

Common name:	OZIGO
Family:	BURSERACEAE
Scientific name(s):	Dacryodes buettneri Pachylobus buettneri (synonymous)

LOG DESCRIPTION	WOOD DESCRIPTION
Diameter:	from 70 to 100 cm
Thickness of sapwood:	from 5 to 9 cm
Floats:	yes
Durability in forest :	Moderate (treatment recommended)
Note:	Wood light brown to pinkish'white. Lustrous surface. Ribbon like aspect, sometimes moiré on quartersawn.
Colour:	Light brown
Sapwood:	Not clearly demarcated
Texture:	Medium
Grain:	Interlocked
Interlocked grain:	Marked

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 *:	0.59 g/cm ³	0.05	Crushing strength *:	52 MPa	6
Monnin hardness*:	2.8	0.5	Static bending strength *:	91 MPa	11
Coef of volumetric shrinkage:	0.42 %	0.08	Modulus of elasticity *:	13820 MPa	2273
Total tangential shrinkage:	7.3 %	0.9			
Total radial shrinkage:	5.2 %	0.5			
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 5 - not 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 - poorly permeable	
Use class*:	2 - inside or under cover (dampness possible)	

MAIN LOCAL NAMES

Countries	Local names
Equatorial Guinea	ASSIA
Gabon	ASSIA
Gabon	OZIGO
Germany	ASSIA

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

	Normal	Temperature (°C)			Air humidity (%)
		M.C. (%)	dry-bulb	wet-bulb	
Drying rate:	Normal				
Risk of distortion:	Slight risk				
Risk of casehardening:	No				
Risk of checking:	High risk	Green	50	47	84
Risk of collapse:	No	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: Must be dried slowly and carefully. Initial surface drying recommended.

SAWING AND MACHINING

Blunting effect:	High
Sawteeth recommended:	Stellite-tipped
Cutting tools:	Tungsten carbide
Peeling:	Good
Slicing:	Not recommended or without interest
Note:	Reduce cutting angle during machining (around 15°). Some difficulties in planing due to interlocked grain. Tendency to woolliness.

ASSEMBLING

Nailing / Screwing:	Good
Gluing:	Correct
Note:	Sometimes difficulties in gluing with phenol-formol glue.

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
 Formwork
 Current furniture or furniture components
 Interior joinery
 Interior panelling
 Boxes and crates
 Flooring
 Stairs (inside)
