

Tigerwood



Scientific Name(s)	Family	Commercial Restriction
<i>Astronium balansae</i> <i>Astronium fraxinifolium</i> <i>Astronium graveolens</i> <i>Astronium lecointei</i> <i>Astronium urundeuva</i>	ANACARDIACEAE (angiosperm)	No commercial restriction

A Tigerwood deck is a stunning addition to any outdoor space, be it a backyard, patio, or poolside area. The wood is highly regarded for its durability, strength, and natural resistance to rot, decay, and insect damage, making it an ideal choice for outdoor decking.

The colour palette of Tigerwood is a rich blend of reddish-brown hues with prominent dark brown or black stripes, reminiscent of a tiger's fur. This striking combination of colors gives the deck a luxurious and sophisticated appearance that enhances the overall aesthetics of your outdoor living area.

Apart from its captivating visual appeal, Tigerwood decking also boasts exceptional performance. Its dense composition makes it highly resistant to scratches, dents, and wear, making it suitable for high-traffic areas. The wood naturally weathers to a silver-grey patina over time if left untreated, adding a touch of elegance and rustic charm to the deck.

Overall, a Tigerwood deck offers a combination of visual appeal, durability, and natural resistance, making it a popular choice for outdoor decking projects. Whether you're looking to create a stylish entertainment area or a tranquil retreat, a Tigerwood deck can elevate your outdoor living experience while adding a touch of exotic beauty to your surroundings.

Wood Description

Color: dark brown

Sapwood: clearly demarcated

Texture: fine

Grain: straight or interlocked

Interlocked grain: slight

Note: Pinkish brown to yellow brown, becoming red brown to dark brown, with very irregularly spaced black brown veins.

Log Description

Diameter: from 60 to 80cm

Thickness of sapwood: from 4 to 10cm

Floats: no

Log durability: good



Physical, Mechanical and Acoustic Properties

Physical and mechanical properties are based on mature heartwood specimens. These properties can vary greatly depending on origin and growth conditions.

Stability: poorly stable

(*: at 12% moisture content, with 1 MPa = 1 N/mm²)

	Mean	Std dev.
Specific gravity *:	0,8	0,11
Monnin hardness *:	6,1	
Coeff. of volumetric shrinkage:	0,56%	
Total tangential shrinkage (TS):	7,90%	
Total radial shrinkage (RS):	4,30%	
TS/RS ratio:	1,80%	
Fiber saturation point:	22%	
Crushing strength *:	76MPa	
Static bending strength *:	96MPa	
Modulus of elasticity *:	16500MPa	

Requirement of a Preservative Treatment

Against dry wood borer attacks: does not require any preservative treatment

In case of risk of temporary humidification: does not require any preservative treatment

In case of risk of permanent humidification: does not require any preservative treatment

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.

E.N. = Euro Norm

Funghi (according to E.N. standards): class 1

- very durable

Dry wood borers: durable - sapwood demarcated (risk limited to sapwood)

Termites (according to E.N. standards): class D

- durable

Treatability (according to E.N. standards): class 4

- not permeable

Use class ensured by natural durability: class 4

- in ground or fresh water contact

Species covering the use class 5: no

Note: According to the European standard NF EN 335, performance length might be modified by the intensity of end-use exposition.

Drying

Drying rate: normal

Risk of distortion: slight risk

Risk of casehardening: no

Risk of checking: no risk or very slight risk

Risk of collapse: no

Possible drying schedule: 5

This schedule is given for information only and is applicable to thickness lower or equal to 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.

M.C. (%)	Temperature (°C)		
	Dry-bulb	Wet-bulb	Air humidity (%)
30	42	41	94
25	42	39	82
20	48	43	74
15	48	43	74

Sawing And Machining

Blunting effect: fairly high

Sawteeth recommended: stellite-tipped

Cutting tools: tungsten carbide

Peeling: not recommended or without interest

Slicing: good

Commercial Grading

Appearance grading for sawn timbers:

- According to NHLA grading rules (January 2007)

- **Possible grading:** FAS, Select, Common 1, Common 2, Common 3

End-uses

- Cabinetwork (high class furniture)
- Flooring
- Turned goods
- Interior joinery
- Heavy carpentry
- Tool handles (resilient woods)
- Sliced veneer
- Wood-ware
- Exterior joinery
- Interior panelling
- Musical instruments
- Sculpture

Note: It is recommended to prepare surfaces and apply an undercoat, such as filling, before finishing as FAVEIRA AMARGOSA contains anti-siccatives.

Assembling

Nailing / screwing: good but pre-boring necessary

Gluing: poor

Fire Safety

Conventional French grading:

- **Thickness > 14 mm :** M.3 (moderately inflammable)

- **Thickness < 14 mm :** M.4 (easily inflammable)

Euroclasses grading: D s2 d0

Default grading for solid wood, according to requirements of European standard EN 14081-1 annex C (April 2009). It concerns structural graded timber in vertical uses with mean density upper 0.35 and thickness upper 22 mm.

Main Local Names

Country	Local Name
Brazil	Aderno-Preto
Brazil	Gonçaleiro
Brazil	Guaribu-Preto
Brazil	Mirueira
Brazil	Sanguessugueira
Ecuador	Guasango
Paraguay	Urunday-Para
Brazil	Baracatiara
Brazil	Gonçalo-Alvez
Brazil	Guarita
Brazil	Muiracatiara
Colombia	Gusanero
Mexico	Palo de Culebra
Venezuela	Gateado

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