

Difou

Family. Moraceae

Botanical Name(s).

Morus mesozygia

Morus lactea (synonymous)

Continent. Africa

CITES. This species is not listed in the CITES Appendices (Washington Convention 2023).

Description of logs

Diameter. From 60 to 90 cm

Thickness of sapwood. From 5 to 6 cm

Floats. No

Log durability. Good

Description of wood

Colour reference. Yellow brown

Sapwood. Clearly demarcated

Texture. Medium

Grain. Straight or interlocked

Interlocked grain. Slight

Notes. DIFOU is similar to IROKO. The colour darkens with air and becomes brown.

Physics and mechanics

The properties indicated are for mature wood. These properties may vary significantly depending on the origin and growing conditions of the wood.

Property	Average value
Specific gravity ¹	0.84
Monnin hardness ¹	9.7
Coefficient of volumetric shrinkage	0.46 % per %
Total tangential shrinkage (St)	5.7 %
Total radial shrinkage (Sr)	3.2 %
Ratio St/Sr	1.8
Fibre saturation point	21 %
Thermal conductivity (λ)	0.27 W/(m.K)
Lower heating value	18,440 kJ/kg
Crushing strength ¹	86 MPa
Static bending strength ¹	143 MPa
Modulus of elasticity ¹	18,490 MPa

¹ At 12 % moisture content, with 1 MPa = 1 N/mm

Natural durability and preservation



Flat sawn



Half quarter sawn

Resistance to fungi. Class 1 - very durable

Resistance to dry wood borers. Class D - durable (sapwood demarcated, risk limited to sapwood)

Resistance to termites. Class D - durable

Treatability. Class 3 - poorly permeable

Use class ensured by natural durability.

Class 4 - in ground or fresh water contact

Notes. This species is listed in the European standard NF EN 350 (2016). According to the European standard NF EN 335 (2013), performance length might be modified by the intensity of end-use exposition.

Requirement of a preservative treatment

Against dry wood borer. Does not require any preservative treatment

In case of temporary humidification. Does not require any preservative treatment

In case of permanent humidification. Does not require any preservative treatment

Drying

Drying rate. Normal to slow

Risk of distorsion. Slight risk

Risk of casehardening. No known specific risk

Risk of checking. Slight risk

Risk of collapse. No known specific risk

Notes.

Suggested drying program.

Phases	Duration (H)	MC (%) probes	T (°C)	Rh (%)	UGL (%)
Prewarm 1		> 50	50	87	17.0
Prewarm 2	4	> 50	50	86	16.5
Drying		> 50	53	85	15.7
		50 - 40	53	82.0	14.6
		40 - 35	54	78.0	13.4
		35 - 30	55	77.0	12.9
		30 - 27	57	73.0	11.9
		27 - 24	58	68.0	10.7
		24 - 21	60	61.0	9.3
		21 - 18	62	52.0	7.9
		18 - 15	64	43.0	6.6
		15 - 12	65	39.0	6.0
		12 - 9	65	31.0	5.0
		9 - 6	65	28.0	4.5
Conditioning	8		58	(3)	(2)
Cooling	(1)		Stop	(3)	(2)

(1)) Cooling: until the temperature inside the kiln no longer exceeds external temperature by more than 30 °C.

(2) UGL = final H% x 0,8 to 0,9.

(3) Subtract RH from the UGL determined in (2) and temperature, using the Hailwood-Horrobin equation.

Sawing and machining

Blunting effect. Fairly high

Sawteeth recommended. Stellite-tipped

Cutting tools. Tungsten carbide

Peeling. Bad

Slicing. Good

Notes. Requires power.

Assembling

Nailing and screwing. Good but pre-boring necessary

Notes. High specific gravity: gluing must be especially performed in compliance with the code of practice.

Commercial grading

Appearance grading for sawn timbers.

According to the ATIBT grading rules (2017), the main choices are: FAS (First And Second), n°1 Common and select, n°2 Common (see details of these rules on the ATIBT website).

Visual grading for structural applications

According to European standard EN 1912 (2012) and associated national standards (see explanatory note), strength class D50 can be provided by visual grading. Strength class D35 can be provided by visual grading according to French standard NF B 52-001-1 (2018).

Fire safety

Conventional French grading.

Thickness > 14 mm: M3 (moderately inflammable)

Thickness < 14 mm: M4 (easily inflammable)

Euroclasses grading. D-s2, d0

Default grading for solid wood, according to requirements of European standard EN 14081-1+A1 (August 2019). It concerns structural graded timber in vertical uses and ceiling with mean density upper 0.35 and thickness upper 22 mm.

End-uses

- Bridges (parts in contact with water or ground)
- Bridges (parts not in contact with water or ground)
- Cabinetwork (high class furniture)
- Current furniture or furniture components
- Decking
- Exterior joinery
- Exterior panelling
- Flooring
- Heavy carpentry
- Hydraulic works (fresh water)
- Indoor staircases
- Industrial or heavy flooring
- Interior joinery
- Interior panelling
- Poles
- Sculpture
- Shingles
- Ship building (planking and deck)
- Sleepers
- Sliced veneer
- Stakes
- Vehicle or container flooring

Main local names

Country	Local name
Cameroon	Ossel
Central African Republic	Bondé
Congo	Kessé
Côte d'Ivoire	Difou
Democratic Republic of the Congo	Kankaté
Ghana	Wonton
Mozambique	Mecobze
Mozambique	Mecodze
Nigeria	Aye