

Common name:	LOURO
Family:	LAURACEAE
Scientific name(s):	Nectandra spp. Ocotea spp.
Note:	The pilot name "LOURO" includes species of the genera Ocotea and Nectandra with light wood and light colour.

LOG DESCRIPTION		WOOD DESCRIPTION	
Diameter:	from 50 to 120 cm	Colour:	Light brown
Thickness of sapwood:	from 3 to 5 cm	Sapwood:	Not clearly demarcated
Floats:	yes	Texture:	Medium
Durability in forest :	Low (must be treated)	Grain:	Interlocked
		Interlocked grain:	Slight
Note:	Wood light brown to yellowish brown. 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 *:	0.54 g/cm ³	0.08			
Monnin hardness*:	3.1	0.8	Crushing strength *:	50 MPa	7
Coef of volumetric shrinkage:	0.48 %	0.07	Static bending strength *:	75 MPa	14
Total tangential shrinkage:	7.1 %	1.1	Modulus of elasticity *:	12290 MPa	2666
Total radial shrinkage:	3.5 %	0.8			
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 4 - poorly durable	* ensured by natural durability (according EN standards).
Dry wood borers:	Susceptible; sapwood not or slightly demarcated (risk in all the wood)	
Termites:	Class S - Susceptible	
Treatability:	3 - poorly permeable	
Use class*:	1 - inside (no dampness)	
Note:	Resistance to fungi low to good according to the species. Variable treatability: low to good according to the species.	

MAIN LOCAL NAMES

Countries	Local names
Brazil	CANELO AMARILLO
Brazil	LOURO BRANCO
Brazil	LOURO INHAMUI
Colombia	AMARILLO
Colombia	LAUREL
Ecuador	CANELO AMARILLO
Ecuador	JIGUA AMARILLO
Ecuador	TINCHI
French Guiana	CEDRE APICI
French Guiana	CEDRE GRIS
French Guiana	CEDRE NOIR
Guyana	KERETI
Guyana	SILVERBALLI
Peru	MOENA AMARILLA
Peru	MOENA BLANCA
Surinam	PISI
Trinidad and Tobago	LAURIER
Venezuela	LAUREL

LOURO

REQUIREMENT OF A PRESERVATIVE TREATMENT

Against dry wood borer attacks:	Requires appropriate 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

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

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: Air drying under cover recommended. Kiln drying must be handled slowly and carefully. Risks of casehardening with thick boards.

SAWING AND MACHINING

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

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).

Interior joinery
Exterior panelling
Interior panelling
Wood frame house
Current furniture or furniture components
Flooring
Sliced veneer
Sculpture
Moulding
Glued laminated
Veneer for interior of plywood
Veneer for back or face of plywood
Fiber or particle boards
Boxes and crates
Ship building (planking and deck)
Matches
Formwork
