Common name:	IMBUIA
Family:	LAURACEAE
Scientific name(s):	Ocotea porosa
	Phoebe porosa (synonymous)

LOG DESCRIPTION

Diameter:	from 80 to 120 cm
Thickness of sapwood:	from 3 to 6 cm
Floats:	yes
Durability in forest :	Moderate (treatment recommended)
Note:	Heartwood yellow brown to dark brown with irregular thin darker veins. Pleasant scent.

WOOD DESCRIPTION

Colour:	Yellow brown
Sapwood:	Clearly demarcated
Texture:	Fine
Grain:	Straight or interlocked
Interlocked grain:	Slight

PHYSICAL PROPERTIES

MECHANICAL 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 *:	0.71 g/cm3	0.08
Monnin hardness*:	4.9	1.2
Coef of volumetric shrinkage:	0.45 %	0.06
Total tangential shrinkage:	6.8 %	0.9
Total radial shrinkage:	3.3 %	0.6
Fibre saturation point:	25 %	
Stability:	stable	

	mean	standard deviation
Crushing strength *:	49 MPa	5
Static bending strength *:	84 MPa	11
Modulus of elasticity *:	9260 MPa	145

(* : 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 3 - moderately durable
Dry wood borers:	Durable; sapwood demarcated (risk limited to sapwood)
Termites:	Class M - Moderately durable
Treatability:	2 - moderately permeable
Biological hazard class*:	2 - not in ground contact, under cover (dampness possible)

* ensured by natural durability (according EN standards).

COUNTRIES - LOCAL NAMES

Countries	Local names
Brazil (South)	CANELA IMBUIA
Brazil (South)	EMBUIA
Brazil (South)	IMBUIA
United Kingdom	BRAZILIAN WALNUT
U.S.A.	BRAZILIAN WALNUT

IMBUIA

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:	Slow
Risk of distortion:	Slight risk
Risk of casehardening:	No
Risk of checking:	Slight risk
Risk of collapse:	Yes

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.

Note: Slow drying recommended

SAWING AND MACHINING

Blunting effect:	Normal
Sawteeth recommended:	Ordinary or alloy steel
Cutting tools:	Ordinary
Peeling:	Good
Slicing:	Good
Note:	Sawdust may cause dermatosis.

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).

Note: Used as a substitute for the European WALNUT (Juglans regia). Recommended for high class end-uses.

Sliced veneer
Current furniture or furniture components
Cabinetwork (high class furniture)
Interior panelling
Flooring
Interior joinery
Veneer for back or face of plywood
Moulding
Light carpentry
Wood frame house
Turned goods
Stairs (inside)
Ship building (planking and deck)
Exterior joinery
Exterior panelling