

Common name:	LOURO VERMELHO
Family:	LAURACEAE
Scientific name(s):	Sextonia rubra Ocotea rubra (synonymous)

LOG DESCRIPTION		WOOD DESCRIPTION	
Diameter:	from 50 to 90 cm	Colour:	Light brown
Thickness of sapwood:	from 3 to 5 cm	Sapwood:	Clearly demarcated
Floats:	no	Texture:	Medium
Durability in forest :	Moderate (treatment recommended)	Grain:	Interlocked
Note:	Light wood with pink to red brown shades. Possible presence of wind shakes.		

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		mean	standard deviation
Density *:	0.66 g/cm ³	0.04	Crushing strength *:	51 MPa	8
Monnin hardness*:	2.5	0.8	Static bending strength *:	81 MPa	9
Coef of volumetric shrinkage:	0.54 %	0.06	Modulus of elasticity *:	14170 MPa	2604
Total tangential shrinkage:	8.8 %	1.5			
Total radial shrinkage:	4.5 %	1.2			
Fibre saturation point:	29 %				
Stability:	Moderately stable		(* : at 12 % moisture content ; 1 MPa = 1 N/mm ²)		

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	* ensured by natural durability (according EN standards).
Dry wood borers:	Durable; sapwood demarcated (risk limited to sapwood)	
Termites:	Class D - Durable	
Treatability:	4 - not permeable	
Use class*:	3 - not in ground contact, outside	
Note:	<p>This species is listed in the European standard NF EN 350-2. It naturally covers the use class 5 (end-uses in marine environment or in brackish water). However, it is not recommended to use it in case of strong mechanical constraints due to its soft hardness. According to the European standard NF EN 335, performance length might be modified by the intensity of end-use exposition.</p>	

MAIN 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

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

Possible drying schedule

		Temperature (°C)			Air humidity (%)
		M.C. (%)	dry-bulb	wet-bulb	
Drying rate:	Slow				
Risk of distortion:	Slight risk				
Risk of casehardening:	Yes				
Risk of checking:	High risk				
Risk of collapse:	Yes				
		Green	42	39	82
		50	48	43	74
		40	48	43	74
		30	48	43	74
		15	54	46	63

This schedule 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