Garapa

The Garapa deck board has a light-yellow color. Its color makes it a valid alternative to Teak.

This wood can be used for small to medium flooring, subjected to low to medium levels of foot traffic, for private and residential uses alike.

Dark spots may appear on the surface of the boards if they come into contact with water or moisture prior to oiling. Always oil the wood before **installation**.

physical properties

botanical name				Apuleia leiocarpa
average mass density				877 Kg/m³
dimensional stability (UNI 11538-1) *average cumulative value*				class B *recommended minimum slenderness coefficient 1/7*
average Monnin hardness (*) *tests carried out with 12% humidity*				6.70
damp climate deformations	**type deformation**	**values detected**	**reference values** (UNI 11538-1)	**out-come**
	bow	0.09%	< 1% on width	
	spring	0.16 mm/m	< 2 mm/m	
	twist	1.08 mm/m	< 2 mm/m	
dry climate deformations	**type deformation**	**values detected**	**reference values** (UNI 11538-1)	**out-come**
	bow	0.10%	< 1% on width	
	spring	0.28 mm/m	< 2 mm/m	
	twist	2.44 mm/m	< 2 mm/m	
moisture	**type of climate**	**values detected**	**reference values** (UNI 11538-1)	**out-come**
	ambient climate	12%	< 18%	
	damp climate	14.90%	< 18%	
	dry climate	7.10%	< 18%	

Garapa technical datasheet

d decking

mechanical properties

average bending strength	161 MPa
average bending strength after freeze/thaw cycles	171 MPa
average bending strength after freeze-icing cycles	159 MPa
average bending strength after heat-rain and heat-cold cycles	119 MPa
average modulus of elasticity	17,203 MPa
average crushing strength (*)	63 MPa

natural durability (UNI EN 335, UNI EN 350)

fungi (*)	moderately durable - class 3
dry wood borers (*)	durable - class D
termites (*)	moderately durable - class M
treatability (*)	not easily permeable - class 3
use class (*)	outside under cover - class 2
use in marine environments - class 5 (*)	yes

properties by conditions of use

	conditions	direction	values detected	reference values	out-come
BCRA slipperiness (Min.Decree 236/89, Pres. Decree 503/96)	rubber pad wet surface	parallel	0.72	> 0.40	
		perpendicular	0.82		
	rubber pad dry surface	parallel	0.59		
		perpendicular	0.70		
	leather pad dry surface	parallel	0.35		
		perpendicular	0.36		
fire reaction (UNI EN ISO 9239, UNI EN ISO 11925-2, UNI EN 13501-1)					Cfl-s1

	untreated wood photo	photo at 1,000 hours
UVA exposure (▲)		

Data source: Ravaioli Legnami, except for items marked with an asterisk (*). Values obtained from technical laboratory tests carried out directly on samples.

(*) Data source: Cirad, a French research centre that responds to international requests in the fields of agricultural and sustainable development (https://tropix.cirad.fr). Measurements made in accordance with ISO standards on small samples without a conditioning cycle; the shrinkage relates to the anatomical directions of the wood and not to the geometric directions as required by the EN standard.

Tolerance: the dimensions of the boards indicated by Ravaioli Legnami are nominal, with variations greater than those envisaged by standard UNI 11538-1 only in the case of milling, up to a maximum of 5%.

The quality criteria respect what is being established by the Italian norm UNI 11538-1 on the use of wood for decking.

Color changes and the greying process are natural effects on wood when it is exposed to atmospheric agents: in order to avoid this, a regular maintenance with specific products is recommended.

(▲) Images provided for illustration purposes only. Prolonged exposure to artificial UVA rays can be demonstrative of how the product will tend to turn grey, but wood oxidation is a natural process influenced by various factors such as exposure to sunlight and atmospheric agents and frequency of maintenance.

RAVAIOLI