

Erimado

Family. Euphorbiaceae

Botanical Name(s).

Ricinodendron heudelotii

Ricinodendron africanum (synonymous)

Schinziophyton rautanenii

Ricinodendron rautanenii (synonymous)

Continent. Africa

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

Description of logs

Diameter. From 60 to 100 cm

Thickness of sapwood. -

Floats. Yes

Log durability. Low (treatment necessary)

Description of wood

Colour reference. Creamy white

Sapwood. Not demarcated

Texture. Coarse

Grain. Straight or interlocked

Interlocked grain. Marked but not frequent

Notes. Grain is sometimes slightly wavy.

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	0.26
Monnin hardness ¹	0.8
Coefficient of volumetric shrinkage	0.21 % per %
Total tangential shrinkage (St)	4.8 %
Total radial shrinkage (Sr)	2.0 %
Ratio St/Sr	2.4
Fibre saturation point	36 %
Thermal conductivity (λ)	0.11 W/(m.K)
Lower heating value	
Crushing strength ¹	20 MPa
Static bending strength ¹	31 MPa
Modulus of elasticity ¹	5,200 MPa

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

Natural durability and preservation



Quarter sawn



Flat sawn

Resistance to fungi. Class 5 - not durable

Resistance to dry wood borers. Class S - susceptible (risk in all the wood)

Resistance to termites. Class S - susceptible

Treatability. Class 1 - easily permeable

Use class ensured by natural durability.

Class 1 - inside (no dampness)

Requirement of a preservative treatment

Against dry wood borer. Requires appropriate preservative treatment

In case of temporary humidification. Requires appropriate preservative treatment

In case of permanent humidification. Use not recommended

Drying

Drying rate. Rapid

Risk of distortion. No risk or very slight risk

Risk of casehardening. No known specific risk

Risk of checking. No risk or very 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	58	84	15.0
Prewarm 2	3	> 50	63	81	13.5
Drying		> 50	65	72	11.0
		50 - 40	68	68.0	10.1
		40 - 35	68	62.0	9.0
		35 - 30	70	60.0	8.5
		30 - 27	72	54.0	7.6
		27 - 24	72	50.0	7.0
		24 - 21	74	43.0	6.1
		21 - 18	74	36.0	5.2
		18 - 15	75	31.0	4.5
		15 - 12	75	28.0	4.2
		12 - 9	75	25.0	3.8
		9 - 6	75	24.0	3.6
Conditioning	6		68	(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. Normal

Sawteeth recommended. Ordinary or alloy steel

Cutting tools. Ordinary

Peeling. Good

Slicing. Not recommended or without interest

Notes. Sawing and cutting: great tendency to wooliness. Tools must always be tightly sharpened.

Assembling

Nailing and screwing. Poor

Commercial grading

Appearance grading for sawn timbers.

SATA grading rules are infrequently applied due to specific technological properties and uses of this species.

Visual grading for structural applications

No visual grading for structural applications

Fire safety

Conventional French grading.

Thickness > 14 mm: M3 (moderately inflammable)

Thickness < 14 mm: M4 (easily inflammable)

Euroclasses grading. hors classement

Specific gravity lower than 0.35

End-uses

- Boxes and crates
- Current furniture or furniture components
- Floats
- Insulation
- Model building
- Moulding
- Sculpture
- Veneer for interior of plywood

Notes. Quite good finish. Filling is recommended. Substitute for Balsa.

Main local names

Country	Local name
Cameroon	Ézézang
Congo	Sanga-sanga
Côte d'Ivoire	Eho
Equatorial Guinea	Nsezang
France (importated tropical timber)	Essessang
Gabon	Ésésang
Ghana	Wama
Nigeria	Erimado