

Common name: OVOGA

Family: RHIZOPHORACEAE

Scientific name(s): Poga oleosa

LOG DESCRIPTION

Diameter: from 80 to 100 cm
Thickness of sapwood: from 2 to 5 cm
Floats: yes
Durability in forest : Moderate (treatment recommended)

WOOD DESCRIPTION

Colour: Pinkish white
Sapwood: Clearly demarcated
Texture: Coarse
Grain: Straight
Interlocked grain: Absent

Note: Silver figure on quartersawn due to broad rays. Lustrous aspect. Grain sometimes slightly wavy.

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 *:	0.47 g/cm ³	0.05			
Monnin hardness*:	1.6	0.6	Crushing strength *:	38 MPa	2
Coef of volumetric shrinkage:	0.45 %	0.09	Static bending strength *:	63 MPa	6
Total tangential shrinkage:	7.3 %	0.9	Modulus of elasticity *:	9320 MPa	1451
Total radial shrinkage:	2.7 %	0.3			
Fibre saturation point:	33 %				
Stability:	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 3 moderately durable
Dry wood borers: Durable; sapwood demarcated (risk limited to sapwood)
Termites: Class S - Susceptible
Treatability: 1 - easily permeable
Use class*: 2 - inside or under cover (dampness possible)

* ensured by natural durability (according EN standards).

MAIN LOCAL NAMES

Countries	Local names
Cameroon	ANGALE
Congo	OHELE
Equatorial Guinea	AFO
Gabon	OVOGA
Nigeria	ENOI
United Kingdom	POGA

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:	Rapid to normal	Temperature (°C)			Air humidity (%)
		M.C. (%)	dry-bulb	wet-bulb	
Risk of distortion:	Slight risk				
Risk of casehardening:	No				
Risk of checking:	Slight risk	Green	50	47	84
Risk of collapse:	Yes	40	50	45	75
		30	55	47	67
		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.

Note: Tendency to distortion on backsawn. Drying rate between each board is highly variable.

SAWING AND MACHINING

Blunting effect:	Normal
Sawteeth recommended:	Ordinary or alloy steel
Cutting tools:	Ordinary
Peeling:	Good
Slicing:	Good
Note:	Rays can make polishing difficult.

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: Filling is necessary in order to obtain a good finish.

Veneer for interior of plywood

Veneer for back or face of plywood

Current furniture or furniture components

Sliced veneer

Moulding

Light carpentry

Glued laminated

Formwork

Interior joinery

Fiber or particle boards

Blockboard

Boxes and crates
