Cambara

Durability class	Class 2-3.
Specific gravity	Fresh 1000-1100 kg/m3, at 12% moisture content 590-600 kg/m3.
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	Erisma uncinatum
Origin area	Cambara wood grows in tropical South America.
Other names	Other names for Cambara wood are Quarubarana, Mahagony, Cambara.
Family	Vochysiaceae