Mañio

Podocarpus guatemalensis Standl, Podocarpus oleoifolia D. Don, Podocarpus rospigliosii Pilg, Podocarpus montanus Lodd, Podocarpus coriaceus Rich

Commercial names:

Spanish:	Podo de américa, Maniú
English:	British Honduras, yellowwood
French:	Manio
Italian:	Manio
German:	Manio

Common names:

América cen.:	Ciprés
Belice:	Yellow wood
Venezuela:	Pinabete
Colombia:	Pino blanco
Ecuador:	Sisim, Sumi
Peru:	Saucecillo
Chile:	Mañio

Physical properties:

Density:	480-550 kg/m^3	
Shrinkage:	Moderately unstable	
Shrinkage values (ASTM):	Total	Unitary
Volumetric:	10,0%	(-)
Tangencial:	6,0%	(-)
Radial:	3,0%	(-)
Hardness:	(2,0)	Soft

Mechanical properties (Wood free of defects (ASTM)

Static bending:	81 N/mm^2
Modulus of elasticity:	9,500 N/mm^2
Compression parallel to grain:	-
Compression perpendicular to grain:	-
Shear:	13,2 N/mm^2
Toughness:	-

Origin and availability:

Located in Central America and South America. Limited yet stable extensions of forest.

Description of the wood:

Its colour is yellow or yellowish brown. Heartwood and sapwood are not differentiated.
The fibre is straight, but these can be slightly intertwined as well. The grain is fine textured.
It has no resin. The wood is very similar from that of the other Podocarpus species.

Drying:

Drying speed is fast. There is a slight risk for deformations and appearance of cracks.
The recommended drying schedules are: «H» from PRL, T10-D4S (4/4) and T8-D3S (8/4) from FPLM.

Natural durability and ease of penetration:

In general terms, the wood is classified as moderately durable
The wood is penetrable.

Technological properties:

No saw dulling during sawing
They are well suited to obtaining veneers through peeling or slicing
There are no problems as far as mechanising is concerned.
The use of nails and the finishing present no problems.

Applications:

Cabinetwork. / Plywood boards. / Mouldings. / Boxes. / Decorative veneers. / Formworks.