

## Ozouga

Family. Humiriaceae

Botanical Name(s).

*Sacoglottis gabonensis*

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. No

Log durability. Good

### Description of wood

Colour reference. Red brown

Sapwood. Not clearly demarcated

Texture. Fine

Grain. Straight or interlocked

Interlocked grain. Marked

Notes. Trunk often sinuous. Wood purplish red to dark 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 <sup>1</sup>	0.89
Monnin hardness <sup>1</sup>	8.1
Coefficient of volumetric shrinkage	0.47 % per %
Total tangential shrinkage (St)	9.1 %
Total radial shrinkage (Sr)	5.5 %
Ratio St/Sr	1.7
Fibre saturation point	31 %
Thermal conductivity (λ)	0.29 W/(m.K)
Lower heating value	20,010 kJ/kg
Crushing strength <sup>1</sup>	84 MPa
Static bending strength <sup>1</sup>	138 MPa
Modulus of elasticity <sup>1</sup>	21,770 MPa

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

### Natural durability and preservation

Resistance to fungi. Class 1 - very durable



Quarter sawn



Half-quarter sawn

Resistance to dry wood borers. Class D - durable (heartw. durable but sapw. not clearly demarcated)

Resistance to termites. Class D - durable

Treatability. Class 4 - not permeable

Use class ensured by natural durability.

Class 4 - in ground or fresh water contact

Notes. The possible presence of few demarcated sapwood in sawnwoods may have an influence on the expected durability. 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. Requires appropriate 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. Slow

Risk of distorsion. High risk

Risk of casehardening. No known specific risk

Risk of checking. High risk

Risk of collapse. No known specific risk

Suggested drying program.

Phases	Duration (H)	MC (%) probes	T (°C)	Rh (%)	UGL (%)
<b>Prewarm 1</b>		> 50	50	87	17.0
<b>Prewarm 2</b>	4	> 50	50	86	16.5
<b>Drying</b>		> 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
<b>Conditioning</b>	8		58	(3)	(2)
<b>Cooling</b>	(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. High

Sawteeth recommended. Stellite-tipped

Cutting tools. Tungsten carbide

Peeling. Not recommended or without interest

Slicing. Not recommended or without interest

## 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

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

- Bridges (parts in contact with water or ground)
- Bridges (parts not in contact with water or ground)
- Flooring
- Heavy carpentry
- Hydraulic works (fresh water)
- Industrial or heavy flooring
- Poles
- Sleepers
- Vehicle or container flooring
- Wood frame house

Notes. Very difficult finishing due to interlocked grain.

## Main local names

Country	Local name
Cameroon	Bedwa
Cameroon	Bidou
Cameroon	Bodoua
Cameroon	Édoué
Cameroon	Éloué
Congo	Niuka
Côte d'Ivoire	Akouapo
Côte d'Ivoire	Tougbi
Gabon	Essoua
Gabon	Ozouga

<b>Country</b>	<b>Local name</b>
Ghana	Ozouga
Nigeria	Atala
Nigeria	Tala
Nigeria	Ugu
Sierra Leone	Kpowuli