



TECHNICAL SPECIFICATIONS

Common Name	Angelim
Scientific name	<i>Hymenolobium</i> spp.
Family	Fabaceae
Origin	América do Sul Tropical.
Main local names	(P) Angelim (I) Pará-angelin (F) Sapupira
Other designations	Angelim Pedra, Kuraku, Angelin, Angelim Vermelho, Sapupira, Mirarena, Koraroballi, Saint Martin Jaune, Saadoc,

DISTRIBUTION

Regions	Brazil, Guyana, Surinam.
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WOOD DESCRIPTION

Sapwood	Not clearly demarcated.	
Heartwood	Color	Orange - yellow.
	Texture	coarse.
	Grain	interlocked.
	Interlocked grain	slight

PHYSICAL AND MECHANICAL PROPERTIES

DENSITY		kg/m³
Average dried weight	MV	1100
At 12% relative humidity	MV12	750-900
LINEAR RETRACTION		%

Tangential	(T%)	8,8
Radial	(R%)	5,1
Axial	(A%)	dnd
Volumetric retraction	(V%)	12
shrinkage coefficient (for 1% less humidity)	(%)	dnd
Anisotropy	(T/R)	1,7
Fiber saturation point	(%)	dnd
BREACH CONTRACTION		N/mm²
Crushing strength	C12	69
Axial traction	T12	dnd
Static bending strength	F12	172
Modulus of elasticity	E12	17 255
Monnin hardness		7,0 mm ⁻¹
Thermal conductivity		0,182 w/m.k

* dnd – dados não disponíveis - (data not available)

PLACEMENT IN WORK AND TRANSFORMATION

Solid wood		
Process:		Observation:
Sawdust	^	No particular difficulties.
Drying	^	Fast, no particular difficulties.
Machining	^	Good in all operations.
Nailing	^	Regular
Gluing	^	Correct
Finishing	^	Good

FIRE SAFETY

Euroclasses grading	
D s2 d0	Gradind for solid wood, according to requirements of European standard EN 14081-1 anexo C. It concerns structural graded timber in vertical uses with mean density upper 0,35 and thickness upper 22 mm.

NATURAL DURABILITY AND TREATABILITY

Natural durability	
Funghi	Durable (Class 2).
Beetles	Susceptible

Underground Termites	Moderately durable (Class M)
Impregnability	Moderately permeable (Class 2).9
Class of use	Inside or under cover (dampness possible)

END-USES

heavy constructions	Railroad sleepers	Shipbuilding
floors	Tools	Furniture
Turning shop	veneers	structures

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS

Easy to work;
 It has excellent natural durability;
 It has an indistinct odor

BIBLIOGRAPHIC REFERENCES

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