

Family: LAURACEAE (angiosperm)

Scientific name(s): Nectandra spp.

Ocotea spp.

Commercial restriction: no commercial restriction

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

WOOD DESCRIPTION

Color: light brown
Sapwood: not clearly demarcated
Texture: medium
Grain: interlocked
Interlocked grain: slight

Note: Wood light brown to yellowish brown. Pleasant scent.

LOG DESCRIPTION

Diameter: from 50 to 120 cm
Thickness of sapwood: from 3 to 5 cm
Floats: yes
Log durability: low (must be treated)

PHYSICAL PROPERTIES

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

	Mean	Std dev.
Specific gravity *:	0,54	0,08
Monnin hardness *:	3,1	0,8
Coeff. of volumetric shrinkage:	0,48 %	0,07 %
Total tangential shrinkage (TS):	7,1 %	1,1 %
Total radial shrinkage (RS):	3,5 %	0,8 %
TS/RS ratio:	2,0	
Fiber saturation point:	23 %	
Stability:	moderately stable	

MECHANICAL AND ACOUSTIC PROPERTIES

	Mean	Std dev.
Crushing strength *:	50 MPa	7 MPa
Static bending strength *:	75 MPa	14 MPa
Modulus of elasticity *:	12290 MPa	2666 MPa
(*: at 12% moisture content, with 1 MPa = 1 N/mm ²)		
Musical quality factor:	114,9 measured at 2683 Hz	

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

Funghi (according to E.N. standards): class 4 - poorly durable

Dry wood borers: susceptible - sapwood not or slightly demarcated (risk in all the wood)

Termites (according to E.N. standards): class S - susceptible

Treatability (according to E.N. standards): class 3 - poorly permeable

Use class ensured by natural durability: class 1 - inside (no dampness)

Species covering the use class 5: No

Note: 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 attacks: requires appropriate 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: normal to slow

Risk of distortion: slight risk

Risk of casehardening: no

Risk of checking: slight risk

Risk of collapse: no

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

Possible drying schedule: 3

M.C. (%)	Temperature (°C)		Air humidity (%)
	dry-bulb	wet-bulb	
Green	60	56	81
30	68	58	61
20	74	60	51
15	80	61	41

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

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 4

In French Guiana, the local name of this species is "CEDRE". Grading is done according to local rules "Bois guyanais classés".

Possible grading: Choix 1, choix 2, choix 3, choix 4

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

Interior joinery

Interior panelling

Current furniture or furniture components

Sliced veneer

Moulding

Veneer for interior of plywood

Fiber or particle boards

Ship building (planking and deck)

Formwork

Exterior panelling

Wood frame house

Flooring

Sculpture

Glued laminated

Veneer for back or face of plywood

Boxes and crates

Matches

MAIN LOCAL NAMES

<u>Country</u>	<u>Local name</u>	<u>Country</u>	<u>Local name</u>
Brazil	CANELO AMARILLO	Brazil	LOURO BRANCO
Brazil	LOURO INHAMUI	Colombia	AMARILLO
Colombia	LAUREL	Ecuador	CANELO AMARILLO
Ecuador	JIGUA AMARILLO	Ecuador	TINCHI
Guyana	KERETI	Guyana	SILVERBALLI
French Guiana	CEDRE APICI	French Guiana	CEDRE GRIS
French Guiana	CEDRE NOIR	Peru	MOENA AMARILLA
Peru	MOENA BLANCA	Suriname	PISI
Trinidad and Tobago	LAURIER	Venezuela	LAUREL

