

Common name: AKO  
 Family: MORACEAE  
 Scientific name(s): Antiaris toxicaria

**LOG DESCRIPTION**

Diameter: from 70 to 120 cm  
 Thickness of sapwood: from to cm  
 Floats: yes  
 Durability in forest : Low (must be treated)

**WOOD DESCRIPTION**

Colour: Light yellow  
 Sapwood: Not demarcated  
 Texture: Medium  
 Grain: Interlocked  
 Interlocked grain: Slight

Note: Heartwood cream white to light yellow.

**PHYSICAL PROPERTIES**

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

**MECHANICAL PROPERTIES**

	mean	standard deviation		mean	standard deviation
Density *:	0.47 g/cm <sup>3</sup>	0.04			
Monnin hardness*:	1.5	0.3	Crushing strength *:	36 MPa	4
Coef of volumetric shrinkage:	0.39 %	0.09	Static bending strength *:	58 MPa	6
Total tangential shrinkage:	6.9 %	0.7	Modulus of elasticity *:	9000 MPa	1467
Total radial shrinkage:	4.0 %	0.5			
Fibre saturation point:	35 %				
Stability:	Poorly stable		(* : at 12 % moisture content ; 1 MPa = 1 N/mm <sup>2</sup> )		

**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 5 - not durable  
 Dry wood borers: Susceptible; sapwood not or slightly demarcated (risk in all the wood)  
 Termites: Class S - Susceptible  
 Treatability: 1 - easily permeable  
 Use class\*: 1 - inside (no dampness)  
 Note: This species is listed in the European standard NF EN 350-2.

* ensured by natural durability (according EN standards).
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**MAIN LOCAL NAMES**

Countries	Local names
Angola	SANSAMA
Benin	GUXOTIN
Côte d'Ivoire	AKEDE
Côte d'Ivoire	AKO
Dem Rep of Congo	BONKONGO
Dem Rep of Congo	BONKONKO
Ghana	CHENCHEN
Ghana	KYENKYEN
Nigeria	OGIOVU
Nigeria	ORO
Tanzania	MLULU
Tanzania	MKUZU
Uganda	KIRUNDU
Uganda	MUMAKA
Germany	ANTIARIS
United Kingdom	ANTIARIS

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**REQUIREMENT OF A PRESERVATIVE TREATMENT**


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Against dry wood borer attacks:	Requires appropriate 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

	Normal	Temperature (°C)		Air humidity (%)
		M.C. (%)	dry-bulb	
Drying rate:	Normal			
Risk of distortion:	High risk			
Risk of casehardening:	No			
Risk of checking:	Slight risk	Green	40	37
Risk of collapse:	No	40	44	38
		30	44	36
		20	46	36
		15	49	37

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: Risks of end checks with thick material.

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**SAWING AND MACHINING**

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

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**ASSEMBLING**

Nailing / Screwing:	Good
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 mentionned for information (traditional, regional or ancient end-uses).

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Note: Can be used as substitute for LIMBA (*Terminalia superba*) or KOTO (*Pterygota macrocarpa*) for some uses.

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Veneer for interior of plywood

Veneer for back or face of plywood

Blockboard

Boxes and crates

Sliced veneer

Moulding

Interior joinery

Interior panelling

Current furniture or furniture components

Fiber or particle boards

Wood-ware

Rolling shutters

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