AKOSSIKA

Family: ACHARIACEAE (angiosperm)

Scientific name(s): Scottellia klaineana
Scottellia chevalieri (synonymous)
Scottellia coriacea (synonymous)
Scottellia kamerunensis (synonymous)
Scottellia minfiensis (synonymous)

Commercial restriction: no commercial restriction

WOOD DESCRIPTION

Color: light yellow
Sapwood: not demarcated
Texture: fine
Grain: straight or interlocked
Interlocked grain: slight
Note: Possible presence of grey or dark veins.

LOG DESCRIPTION

Diameter: from 60 to 80 cm
Thickness of sapwood:
Floats: no
Log durability: low (must be treated)

PHYSICAL PROPERTIES

MECHANICAL AND ACOUSTIC PROPERTIES

Physical and mechanical properties are based on mature heartwood specimens. These properties can vary greatly depending on origin and growth conditions.

	Mean	Std dev.
Specific gravity *:	0,66	0,05
Monnin hardness *:	3,4	0,6
Coeff. of volumetric shrinkage:	0,53 %	0,05 %
Total tangential shrinkage (TS):	9,3 %	0,7 %
Total radial shrinkage (RS):	4,4 %	0,4 %
TS/RS ratio:	2,1	
Fiber saturation point:	28 %	

Stability: poorly stable

	Mean	Std dev.
Crushing strength *:	56 MPa	7 MPa
Static bending strength *:	94 MPa	12 MPa
Modulus of elasticity *:	12750 MPa	1587 MPa

(*: at 12% moisture content, with 1 MPa = 1 N/mm²)

Musical quality factor: 103,2 measured at 2777 Hz

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.
E.N. = Euro Norm

Funghi (according to E.N. standards): class 5 - not durable
Dry wood borers: susceptible - sapwood not or slightly demarcated (risk in all the wood)
Termites (according to E.N. standards): class S - susceptible
Treatability (according to E.N. standards): class 1 - easily permeable
Use class ensured by natural durability: class 1 - inside (no dampness)
Species covering the use class 5: No
Note: Very prone to blue stain.

REQUIREMENT OF A PRESERVATIVE TREATMENT

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

DRYING

Drying rate: normal
Risk of distortion: slight risk
Risk of casehardening: yes
Risk of checking: high risk
Risk of collapse: no

Possible drying schedule: 2

M.C. (%)	Temperature (°C) dry-bulb	wet-bulb	Air humidity (%)
Green	50	47	84
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 lower or equal to 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.

SAWING AND MACHINING

Blunting effect: normal
Sawteeth recommended: ordinary or alloy steel
Cutting tools: ordinary
Peeling: good
Slicing: nood

ASSEMBLING

Nailing / screwing: good but pre-boring necessary
Gluing: correct
Note: Tends to split when nailing.

COMMERCIAL GRADING

Appearance grading for sawn timbers: According to SATA grading rules (1996)
For the "General Purpose Market":
Possible grading for square edged timbers: choix I, choix II, choix III, choix IV
Possible grading for short length lumbers: choix I, choix II
Possible grading for short length rafters: choix I, choix II, choix III
For the "Special Market":
Possible grading for strips and small boards (ou battens): choix I, choix II, choix III
Possible grading for rafters: choix I, choix II, choix III

FIRE SAFETY

Conventional French grading: Thickness > 14 mm : M.3 (moderately inflammable)
Thickness < 14 mm : M.4 (easily inflammable)

