

Common name:	AMARANTE
Family:	CAESALPINIACEAE
Scientific name(s):	Peltogyne spp.

LOG DESCRIPTION		WOOD DESCRIPTION	
Diameter:	from 50 to 90 cm	Colour:	Purple
Thickness of sapwood:	from 5 to 10 cm	Sapwood:	Clearly demarcated
Floats:	no	Texture:	Medium
Durability in forest :	Moderate (treatment recommended)	Grain:	Straight
Note:	Purple wood turns to dark brown with light. Possible presence of internal stresses.		

PHYSICAL PROPERTIES			MECHANICAL PROPERTIES		
Physical and mechanical properties are based on mature heartwood specimens. These properties can vary greatly depending on origin and growth conditions.					
	mean	standard deviation		mean	standard deviation
Density *:	0.87 g/cm ³	0.08			
Monnin hardness*:	7.6	1.4	Crushing strength *:	80 MPa	9
Coef of volumetric shrinkage:	0.58 %	0.07	Static bending strength *:	141 MPa	19
Total tangential shrinkage:	6.7 %	0.9	Modulus of elasticity *:	21250 MPa	2220
Total radial shrinkage:	4.4 %	0.8			
Fibre saturation point:	23 %				
Stability:	Moderately stable		(* : at 12 % moisture content ; 1 MPa = 1 N/mm ²)		

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.

Fungi:	Class 2-3 durable to moderately durable
Dry wood borers:	Durable; sapwood demarcated (risk limited to sapwood)
Termites:	Class D - Durable
Treatability:	4 - not permeable
Biological hazard class*:	3 - not in ground contact, outside exposed
Note:	This species is listed in the European standard NF EN 350-2. Resistance to decay: moderate to good.

* ensured by natural durability (according EN standards).

COUNTRIES - LOCAL NAMES

Countries	Local names
Brazil (Amazon)	GUARABU
Brazil (Amazon)	IPE ROXO
Brazil (Amazon)	PAU ROXO
Brazil (Amazon)	ROXINHO
Colombia	TANANEO
French Guiana	AMARANTE
French Guiana	BOIS VIOLET
Guyana	KOROBORELLI
Guyana	PURPLEHEART
Panama	NAZANERO
Surinam	PURPERHART
Venezuela	MORADO
Venezuela	ZAPATERO
Germany	VIOLETTHOLZ
U.S.A.	AMARANTH

AMARANTE

REQUIREMENT OF A PRESERVATIVE TREATMENT

Against dry wood borer attacks:	Does not require any preservative treatment
In case of temporary humidification risk:	Does not require any preservative treatment
In case of permanent humidification risk:	Use not recommended

DRYING

Possible drying schedule

Drying rate:	Normal to slow	Temperature (°C)			Air humidity (%)
		M.C. (%)	dry-bulb	wet-bulb	
Risk of distortion:	Slight risk	Green	42	39	82
Risk of casehardening:	No	50	48	43	74
Risk of checking:	Slight risk	40	48	43	74
Risk of collapse:	No	30	48	43	74
		15	54	46	63

This schedule is given for information only and is applicable to thickness < 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 in nailing.

END-USES

Main known end-uses; they must to be implemented according to the code of practice.

Important remark: some end-uses are mentioned for information (traditional, regional or ancient end-uses).

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

Cabinetwork (high class furniture)	Tool handles (resilient woods)
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Current furniture or furniture components

Sliced veneer

Interior panelling

Sculpture

Flooring

Ship building (ribs)

Ship building (planking and deck)

Exterior joinery

Exterior panelling

Stairs (inside)

Heavy carpentry

Glued laminated

Vehicle or container flooring

Interior joinery

Turned goods

Musical instruments

Wood-ware
