

Common name:	AFRORMOSIA
Family:	FABACEAE
Scientific name(s):	Pericopsis elata Afrormosia elata (synonymous)
Note:	AFRORMOSIA is listed in CITES (Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of wild fauna and flora), appendix 2 and in the European Union Regulation, appendix B. Parts of wood and wood-made products which are regulated are defined by a note: logs, sawing woods and veneers. To trade these parts and products, the exporting or re-exporting country must emit a CITES permit or certificate and an importation permit is compulsory to import within the EU.

LOG DESCRIPTION		WOOD DESCRIPTION	
Diameter:	from 80 to 120 cm	Colour:	Yellow brown
Thickness of sapwood:	from 1 to 2 cm	Sapwood:	Clearly demarcated
Floats:	no	Texture:	Fine
Durability in forest :	Good	Grain:	Straight or interlocked
		Interlocked grain:	Slight
Note:	Logs irregularly shaped. Wood yellow brown with darker veins, turning dark brown on exposure.		

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 *:	0.74 g/cm ³	0.07			
Monnin hardness*:	7.0	1.5	Crushing strength *:	64 MPa	2
Coef of volumetric shrinkage:	0.50 %	0.06	Static bending strength *:	93 MPa	22
Total tangential shrinkage:	5.9 %	0.9	Modulus of elasticity *:	13140 MPa	966
Total radial shrinkage:	3.2 %	0.5			
Fibre saturation point:	20 %				
Stability:	Moderately stable to poorly stable (* : at 12 % moisture content ; 1 MPa = 1 N/mm ²)				

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 1-2 very durable to durable	* ensured by natural durability (according EN standards).
Dry wood borers:	Durable; sapwood demarcated (risk limited to sapwood)	
Termites:	Class D - Durable	
Treatability:	4 - not permeable	
Use class*:	4 - in ground or fresh water contact	
Note:	This species is listed in the European standard NF EN 350-2. According to the European standard NF EN 335, performance length might be modified by the intensity of end-use exposition.	

MAIN LOCAL NAMES

Countries	Local names
Cameroon	OBANG
Central African Rep	OBANG
Côte d'Ivoire	ASSAMELA
Dem Rep of Congo	BOHALA
Dem Rep of Congo	BOHELE
Dem Rep of Congo	MOHOLE
Dem Rep of Congo	OLE
Ghana	AFRORMOSIA
Ghana	KOKRUDUA
France	ASSAMELA
France	OLEO PARDO

REQUIREMENT OF A PRESERVATIVE TREATMENT

Against dry wood borer attacks:	Does not require any preservative treatment
In case of temporary humidification risk:	Does not require any preservative treatment
In case of permanent humidification risk:	Does not require any preservative treatment

DRYING

Possible drying schedule

	Slow	Temperature (°C)		Air humidity (%)	
		M.C. (%)	dry-bulb		wet-bulb
Drying rate:	Slight risk				
Risk of distortion:	No	Green	42	39	82
Risk of casehardening:	Slight risk	50	48	43	74
Risk of checking:	No	40	48	43	74
Risk of collapse:		30	48	43	74
		15	54	46	63

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:	Not recommended or without interest
Slicing:	Good
Note:	Risks of burning in machining. Slight tendency to tearing in planing (interlocked grain). Sawdust reported to be irritant.

ASSEMBLING

Nailing / Screwing:	Good but pre-boring necessary
Gluing:	Correct
Note:	Gluing must be done carefully: wood may be easily stained.

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).

Note:	Excellent substitute for teak.
-------	--------------------------------

Sliced veneer
 Cabinetwork (high class furniture)
 Current furniture or furniture components
 Interior joinery
 Interior panelling
 Stairs (inside)
 Flooring
 Ship building (planking and deck)
 Turned goods
 Exterior joinery
 Exterior panelling
