**FAMILY:** LAURACEAE (angiosperm)

**Scientific name(s):** Ocotea porosa
Phoebe porosa (synonymous)

**Commercial restriction:** no commercial restriction

### WOOD DESCRIPTION

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Property</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Color</td>
<td>yellow brown</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sapwood</td>
<td>clearly demarcated</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Texture</td>
<td>fine</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grain</td>
<td>straight or interlocked</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Interlocked grain</td>
<td>slight</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Diameter:** from 80 to 120 cm

**Thickness of sapwood:** from 3 to 6 cm

**Floats:** yes

**Log durability:** moderate (treatment recommended)

**Note:** Heartwood yellow brown to dark brown with irregular thin darker veins. Pleasant scent.

### PHYSICAL PROPERTIES

Physical and mechanical properties are based on mature heartwood specimens. These properties can vary greatly depending on origin and growth conditions.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Property</th>
<th>Mean</th>
<th>Std dev.</th>
<th>Property</th>
<th>Mean</th>
<th>Std dev.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Specific gravity *</td>
<td>0.71</td>
<td>0.08</td>
<td>Crushing strength *</td>
<td>49 MPa</td>
<td>5 MPa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Monnin hardness *</td>
<td>4.9</td>
<td>1.2</td>
<td>Static bending strength *</td>
<td>84 MPa</td>
<td>11 MPa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coeff. of volumetric shrinkage</td>
<td>0.45 %</td>
<td>0.06 %</td>
<td>Modulus of elasticity *</td>
<td>9260 MPa</td>
<td>145 MPa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total tangential shrinkage (TS)</td>
<td>6.8 %</td>
<td>0.9 %</td>
<td>(*: at 12% moisture content, with 1 MPa = 1 N/mm²)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total radial shrinkage (RS)</td>
<td>3.3 %</td>
<td>0.6 %</td>
<td>Stability</td>
<td>stable</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TS/RS ratio</td>
<td>2.1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fiber saturation point</td>
<td>25 %</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### MECHANICAL AND ACOUSTIC PROPERTIES

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Property</th>
<th>Mean</th>
<th>Std dev.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Stability</td>
<td>stable</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### 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.

**E.N. = Euro Norm**

- **Fungi (according to E.N. standards):** class 3 - moderately durable
  - Dry wood borers: durable - sapwood demarcated (risk limited to sapwood)
- **Termites (according to E.N. standards):** class M - moderately durable
- **Treatability (according to E.N. standards):** class 2 - moderately permeable
- **Use class ensured by natural durability:** class 2 - inside or under cover (dampness possible)
- **Species covering the use class 5:** No

### REQUIREMENT OF A PRESERVATIVE TREATMENT

- Against dry wood borer attacks: does not require any preservative treatment
- In case of risk of temporary humidification: requires appropriate preservative treatment
- In case of risk of permanent humidification: use not recommended
DRYING

Drying rate: slow
Risk of distortion: slight risk
Risk of casehardening: no
Risk of checking: slight risk
Risk of collapse: yes
Note: Slow drying recommended

Possible drying schedule: 3

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>M.C. (%)</th>
<th>Temperature (°C)</th>
<th>Air humidity (%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Green</td>
<td>dry-bulb</td>
<td>wet-bulb</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30</td>
<td>68</td>
<td>58</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td>74</td>
<td>60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>61</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

This schedule is given for information only and is applicable to thickness lower or equal to 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: normal
Sawteeth recommended: ordinary or alloy steel
Cutting tools: ordinary
Peeling: good
Slicing: good
Note: Sawdust may cause dermatosis.

ASSEMBLING

Nailing / screwing: good
Gluing: correct

COMMERCIAL GRADING

Appearance grading for sawn timbers: According to NHLA grading rules (January 2007)
Possible grading: FAS, Select, Common 1, Common 2, Common 3

FIRE SAFETY

Conventional French grading: Thickness > 14 mm: M.3 (moderately inflammable)
Thickness < 14 mm: M.4 (easily inflammable)
Euroclasses grading: D s2 d0
Default grading for solid wood, according to requirements of European standard EN 14081-1 annex C (April 2009). It concerns structural graded timber in vertical uses with mean density upper 0.35 and thickness upper 22 mm.

END-USES

Sliced veneer
Cabinetwork (high class furniture)
Flooring
Veneer for back or face of plywood
Light carpentry
Turned goods
Ship building (planking and deck)
Exterior panelling

Current furniture or furniture components
Interior panelling
Interior joinery
Moulding
Wood frame house
Stairs (inside)
Exterior joinery

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Local name</th>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Local name</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Brazil (South)</td>
<td>CANELA IMBUIA</td>
<td>Brazil (South)</td>
<td>EMBUIA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brazil (South)</td>
<td>IMBUIA</td>
<td>United Kingdom</td>
<td>BRAZILIAN WALNUT</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>United States of America</td>
<td>BRAZILIAN WALNUT</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>