

Common name:	EBIARA
Family:	CAESALPINIACEAE
Scientific name(s):	Berlinia bracteosa Berlinia confusa Berlinia grandiflora

LOG DESCRIPTION		WOOD DESCRIPTION	
Diameter:	from 60 to 90 cm	Colour:	Pinkish 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:	Presence of purple or dark brown veins. Frequent resin canals.		

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 *:	0.70 g/cm <sup>3</sup>	0.06			
Monnin hardness*:	4.0	1.2	Crushing strength *:	57 MPa	9
Coef of volumetric shrinkage:	0.53 %	0.11	Static bending strength *:	93 MPa	17
Total tangential shrinkage:	7.8 %	1.3	Modulus of elasticity *:	12870 MPa	2356
Total radial shrinkage:	3.8 %	1.3			
Fibre saturation point:	28 %				
Stability:	Moderately stable to poorly stable (* : at 12 % moisture content ; 1 MPa = 1 N/mm <sup>2</sup> )				
Note:	Physical and mechanical properties are very variable according to the different EBIARA species.				

#### 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:	3 - poorly permeable	
Use class*:	2 - inside or under cover (dampness possible)	

#### MAIN LOCAL NAMES

Countries	Local names
Angola	M'POSSA
Benin	BAGBE
Cameroon	ABEM
Cameroon	ESSABEM
Congo	M'POSSA
Côte d'Ivoire	MELEGBA
Côte d'Ivoire	POCOULI
Dem Rep of Congo	M'POSSA
Gabon	EBIARA
Ghana	BERLINIA
Nigeria	EKPOGOI
Sierra Leone	SARKPEI
Germany	BERLINIA
United Kingdom	BERLINIA

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**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

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**DRYING**

## Possible drying schedule

		Temperature (°C)			Air humidity (%)
		M.C. (%)	dry-bulb	wet-bulb	
Drying rate:	Normal to slow				
Risk of distortion:	Slight risk				
Risk of casehardening:	No				
Risk of checking:	No risk or very slight risk	Green	50	47	84
Risk of collapse:	No	40	50	45	75
		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.

Note: In order to reduce the risks of distorsion, quartersawn drying is recommended.

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**SAWING AND MACHINING**

Blunting effect:	Normal
Sawteeth recommended:	Ordinary or alloy steel
Cutting tools:	Ordinary
Peeling:	Good
Slicing:	Good

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**ASSEMBLING**

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

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**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).

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Sliced veneer  
 Veneer for back or face of plywood  
 Interior joinery  
 Interior panelling  
 Current furniture or furniture components  
 Cabinetwork (high class furniture)  
 Turned goods  
 Flooring  
 Stairs (inside)  
 Exterior joinery  
 Exterior panelling  
 Formwork  
 Wood-ware  
 Light carpentry

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