PURPLEHEART (AMARANTH)



FABACEAE-CAESALPINIOIDEAE (angiosperm)

Scientific name(s): Peltogyne spp.

Commercial restriction: no commercial restriction

WOOD DESCRIPTION

PHYSICAL PROPERTIES

LOG DESCRIPTION

Color:purpleDiameter:19.7 – 35.4 inchesSapwood:clearly demarcatedThickness of Sapwood:2– 4 inches

Texture: medium Floats: no

Grain: straight **Log Durability:** moderate (treatment recommended)

Interlocked Grain: absent

Note: Purple wood turns to dark brown with light. Possible presence

of internal stresses.

MECHANICAL/ACOUSTIC

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

MeanStd. Dev.MeanSpecific Gravity*:0.870.08Crushing Strength*:11,603 lbfJanka Hardness (lbs):2,520Static Bending Strength*:20,450 lbfVolumetric Shrinkage:0.58%0.07%Modulus of Elasticity*:3.082 051 lb

Volumetric Shrinkage: 0.58% 0.07% Modulus of Elasticity*: 3,082,051 lbf

Total Tangential Shrinkage (TS): 6.7% 0.9%

Total Radial Shrinkage (RS): 4.4% 0.8% Musical Quality Factor: 168.4 measured at 2890 Hz

TS/RS Ratio: 1.5

Fiber Saturation Point: 23% *At 12% moisture content.

Stability: Moderately stable

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 2-3 – durable to moderately durable

Dry Wood Borers: class D - durable (sapwood demarcated, risk limited to sapwood)

Termites (According to E.N. standards): class D - durable **Treatability (according to E.N. standards):** class 4 - not permeable

Use class ensured by natural durability: class 3 – not in ground contact, outside

Species covering the use class 5: no

Note:

This species is listed in the European standard NF EN 350-2. Resistance to decay: moderate to good. According to the European standard NF EN 335, performance length might be modified by the intensity of end-use exposition.

REQUIREMENT OF A PRESERVATIVE TREATMENT

Against dry wood borer attacks: does not require any preservative treatment **In case of risk of temporary humidification:** does not require appropriate preservative treatment

In case of risk of permanent humidification: use not recommended

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DRYING

Drying Rate:normal to slowRisk of Distortion:slight riskRisk of Casehardening:noRisk of Checking:slight riskRisk of Collapse:no

Note: Risks of distortion may increase in presence of tension wood

and interlocked grain is occasionally high.

Possible Drying Schedule: 4

Temperature (*1)		
Dry-Bulb	Wet-Bulb	Air Humidity (%)
107.6	102.2	82
118.4	109.4	74
118.4	109.4	74
118.4	109.4	74
129.2	114.8	63
	107.6 118.4 118.4 118.4	Dry-Bulb Wet-Bulb 107.6 102.2 118.4 109.4 118.4 109.4 118.4 109.4

Temperature (0E)

This schedule is given for information only and is applicable to thickness lower or equal to 1.5 in. It must be used in compliance with the code of practice. For thickness from 1.5 to 3 in, the air relative humidity should be increased by 5% at each step. For thickness over 3 in, 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: good

Note: Requires power.

ASSEMBLING

Nailing / screwing: good but pre-boring necessary

Gluing: correct **Note:** Tends to split when nailing.

END-USES

Cabinetwork (high class furniture)

Sliced veneer Sculpture

Ship building (ribs) Exterior/Interior joinery

Stairs (interior)
Glued laminate
Musical instruments

Tool handles (resilient wood)

Current furniture or furniture components

Interior/Exterior paneling

Flooring

Ship building (planking and deck)

Heavy carpentry

Vehicle or container flooring

Turned goods

Wood ware

Note: In the USA, Purpleheart is used to make high class coffins.

Works Cited:

CIRAD'S *Biomass, Wood, Energy, Bioproducts Research Unit (BioWooEB) Meier, E. (2015),* Wood, United States of America

MAIN LOCAL NAMES

<u>Country</u> <u>Local Name</u>

Brazil Guarabu, Pau Roxo, Ipe Roxo, Roxinho

ColombiaTananeoFrench GuianaBois VioletVenezuelaZapatero, MoradoUSAPurpleheart, Amaranth

Germany Violettholz