

Common name:	ILOMBA
Family:	MYRISTICACEAE
Scientific name(s):	Pycnanthus angolensis Pycnanthus kombo (synonymous)

LOG DESCRIPTION	WOOD DESCRIPTION
Diameter:	from 60 to 80 cm
Thickness of sapwood:	from to cm
Floats:	yes
Durability in forest :	Low (must be treated)
	Colour: Pinkish brown
	Sapwood: Not demarcated
	Texture: Coarse
	Grain: Straight
	Interlocked grain: Absent
Note:	Possible presence of brittleheart. Strong tendency to shakes. Wood pinkish brown to light brown.

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 *:	0.49 g/cm ³	0.08		
Monnin hardness*:	1.4	0.5	Crushing strength *:	38 MPa 8
Coef of volumetric shrinkage:	0.39 %	0.12	Static bending strength *:	63 MPa 13
Total tangential shrinkage:	8.6 %	1.3	Modulus of elasticity *:	10130 MPa 2021
Total radial shrinkage:	4.6 %	0.7		
Fibre saturation point:	33 %			
Stability:	Poorly 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 5 - 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:	1 - easily 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
Angola	ILOMBA
Benin	JAJA
Cameroon	ETENG
Congo	ILOMBA
Côte d'Ivoire	WALELE
Dem Rep of Congo	ILOMBA
Dem Rep of Congo	LIFONDO
Dem Rep of Congo	LOLAKO
Equatorial Guinea	CALABO
Gabon	ETENG
Ghana	OTIE
Nigeria	AKOMU
Sierra Leone	KPOYEI
United Kingdom	PYCNANTUS

REQUIREMENT OF A PRESERVATIVE TREATMENT

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

DRYING

Possible drying schedule

		Temperature (°C)			Air humidity (%)
		M.C. (%)	dry-bulb	wet-bulb	
Drying rate:	Normal				
Risk of distortion:	High risk				
Risk of casehardening:	No				
Risk of checking:	High risk	Green	42	39	82
Risk of collapse:	Yes	50	48	43	74
		40	48	43	74
		30	48	43	74
		15	54	46	63

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: Drying is difficult for thickness > 54 mm. Steaming strongly recommended before kiln drying (T=95°C, Humidity=100%) during 48 hours.

SAWING AND MACHINING

Blunting effect:	Normal
Sawteeth recommended:	Ordinary or alloy steel
Cutting tools:	Ordinary
Peeling:	Good
Slicing:	Not recommended or without interest
Note:	Quartersawn recommended in order to reduce the risks of distortion during drying.

ASSEMBLING

Nailing / Screwing:	Poor
Gluing:	Correct
Note:	Tends to split when nailing.

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
 Veneer for back or face of plywood
 Blockboard
 Moulding
 Interior panelling
 Exterior panelling
 Boxes and crates
 Interior joinery
 Current furniture or furniture components
 Rolling shutters
 Pencils
