06)	9.4	7.00%	4.90%	1.4	141 (+/- 21) N/mm2	88 (+/- 10) N/mm2	22300
Timborana	0,80 (+/- 0,13)	7.8	6.90%	4.60%	1.5	123 N/mm2	68 N/mm2	19120
Partridgewood / Sucupira Vermelho	0,86 (+/- 0,09)	8.8	7.30%	4.60%	1.6	128 (+/- 24) N/mm2	72 (+/- 12) N/mm2	20170
Tanibuca / Fukadi	0,93 (+/- 0,07)	9.6	9.2%	5.60%	1.6	151 (+/- 16) N/mm2	77 (+/- 8) N/mm2	22380
Bosmahony / Granadillo/Tataboballi,	0.75 g/cm3	5.7	7.70%	5.80%	1.3	105(+/- 23) N/mm2	66 (+/- 10) N/mm2	19630
Louro vermelho	0.66 g/cm3	2.5	8.80%	4.50%	2	81 (+/- 9) N/mm2	51 (+/- 8) N/mm2	14170
Kabukalli, Cupiuba	0.4 g/cm3	6.2	8.80%	5.10%	1.7	110 N/mm2	62N/mm3	18190
Angelique / S.A teak	0.79%	5.7	8.20%	5.10%	1.6	120 N/mm2	70 N/mm2	18350
Jatoba / Brazilian cherry	0.94g/cm3	10.5	7.50%	3.9%	1.9	160 (+/- 31) N/mm2	97 (+/- 15) N/mm2	23460
Tatajuba	0,80 (+/- 0,07)	6.4	5.20%	3.70%	1.4	109 N/mm2	80 N/mm2	21490
Wallaba/ Apa	0,88 (+/- 0,06)	7	6.50%	2.30%	2.80%	120 (+/- 11) N/mm2	72 (+/- 7) N/mm2	18450
Ipé /Walnut, Brazilian	1.04 (+/- 0,09)	14.6	6.40%	5.10%	1.3	166 (+/- 28) N/mm2	95 (+/- 10) N/mm2	22760
Massaranduba	1.10(+/- 0,05)	12.9	9.40%	7.10%	1.3	170 (+/- 18) N/mm2	89 (+/- 8) N/mm2	24410



Rode Locus / Jatoba fence wall

## SURINAME LUMBER

### Processing

International tradename	Machining	Finishing and gluing	Nailing and ascrewing	Gluing
<b>Tauari</b>	Good	Good	Good / pre-boring necessary	Correct
<b>Cambara / Jaboty / Cendrinho</b>	Good	Good	Good	Good
<b>Mandioqueira / Qualea rosea</b>	Good	Pre-drilling is recommended and The blunting effect is normal	Good	Correct
<b>Arisauro / Fava Amargosa</b>	Good	Good	Good / pre-boring necessary	Correct
<b>Angelim Rojado / Bois Serpent</b>	Moderate	Good	Good / pre-boring necessary	Correct (with care, very dense wood)
<b>Amarante/ Purpleheart</b>	goes well	In accordance with the Dutch regulations for windows and doors	Good / pre-boring necessary	Correct
<b>Tatabu / Sucupira Preta</b>	Good	Good	Good / pre-boring necessary	Correct (with care, very dense wood)
<b>Timborana</b>	Good	Good	Good / pre-boring necessary	Correct
<b>Partridgewood / Sucupira Vermelho</b>	Good	Good	Good / pre-boring necessary	Correct (with care, very dense wood)
<b>Tanibuca / Fukadi</b>	Good	Good	Good / pre-boring necessary	Moderate
<b>Bosmahogany / Granadillo/Tataboballi,</b>	Good	Good	Good / pre-boring necessary	Correct (with care, very dense wood)
<b>Louro vermelho</b>	Good	Moderate	Good / pre-boring necessary	Correct
<b>Kabukalli, Cupiuba</b>	Good	Good	Good / pre-boring necessary	Correct (with care, very dense wood)
<b>Angelique / S.A teak</b>	Good	Good	Good / pre-boring necessary	Correct (with care, very dense wood)
<b>Jatoba / Brazilian cherry</b>	Good	Good	Good / pre-boring necessary	Correct (with care, very dense wood)
<b>Tatajuba</b>	Good	Good	Good / pre-boring necessary	Correct
<b>Wallaba/ Apa</b>	Good	Good	Good / pre-boring necessary	Correct (with care, very dense wood)
<b>Ipé /Walnut, Brazilian</b>	Good	Good	Good / pre-boring necessary	Correct (with care, very dense wood)
<b>Massaranduba</b>	Good	Good	Good / pre-boring necessary	Correct (with care, very dense wood)



