

Common name:	ABURA
Family:	RUBIACEAE
Scientific name(s):	Hallea ciliata Mitragyna ciliata (synonymous) Hallea stipulosa Mitragyna stipulosa (synonymous)

LOG DESCRIPTION		WOOD DESCRIPTION	
Diameter:	from 60 to 80 cm	Colour:	Light brown
Thickness of sapwood:	from to cm	Sapwood:	Not demarcated
Floats:	yes	Texture:	Fine
Durability in forest :	Low (must be treated)	Grain:	Straight or interlocked
		Interlocked grain:	Slight
Note:	Possible presence of brittleheart and coloured veins.		

PHYSICAL PROPERTIES			MECHANICAL PROPERTIES		
Physical and mechanical properties are based on mature heartwood specimens. These properties can vary greatly depending on origin and growth conditions.					
	mean	standard deviation		mean	standard deviation
Density *:	0.60 g/cm <sup>3</sup>	0.05			
Monnin hardness*:	2.0	0.3	Crushing strength *:	46 MPa	9
Coef of volumetric shrinkage:	0.44 %	0.11	Static bending strength *:	78 MPa	16
Total tangential shrinkage:	8.9 %	0.3	Modulus of elasticity *:	11020 MPa	2318
Total radial shrinkage:	4.3 %	0.1			
Fibre saturation point:	32 %				
Stability:	Moderately stable		(* : at 12 % moisture content ; 1 MPa = 1 N/mm <sup>2</sup> )		

#### 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.

Fungi:	Class 5 - not durable	* ensured by natural durability (according EN standards).
Dry wood borers:	Susceptible; sapwood not or slightly demarcated (risk in all the wood)	
Termites:	Class S - Susceptible	
Treatability:	2 - moderately permeable	
Use class*:	1 - inside (no dampness)	
Note:	This species is listed in the European standard NF EN 350-2.	

#### MAIN LOCAL NAMES

Countries	Local names
Angola	MIVUKO
Benin	AGBANTIN
Cameroon	ELOLOM
Congo	VUKU
Côte d'Ivoire	BAHIA
Dem Rep of Congo	MVUKU
Equatorial Guinea	ELELON
Gabon	ELELOM-N'ZAM
Ghana	SUBAHA
Nigeria	ABURA
Sierra Leone	MBOI
Uganda	NZINGU
Zambia	NZINGU
France	BAHIA
Germany	SUBAHA

**REQUIREMENT OF A PRESERVATIVE TREATMENT**

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

**DRYING**

Possible drying schedule

Drying rate:	Rapid to normal	Temperature (°C)			Air humidity (%)
		M.C. (%)	dry-bulb	wet-bulb	
Risk of distortion:	No risk or very slight risk				
Risk of casehardening:	No	Green	50	47	84
Risk of checking:	Slight risk	40	50	45	75
Risk of collapse:	No	30	55	47	67
		20	70	55	47
		15	75	58	44

This schedule is given for information only and is applicable to thickness < 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:	Fairly high
Sawteeth recommended:	Stellite-tipped
Cutting tools:	Tungsten carbide
Peeling:	Good
Slicing:	Good
Note:	Blunting effect is variable. Sawdust occasionally irritant.

**ASSEMBLING**

Nailing / Screwing:	Good but pre-boring necessary
Gluing:	Correct

**END-USES**

Main known end-uses; they must to be implemented according to the code of practice.

Important remark: some end-uses are mentionned for information (traditional, regional or ancient end-uses).

- Current furniture or furniture components
- Sliced veneer
- Veneer for back or face of plywood
- Veneer for interior of plywood
- Cabinetwork (high class furniture)
- Moulding
- Boxes and crates
- Interior joinery
- Interior panelling
- Sculpture
- Glued laminated
- Turned goods
- Wood-ware
- Resistant to one or several acids