

Common name:	AMOUK
Family:	CAESALPINIACEAE
Scientific name(s):	Detarium macrocarpum

LOG DESCRIPTION		WOOD DESCRIPTION	
Diameter:	from 70 to 100 cm	Colour:	Red brown
Thickness of sapwood:	from 7 to 10 cm	Sapwood:	Clearly demarcated
Floats:	yes	Texture:	Medium
Durability in forest :	Moderate (treatment recommended)	Grain:	Straight or interlocked
		Interlocked grain:	Marked
Note:	Coppery brown wood with dark brown veins. Resin exudation is possible. Medium to coarse texture.		

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 *:	0.66 g/cm ³	0.04	Crushing strength *:	55 MPa	9
Monnin hardness*:	3.9	0.7	Static bending strength *:	99 MPa	16
Coef of volumetric shrinkage:	0.38 %	0.04	Modulus of elasticity *:	13100 MPa	2000
Total tangential shrinkage:	5.4 %	0.6			
Total radial shrinkage:	3.8 %	0.5			
Fibre saturation point:	24 %				
Stability:	Moderately 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 3 moderately durable	* ensured by natural durability (according EN standards).
Dry wood borers:	Durable; sapwood demarcated (risk limited to sapwood)	
Termites:	Class M - Moderately durable	
Treatability:	2 - moderately permeable	
Use class*:	2 - inside or under cover (dampness possible)	
Note:	This wood is given as not very sensitive to marine borers.	

MAIN LOCAL NAMES

Countries	Local names
Cameroon	AMOUK
Gabon	ABORANZORK
Gabon	ENOUK
Equatorial Guinea	EÑUK

AMOUK

REQUIREMENT OF A PRESERVATIVE TREATMENT

Against dry wood borer attacks:	Does not require any 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:	Slow	Temperature (°C)			Air humidity (%)
		M.C. (%)	dry-bulb	wet-bulb	
Risk of distortion:	Slight risk	Green	50	47	84
Risk of casehardening:	No	40	50	45	75
Risk of checking:	Slight risk	30	55	47	67
Risk of collapse:	No	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:	Normal
Sawteeth recommended:	Ordinary or alloy steel
Cutting tools:	Ordinary
Peeling:	Good
Slicing:	Good
Note:	Possible difficulties for sawing and cutting due to the presence of resin. Tools must always be tightly sharpened.

ASSEMBLING

Nailing / Screwing:	Good but pre-boring necessary
Gluing:	Correct
Note:	Possible difficulties for gluing due to the presence of resin.

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: Filling is recommended to obtain a good finish.

Sliced veneer
Interior joinery
Cabinetwork (high class furniture)
Flooring
Interior panelling
Stairs (inside)
Wood-ware
Current furniture or furniture components
Turned goods
Exterior joinery
