Common name:	ESSESSANG
Family:	EUPHORBIACEAE
Scientific name(s):	Ricinodendron heudelotii

LOG DESCRIPTION

Diameter:	from 60 to 100 cm
Thickness of sapwood:	from to cm
Floats:	yes
Durability in forest :	Low (must be treated)
Note:	Grain is sometimes slightly wavy.

WOOD DESCRIPTION

Colour:	Creamy white
Sapwood:	Not demarcated
Texture:	Coarse
Grain:	Straight or interlocked
Interlocked grain:	Marked but not frequent

PHYSICAL 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
Density *:	0.26 g/cm3	
Monnin hardness*:	0.8	
Coef of volumetric shrinkage:	0.21 %	
Total tangential shrinkage:	4.8 %	
Total radial shrinkage:	2.0 %	
Fibre saturation point:	36 %	
Stability:	Moderately stable to stable	

MECHANICAL PROPERTIES

	mean	standard deviation
Crushing strength *:	20 MPa	
Static bending strength *:	31 MPa	
Modulus of elasticity *:	5200 MPa	

(* : at 12 % moisture content ; 1 MPa = 1 N/mm2)

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
Dry wood borers:	Susceptible
Termites:	Class S - Susceptible
Treatability:	1 - easily permeable
Use class*:	1 - inside (no dampness)

* ensured by natural durability (according EN standards).

MAIN LOCAL NAMES

Countries	Local names
Cameroon	EZEZANG
Congo	SANGA-SANGA
Côte d'Ivoire	EHO
Gabon	ESESANG
Ghana	WAMA
Equatorial Guinea	NSEZANG
Nigeria	ERIMADO

ESSESSANG

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

Drying rate:	Rapid
Risk of distortion:	No risk or very slight risk
Risk of casehardening:	No
Risk of checking:	No risk or very slight risk
Risk of collapse:	No

Possible drying schedule

M.C. (%)	Temperature (°C) dry-bulb	wet-bulb	Air humidity (%)
Green	60	56	81
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:	Sawing and cutting: great tendancy to wooliness. Tools must always be tightly sharpened.

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:	Quite good finish. Filling is recommended. Substitute for BALSA.

Moulding
Veneer for interior of plywood
Current furniture or furniture components
Boxes and crates
Model building
Insulation
Sculpture
Floats