

Common name:	EBIARA
Family:	CAESALPINIACEAE
Scientific name(s):	Berlinia bracteosa Berlinia confusa Berlinia grandiflora

LOG DESCRIPTION	WOOD DESCRIPTION
Diameter:	from 60 to 90 cm
Thickness of sapwood:	from 10 to 15 cm
Floats:	no
Durability in forest :	Moderate (treatment recommended)
Note:	Presence of purple or dark brown veins. Frequent resin canals.

PHYSICAL PROPERTIES	MECHANICAL PROPERTIES			
Physical and mechanical properties are based on mature heartwood specimens. These properties can vary greatly depending on origin and growth conditions.				
	mean	standard deviation	mean	standard deviation
Density *:	0.70 g/cm <sup>3</sup>	0.06		
Monnin hardness*:	4.0	1.2	Crushing strength *:	57 MPa 9
Coef of volumetric shrinkage:	0.53 %	0.11	Static bending strength *:	93 MPa 17
Total tangential shrinkage:	7.8 %	1.3	Modulus of elasticity *:	12870 MPa 2356
Total radial shrinkage:	3.8 %	1.3		
Fibre saturation point:	28 %			
Stability:	Moderately stable to poorly stable (* : at 12 % moisture content ; 1 MPa = 1 N/mm <sup>2</sup> )			
Note:	Physical and mechanical properties are very variable according to the different EBIARA species.			

#### 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.

Fungi:	Class 3 - moderately durable
Dry wood borers:	Durable; sapwood demarcated (risk limited to sapwood)
Termites:	Class M - Moderately durable
Treatability:	3 - poorly permeable
Biological hazard class*:	2 - not in ground contact, under cover (dampness possible)

* ensured by natural durability (according EN standards).
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#### COUNTRIES - LOCAL NAMES

Countries	Local names
Angola	M'POSSA
Benin	BAGBE
Cameroon	ABEM
Cameroon	ESSABEM
Congo	M'POSSA
Côte d'Ivoire	MELEGBA
Côte d'Ivoire	POCOULI
Dem Rep of Congo	M'POSSA
Gabon	EBIARA
Ghana	BERLINIA
Nigeria	EKPOGOI
Sierra Leone	SARKPEI
Germany	BERLINIA
United Kingdom	BERLINIA

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**EBIARA**

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**REQUIREMENT OF A PRESERVATIVE TREATMENT**

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Against dry wood borer attacks:	Does not require any preservative treatment
In case of temporary humidification risk:	Requires appropriate preservative treatment
In case of permanent humidification risk:	Use not recommended

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**DRYING**

## Possible drying schedule

		Temperature (°C)			Air humidity (%)
		M.C. (%)	dry-bulb	wet-bulb	
Drying rate:	Normal to slow				
Risk of distortion:	Slight risk				
Risk of casehardening:	No				
Risk of checking:	No risk or very slight risk	Green	50	47	84
Risk of collapse:	No	40	50	45	75
		30	55	47	67
		20	70	55	47
		15	75	58	44

This schedule is given for information only and is applicable to thickness < 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.

Note: In order to reduce the risks of distortion, quartersawn drying is recommended.

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**SAWING AND MACHINING**

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Blunting effect:	Normal
Sawteeth recommended:	Ordinary or alloy steel
Cutting tools:	Ordinary
Peeling:	Good
Slicing:	Good

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**ASSEMBLING**

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Nailing / Screwing:	Good but pre-boring necessary
Gluing:	Correct

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**END-USES**

Main known end-uses; they must to be implemented according to the code of practice.

Important remark: some end-uses are mentioned for information (traditional, regional or ancient end-uses).

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Sliced veneer  
Veneer for back or face of plywood  
Interior joinery  
Interior panelling  
Current furniture or furniture components  
Cabinetwork (high class furniture)  
Turned goods  
Flooring  
Stairs (inside)  
Exterior joinery  
Exterior panelling  
Formwork  
Wood-ware  
Light carpentry

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