

Common name:	ETIMOE
Family:	CAESALPINIACEAE
Scientific name(s):	Copaifera mildbraedii Copaifera salikounda

LOG DESCRIPTION	WOOD DESCRIPTION		
Diameter:	from 80 to 120 cm	Colour:	Red brown
Thickness of sapwood:	from 5 to 10 cm	Sapwood:	Clearly demarcated
Floats:	no	Texture:	Medium
Durability in forest :	Moderate (treatment recommended)	Grain:	Straight or interlocked
Note:	Logs are almost floatable. Presence of resin. Wood often moiré.	Interlocked grain:	Slight

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 *:	0.71 g/cm ³	0.09	Crushing strength *:	68 MPa	9
Monnin hardness*:	5.0	1.4	Static bending strength *:	115 MPa	18
Coef of volumetric shrinkage:	0.53 %	0.03	Modulus of elasticity *:	14560 MPa	165
Total tangential shrinkage:	7.5 %				
Total radial shrinkage:	4.5 %				
Fibre saturation point:	26 %				
Stability:	Moderately stable		(* : at 12 % moisture content ; 1 MPa = 1 N/mm ²)		
Note:	C. mildbraedii seems to have lower properties than C. salikounda.				

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
Benin	AKPAFLO
Central African Rep	BILOMBI
Central African Rep	YAMA
Côte d'Ivoire	ETIMOE
Dem Rep of Congo	BOFELELE
Gabon	ANDEM-EVINE
Ghana	ENTEDUA
Nigeria	OVBIALEKE

ETIMOE

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:	Normal	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: Sometimes, resin may clog tools .

ASSEMBLING

Nailing / Screwing: Good
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).

Veneer for interior of plywood
Veneer for back or face of plywood
Sliced veneer
Current furniture or furniture components
Cabinetwork (high class furniture)
Interior joinery
Flooring
Stairs (inside)
Light carpentry
Glued laminated
Wood frame house
Moulding
Exterior joinery
Interior panelling
Exterior panelling
Shingles
