

Common name:	OVENGKOL
Family:	CAESALPINIACEAE
Scientific name(s):	Guibourtia ehie

LOG DESCRIPTION	WOOD DESCRIPTION
Diameter: from 60 to 75 cm	Colour: Yellow brown
Thickness of sapwood: from 4 to 7 cm	Sapwood: Clearly demarcated
Floats: no	Texture: Fine
Durability in forest : Good	Grain: Interlocked
	Interlocked grain: Slight
Note:	Wood yellow brown to dark brown, with grey to blackish veins and copper glints. Moiré aspect on quartersawn. White deposits.

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 *:	0.82 g/cm ³	0.05			
Monnin hardness*:	7.5	2.3	Crushing strength *:	69 MPa	9
Coef of volumetric shrinkage:	0.57 %	0.12	Static bending strength *:	127 MPa	16
Total tangential shrinkage:	8.0 %	1.2	Modulus of elasticity *:	21470 MPa	2781
Total radial shrinkage:	3.9 %	0.7			
Fibre saturation point:	24 %				
Stability:	Moderately stable		(* : at 12 % moisture content ; 1 MPa = 1 N/mm ²)		

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 2 - durable	* ensured by natural durability (according EN standards).
Dry wood borers:	Durable; sapwood demarcated (risk limited to sapwood)	
Termites:	Class D - Durable	
Treatability:	3 - poorly permeable	
Use class*:	4 - in ground or fresh water contact	
Note:	This species is listed in the European standard NF EN 350-2. According to the European standard NF EN 335, performance length might be modified by the intensity of end-use exposition.	

MAIN LOCAL NAMES

Countries	Local names
Côte d'Ivoire	AMAZAKOUE
Equatorial Guinea	PALISSANDRO
Gabon	OVANGKOL
Ghana	ANOKYE
Ghana	HYEDUA
Ghana	HYEDUANINI
Nigeria	GUIBOURTIA
Nigeria	KALUK AFUON
U.S.A.	MOZAMBIQUE

REQUIREMENT OF A PRESERVATIVE TREATMENT

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

DRYING

Possible drying schedule

Drying rate:	Normal to slow	Temperature (°C)			Air humidity (%)
		M.C. (%)	dry-bulb	wet-bulb	
Risk of distortion:	Slight risk	Green	42	41	94
Risk of casehardening:	No	50	48	43	74
Risk of checking:	Slight risk	30	54	46	63
Risk of collapse:	No	20	60	51	62
		15	60	51	62

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.

SAWING AND MACHINING

Blunting effect:	Fairly high
Sawteeth recommended:	Stellite-tipped
Cutting tools:	Tungsten carbide
Peeling:	Not recommended or without interest
Slicing:	Good
Note:	Requires power. Some difficulties due to interlocked grain. Sometimes white efflorescence on sawnwoods; a wash with warm water can remove it.

ASSEMBLING

Nailing / Screwing:	Good but pre-boring necessary
Gluing:	Correct
Note:	Pre-boring recommended due to hardness.

END-USES

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

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

Cabinetwork (high class furniture)
 Current furniture or furniture components
 Sliced veneer
 Interior joinery
 Interior panelling
 Turned goods
 Musical instruments
 Flooring
 Exterior joinery
 Exterior panelling
 Stairs (inside)
 Resistant to one or several acids
