

Common name:	FARO
Family:	CAESALPINIACEAE
Scientific name(s):	Daniellia klainei Daniellia ogea Daniellia oliveri Daniellia soyauxii Daniellia thurifera

LOG DESCRIPTION		WOOD DESCRIPTION	
Diameter:	from 70 to 120 cm	Colour:	Brown
Thickness of sapwood:	from 4 to 12 cm	Sapwood:	Not clearly demarcated
Floats:	no	Texture:	Coarse
Durability in forest :	Low (must be treated)	Grain:	Straight or interlocked
		Interlocked grain:	Slight
Note:	Possible presence of brittleheart. Sometimes greenish brown veins in heartwood.		

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 *:	0.55 g/cm <sup>3</sup>	0.07			
Monnin hardness*:	2.3	0.9	Crushing strength *:	38 MPa	7
Coef of volumetric shrinkage:	0.43 %	0.11	Static bending strength *:	66 MPa	12
Total tangential shrinkage:	6.8 %	1.0	Modulus of elasticity *:	9550 MPa	1787
Total radial shrinkage:	3.5 %	0.7			
Fibre saturation point:	30 %				
Stability:	Moderately 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 4-5 poorly to not durable	* ensured by natural durability (according EN standards).
Dry wood borers:	Susceptible; sapwood not or slightly demarcated (risk in all the wood)	
Termites:	Class S - Susceptible	
Treatability:	2-3 - poorly to moderately permeable	
Use class*:	1 - inside (no dampness)	
Note:	This species is listed in the European standard NF EN 350-2.	

#### MAIN LOCAL NAMES

Countries	Local names
Benin	JATIN
Congo	SINGA N'DOLA
Côte d'Ivoire	FARO
Dem Rep of Congo	BOLENGU
Equatorial Guinea	N'SU
Gabon	LONLAVIOL
Ghana	OGEA
Ghana	SHEDUA
Nigeria	OZIYA
Sierra Leone	GBESSI
Germany	DANIELLIA
United Kingdom	OGEA

**REQUIREMENT OF A PRESERVATIVE TREATMENT**

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

**DRYING**

Possible drying schedule

Drying rate:	Rapid	Temperature (°C)			Air humidity (%)
		M.C. (%)	dry-bulb	wet-bulb	
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:	Yes	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: Risks of distortion especially on backsawn. Risks of collapse with thick boards.

**SAWING AND MACHINING**

Blunting effect:	Normal
Sawteeth recommended:	Ordinary or alloy steel
Cutting tools:	Ordinary
Peeling:	Good
Slicing:	Good
Note:	Surface often fuzzy. Assembling and gluing sometimes difficult due to warping of dried veneers.

**ASSEMBLING**

Nailing / Screwing:	Good
Gluing:	Correct

**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).

- Veneer for interior of plywood
- Blockboard
- Boxes and crates
- Sliced veneer
- Interior joinery
- Current furniture or furniture components