

Cambara

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| Durability class | Class 2-3. |
| Specific gravity | Fresh 1000-1100 kg/m ³ , at 12% moisture content 590-600 kg/m ³ . |
| Colour | The heartwood of Cambara is brown, reddish brown or purplish brown. |
| Applications | Cambara wood is frequently used in facade cladding , fascia and (indoor) doors. It is also widely used for furniture, moldings, aprons, interior panelling, chests, veneer and toys. |
| Hardness | 3900 N. |
| Grain | Straight, sometimes wavy. |
| Timber texture | Moderately coarse to coarse. |
| Stability | Average. |
| Drying | Cambara wood dries moderately fast to fast. When drying Cambara there is a small chance of internal and external cracks and deformations. |
| Workability | Cambara hardwood is easy to work with both by hand and by machine. |
| Details | Cambara (or Quarubarana) wood may discolour slightly in the beginning due to the light, but after that the colour will remain stable. |
| Screwing/nailing | Good. |
| Finishing of surface | Good, also with water-based finishing systems. |
| Botanical name | Erismia uncinatum |
| Origin area | Cambara wood grows in tropical South America. |
| Other names | Other names for Cambara wood are Quarubarana, Mahagony, Cambara. |
| Family | Vochysiaceae |