Common name:	TAMBORIL
Family:	MIMOSACEAE
Scientific name(s):	Enterolobium contortisiliquum Enterolobium cyclocarpum Enterolobium maximum

LOG DESCRIPTION

Diameter:	from 60 to 100 cm
Thickness of sapwood:	from 3 to 6 cm
Floats:	yes
Durability in forest :	Low (must be treated)
Note:	Heartwood light brown to brown. Possible presence of tension wood in E. cyclocarpum.

WOOD DESCRIPTION

Colour:	Brown
Sapwood:	Clearly demarcated
Texture:	Coarse
Grain:	Straight or interlocked
Interlocked grain:	Slight

PHYSICAL PROPERTIES

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

	mean	standard deviation
Density *:	0.49 g/cm3	0.05
Monnin hardness*:	2.1	0.6
Coef of volumetric shrinkage:	0.35 %	0.05
Total tangential shrinkage:	4.5 %	0.8
Total radial shrinkage:	2.3 %	0.4
Fibre saturation point:	24 %	
Stability:	Moderately stable to stable	

MECHANICAL PROPERTIES

	mean	standard deviation
Crushing strength *:	40 MPa	7
Static bending strength *:	63 MPa	9
Modulus of elasticity *:	9650 MPa	1230

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

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.

Fungi:	Class 5 - not durable
Dry wood borers:	Durable; sapwood demarcated (risk limited to sapwood)
Termites:	Class S - Susceptible
Treatability:	1 - easily permeable
Biological hazard class*:	1 - not in ground contact, under cover (no dampness)

* ensured by natural durability (according EN standards).

COUNTRIES - LOCAL NAMES

Countries	Local names
Argentina	CAMBA-CAMBY
Argentina	OREJA DE NEGRO
Argentina	PARA
Argentina	TIMBO
Argentina	TIMBO COLORADO
Brazil	TAMBORIL
Brazil	TIMBAUVA
Brazil	TIMBO
Colombia	CARITO
Colombia	OREJERO
Paraguay	TIMBO
Paraguay	TIMBO COLORADO
Venezuela	CARO-CARO

TAMBORIL

REQUIREMENT OF A PRESERVATIVE TREATMENT

Against dry wood borer attacks:	Does not require any preservative treatment
In case of temporary humidification risk:	Requires appropriate preservative treatment
In case of permanent humidification risk:	Use not recommended

DRYING

Drying rate:	Rapid
Risk of distortion:	No risk or very slight risk
Risk of casehardening:	No
Risk of checking:	No risk or very slight risk
Risk of collapse:	No

Possible drying schedule

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

This shedule is given for information only and is applicable to thickness < 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.

SAWING AND MACHINING

Blunting effect:	Normal
Sawteeth recommended:	Ordinary or alloy steel
Cutting tools:	Ordinary
Peeling:	Good
Slicing:	Good
Note:	Sometimes fuzzy surface and irritant sawdust for the species E. cyclocarpum.

ASSEMBLING

Nailing / Screwing:	Good
Gluing:	Correct

END-USES

Main known end-uses; they must to be implemented according to the code of practice.
Important remark: some end-uses are mentionned for information (traditional, regional or ancient end-uses).

Sliced veneer
Interior joinery
Interior panelling
Current furniture or furniture components
Light carpentry
Boxes and crates
Veneer for back or face of plywood
Blockboard
Exterior panelling
Matches
Open boats