

Mumuli

Family. Ulmaceae

Botanical Name(s).

Holoptelea grandis

Continent. Africa

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

Description of logs

Diameter. From 80 to 110 cm

Thickness of sapwood. -

Floats. No

Log durability. Moderate (treatment recommended)

Description of wood

Colour reference. Light yellow

Sapwood. Not demarcated

Texture. Medium

Grain. Straight or interlocked

Interlocked grain. Slight

Notes. Wood cream white to light yellow.



Quarter sawn

Flat sawn



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	0.65
Monnin hardness ¹	3.2
Coefficient of volumetric shrinkage	0.54 % per %
Total tangential shrinkage (St)	8.3 %
Total radial shrinkage (Sr)	4.4 %
Ratio St/Sr	1.9
Fibre saturation point	26 %
Thermal conductivity (λ)	0.22 W/(m.K)
Lower heating value	
Crushing strength ¹	60 MPa
Static bending strength ¹	105 MPa
Modulus of elasticity ¹	14,960 MPa

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

Natural durability and preservation

Resistance to fungi. Class 5 - not durable

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

Resistance to termites. Class M - moderately durable

Treatability. Class 2 - moderately 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. Normal

Risk of distorsion. Slight risk

Risk of casehardening. Yes

Risk of checking. High risk

Risk of collapse. No known specific risk

Notes. Kiln drying must be handled with care in order to avoid risks of casehardening (low speed and high humidity).

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	83	15.2
		50 - 40	53	80.0	14.1
		40 - 35	54	80.0	13.9
		35 - 30	55	75.0	12.5
		30 - 27	57	70.0	11.0
		27 - 24	58	61.0	9.4
		24 - 21	59	51.0	7.9
		21 - 18	60	47.0	7.3
		18 - 15	61	39.0	6.1
		15 - 12	62	35.0	5.6
		12 - 9	62	30.0	5.0
		9 - 6	62	26.0	4.4
Conditioning	8		55	(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. Good

Notes. Sometimes difficulties due to interlocked grain.

Assembling

Nailing and screwing. Good

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

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. 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

- Boxes and crates
- Cabinetwork (high class furniture)
- Current furniture or furniture components
- Flooring
- Interior joinery
- Light carpentry
- Matches
- Sliced veneer
- Turned goods
- Veneer for back or face of plywood
- Veneer for interior of plywood
- Wood frame house

Main local names

Country	Local name
Benin	Sayo
Cameroon	Avep-élé
Central African Republic	Gomboul
Congo	Mbosso
Côte d'Ivoire	Kékélé
Democratic Republic of the Congo	Nemba-mbobolo
Ghana	Onakwa
Nigeria	Olazo
Uganda	Mumuli