

Common name:	EMIEN
Family:	APOCYNACEAE
Scientific name(s):	Alstonia boonei Alstonia congensis Alstonia gillettii (synonymous)

LOG DESCRIPTION	WOOD DESCRIPTION
Diameter:	from 70 to 100 cm
Thickness of sapwood:	from to cm
Floats:	yes
Durability in forest :	Low (must be treated)
Note:	Frequent brittleheart. Grain sometimes wavy. Frequent latex canals. Unpleasant odour when green.

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 *:	0.36 g/cm ³	0.01		
Monnin hardness*:	0.7	0.1	Crushing strength *:	27 MPa
Coef of volumetric shrinkage:	0.37 %	0.05	Static bending strength *:	43 MPa
Total tangential shrinkage:	5.2 %	0.8	Modulus of elasticity *:	8090 MPa
Total radial shrinkage:	3.8 %	0.6		525
Fibre saturation point:	32 %			
Stability:	Moderately stable to stable (* : at 12 % moisture content ; 1 MPa = 1 N/mm ²)			
Note:	Properties similar to those of OBEICHE (Triplochiton scleroxylon).			

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:	1 - easily permeable	
Use class*:	1 - inside (no dampness)	
Note:	Very prone to blue stain.	

MAIN LOCAL NAMES

Countries	Local names
Benin	AFATIN
Cameroon	EKOUC
Cameroon	EKUC
Congo	TSONGOTI
Côte d'Ivoire	EMIEN
Dem Rep of Congo	AKUKA
Equatorial Guinea	EKOUC
Equatorial Guinea	EKUC
Gabon	EKOUC
Gabon	EKUC
Ghana	SINDRU
Ghana	SINDURO
Nigeria	AHUN
Nigeria	AWUN
Sierra Leone	KAIWI
Uganda	MUJWA
United Kingdom	ALSTONIA
United Kingdom	PATTERN WOOD
United Kingdom	STOOLWOOD

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	Temperature (°C)		Air humidity (%)	
			M.C. (%)	dry-bulb		wet-bulb
Risk of distortion:	Slight risk					
Risk of casehardening:	No					
Risk of checking:	No risk or very slight risk		Green	60	56	81
Risk of collapse:	No		30	68	58	61
			20	74	60	51
			15	80	61	41

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:	Not recommended or without interest
Note:	The presence of latex may cause the clogging of sawblades.

ASSEMBLING

Nailing / Screwing:	Poor
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:	Can be used as substitute for OBEICHE (Triplochiton scleroxylon) but yield is often low due to latex canals.
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- Veneer for interior of plywood
- Blockboard
- Boxes and crates
- Matches
- Open boats
- Moulding
- Current furniture or furniture components
- Interior joinery
- Pencils