

Common name:	EYONG
Family:	STERCULIACEAE
Scientific name(s):	Eribroma oblonga Sterculia oblonga (synonymous)

LOG DESCRIPTION	WOOD DESCRIPTION
Diameter:	from 60 to 120 cm
Thickness of sapwood:	from 10 to 20 cm
Floats:	no
Durability in forest :	Low (must be treated)
Note:	Wood cream white to light yellow brown with white veins. Large silver figure. Oily to the touch. 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 *:	0.74 g/cm ³	0.04		
Monnin hardness*:	3.7	0.8	Crushing strength *:	56 MPa
Coef of volumetric shrinkage:	0.48 %	0.06	Static bending strength *:	100 MPa
Total tangential shrinkage:	10.6 %	0.4	Modulus of elasticity *:	17110 MPa
Total radial shrinkage:	4.6 %	0.2		1910
Fibre saturation point:	34 %			
Stability:	Moderately stable to poorly 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.

Fungi:	Class 4 - poorly 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:	3-4 - poorly or not permeable	
Use class*:	2 - inside or under cover (dampness possible)	
Note:	This species is listed in the European standard NF EN 350-2. Prone to blue stain.	

MAIN LOCAL NAMES

Countries	Local names
Cameroon	BONGELE
Cameroon	EYONG
Central African Rep	BONGO
Côte d'Ivoire	BI
Equatorial Guinea	N'CHONG
Equatorial Guinea	N'ZONG
Gabon	N'CHONG
Gabon	N'ZONG
Ghana	OHAA
Nigeria	OKOKO
United Kingdom	WHITE STERCULIA
United Kingdom	YELLOW STERCULIA

REQUIREMENT OF A PRESERVATIVE TREATMENT

Against dry wood borer attacks:	Requires appropriate preservative treatment
In case of temporary humidification risk:	Use not recommended
In case of permanent humidification risk:	Use not recommended

DRYING

Possible drying schedule

	Drying rate:	Slow	Temperature (°C)		Air humidity (%)	
			M.C. (%)	dry-bulb		wet-bulb
Risk of distortion:	High risk					
Risk of casehardening:	No					
Risk of checking:	High risk					
Risk of collapse:	Yes		30	42	41	94
			25	42	39	82
			20	48	43	74
			15	48	43	74

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: Risks of blue stain.

SAWING AND MACHINING

Blunting effect:	Normal
Sawteeth recommended:	Ordinary or alloy steel
Cutting tools:	Ordinary
Peeling:	Good
Slicing:	Good
Note:	Tearing in planing. Difficult finish. Filling is necessary.

ASSEMBLING

Nailing / Screwing:	Good
Gluing:	Correct
Note:	Risks of splits with quartersawn when nailing.

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 back or face of plywood

Sliced veneer

Formwork

Current furniture or furniture components

Interior joinery

Interior panelling

Flooring