**Bosmahony / Grandillo Decking**

## SURINAME LUMBER

### Safety and regulatory

International tradename	Fire safety >14mm	Euroclass grading	Listed in the European standard NF EN
<b>Tauari / Ingipipa</b>	M3 Moderately inflammable	D s2 d0 EN14081	Yes
<b>Cambara / Jaboty</b>	M3 Moderately inflammable	D s2 d0 EN14081	Yes
<b>Mandio Bergland gronfolo</b>	M3 Moderately inflammable	D s1 d0 EN14081	Yes
<b>Arisauro / Fava Amargosa</b>	M3 Moderately inflammable	D s2 d0 EN14081	Yes
<b>Angelim Rajado / Bostamarinde</b>	M3 Moderately inflammable	D s2 d0 EN14081	Yes
<b>Purperhart</b>	M3 Moderately inflammable	C s2 d0 EN14081	Yes 350-2 , Purple Heart is listed in the Dutch norm NEN 5493 'Quality Requirements For Hardwoods In Road Construction Works, Hydraulic Engineering Works And Other Structural Applications'
<b>Tatabu / Sucupira Preta</b>	M3 Moderately inflammable	D s2 d0 EN14081	Yes
<b>Timborana</b>	M3 Moderately inflammable	D s2 d0 EN14081	Yes
<b>Partridgewood / Sucupira Vermelho</b>	M3 Moderately inflammable	D s2 d0 EN14081	Yes
<b>Tanibuca / Fukadi</b>	M3 Moderately inflammable	D s2 d0 EN14081	Yes
<b>Bosmahony / Granadillo</b>	M3 Moderately inflammable	D s2 d0 EN14081	Yes
<b>Louro vermelho</b>	M3 Moderately inflammable	D s2 d0 EN14081	LouroVermelho quality class Category 3/Tropical/NEN 5493 is classed in strength class D40 (NEN-EN 338) listed in the Dutch norm NEN 5493 'Quality Requirements For Hardwoods In Road Construction Works, Hydraulic Engineering Works And Other Structural Applications'.
<b>Kopi / Araracanga</b>	M3 Moderately inflammable	D s2 d0 EN14081	Strength class equivalent D50 in accordance with BS EN 338 requirements
<b>Angelique / S.A teak / Basralocus</b>	M3 Moderately inflammable	C s1 d0 EN14081	Quality class Category 3/Tropical/NEN 5493 is classed in strength class D40 (NEN-EN 338) listed in the Dutch norm NEN 5493 'Quality Requirements For Hardwoods In Road Construction Works, Hydraulic Engineering Works And Other Structural Applications'.
<b>Jatoba / Brazilian cherry</b>	M3 Moderately inflammable	D s2 d0 EN14081	CE Marking Strenght Class D50
<b>Tatajuba</b>	M3 Moderately inflammable	D s2 d0 EN14081	CE Marking Strenght Class D50. listed in the Dutch norm NEN 5493 'Quality Requirements For Hardwoods In Road Construction Works, Hydraulic Engineering Works And Other Structural Applications'.
<b>Wallaba/ Apa</b>	M3 Moderately inflammable	D s2 d0 EN14081	CE Marking Strenght Class D50. Apa is listed in the Dutch norm NEN 5493 'Quality Requirements For Hardwoods In Road Construction Works, Hydraulic Engineering Works And Other Structural Applications'.
<b>Ipé /Walnut, Brazilian</b>	M3 Moderately inflammable	D s2 d0 EN14081	CE Marking Strenght Class D50. Ipé is listed in the Dutch norm NEN 5493 'Quality Requirements For Hardwoods In Road Construction Works, Hydraulic Engineering Works And Other Structural Applications'.
<b>Massaranduba</b>	M3 Moderately inflammable	D s2 d0 EN14081	Massaranduba is listed in the Dutch norm NEN 5493 'Quality Requirements For Hardwoods In Road Construction Works, Hydraulic Engineering Works And Other Structural Applications. Quality class Category 3/Tropical/NEN 5493 is classed in strength class D50 (NEN-EN 1912:2012)

