

Family: EUPHORBIACEAE (angiosperm)

Scientific name(s): Ricinodendron heudelotii

Commercial restriction: no commercial restriction

WOOD DESCRIPTION

Color: creamy white
Sapwood: not demarcated
Texture: coarse
Grain: straight or interlocked
Interlocked grain: marked but not frequent
Note: Grain is sometimes slightly wavy.

LOG DESCRIPTION

Diameter: from 60 to 100 cm
Thickness of sapwood:
Floats: yes
Log durability: low (must be treated)

PHYSICAL PROPERTIES

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

	<u>Mean</u>	<u>Std dev.</u>
Specific gravity *:	0,26	
Monnin hardness *:	0,8	
Coeff. of volumetric shrinkage:	0,21 %	
Total tangential shrinkage (TS):	4,8 %	
Total radial shrinkage (RS):	2,0 %	
TS/RS ratio:	2,4	
Fiber saturation point:	36 %	

Stability: moderately stable to stable

MECHANICAL AND ACOUSTIC PROPERTIES

	<u>Mean</u>	<u>Std dev.</u>
Crushing strength *:	20 MPa	
Static bending strength *:	31 MPa	
Modulus of elasticity *:	5200 MPa	

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

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

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

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: rapid

Risk of distortion: no risk or very slight risk

Risk of casehardening: no

Risk of checking: no risk or very slight risk

Risk of collapse: no

Possible drying schedule: 3

M.C. (%)	Temperature (°C)		Air humidity (%)
	dry-bulb	wet-bulb	
Green	60	56	81
30	68	58	61
20	74	60	51
15	80	61	41

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: not recommended or without interest

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

ASSEMBLING

Nailing / screwing: poor

Gluing: correct

FIRE SAFETY

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

Thickness < 14 mm : M.4 (easily inflammable)

Euroclasses grading: -

Out of grading (low density).

END-USES

Moulding

Current furniture or furniture components

Model building

Sculpture

Note: Quite good finish. Filling is recommended. Substitute for BALSA.

Veneer for interior of plywood

Boxes and crates

Insulation

Floats

MAIN LOCAL NAMES

<u>Country</u>	<u>Local name</u>	<u>Country</u>	<u>Local name</u>
Cameroon	EZEZANG	Congo	SANGA-SANGA
Ivory Coast	EHO	Gabon	ESESANG
Ghana	WAMA	Equatorial Guinea	NSEZANG
Nigeria	ERIMADO		

