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|---------------------|---|
| Common name: | AWOURA |
| Family: | CAESALPINIACEAE |
| Scientific name(s): | Julbernardia pellegriniana Paraberlinia bifoliolata (synonymous) |

| LOG DESCRIPTION | | WOOD DESCRIPTION | |
|------------------------|---|------------------|-------------------------|
| Diameter: | from 80 to 100 cm | Colour: | Brown |
| Thickness of sapwood: | from 10 to 15 cm | Sapwood: | Clearly demarcated |
| Floats: | no | Texture: | Medium |
| Durability in forest : | Moderate (treatment recommended) | Grain: | Straight or interlocked |
| Note: | Wood highly veined with alternate dark and light coloured streaks. Grain sometimes oblique. | | |

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 *: | 0.77 g/cm ³ | 0.06 | Crushing strength *: | 68 MPa | 5 |
| Monnin hardness*: | 5.6 | 1.3 | Static bending strength *: | 128 MPa | 15 |
| Coef of volumetric shrinkage: | 0.60 % | 0.07 | Modulus of elasticity *: | 17840 MPa | 2344 |
| Total tangential shrinkage: | 8.9 % | 1.0 | | | |
| Total radial shrinkage: | 4.3 % | 0.6 | | | |
| Fibre saturation point: | 27 % | | | | |
| 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.

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|------------------|---|
| Fungi: | Class 3 moderately durable |
| Dry wood borers: | Durable; sapwood demarcated (risk limited to sapwood) |
| Termites: | Class M - Moderately durable |
| Treatability: | 3 - poorly permeable |
| Use class*: | 2 - inside or under cover (dampness possible) |

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| * ensured by natural durability (according EN standards). |
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MAIN LOCAL NAMES

| Countries | Local names |
|-----------|-------------|
| Cameroon | EKOP-BELI |
| Gabon | AWOURA |
| Gabon | BELI |
| France | ZEBRALI |
| Germany | ZEBRALI |

AWOURA

REQUIREMENT OF A PRESERVATIVE TREATMENT

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|---|---|
| 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: | Normal to slow | Temperature (°C) | | | Air humidity (%) |
|------------------------|----------------|------------------|----------|----------|------------------|
| | | M.C. (%) | dry-bulb | wet-bulb | |
| Risk of distortion: | Slight risk | Green | 42 | 39 | 82 |
| Risk of casehardening: | No | 50 | 48 | 43 | 74 |
| Risk of checking: | Slight risk | 40 | 48 | 43 | 74 |
| Risk of collapse: | No | 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.

Note: Possibility of discoloration during drying.

SAWING AND MACHINING

| | |
|-----------------------|---|
| Blunting effect: | Normal |
| Sawteeth recommended: | Ordinary or alloy steel |
| Cutting tools: | Ordinary |
| Peeling: | No information available |
| Slicing: | Good |
| Note: | Risks of distortion in machining (especially in planing). |

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).

Note: End-uses for this species are limited because of its low yield due to the possible presence of defects.

Cabinetwork (high class furniture)
Sliced veneer
Heavy carpentry
Wood frame house
Current furniture or furniture components
Interior joinery
Interior panelling
Flooring
Vehicle or container flooring
Stairs (inside)
