| | |
|---|---|
| Common name: | LOURO VERMELHO |
| Family: | LAURACEAE |
| Scientific name(s): | Sextonia rubra<br>Ocotea rubra (synonymous) |

## LOG DESCRIPTION

| | |
|---|---|
| Diameter: | from 50 to 90 cm |
| Thickness of sapwood: | from 3 to 5 cm |
| Floats: | no |
| Durability in forest : | Moderate (treatment recommended) |
| Note: | Light wood with pink to red brown shades. Possible presence of wind shakes. |

## WOOD DESCRIPTION

| | |
|---|---|
| Colour: | Light brown |
| Sapwood: | Clearly demarcated |
| Texture: | Medium |
| Grain: | 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 *: | 0.66 g/cm3 | 0.04 |
| Monnin hardness*: | 2.5 | 0.8 |
| Coef of volumetric shrinkage: | 0.54 % | 0.06 |
| Total tangential shrinkage: | 8.8 % | 1.5 |
| Total radial shrinkage: | 4.5 % | 1.2 |
| Fibre saturation point: | 29 % | |
| Stability: | Moderately stable | |

## MECHANICAL PROPERTIES

| | mean | standard deviation |
|---|---|---|
| Crushing strength *: | 51 MPa | 8 |
| Static bending strength *: | 81 MPa | 9 |
| Modulus of elasticity *: | 14170 MPa | 2604 |

( * : 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 2 - durable |
| Dry wood borers: | Durable; sapwood demarcated (risk limited to sapwood) |
| Termites: | Class D - Durable |
| Treatability: | 4 - not permeable |
| Biological hazard class*: | 3 - not in ground contact, outside exposed |
| Note: | This species is listed in the European standard NF EN 350-2.<br>This species naturally covers the biological hazard class 5 (end-uses in marine environment or in brackish water). However, due to its soft hardness, it is not recommended to use it in case of strong mechanical constraints. |

* ensured by natural durability (according EN standards).

## COUNTRIES - LOCAL NAMES

| Countries | Local names |
|---|---|
| Brazil (Amazon) | GAMELA |
| Brazil (Amazon) | LOURO GAMELA |
| Brazil (Amazon) | LOURO VERMELHO |
| French Guiana | GRIGNON FRANC |
| Guyana | BAAKA |
| Guyana | DETERMA |
| Guyana | RED LOURO |
| Guyana | WANU |
| Surinam | TETEROMA |
| Surinam | WANA |
| United Kingdom | DETERMA |

LOURO VERMELHO

## REQUIREMENT OF A PRESERVATIVE TREATMENT

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

## DRYING

| | |
|---|---|
| Drying rate: | Slow |
| Risk of distortion: | Slight risk |
| Risk of casehardening: | Yes |
| Risk of checking: | High risk |
| Risk of collapse: | Yes |

Possible drying schedule

| M.C. (%) | Temperature (°C) dry-bulb | wet-bulb | Air humidity (%) |
|---|---|---|---|
| Green | 42 | 39 | 82 |
| 50 | 48 | 43 | 74 |
| 40 | 48 | 43 | 74 |
| 30 | 48 | 43 | 74 |
| 15 | 54 | 46 | 63 |

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: High temperature steaming (80°C) improves drying. Drying is not recommended for thickness >40mm .

## SAWING AND MACHINING

| | |
|---|---|
| Blunting effect: | Normal |
| Sawteeth recommended: | Ordinary or alloy steel |
| Cutting tools: | Ordinary |
| Peeling: | Good |
| Slicing: | Good |

## ASSEMBLING

| | |
|---|---|
| Nailing / Screwing: | Poor |
| Gluing: | Correct |
| Note: | Nails holding is variable. Gluing is correct with dry woods. |

## 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: Drying problems may restrict end-uses.

Interior joinery
Interior panelling
Current furniture or furniture components
Open boats
Ship building (planking and deck)
Sliced veneer
Exterior joinery
Exterior panelling
Moulding
Wood frame house
Veneer for interior of plywood
Veneer for back or face of plywood
Cabinetwork (high class furniture)
Turned goods
Boxes and crates
Light carpentry
Bridges (parts not in contact with water or ground)
Formwork
Shingles