Common name:	TIMBORANA
Family:	MIMOSACEAE
Scientific name(s):	Pseusopiptadenia psilostachya Newtonia psilostachya (synonymous) Piptadenia psilostachya (synonymous) Pseusopiptadenia suaveolens Newtonia suaveolens (synonymous) Piptadenia suaveolens (synonymous)

LOG DESCRIPTION

Diameter:	from 40 to 100 cm
Thickness of sapwood:	from 3 to 8 cm
Floats:	no
Durability in forest :	Moderate (treatment recommended)
Note:	Pinkish brown to red brown or light brown, sometimes with darker thin veins. Grain sometimes wavy.

WOOD DESCRIPTION

Colour:	Pinkish brown
Sapwood:	Not clearly demarcated
Texture:	Medium
Grain:	Straight or interlocked
Interlocked grain:	Marked

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
Density *:	0.80 g/cm3	0.13
Monnin hardness*:	7.8	3.5
Coef of volumetric shrinkage:	0.47 %	0.10
Total tangential shrinkage:	6.9 %	0.7
Total radial shrinkage:	4.6 %	0.6
Fibre saturation point:	23 %	
Stability:	Moderately stable	

	mean	standard deviation
Crushing strength *:	71 MPa	11
Static bending strength *:	122 MPa	17
Modulus of elasticity *:	19120 MPa	1590

(* : at 12 % moisture content ; 1 MPa = 1 N/mm2)

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
Dry wood borers:	Heartwood durable but sapwood not clearly demarcated
Termites:	Class M - Moderately durable
Treatability:	3 - poorly permeable
Biological hazard class*:	2 - not in ground contact, under cover (dampness possible)

* ensured by natural durability (according EN standards).

COUNTRIES - LOCAL NAMES

Countries	Local names
Brazil	ANGICO
Brazil	ANGICO-PRETO
Brazil	ANGICO-VERMELHO
Brazil	CAOVI
Brazil	COBI
Brazil	FAVA DE FOLHA MIUDA
Brazil	FAVA FOLHA FINA
Brazil	PARICA
Brazil	PARICA BRANCO
Brazil	PAU-JACARE
Brazil	TIMBAUBA
Brazil	TIMBORANA
Colombia	GALONDRINO
Ecuador	MASENKUANIM
French Guiana	ALIMIAO
French Guiana	PIKIMISSIKI
Guyana	MARARI BALLI
Surinam	PIKIN-MISIKI
Venezuela	YIGUIRE

TIMBORANA

REQUIREMENT OF A PRESERVATIVE TREATMENT

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

DRYING

Drying rate:	Normal to slow
Risk of distortion:	High risk
Risk of casehardening:	Yes
Risk of checking:	High risk
Risk of collapse:	No

Possible drying schedule

M.C. (%)	Temperature (°C) dry-bulb	wet-bulb	Air humidity (%)
Green	42	39	82
50	48	43	74
40	48	43	74
30	48	43	74
15	54	46	63

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.

SAWING AND MACHINING

Blunting effect:	Fairly high
Sawteeth recommended:	Stellite-tipped
Cutting tools:	Tungsten carbide
Peeling:	Not recommended or without interest
Slicing:	Not recommended or without interest
Note:	Planing is often difficult (interlocked grain).

ASSEMBLING

Nailing / Screwing:	Good but pre-boring necessary
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).

Heavy carpentry
Wood frame house
Industrial or heavy flooring
Vehicle or container flooring
Formwork
Turned goods
Boxes and crates
Current furniture or furniture components
Interior joinery
Musical instruments