

Louro branco

Family. Lauraceae

Botanical Name(s).

Ocotea cymbarum

Nectandra elaiophora (synonymous)

Ocotea guianensis

Ocotea oblonga

Ocotea wachenheimii

Ocotea p.p.

Continent. Latin America

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

Notes. The pilot name "LOURO" includes species of the genera *Ocotea* and *Nectandra* with light wood and light colour.

Description of logs

Diameter. From 50 to 120 cm

Thickness of sapwood. From 3 to 5 cm

Floats. Yes

Log durability. Low (treatment necessary)

Description of wood

Colour reference. Light brown

Sapwood. Not clearly demarcated

Texture. Medium

Grain. Interlocked

Interlocked grain. Slight

Notes. Wood light brown to yellowish brown. Pleasant scent.

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	0.54
Monnin hardness ¹	3.1
Coefficient of volumetric shrinkage	0.48 % per %
Total tangential shrinkage (St)	7.1 %
Total radial shrinkage (Sr)	3.5 %
Ratio St/Sr	2.0
Fibre saturation point	23 %
Thermal conductivity (λ)	0.19 W/(m.K)
Lower heating value	19,730 kJ/kg
Crushing strength ¹	50 MPa
Static bending strength ¹	75 MPa



Flat sawn



Quarter sawn

Modulus of elasticity ¹	12,290 MPa
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¹ At 12 % moisture content, with 1 MPa = 1 N/mm

Natural durability and preservation

Resistance to fungi. Class 4 - poorly durable

Resistance to dry wood borers. Class S - susceptible (risk in all the wood)

Resistance to termites. Class S - susceptible

Treatability. Class 3 - poorly permeable

Use class ensured by natural durability.

Class 1 - inside (no dampness)

Notes. Resistance to fungi low to good according to the species. Variable treatability: low to good according to the species.

Requirement of a preservative treatment

Against dry wood borer. Requires appropriate preservative treatment

In case of temporary humidification. Requires appropriate preservative treatment

In case of permanent humidification. Use not recommended

Drying

Drying rate. Normal to slow

Risk of distortion. Slight risk

Risk of casehardening. No known specific risk

Risk of checking. Slight risk

Risk of collapse. No known specific risk

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

Assembling

Nailing and screwing. Good

Commercial grading

Appearance grading for sawn timbers.

According to NHLA grading rules (2015) Possible grading: FAS, Select, Common 1, Common 2, Common 3 In French Guiana, the local name of this species is "Cèdre". Grading is done according to local rules "Bois guyanais classés". Possible grading: choix 1, choix 2, choix 3, choix 4

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

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

Main local names

Country	Local name
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	Cèdre gris
French Guiana	Cèdre noir
Guyana	Kereti
Guyana	Silverballi
Peru	Moena amarilla
Peru	Moena blanca
Suriname	Pisi
Trinidad and Tobago	Laurier
Venezuela	Laurel