



FAVA AMARGOSA

Source

FSC Fava amargosa is available in the forests of Precious Woods, located in the Amazon region of Brazil. straight trunk, attainS diameters of about 60-90 cm, and with a limited zone of sapwood. This species is sometimes known as Angelim amargosa.

Appearance

The heartwood has a yellow brown color with a bit green shade. It darkens after exposure. The parenchyma around the vessels gives it a stripy appearance. The grain is straight to irregular, sometimes interlocked. The texture is coarse. Fava amargosa has a tendency to leech (water soluble) extractives.

Processing properties

Machining goes well, with a slight blunting effect. The sawdust of Fava amargosa can sometimes cause an allergic reaction. Pre-drilling is recommended. Finishing and gluing are reported to be good. Drying goes relatively quickly with slight risks of distortion and surface checking.

Application

Fava amargosa can be used for a variety of applications:

- interior: e.g. carpentry, window frames and doors
- exterior: e.g. window frames, cladding, doors, decking and garden timber

Technical properties

Green density	1.000 – 1.200 kg/m ³
Density (at 12%)	750-850 kg/m ³
Shrinkage green – oven dry	4,5% radial; 8,2% tangential
Shrinkage green – 65% RH (abt. 12% EMC)	1,7% radial; 3,2% tangential
Equilibrium Moisture Content (EMC)	7,8% (at 65% RH water adsorption) 13,0% (at 65% RH water desorption)
Fibre Saturation Point (FSP)	23%
Durability according to EN 113 (without soil contact)	Heartwood class 1
Durability according to ENV 807 (with soil contact)	Heartwood class 3
Durability according to literature	Heartwood class 2-3
Bending strength, MOR (defect free samples)	129 N/mm ²
Modulus of elasticity, MOE (defect free samples)	15.700 N/mm ²
Shear strength (defect free samples)	12 N/mm ²
Janka hardness	circa 8.000 N (transversal); circa 8.000 N (parallel)
Chemical composition	Cellulose: 50,9%; Hemicellulose: 19,4%; Lignine: 29,7%
<i>The figures in this table are mainly indicative, unless a specific standard is mentioned, which provides exact figures.</i>	

References

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