Common name:	TENTO
Family:	FAGACEAE
Scientific name(s):	Ormosia coccinea Ormosia coutinhoi Ormosia melanocarpa Ormosia paraensis

LOG DESCRIPTION

Diameter:	from 40 to 70 cm
Thickness of sapwood:	from 3 to 15 cm
Floats:	no
Durability in forest :	No information available
Note:	Wood yellow brown to red brown, with thin light brown streaks.

WOOD DESCRIPTION

Colour:	Yellow brown
Sapwood:	Clearly demarcated
Texture:	Coarse
Grain:	Interlocked
Interlocked grain:	Marked but not frequent

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 *:	0.77 g/cm3	0.07
Monnin hardness*:	5.6	1.0
Coef of volumetric shrinkage:	0.63 %	0.14
Total tangential shrinkage:	8.1 %	1.8
Total radial shrinkage:	4.4 %	0.9
Fibre saturation point:	24 %	

Stability: Moderately stable to poorly stable

MECHANICAL PROPERTIES

	mean	standard deviation
Crushing strength *:	64 MPa	9
Static bending strength *:	125 MPa	18
Modulus of elasticity *:	18940 MPa	3706

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

Note: Hardness varies from fairly hard to hard.

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	BUIUCU
Brazil	TENTO
Colombia	CHOCHO
Colombia	CHOCO
French Guiana	AGUI
French Guiana	NEKO-OUDOU
French West Indies	CACONNIER ROUGE
Guyana	BARAKARO
Peru	HUARYORO
Porto-Rico	PALO DE MATOS
Surinam	KOKRIKI
Venezuela	PEONIA

TENTO

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:	No

Possible drying schedule

M.C. (%)	Temperature (°C) dry-bulb	wet-bulb	Air humidity (%)
Green	42	41	94
50	48	43	74
30	54	46	63
20	60	51	62
15	60	51	62

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 difficulties due to interlocked grain. Surfaces are slightly fuzzy and finishing requires care.

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: Light species can be used for peeling.

Current furniture or furniture components
Heavy carpentry
Flooring
Stairs (inside)
Interior joinery
Interior panelling
Turned goods
Sliced veneer
Exterior joinery
Exterior panelling