

Common name:	KANDA
Family:	LAURACEAE
Scientific name(s):	Beilschmiedia spp.

LOG DESCRIPTION	WOOD DESCRIPTION
Diameter: from 60 to 90 cm	Colour: Brown
Thickness of sapwood: from 2 to 5 cm	Sapwood: Clearly demarcated
Floats: no	Texture: Medium
Durability in forest : Good	Grain: Straight
	Interlocked grain: Absent
Note:	Heartwood pink brown to red brown or dark brown, sometimes greenish brown according to the species.

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>	0.05	Crushing strength *:	55 MPa	9
Monnin hardness*:	3.7	0.6	Static bending strength *:	105 MPa	16
Coef of volumetric shrinkage:	0.49 %	0.11	Modulus of elasticity *:	16060 MPa	2633
Total tangential shrinkage:	7.7 %	1.4			
Total radial shrinkage:	3.8 %	0.4			
Fibre saturation point:	29 %				
Stability:	stable		(* : at 12 % moisture content ; 1 MPa = 1 N/mm <sup>2</sup> )		

#### 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 2 - durable	* ensured by natural durability (according EN standards).
Dry wood borers:	Durable; sapwood demarcated (risk limited to sapwood)	
Termites:	Class D - Durable	
Treatability:	3 - poorly permeable	
Use class*:	4 - in ground or fresh water contact	
Note:	According to the European standard NF EN 335, performance length might be modified by the intensity of end-use exposition.	

#### MAIN LOCAL NAMES

Countries	Local names
Cameroon	KANDA
Côte d'Ivoire	BITEHI
Dem Rep of Congo	BONZALE
Gabon	NKONENGU
Tanzania	MFIMBO

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## KANDA

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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:	Does not require any preservative treatment
In case of permanent humidification risk:	Does not require any preservative treatment

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### DRYING

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Drying rate:	Slow
Risk of distortion:	Slight risk
Risk of casehardening:	Yes
Risk of checking:	High risk
Risk of collapse:	No

Note: Surface drying prior to kiln drying is recommended.

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### SAWING AND MACHINING

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Blunting effect:	High
Sawteeth recommended:	Stellite-tipped
Cutting tools:	Tungsten carbide
Peeling:	Good
Slicing:	Good

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### ASSEMBLING

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Nailing / Screwing:	Good
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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Interior joinery  
Veneer for interior of plywood  
Veneer for back or face of plywood  
Blockboard  
Flooring  
Vehicle or container flooring  
Stairs (inside)  
Light carpentry  
Glued laminated  
Exterior joinery  
Current furniture or furniture components  
Seats  
Cabinetwork (high class furniture)  
Ship building (planking and deck)  
Turned goods  
Bridges (parts not in contact with water or ground)  
Interior panelling  
Exterior panelling  
Wood frame house  
Sliced veneer

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