

Laurel blanco

Family. Boraginaceae

Botanical Name(s).

Cordia goeldiana Cordia trichotoma Cordia p.p.

Continent. Latin America

CITES. This species is not listed in the CITES Appendices (Washington Convention 2023).

Description of logs

Diameter. From 50 to 90 cm

Thickness of sapwood. From 2 to 4 cm

Floats. Yes

Log durability. Moderate (treatment recommended)

Description of wood

Colour reference. Light brown

Sapwood. Clearly demarcated

Texture. Medium

Grain. Straight or interlocked

Interlocked grain. Slight

Notes. Wood grey yellow to grey brown or golden brown sometimes with darker veins. Large silver figure.

Physics and mechanics

The properties indicated are for mature wood. These properties may vary significantly depending on the origin and growing conditions of the wood.

Property	Average value
Specific gravity ¹	0.58
Monnin hardness ¹	2.3
Coefficient of volumetric shrinkage	0.55 % per %
Total tangential shrinkage (St)	6.3 %
Total radial shrinkage (Sr)	4.3 %
Ratio St/Sr	1.5
Fibre saturation point	22 %
Thermal conductivity (λ)	0.20 W/(m.K)
Lower heating value	
Crushing strength ¹	48 MPa
Static bending strength ¹	86 MPa
Modulus of elasticity ¹	17,270 MPa







¹ At 12 % moisture content, with 1 MPa = 1 N/mm

LAUREL BLANCO



Natural durability and preservation

Resistance to fungi. Class 2 - durable Resistance to dry wood borers. Class D - durable (sapwood demarcated, risk limited to sapwood) Resistance to termites. Class M - moderately durable Treatability. Class 3 - poorly permeable Use class ensured by natural durability. Class 3 - not in ground contact, outside Notes. This species is listed in the European standard NF EN 350 (2016). According to the European standard NF EN 335 (2013), performance length might be modified by the intensity of end-use exposition.

Requirement of a preservative treatment

Against dry wood borer. Does not require any preservative treatment In case of temporary humidification. Does not require any preservative treatment In case of permanent humidification. Use not recommended

Drying

Drying rate. Rapid

Risk of distorsion. Slight risk

Risk of casehardening. No known specific risk

Risk of checking. Slight risk

Risk of collapse. No known specific risk

Notes. Slight tendency to end checks.

Suggested drying program.

Phases	Duration (H)	MC (%) probes	T (°C)	Rh (%)	UGL (%)
Prewarm 1		> 50	50	86	16.5
Prewarm 2	3	> 50	52	85	16.0
Drying		> 50	55	82	14.7
		50 - 40	55	80.0	13.8
		40 - 35	55	75.0	12.6
		35 - 30	56	73.0	12.0
		30 - 27	58	67.0	10.5
		27 - 24	60	58.0	8.9
		24 - 21	62	50.0	7.5
		21 - 18	64	45.0	6.8
		18 - 15	65	37.0	5.7
		15 - 12	65	34.0	5.3
		12 - 9	65	28.0	4.5
		9 - 6	65	24.0	4.0
Conditioning	6		58	(3)	(2)
Cooling	(1)		Stop	(3)	(2)

(1)) Cooling: until the temperature inside the kiln no longer exceeds external temperature by more than 30 °C.

(2) UGL = final H% x 0,8 to 0,9.

(3) Subtract RH from the UGL determined in (2) and temperature, using the Hailwood-Horrobin equation.



Sawing and machining

Blunting effect. Normal Sawteeth recommended. Ordinary or alloy steel Cutting tools. Ordinary Peeling. Good Slicing. Good Notes. Sometimes, grain tearing. Sharp tools are necessary to avoid woolliness.

Assembling

Nailing and screwing. Good but pre-boring necessary

Notes. Tends to split when nailing.

Commercial grading

Appearance grading for sawn timbers.

According to ATIBT grading rules, possible grade: FAS (First And Second), n°1 Common and select, n°2 Common

Visual grading for structural applications No visual grading for structural applications

Fire safety

Conventional French grading.

Thickness > 14 mm: M3 (moderately inflammable) Thickness < 14 mm: M4 (easily inflammable)

Euroclasses grading. D-s2, d0

Default grading for solid wood, according to requirements of European standard EN 14081-1+A1 (August 2019). It concerns structural graded timber in vertical uses and ceiling with mean density upper 0.35 and thickness upper 22 mm.

End-uses

- Cabinetwork (high class furniture)
- Current furniture or furniture components
- Exterior joinery
- Exterior panelling
- Glued laminated
- Interior joinery
- Interior panelling
- Light carpentry
- Ship building (planking and deck)
- Sliced veneer
- Vehicle or container flooring
- Veneer for back or face of plywood



LAUREL BLANCO



Cupboard facade – SARL Fribois, Wambrechies (France). © Franck Dufourny - Sarl Fribois

Main local names

Country

Brazil
Brazil
France (importated tropical timber)
United Kingdom (importated tropical timber)
United States of America (importated tropical timber)
United States of America (importated tropical timber)

Local name

Freijo Freijo Laurel blanco Cordia wood Jenny wood