

Family: MORACEAE (angiosperm)

Scientific name(s): Antiaris toxicaria

Commercial restriction: no commercial restriction

WOOD DESCRIPTION

Color: light yellow
Sapwood: not demarcated
Texture: medium
Grain: interlocked
Interlocked grain: slight
Note: Heartwood cream white to light yellow.

LOG DESCRIPTION

Diameter: from 70 to 120 cm
Thickness of sapwood:
Floats: yes
Log durability: low (must be treated)

PHYSICAL PROPERTIES

Physical and mechanical properties are based on mature heartwood specimens. These properties can vary greatly depending on origin and growth conditions.

	<u>Mean</u>	<u>Std dev.</u>
Specific gravity *:	0,47	0,04
Monnin hardness *:	1,5	0,3
Coeff. of volumetric shrinkage:	0,39 %	0,09 %
Total tangential shrinkage (TS):	6,9 %	0,7 %
Total radial shrinkage (RS):	4,0 %	0,5 %
TS/RS ratio:	1,7	
Fiber saturation point:	35 %	
Stability: poorly stable		

MECHANICAL AND ACOUSTIC PROPERTIES

	<u>Mean</u>	<u>Std dev.</u>
Crushing strength *:	36 MPa	4 MPa
Static bending strength *:	58 MPa	6 MPa
Modulus of elasticity *:	9000 MPa	1467 MPa

(*: at 12% moisture content, with 1 MPa = 1 N/mm²)

Musical quality factor: 83,2 measured at 2546 Hz

NATURAL DURABILITY AND TREATABILITY

Fungi and termite resistance refers to end-uses under temperate climate. Except for special comments on sapwood, natural durability is based on mature heartwood. Sapwood must always be considered as non-durable against wood degrading agents.

E.N. = Euro Norm

Funghi (according to E.N. standards): class 5 - not durable

Dry wood borers: susceptible - sapwood not or slightly demarcated (risk in all the wood)

Termites (according to E.N. standards): class S - susceptible

Treatability (according to E.N. standards): class 1 - easily permeable

Use class ensured by natural durability: class 1 - inside (no dampness)

Species covering the use class 5: No

Note: This species is listed in the European standard NF EN 350-2.

REQUIREMENT OF A PRESERVATIVE TREATMENT

Against dry wood borer attacks: requires appropriate preservative treatment

In case of risk of temporary humidification: requires appropriate preservative treatment

In case of risk of permanent humidification: use not recommended

DRYING

Drying rate: normal
 Risk of distortion: high risk
 Risk of casehardening: no
 Risk of checking: slight risk
 Risk of collapse: no

Note: Risks of end checks with thick material.

Possible drying schedule: 1

M.C. (%)	Temperature (°C)		Air humidity (%)
	dry-bulb	wet-bulb	
Green	40	37	82
40	44	38	68
30	44	36	59
20	46	36	52
15	49	37	46

This schedule is given for information only and is applicable to thickness lower or equal to 38 mm.

It must be used in compliance with the code of practice.

For thickness from 38 to 75 mm, the air relative humidity should be increased by 5 % at each step.

For thickness over 75 mm, a 10 % increase should be considered.

SAWING AND MACHINING

Blunting effect: normal
 Sawteeth recommended: ordinary or alloy steel
 Cutting tools: ordinary
 Peeling: good
 Slicing: good

ASSEMBLING

Nailing / screwing: good
 Gluing: correct

COMMERCIAL GRADING

Appearance grading for sawn timbers: According to SATA grading rules (1996)

For the "General Purpose Market":

Possible grading for square edged timbers: choix I, choix II, choix III, choix IV

Possible grading for short length lumbers: choix I, choix II

Possible grading for short length rafters: choix I, choix II, choix III

For the "Special Market":

Possible grading for strips and small boards (ou battens): choix I, choix II, choix III

Possible grading for rafters: choix I, choix II, choix III

FIRE SAFETY

Conventional French grading: Thickness > 14 mm : M.3 (moderately inflammable)
 Thickness < 14 mm : M.4 (easily inflammable)

Euroclasses grading: D s2 d0

Default grading for solid wood, according to requirements of European standard EN 14081-1 annex C (April 2009). It concerns structural graded timber in vertical uses with mean density upper 0.35 and thickness upper 22 mm.

END-USES

Veneer for interior of plywood
 Blockboard
 Sliced veneer
 Interior joinery
 Current furniture or furniture components
 Wood-ware

Veneer for back or face of plywood
 Boxes and crates
 Moulding
 Interior panelling
 Fiber or particle boards
 Rolling shutters

Note: Can be used as substitute for LIMBA (*Terminalia superba*) or KOTO (*Pterygota macrocarpa*) for some uses.

MAIN LOCAL NAMES

<u>Country</u>	<u>Local name</u>	<u>Country</u>	<u>Local name</u>
Angola	SANSAMA	Benin	GUXOTIN
Cameroon	DIOLOSSO	Congo	NIOUMBOU
Ivory Coast	AKEDE	Ivory Coast	AKO
Gabon	ANDOUM	Ghana	CHENCHEN
Ghana	KYENKYEN	Nigeria	OGIOVU
Nigeria	ORO	Uganda	KIRUNDU
Uganda	MUMAKA	Central African Republic	N'DOMBOU
Democratic Republic of the Congo	BONKONGO	Democratic Republic of the Congo	BONKONKO
Tanzania	MKUZU	Tanzania	MLULU
Germany	ANTIARIS	United Kingdom	ANTIARIS

