



Olivillo

Aextoxicon punctatum

Commercial names:

Spanish:	Olivillo, Olivillo costero, Aceitunillo, Palo Muerto
Mapuche:	Tique, Teque

Common names:

Chile:	Olivillo, Olivillo costero, Aceitunillo, Palo Muerto
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Physical properties:

Density:	640 kg/m ³	
Shrinkage:	Moderately unstable	
Shrinkage values (ASTM):	Total	Unitary
	Volumetric:	12,0% (-)
Tangencial:	6,0% (-)	
Radial:	4,0% (-)	
Hardness:	(-)	Semi-hard

Mechanical properties (Wood free of defects)

Static bending:	760 Kg/cm ²
Modulus of elasticity:	-
Compression parallel to fibres:	425 Kg/cm ²
Normal fibres compression:	80 Kg/cm ²
Parallel Fibre traction:	-
Normal Fibre traction:	40 Kg/cm ²
Tangential shear:	100 Kg/cm ²

Origin and availability:

The Olivillo tree is always a green tree originated in Chile. It usually grows in humid areas from Fray Jorge to the Island of Chiloé. In the coastal mountain range it forms dense and pure forests. This is one of the abundant trees in the Chilean forest which prefers moist places, normally associated with the Oak tree, coigüe, ulmo and tino.

Description of the wood:

Olivillo (*Aextoxicon punctatum*). From the latifoliada family, is associated with other species; its bark is more or less thin, with a brown colour, and the trunk is straight reaching an average height of 25 m. The colour of heartwood is even: pale coffee with a tendency to pink and presents very pale coloured veins produced by the wood rays which are a little bit darker than the rest.

This wood is characterized by fine heterogeneous streaks, and its even brown colour. The year rings outstand, the medullar rings are thin and very regular, and visible and attractive as well, depending on the cut. It often presents whitish and dark brown spots originated by the action of fungi.

Drying:

Wood presents problems during the artificial drying process. Among others, deformations, torsions, and face and head cracks may usually take place. The recommended drying average temperature must not exceed 60 C°.

Natural durability and ease of penetration:

This wood is classified as "not resistant" as far as natural resistance against fungi and insects is concerned. The exterior resistance is very low, in case a constructive protection is not used. For exterior usage, it is recommended to use it under roof, eaves, or with a superficial treatment. In interior, it can be used as it comes. The mechanical resistance is average.

Superficial treatment:

Regular penetration and absorption when dealing with waterproof materials.

Very good results are obtained when applying oil-based superficial treatment (for interiors), as well as walnut stain, varnish, lacquer and paints.

Applications:

Thanks to its excellent characteristics, it can be worked and used for the manufacturing of pieces of furniture, including first class classical pieces of furniture. Besides, its wood is suitable for veneers; in floors, windows, interior panelling, ceilings, manufacturing of board games, toys, barrels, cigarette boxes, bins, lathe works. In exteriors, under the eaves, or with protective painting, it is also used in platforms, mortise and tenon, etc. improving its durability.