

Common name:	CEREJEIRA
Family:	FABACEAE
Scientific name(s):	Amburana cearensis Torresea cearensis (synonymous)

LOG DESCRIPTION		WOOD DESCRIPTION	
Diameter:	from 50 to 90 cm	Colour:	Yellow brown
Thickness of sapwood:	from 5 to 8 cm	Sapwood:	Not clearly demarcated
Floats:	yes	Texture:	Coarse
Durability in forest :	Moderate (treatment recommended)	Grain:	Straight or interlocked
Note:	Scent similar to vanilla. Wood sometimes veined.		

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 *:	0.59 g/cm ³	0.06	Crushing strength *:	45 MPa	5
Monnin hardness*:	2.7	0.7	Static bending strength *:	73 MPa	10
Coef of volumetric shrinkage:	0.41 %	0.04	Modulus of elasticity *:	10980 MPa	1314
Total tangential shrinkage:	4.5 %	0.7			
Total radial shrinkage:	2.4 %	0.4			
Fibre saturation point:	19 %				
Stability:	stable		(* : at 12 % moisture content ; 1 MPa = 1 N/mm ²)		

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:	Susceptible; sapwood not or slightly demarcated (risk in all the wood)	
Termites:	Class M - Moderately durable	
Treatability:	2 - moderately permeable	
Biological hazard class*:	2 - not in ground contact, under cover (dampness possible)	
Note:	This species is listed in the European standard NF EN 350-2.	

COUNTRIES - LOCAL NAMES

Countries	Local names
Argentina	PALO TREBOL
Argentina	ROBLE DEL PAIS
Bolivia	SORYOKO
Brazil	AMBURANA
Brazil	CEREJEIRA
Brazil	CUMARU DE CHEIRO
Brazil	IMBURANA
Peru	ISHPINGO

CEREJEIRA

REQUIREMENT OF A PRESERVATIVE TREATMENT

Against dry wood borer attacks:	Requires appropriate preservative treatment
In case of temporary humidification risk:	Requires appropriate preservative treatment
In case of permanent humidification risk:	Use not recommended

DRYING

Possible drying schedule

		Temperature (°C)			Air humidity (%)
		M.C. (%)	dry-bulb	wet-bulb	
Drying rate:	Slow				
Risk of distortion:	Slight risk				
Risk of casehardening:	Yes				
Risk of checking:	Slight risk	Green	60	56	81
Risk of collapse:	No	30	68	58	61
		20	74	60	51
		15	80	61	41

This shedule 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.

Note: Tendency to distortion. Important risks of casehardening for thickness > 50mm.

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

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).

Note: Filling is recommended.

Current furniture or furniture components

Blockboard

Veneer for back or face of plywood

Sliced veneer

Interior joinery

Moulding

Sculpture

Cabinetwork (high class furniture)

Exterior joinery

Interior panelling

Light carpentry

Wood frame house

Cooperage
