

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

LOG DESCRIPTION	WOOD 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.

#### 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 *:	0.71 g/cm <sup>3</sup>	0.08	Crushing strength *:	49 MPa	5
Monnin hardness*:	4.9	1.2	Static bending strength *:	84 MPa	11
Coef of volumetric shrinkage:	0.45 %	0.06	Modulus of elasticity *:	9260 MPa	145
Total tangential shrinkage:	6.8 %	0.9			
Total radial shrinkage:	3.3 %	0.6			
Fibre saturation point:	25 %				
Stability:	stable		(* : at 12 % moisture content ; 1 MPa = 1 N/mm <sup>2</sup> )		

#### 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
Use class*:	2 - inside or under cover (dampness possible)

* ensured by natural durability (according EN standards).
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#### MAIN LOCAL NAMES

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

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## IMBUIA

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### REQUIREMENT OF A PRESERVATIVE TREATMENT

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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

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### DRYING

#### Possible drying schedule

Drying rate:	Slow	Temperature (°C)			Air humidity (%)
		M.C. (%)	dry-bulb	wet-bulb	
Risk of distortion:	Slight risk	Green	60	56	81
Risk of casehardening:	No	30	68	58	61
Risk of checking:	Slight risk	20	74	60	51
Risk of collapse:	Yes	15	80	61	41

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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: Slow drying recommended

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### SAWING AND MACHINING

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

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### ASSEMBLING

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Nailing / Screwing:	Good
Gluing:	Correct

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### 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).

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

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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

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