



## Coigüe

*Nothofagus betuloides* Blume, *Nothofagus dombeyi* Blume Syn.-*Fagus dombeyi* Mirb, *Nothofagus nitida* Reiche

### Commercial names:

Spanish:	Guindo Ouchpaya (N. betuloides), Coigue, Haya chilena (N. dombeyi), Roble chilote (N. nitida)
English:	Guindo (N. betuloides), Coigue, Chilean beech (N. dombeyi), Roble chilote (N. nitida).
French:	Guindo (N. betuloides), Coigue, Hêtre chilien (N. dombeyi), Roble chilote (N. nitida).
Italian:	Guindo (N. betuloides), Faggio chileno (N. dombeyi), Roble chilote (N. nitida).
German:	Guindo (N. betuloides), Coigue, Chilenische Buche (N. dombeyi), Roble chilote (N. nitida).

### Common names:

Argentina:	Coigue, Coygue, Coyhe
Chile:	Coihue, Coigüe

### Physical properties:

Density:	600-700 kg/m <sup>3</sup>	
Shrinkage:	Moderately unstable	
Shrinkage values (ASTM):	Total	Unitary
	Volumetric:	- (-)
	Tangencial:	7,0% (-)
	Radial:	4,0% (-)
Hardness:	-	Hard

### Mechanical properties (Wood free of defects (ASTM))

Static bending:	87,5 N/mm.
Modulus of elasticity:	11,640 N/mm <sup>2</sup>
Compression parallel to grain:	42 N/mm <sup>2</sup>
Compression perpendicular to grain:	-
Shear:	-
Toughness:	-

### Origin and availability:

It is located in South America, mainly in Argentina and Chile, forming compact forests, often associated with the tepa and tineo.

### Description of the wood:

The colour of sapwood is greyish white or light brown and the colour of heartwood varies from pale pinkie brown to reddish brown or brilliant cherry red. After brushing, the wood has a light brown dyeing.

The fibre is straight. The grain is fine textured.

### Drying:

It is a very difficult to dry wood. Drying speed is slow.

There is a risk for collapse and deformations.

Recommended drying schedules for N. dombeyi species are T2-C2 (4/4) and T2-C1 (8/4) from FPLM and «B» (4/4) from PRL.

### Natural durability and ease of penetration:

There is no information on its natural durability.

Heartwood is slightly penetrable and sapwood is penetrable.

### Technological properties:

There is no information on its suitability for the obtaining of veneer through peeling or slicing, but it is used for decorative coverings, among other properties.

The nothofagus are generally easy to work with, but the tools should be accurately sharpened.

It is well suited to bending.

There are no problems with using nails, screws or glue.

### Applications:

Decorative veneers. / Interior carpentry: floors. / Furnishing and cabinetwork.

It can replace the cherry tree wood in some applications.