



ANGELIM DA CAMPINA

Source

The availability of FSC Angelim da campina in the forests of Precious Woods, located in the Amazon region of Brazil, is irregular: it mainly grows on the higher and sandy areas in the forest. The stem is cylindrical and has a clear bole length of about 15 – 25 m height. The trees attain trunk diameters of 70 cm, which makes it difficult to produce larger dimensions.

Appearance

The heartwood is yellowish brown with a distinct stripy pattern (parenchyma). The white to yellow sapwood is easy to distinguish. The wood has no specific odour or lustre. The grain is straight, sometimes interlocked or irregular. The texture is medium coarse to coarse. The remarkable stripy pattern resembles Angelim pedra (but without the known spots).

Processing properties

Despite the high density, Angelim da campina can be machined well, resulting in a smooth surface. Pre-drilling is recommended. Regarding the gluing, less experience is available. Finishing is reported to be good (including oils/stains), with a nice result. Drying goes relatively quickly without many drying defects.

Application

This very durable species is mainly used for the construction sector, like cladding and decking. In addition, it is used for garden timber, like for fencing (boards and screens). It is a good alternative for Angelim pedra/Sapupira and Sucupira amarela.

Technical properties

Green density	1.100 kg/m ³
Density (at 12%)	850-900 kg/m ³
Shrinkage green – oven dry	4,6% radial; 7,2% tangential
Durability according to ENV 807 (with soil contact)	Heartwood class 1
Durability according to literature	Heartwood class 1
Bending strength, MOR (defect free samples)	120 N/mm ²
Modulus of elasticity, MOE (defect free samples)	10.700 N/mm ²
Shear strength (defect free samples)	14,3 N/mm ²
Janka hardness	9.670 N (transversal); 10.480 N (parallel)

The figures in this table are mainly indicative, unless a specific standard is mentioned, which provides exact figures.

References

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