

# Palissander

## Atibt

Palissandre, NEN-13556: Code DLCR (*D. cearensis*): kingwood (GB), palissandre de violette (F), Königsholz (D); Cpde DLNG (*D. Nigra*): Brazilian rosewood (GB), palissandre de Rio (F), Rio Palisander (D); Code DLTC (*D. tucurensis*): Guatemalan rosewood (GB), palissandre du Guetamala (F), Guatemala Palisander (D); Code DLST (*D. stevensonii*): Honduras rosewood (GB), palissandre de Honduras (F), Honduras Palisander (D); Code DLLT (*D. latifolia*): Indian rosewood (GB), palissandre de l'Inde (F), Ostindischer Palisander (D); Code DLXX deze staat onder de houtsoort Rozenhout, Bahia beschreven (*D. decipularis* en *D. frutescens*): Brazilian tulipwood (GB), palissandre de rose (F), Bahia Rosenholz (D).



## Botanical and other names

### 1. Groeigebied Brazilië:

*Dalbergia cearensis* Ducke: kingwood, Königsholz, palissandre de violette, violetta, violetwood; *Dalbergia nigra* (Vell.) Benth.: Rio palissander (Nederland, Duitsland), Rio rosewood, cabiuna, caviuna, we-we (Brazilië), palissandre Brésil, palissandre de Rio (Frankrijk), Brazilian Rosewood, jacaranda pardo (Groot-Brittannië, Noord-Amerika); *Dalbergia spruceana* (Benth.) Benth.: jacaranda, soborana; *Machaerium scleroxylon* Tul.: Santos palissander, caviuna, jacaranda (Brazilië, Bolivia); *Machaerium villosum* Vog.: cerrado palissander, jacaranda paulista, jacaranda pardo, tipa (Brazilië, Bolivia).

### 2. Groeigebied Midden-Amerika:

*Dalbergia tucurensis* Donn. Sm. en *Dalbergia cubilquitzensis* (Donn. Sm.) Pittier: Guatemala palissander (Guatemala, Honduras); *Dalbergia stevensonii* Standl.: Honduras palissander, Honduras rosewood (Honduras).

## Family

Leguminosae (Papilionaceae).

## Growing area

Tropical South and Central America, South and Southeast Asia and Madagascar.

### Tree Description

Depending on species and origin predominantly small, solitary trees. Often with grooved trunks. With branch-free trunks of 2.5-7 m and 0.2-0.6 m in diameter. Heavy trunks often with rotten heart and heart cracks.

### Supply

Sliced finishes and semi-finished products. CITES timber species (*Dalbergia nigra*, appendix I, no longer allowed to be traded) all other *Dalbergia* (spp. appendix II), so imports are strongly restricted and for appendix II only possible with special permits. Very little sawnwood and veneer due to export bans.



<b>Wood Description</b>	Heartwood of yellow-brown to reddish purple, sometimes almost black coloured, sometimes almost black coloured, often highly variable within a species and even in one trunk. All rosewood/jacaranda species are irregularly marked by the presence of dark brown, purple to black often wavy growth zones, showing prominent flames and streaks on the longitudinal surface. In some species, the colours may fade sharply with prolonged exposure to light. The sapwood is 20-50 mm wide. Many rosewood species, both fresh and dried, possess a distinctive rose scent and flavour, leading to the English name rosewood.
<b>Timber recognition</b>	Heavy, hard, black-brown in colour, with colour streaks, sometimes with rose scent, on copse surface few vessels and parenchyma in thin indistinct bands, on the sessile surface eta building. Other Dalbergia species are not always easily distinguishable. Cocobolo has the same colour pattern but no scent, grenadilla is much more homogeneous in colour and Bahia rosewood has not black but a yellow-pink-purple colour. The similar South American Machaerium has no obvious parenchyma bands outside the marginal bands.
<b>Thread</b>	Straight, sometimes wavy.
<b>Nerf</b>	Fine to moderately coarse.
<b>Volumetric mass</b>	(750-)850(-1200) kg/m <sup>3</sup> at 12% moisture content fresh 950-1300 kg/m <sup>3</sup> (moisture content approximately 50%).
<b>Shrinkage</b>	Radial 1.8% and tangential 3.9%.
<b>Drying</b>	Very slowly to avoid hairline cracks, fissures or deformation. A calibration line is available for making electrical wood moisture measurements.
<b>Hardness</b>	Longitudinal plane 12100 N.
<b>Machinability</b>	In accordance with their high volumetric masses, rosewood types are quite difficult to work by hand. By machine, these stiff woods can be worked well, but they have a noticeable dulling effect on the tools. Sometimes these woods are somewhat oily, which can adversely affect gluing and surface finishes. They generally work well into both carved and peeled veneers. Rosewood species contain content substances, so inhaling the dust during processing can be harmful to anyone's health. Good extraction is therefore highly desirable.
<b>Nailing and Screwing</b>	Pre-drilling required.



<b>Glueing</b>	Good, but highly dependent on ingredients present.
<b>bending</b>	Depending on the sort good, provided straight-grained fault-free wood is used.
<b>Surface finishing</b>	Due to the ingredients present, an insulating primer is recommended. Otherwise, delayed drying is possible with polyester-based products. It is recommended to test paint systems thoroughly for adhesion and film formation before use.
<b>Impregnability</b>	Heartwood 4.
<b>Details</b>	Due to its beautiful colours, special markings and high price, rosewood species will generally be used for fine luxury applications. South American Machaerium species look similar in appearance to rosewood and are used as substitutes for it. However, the dust produced when Machaerium is processed has very skin-irritating properties.
<b>Applications</b>	Veneer, furniture industry (solid and veneer), panelling, musical instruments (xylophones, guitars, wind instruments), turnery, knobs, knife handles, inlays, brush backs, canes, luxury boxes, sculpture and carving.
<b>Strength Class</b>	Not known.

## Durability

### Relative resistance to fungi

Heartwood class 1 (literature).

### Relative resistance to animal organisms

Heartwood: drywood borers (common woodworm D, house borer D), termites D and marine borers not known.