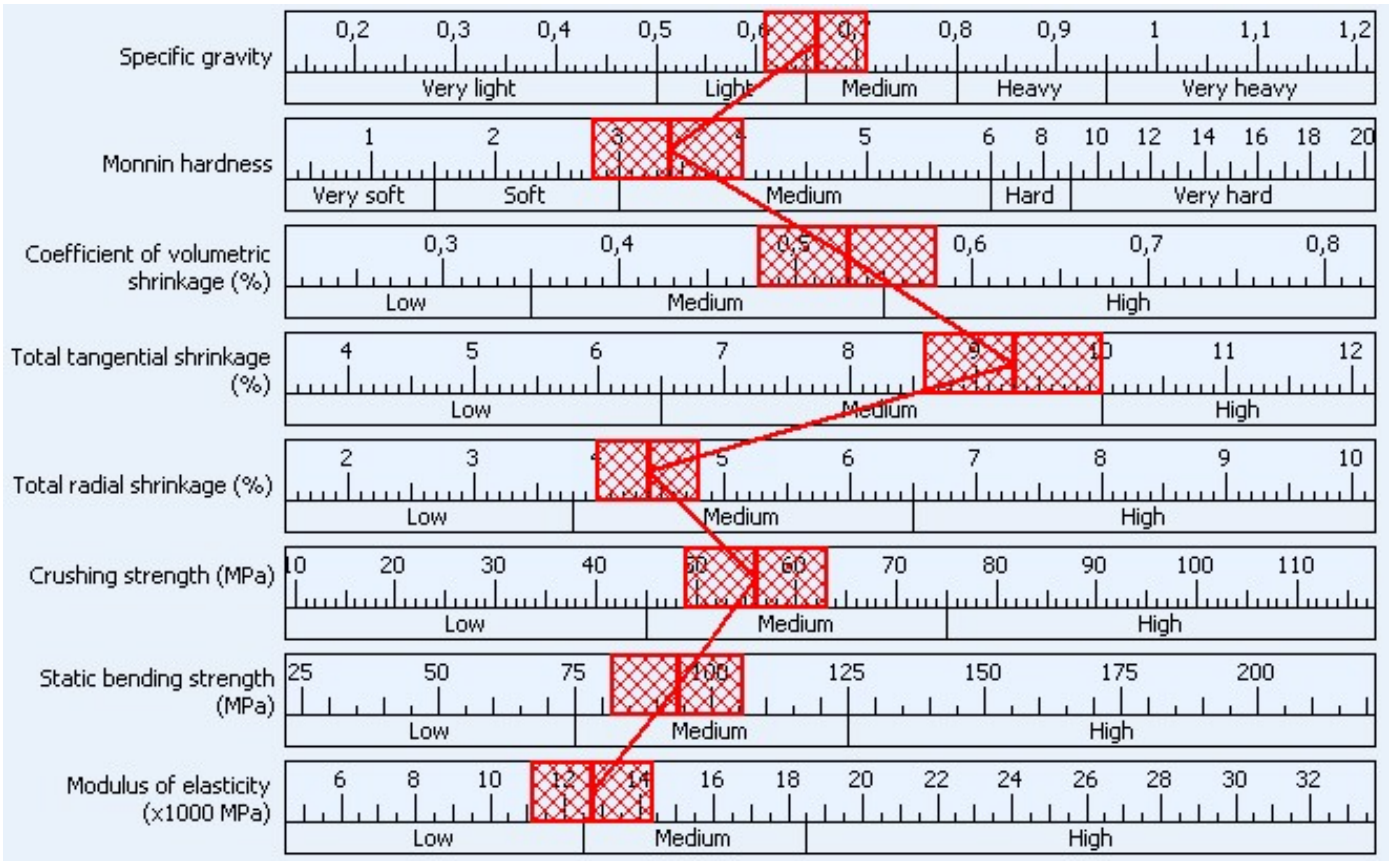
Euroclasses grading: D s2 d0
Default grading for solid wood, according to requirements of European standard EN 14081-1 annex C (April 2009). It concerns structural graded timber in vertical uses with mean density upper 0.35 and thickness upper 22 mm.