# SURINAME LUMBER

## Summary



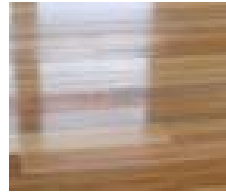
### Flooring



Width: 85mm or 135mm

Thickness: 22mm

Length: 1800mm+



**T&G S4S KD E2E**

### Decking



Width: 140mm

Thickness: 22mm

Length: 1800mm+



**Anti-Slip, S4S KD E2E**

### Wall Panels



Width: 85mm or 135mm

Thickness: 22mm

Length: 1800mm+



**T&G S4S KD E2E**  
Indoor and Outdoor use

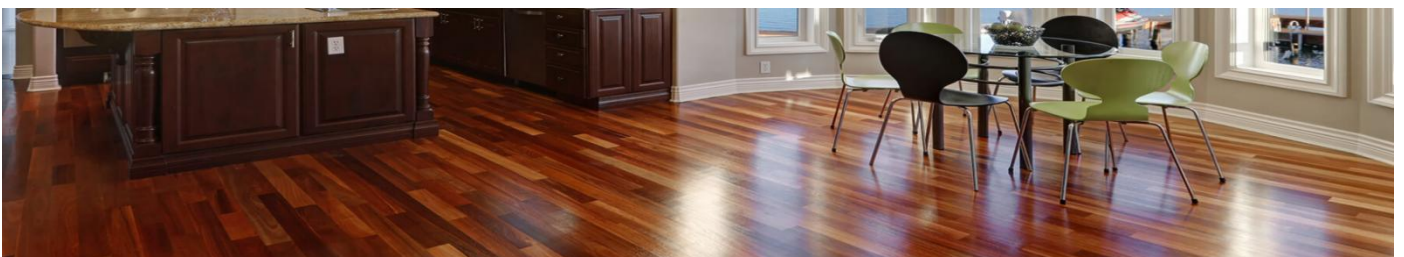
### Skirting



Width: 85mm

Thickness: 20mm

Length: 1000mm



# SURINAME LUMBER

## Other products from SURINAME LUMBER



Artwork out of one piece solid wood by local artist from various roots

upon request.



Customized sizes and mixed variety of wood for special projects

T- 18-56 mm

W- 95-200 mm

L- 95-6000 mm

or upon request

T- 18-56 mm

W- 95-200 mm

L- 95-6000 mm

or upon request

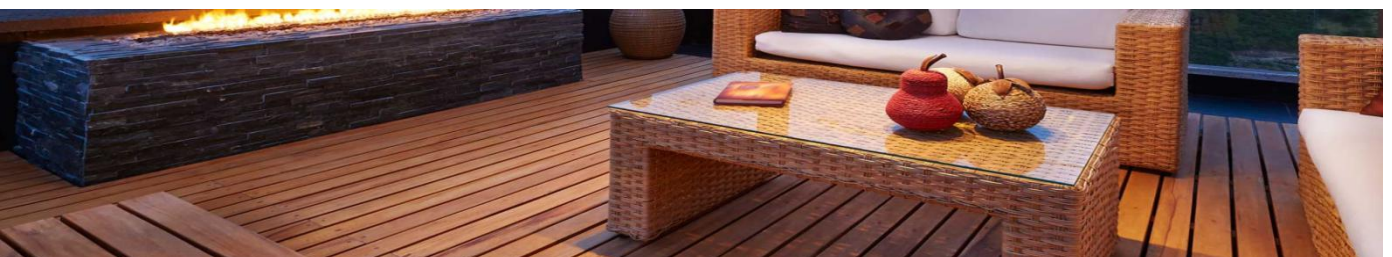
(Klin and Air Dried )



Raw Sawn Wood



Finished tropical hardwood products upon request. Pergola's, Staircases, tabletops, Bar Counters, Cabinets, Doors or infrastructural wood.



# SURINAME LUMBER



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Qty	Item #	Description	Unit Price	Total

## SURINAME LUMBER

Agent for Suriname FSC wood producers of Logs, timber, furniture and all related goods..

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