

Common name:	TIMBORANA
Family:	MIMOSACEAE
Scientific name(s):	Pseusoptadenia psilostachya Newtonia psilostachya (synonymous) Piptadenia psilostachya (synonymous) Pseusoptadenia suaveolens Newtonia suaveolens (synonymous) Piptadenia suaveolens (synonymous)

LOG DESCRIPTION		WOOD DESCRIPTION	
Diameter:	from 40 to 100 cm	Colour:	Pinkish brown
Thickness of sapwood:	from 3 to 8 cm	Sapwood:	Not clearly demarcated
Floats:	no	Texture:	Medium
Durability in forest :	Moderate (treatment recommended)	Grain:	Straight or interlocked
Note:	Pinkish brown to red brown or light brown, sometimes with darker thin veins. Grain sometimes wavy.		

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 *:	0.80 g/cm ³	0.13			
Monnin hardness*:	7.8	3.5	Crushing strength *:	71 MPa	11
Coef of volumetric shrinkage:	0.47 %	0.10	Static bending strength *:	122 MPa	17
Total tangential shrinkage:	6.9 %	0.7	Modulus of elasticity *:	19120 MPa	1590
Total radial shrinkage:	4.6 %	0.6			
Fibre saturation point:	23 %				
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 3 moderately durable	* ensured by natural durability (according EN standards).
Dry wood borers:	Heartwood durable but sapwood not clearly demarcated	
Termites:	Class M - Moderately durable	
Treatability:	3 - poorly permeable	
Use class*:	2 - inside or under cover (dampness possible)	

MAIN LOCAL NAMES

Countries	Local names	Countries	Local names
Brazil	ANGICO	Surinam	PIKIN-MISIKI
Brazil	ANGICO-PRETO	Venezuela	YIGUIRE
Brazil	ANGICO-VERMELHO		
Brazil	CAOVI		
Brazil	COBI		
Brazil	FAVA DE FOLHA MIUDA		
Brazil	FAVA FOLHA FINA		
Brazil	PARICA		
Brazil	PARICA BRANCO		
Brazil	PAU-JACARE		
Brazil	TIMBAUBA		
Brazil	TIMBORANA		
Colombia	GALONDRINO		
Ecuador	MASENKUANIM		
French Guiana	ALIMIAO		
French Guiana	PIKIMISSIKI		
Guyana	MARARI BALLI		

TIMBORANA

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

Possible drying schedule

Drying rate:	Normal to slow	Temperature (°C)			Air humidity (%)
		M.C. (%)	dry-bulb	wet-bulb	
Risk of distortion:	High risk	Green	42	39	82
Risk of casehardening:	Yes	50	48	43	74
Risk of checking:	High risk	40	48	43	74
Risk of collapse:	No	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.

SAWING AND MACHINING

Blunting effect:	Fairly high
Sawteeth recommended:	Stellite-tipped
Cutting tools:	Tungsten carbide
Peeling:	Not recommended or without interest
Slicing:	Not recommended or without interest
Note:	Planing is often difficult (interlocked grain).

ASSEMBLING

Nailing / Screwing:	Good but pre-boring necessary
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).

Heavy carpentry
Wood frame house
Industrial or heavy flooring
Vehicle or container flooring
Formwork
Turned goods
Boxes and crates
Current furniture or furniture components
Interior joinery
Musical instruments