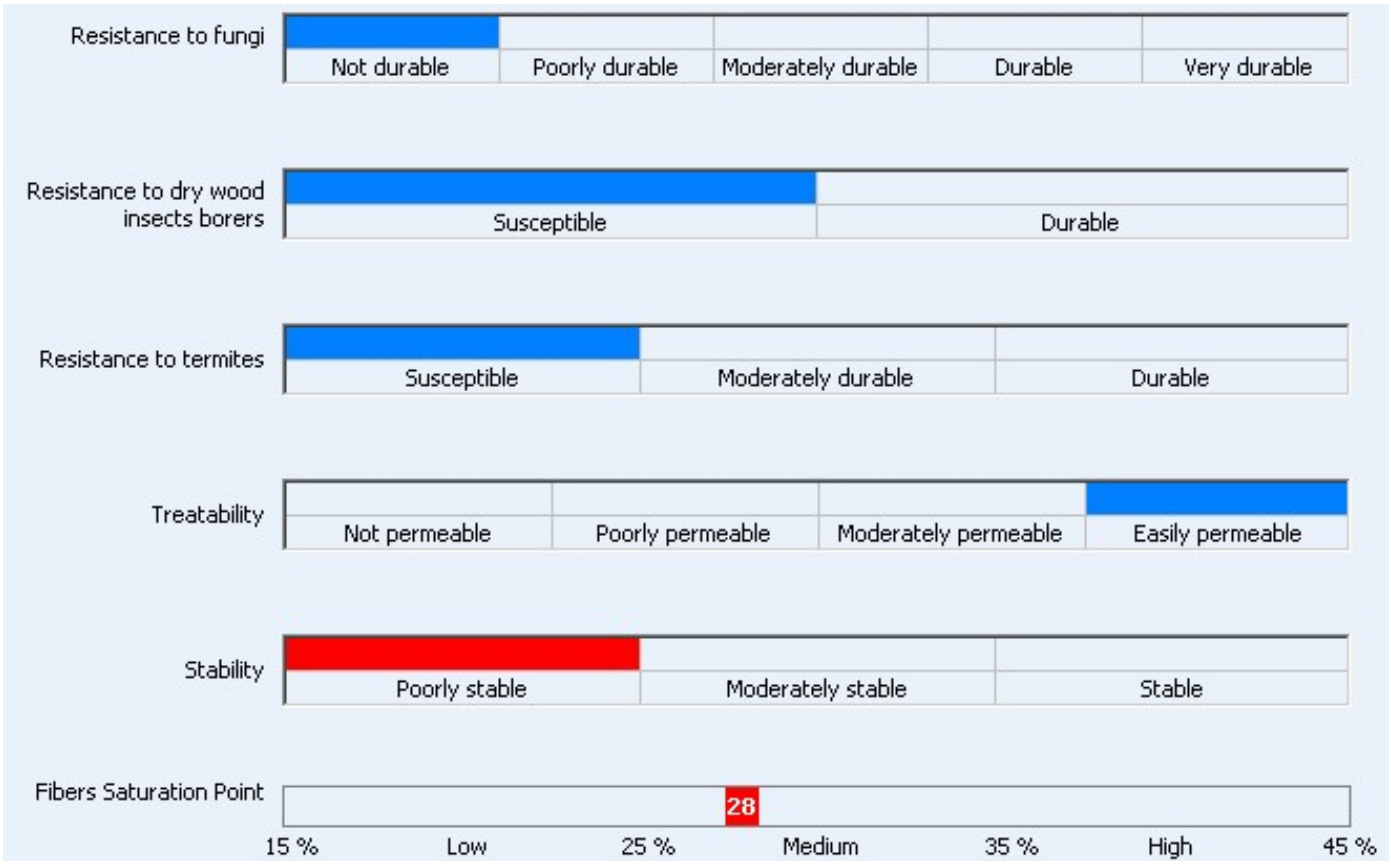
END-USES

Current furniture or furniture components
Interior panelling
Wood-ware
Glued laminated
Turned goods
Sliced veneer
Stairs (inside)
Interior joinery
Moulding
Light carpentry
Flooring
Veneer for back or face of plywood
Cabinetwork (high class furniture)

MAIN LOCAL NAMES

Country	Local name	Country	Local name
Cameroon	NGOBISOLO	Ivory Coast	AKOSSIKA
Gabon	BILOGH-BI-NKELE	Ghana	KOROKO
Ghana	KRUKU	Liberia	KOROKON
Nigeria	ODOKO	Central African Republic	KELEMBICHO
Germany	ODOKO	Italia	ODOKO
United Kingdom	ODOKO		


Specific gravity
0,2 0,3 0,4 0,5 0,6 0,7 0,8 0,9 1 1,1 1,2
Very light Light Medium Heavy Very heavy
Monnin hardness
1 2 3 4 5 6 8 10 12 14 16 18 20
Very soft Soft Medium Hard Very hard
Coefficient of volumetric shrinkage (%)
0,3 0,4 0,5 0,6 0,7 0,8
Low Medium High
Total tangential shrinkage (%)
4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12
Low Medium High
Total radial shrinkage (%)
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10
Low Medium High
Crushing strength (MPa)
10 20 30 40 50 60 70 80 90 100 110
Low Medium High
Static bending strength (MPa)
25 50 75 100 125 150 175 200
Low Medium High
Modulus of elasticity (x1000 MPa)
6 8 10 12 14 16 18 20 22 24 26 28 30 32
Low Medium High


Resistance to fungi
Not durable Poorly durable Moderately durable Durable Very durable
Resistance to dry wood insects borers
Susceptible Durable
Resistance to termites
Susceptible Moderately durable Durable
Treatability
Not permeable Poorly permeable Moderately permeable Easily permeable
Stability
Poorly stable Moderately stable Stable
Fibers Saturation Point
28
15 % Low 25 % Medium 35 % High 45 %