



## LOURO FAIA

### Source

FSC Louro faia is available in the forests of Precious Woods, located in the Amazon region of Brazil. The large trees attain diameters up to 110 cm and heights up to 40 m. The clear bole length is about 18-24 m long.

### Appearance

The heartwood is brown to reddish brown sometimes with a little pinkish shade. Very remarkable is the decorative silver figure. It shows a pattern of small spots on the quarter sawn surface. The sapwood is a few cm wide and easy to distinguish. Freshly sawn timber has an unpleasant smell, which disappears with time. The grain is straight, sometimes irregular. Louro faia has a resin content.

### Processing properties

Machining goes well, with a fairly smooth surface. Pre-drilling is recommended. Positive experience with finishing and gluing for interior uses are available. The timber dries relatively easy with few defects.

### Application

Louro faia is used for a wide range of applications:

- Interior: e.g. flooring, furniture, carpentry, exclusive yacht interiors, inlays
- Exterior: e.g. decking, poles, sheet piling, constructions, garden fences

### Technical properties

Green density	1.200 kg/m <sup>3</sup>
Density (at 12%)	950 kg/m <sup>3</sup>
Shrinkage green – oven dry	6,3% radial; 12,3% tangential
Durability according to ENV 807 (with soil contact)	Heartwood class 1
Bending strength, MOR (defect free samples)	158 N/mm <sup>2</sup>
Modulus of elasticity, MOE (defect free samples)	16.900 N/mm <sup>2</sup>
Shear strength (defect free samples)	15,4 N/mm <sup>2</sup>
Janka hardness	9.650 N (transversal); 9.550 N (parallel)
Strength class (EN 338)	D40 *)
Fire resistance flooring (EN 13501-1)	Cfl-s1

*The figures in this table are mainly indicative, unless a specific standard is mentioned, which provides exact figures.  
\*) This value is determined by testing 40 full scale samples. A higher value is expected by testing more samples.*

### References

This information is based on research (mainly independent) and experience of Precious Woods, (semi-) scientific literature and the (Dutch) Houtvademecum (10<sup>th</sup> edition 2010).