

Common name: NIOVE  
 Family: MYRISTICACEAE  
 Scientific name(s): Staudtia kamerunensis

**LOG DESCRIPTION**

Diameter: from 50 to 90 cm  
 Thickness of sapwood: from 8 to 10 cm  
 Floats: no  
 Durability in forest : Good

**WOOD DESCRIPTION**

Colour: Red brown  
 Sapwood: Clearly demarcated  
 Texture: Fine  
 Grain: Straight  
 Interlocked grain: Absent

Note: Heartwood orangey yellow brown to red brown with darker veins. Sometimes oily surface. Grain sometimes wavy.

**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 *:	0.88 g/cm <sup>3</sup>	0.06
Monnin hardness*:	7.5	2.9
Coef of volumetric shrinkage:	0.56 %	0.07
Total tangential shrinkage:	6.0 %	0.8
Total radial shrinkage:	4.6 %	1.0
Fibre saturation point:	24 %	
Stability:	stable	

**MECHANICAL PROPERTIES**

	mean	standard deviation
Crushing strength *:	88 MPa	10
Static bending strength *:	151 MPa	23
Modulus of elasticity *:	18510 MPa	3100

(\* : 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 1 - very durable  
 Dry wood borers: Durable; sapwood demarcated (risk limited to sapwood)  
 Termites: Class D - Durable  
 Treatability: 4 - not permeable  
 Use class\*: 4 - in ground or fresh water contact

\* ensured by natural durability (according EN standards).

Note: Presence of transition wood with a lower durability.  
 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
Angola	MENGA-MENGA
Cameroon	M'BONDA
Congo	MENGA-MENGA
Dem Rep of Congo	KAMASHI
Dem Rep of Congo	SUSUMENGA
Equatorial Guinea	BOKAPI
Gabon	M'BOUN
Gabon	NIOVE

**REQUIREMENT OF A PRESERVATIVE TREATMENT**

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

**DRYING**

## Possible drying schedule

Drying rate:	Slow	Temperature (°C)			Air humidity (%)
		M.C. (%)	dry-bulb	wet-bulb	
Risk of distortion:	Slight risk				
Risk of casehardening:	No				
Risk of checking:	High risk	Green	42	39	82
Risk of collapse:	No	50	48	43	74
		40	48	43	74
		30	48	43	74
		15	54	46	63

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: Must be dried slowly and carefully to avoid pockets moisture. Initial surface drying prior to kiln drying is recommended.

**SAWING AND MACHINING**

Blunting effect:	Fairly high
Sawteeth recommended:	Stellite-tipped
Cutting tools:	Tungsten carbide
Peeling:	Not recommended or without interest
Slicing:	Good
Note:	Requires power.

**ASSEMBLING**

Nailing / Screwing:	Good but pre-boring necessary
Gluing:	Correct
Note:	Tends to split 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).

Note: As the wood presents different colours, it is recommended to discolour the surface.

Cabinetwork (high class furniture)	Resistant to one or several acids
------------------------------------	-----------------------------------

Exterior joinery

Interior joinery

Stairs (inside)

Sliced veneer

Flooring

Current furniture or furniture components

Turned goods

Seats

Ship building (ribs)

Ship building (planking and deck)

Heavy carpentry

Interior panelling

Industrial or heavy flooring

Exterior panelling

Bridges (parts not in contact with water or ground)

Vehicle or container flooring

Hydraulic works (fresh water)

Bridges (parts in contact with water or ground)

Sleepers