

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

LOG DESCRIPTION		WOOD DESCRIPTION	
Diameter:	from 40 to 70 cm	Colour:	Yellow brown
Thickness of sapwood:	from 3 to 15 cm	Sapwood:	Clearly demarcated
Floats:	no	Texture:	Coarse
Durability in forest :	No information available	Grain:	Interlocked
		Interlocked grain:	Marked but not frequent
Note:	Wood yellow brown to red brown, with thin light brown streaks.		

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 *:	0.77 g/cm <sup>3</sup>	0.07			
Monnin hardness*:	5.6	1.0	Crushing strength *:	64 MPa	9
Coef of volumetric shrinkage:	0.63 %	0.14	Static bending strength *:	125 MPa	18
Total tangential shrinkage:	8.1 %	1.8	Modulus of elasticity *:	18940 MPa	3706
Total radial shrinkage:	4.4 %	0.9			
Fibre saturation point:	24 %				
Stability:	Moderately stable to poorly stable (* : at 12 % moisture content ; 1 MPa = 1 N/mm <sup>2</sup> )				
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	* ensured by natural durability (according EN standards).
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)	

#### MAIN 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

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TENTO

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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	42	41	94
Risk of casehardening:	No	50	48	43	74
Risk of checking:	Slight risk	30	54	46	63
Risk of collapse:	No	20	60	51	62
		15	60	51	62

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.

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

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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: Light species can be used for peeling.

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Current furniture or furniture components

Heavy carpentry

Flooring

Stairs (inside)

Interior joinery

Interior panelling

Turned goods

Sliced veneer

Exterior joinery

Exterior panelling

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