

Odoko

Family. Achariaceae

Botanical Name(s). Scottellia klaineana Scottellia coriacea (synonymous)

Continent. Africa

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

Description of logs

Diameter. From 60 to 80 cm

Thickness of sapwood. -

Floats. No

Log durability. Low (treatment necessary)

Description of wood

Colour reference. Light yellow Sapwood. Not demarcated Texture. Fine Grain. Straight or interlocked Interlocked grain. Slight Notes. Possible presence of grey or dark veins.



Quarter sawn

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	0.66
Monnin hardness ¹	3.4
Coefficient of volumetric shrinkage	0.53 % per %
Total tangential shrinkage (St)	9.3 %
Total radial shrinkage (Sr)	4.4 %
Ratio St/Sr	2.1
Fibre saturation point	28 %
Thermal conductivity (λ)	0.22 W/(m.K)
Lower heating value	
Crushing strength ¹	56 MPa
Static bending strength ¹	94 MPa
Modulus of elasticity ¹	12,750 MPa

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

Natural durability and preservation

Resistance to fungi. Class 5 - not durable



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Resistance to dry wood borers. Class S - susceptible (risk in all the wood) Resistance to termites. Class S - susceptible Treatability. Class 1 - easily permeable Use class ensured by natural durability. Class 1 - inside (no dampness) Notes. Very prone to blue stain.

Requirement of a preservative treatment

Against dry wood borer. Requires appropriate preservative treatment In case of temporary humidification. Requires appropriate preservative treatment In case of permanent humidification. Use not recommended

Drying

Drying rate. Normal 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	83	15.2
		50 - 40	53	80.0	14.1
		40 - 35	54	80.0	13.9
		35 - 30	55	75.0	12.5
		30 - 27	57	70.0	11.0
		27 - 24	58	61.0	9.4
		24 - 21	59	51.0	7.9
		21 - 18	60	47.0	7.3
		18 - 15	61	39.0	6.1
		15 - 12	62	35.0	5.6
		12 - 9	62	30.0	5.0
		9 - 6	62	26.0	4.4
Conditioning	8		55	(3)	(2)
Cooling	(1)		Stop	(3)	(2)

(1)) Cooling: until the temperature inside the kiln no longer exceeds external temperature by more than 30 $^\circ$ 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. Normal

Sawteeth recommended. Ordinary or alloy steel

Cutting tools. Ordinary

Peeling. Good



Slicing. Good

Nailing and screwing. Good but pre-boring necessary Notes. Tends to split when nailing.

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 D30 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

- Cabinetwork (high class furniture)
- Current furniture or furniture components
- Flooring
- Glued laminated
- Indoor staircases
- Interior joinery
- Interior panelling
- Light carpentry
- Moulding
- Sliced veneer
- Turned goods
- Veneer for back or face of plywood
- Wood-ware

Main local names

Country	Local name
Cameroon	Ngobisolo
Central African Republic	Kélembicho
Côte d'Ivoire	Akossika
Gabon	Bilogh-bi-nkélé
Germany (importated tropical timber)	Odoko
Ghana	Koroko
Ghana	Kruku
Italia (importated tropical timber)	Odoko
Liberia	Korokon
Nigeria	Odoko



United Kingdom (importated tropical timber)

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