

Family: FABACEAE-CAESALPINIOIDEAE (angiosperm)

Scientific name(s): Peltogyne spp.

Commercial restriction: no commercial restriction

WOOD DESCRIPTION

Color: purple
Sapwood: clearly demarcated
Texture: medium
Grain: straight
Interlocked grain: absent

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

LOG DESCRIPTION

Diameter: from 50 to 90 cm
Thickness of sapwood: from 5 to 10 cm
Floats: no
Log durability: moderate (treatment recommended)

PHYSICAL PROPERTIES

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

MECHANICAL AND ACOUSTIC PROPERTIES

	<u>Mean</u>	<u>Std dev.</u>		<u>Mean</u>	<u>Std dev.</u>
Specific gravity *:	0.87	0.08	Crushing strength *:	80 MPa	9 MPa
Monnin hardness *:	7.6	1.4	Static bending strength *:	141 MPa	19 MPa
Coeff. of volumetric shrinkage:	0.58 %	0.07 %	Modulus of elasticity *:	21250 MPa	2220 MPa
Total tangential shrinkage (TS):	6.7 %	0.9 %	(*: at 12% moisture content, with 1 MPa = 1 N/mm ²)		
Total radial shrinkage (RS):	4.4 %	0.8 %			
TS/RS ratio:	1.5				
Fiber saturation point:	23 %		Musical quality factor: 168.4 measured at 2890 Hz		
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 any 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

Possible drying schedule: 4

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

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: 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.

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 "AMARANTE". 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 : M3 (moderately inflammable)

Thickness < 14 mm : M4 (easily inflammable)

Euroclasses grading: C s2 d0

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.

Given according to procedures given by European standard NF EN 13501-1 (september 2007). European grading report done by CSTB with the following number : RA05-0238A.

END-USES

Cabinetwork (high class furniture)

Sliced veneer

Sculpture

Ship building (ribs)

Exterior joinery

Stairs (inside)

Glued laminated

Interior joinery

Musical instruments

Tool handles (resilient woods)

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

Current furniture or furniture components

Interior panelling

Flooring

Ship building (planking and deck)

Exterior panelling

Heavy carpentry

Vehicle or container flooring

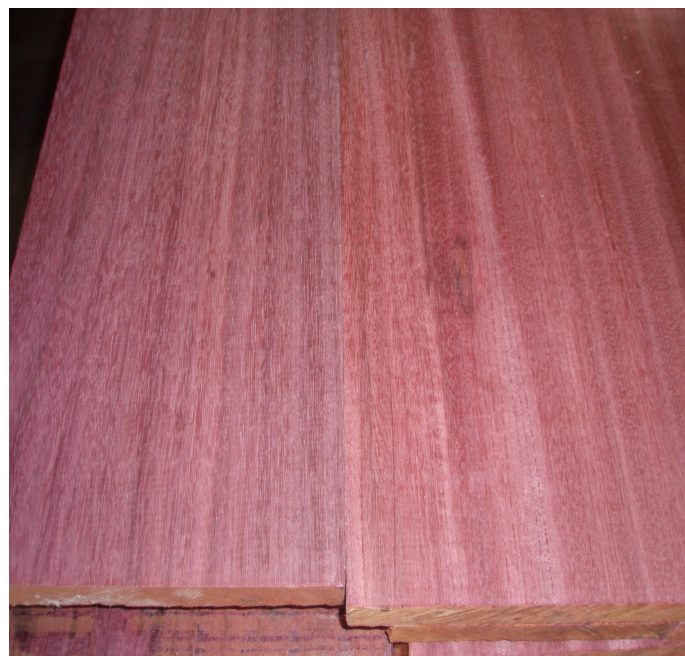
Turned goods

Wood-ware

MAIN LOCAL NAMES

<u>Country</u>	<u>Local name</u>
Brazil (Amazon)	GUARABU
Brazil (Amazon)	PAU ROXO
Colombia	TANANEO
Guyana	PURPLEHEART
French Guiana	BOIS VIOLET
Suriname	PURPERHART
Venezuela	ZAPATERO
United States of America	AMARANTH

<u>Country</u>	<u>Local name</u>
Brazil (Amazon)	IPE ROXO
Brazil (Amazon)	ROXINHO
Guyana	KOROBORELLI
French Guiana	AMARANTE
Panama	NAZANERO
Venezuela	MORADO
Germany	VIOLETT HOLZ



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