

Common name:	TOLA
Family:	CAESALPINIACEAE
Scientific name(s):	Gossweilerodendron balsamiferum

LOG DESCRIPTION	WOOD DESCRIPTION		
Diameter:	from 70 to 110 cm	Colour:	Light brown
Thickness of sapwood:	from 5 to 10 cm	Sapwood:	Not clearly demarcated
Floats:	yes	Texture:	Medium
Durability in forest :	Moderate (treatment recommended)	Grain:	Straight or interlocked
Note:	Possibility of ring shakes or wind shakes in logs.	Interlocked grain:	Slight
	Wood yellow brown to light brown. Resin exudation. Light peppery odour.		

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 *:	0.52 g/cm <sup>3</sup>	0.04	Crushing strength *:	40 MPa	6
Monnin hardness*:	2.3	0.9	Static bending strength *:	74 MPa	15
Coef of volumetric shrinkage:	0.33 %	0.06	Modulus of elasticity *:	10920 MPa	1950
Total tangential shrinkage:	5.4 %	0.4			
Total radial shrinkage:	2.4 %	0.2			
Fibre saturation point:	27 %				
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 2-3 durable to moderately 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)	
Note:	This species is listed in the European standard NF EN 350-2.	

#### MAIN LOCAL NAMES

Countries	Local names
Angola	TOLA BRANCA
Cameroon	SINEDON
Congo	N'TOLA
Congo	TOLA
Congo	TOLA BLANC
Dem Rep of Congo	N'TOLA
Dem Rep of Congo	TOLA
Gabon	AGBA
Gabon	EMOLO
Nigeria	AGBA
Germany	AGBA
Germany	TOLA BRANCA
United Kingdom	AGBA

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TOLA

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#### REQUIREMENT OF A PRESERVATIVE TREATMENT

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

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#### DRYING

#### Possible drying schedule

Drying rate:	Rapid to normal	Temperature (°C)			Air humidity (%)
		M.C. (%)	dry-bulb	wet-bulb	
Risk of distortion:	No risk or very slight risk	Green	60	56	81
Risk of casehardening:	No	30	68	58	61
Risk of checking:	No risk or very slight risk	20	74	60	51
Risk of collapse:	No	15	80	61	41

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.

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#### SAWING AND MACHINING

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Blunting effect: Normal  
Sawteeth recommended: Ordinary or alloy steel  
Cutting tools: Ordinary  
Peeling: Good  
Slicing: Good  
Note: Resin tends to clog tools. Sawdust sometimes irritant.

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#### ASSEMBLING

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Nailing / Screwing: Good  
Gluing: Correct  
Note: Gluing requires care: the wood is acid and can be stained.

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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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Veneer for interior of plywood  
Veneer for back or face of plywood  
Sliced veneer  
Blockboard  
Light carpentry  
Boxes and crates  
Glued laminated  
Moulding  
Exterior joinery  
Current furniture or furniture components  
Rolling shutters  
Ship building (planking and deck)  
Shingles  
Interior panelling  
Interior joinery  
Exterior panelling  
Formwork  
Wood frame house

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