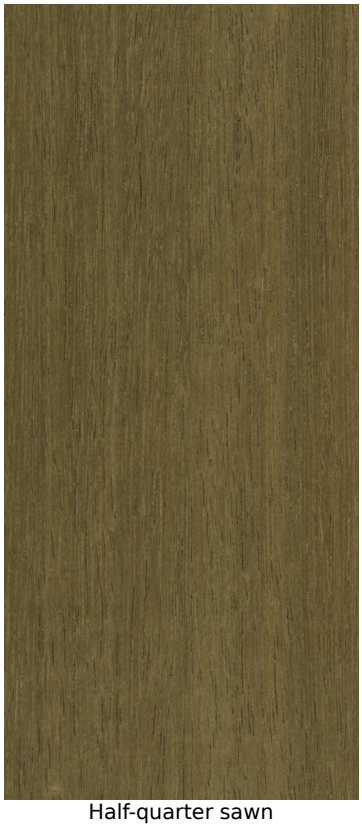
Kanda brun



Half-quarter sawn

Quarter sawn

Family. Lauraceae

Botanical Name(s).

Beilschmiedia congolana
Beilschmiedia corbisieri
Beilschmiedia letouzeyi
Beilschmiedia oblongifolia
Beilschmiedia p.p.

Continent. Africa

CITES.

This species is not listed in the CITES Appendices (Washington Convention 2023).

Description of logs

Diameter. From 60 to 100 cm

Thickness of sapwood. From 2 to 5 cm

Floats. No

Log durability. Good

Description of wood

Colour reference. Pinkish brown

Sapwood. Clearly demarcated

Texture. Medium

Grain. Straight

Interlocked grain. Absent

Notes. Heartwood pink brown to red brown or orange brown, more rarely dark brown. The color is variable according to the species.

Physics and mechanics

The properties indicated are for mature wood. These properties may vary significantly depending on the origin and growing conditions of the wood.

Property	Average value
Specific gravity[1]	0.67
Monnin hardness[1]	3.5
Coefficient of volumetric shrinkage	0.42 % per %
Total tangential shrinkage (St)	6.0 %
Total radial shrinkage (Sr)	3.2 %
Ratio St/Sr	1.9 %
Fibre saturation point	26
Thermal conductivity (λ)	0.22 W/(m.K)
Lower heating value	
Crushing strength[1]	60 MPa
Static bending strength[1]	103 MPa

Modulus of elasticity[1]	12,040 MPa

[1] *At 12 % moisture content, with 1 MPa = 1 N/mm*

Natural durability and preservation

Resistance to fungi. Class 2 - durable

Resistance to dry wood borers. Class D - durable (sapwood demarcated, risk limited to sapwood)

Resistance to termites. Class D - durable

Treatability. Class 3 - poorly permeable

Use class ensured by natural durability.

Class 4 - in ground or fresh water contact

Notes. According to the European standard NF EN 335 (2013), performance length might be modified by the intensity of end-use exposition.

Requirement of a preservative treatment

Against dry wood borer. Does not require any preservative treatment

In case of temporary humidification. Does not require any preservative treatment

In case of permanent humidification. Does not require any preservative treatment

Drying

Drying rate. Slow

Risk of distorsion. Slight risk

Risk of casehardening. Yes

Risk of checking. High risk

Risk of collapse. No known specific risk

Suggested drying program.

Phases	Duration (H)	MC (%) probes	T (°C)	Rh (%)	UGL (%)
Prewarm 1		> 50	50	87	17.0
Prewarm 2	4	> 50	50	86	16.5
Drying		> 50	53	85	15.7
		50 - 40	53	82.0	14.6
		40 - 35	54	78.0	13.4
		35 - 30	55	77.0	12.9
		30 - 27	57	73.0	11.9
		27 - 24	58	68.0	10.7
		24 - 21	60	61.0	9.3
		21 - 18	62	52.0	7.9
		18 - 15	64	43.0	6.6
		15 - 12	65	39.0	6.0
		12 - 9	65	31.0	5.0
		9 - 6	65	28.0	4.5
Conditioning	8		58	(3)	(2)
Cooling	(1)		Arrêt	(3)	(2)

(1)) Cooling: until the temperature inside the kiln no longer exceeds external temperature by more than 30 °C.

(2) UGL = final H% x 0,8 to 0,9.

(3) Subtract RH from the UGL determined in (2) and temperature, using the Hailwood-Horrobin equation.

Sawing and machining

Blunting effect. High

Sawteeth recommended. Stellite-tipped

Cutting tools. Tungsten carbide

Peeling. Good

Slicing. Good

Assembling

Nailing and screwing. Good

Commercial grading

Appearance grading for sawn timbers.
According to the ATIBT grading rules (2017), the main choices are: FAS (First And Second), n°1 Common and select, n°2 Common (see details of these rules on the ATIBT website).

Visual grading for structural applications
According to French standard NF B 52-001-1 (2018), strength class D35 can be provided by visual grading.

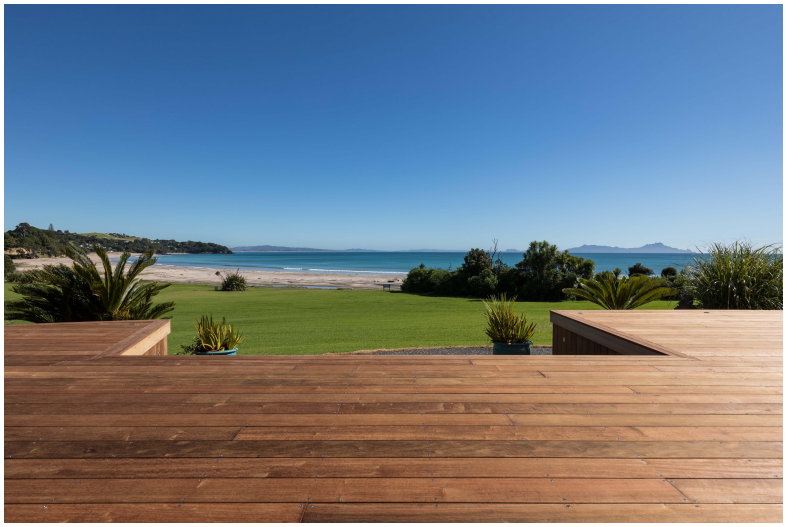
Fire safety

Conventional French grading.
Thickness > 14 mm: M3 (moderately inflammable)
Thickness < 14 mm: M4 (easily inflammable)

Euroclasses grading. D-s2, d0
Default grading for solid wood, according to requirements of European standard EN 14081-1+A1 (August 2019).
It concerns structural graded timber in vertical uses and ceiling with mean density upper 0.35 and thickness upper 22 mm.

End-uses

- Blockboard
- Bridges (parts not in contact with water or ground)
- Cabinetwork (high class furniture)
- Current furniture or furniture components
- Decking
- Exterior joinery
- Exterior panelling
- Flooring
- Glued laminated
- Interior joinery
- Interior panelling
- Light carpentry
- Seats
- Ship building (planking and deck)
- Sliced veneer
- Stairs (inside)
- Turned goods
- Vehicle or container flooring
- Veneer for back or face of plywood
- Veneer for interior of plywood
- Wood frame house



Terrace in Kanda brun (Interholco production) - Langs Beach, New Zealand (© Hermpac)

Main local names

Country	Local name
Cameroon	Kanda
Cameroon	Kanda brun
Central African Republic	Bonzale
Democratic Republic of the Congo	Bonzale
Gabon	Nkonengu
Tanzania	Mfimbo