Common name:	LATI
Family:	CAESALPINIACEAE
Scientific name(s):	Amphimas ferrugineus Amphimas pterocarpoides

LOG DESCRIPTION

Diameter:	from 80 to 100 cm
Thickness of sapwood:	from 5 to 8 cm
Floats:	yes
Durability in forest :	Low (must be treated)
Note:	Heartwood cream white to yéllow brown. The presence of parenchyma bands regularly spaced gives an aesthetic aspect to sawnwoods.

WOOD DESCRIPTION

Colour:	Yellow brown
Sapwood:	Not clearly demarcated
Texture:	Coarse
Grain:	Straight
Interlocked grain:	Absent

PHYSICAL 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
Density *:	0.82 g/cm3	0.06
Monnin hardness*:	5.8	1.2
Coef of volumetric shrinkage:	0.69 %	0.05
Total tangential shrinkage:	10.8 %	0.9
Total radial shrinkage:	6.4 %	0.4
Fibre saturation point:	30 %	
Stability:	Moderately stable to poorly stable	
Note:	Hardness varies from fairly hard to hard.	

MECHANICAL PROPERTIES

	mean	standard deviation
Crushing strength *:	73 MPa	6
Static bending strength *:	128 MPa	8
Modulus of elasticity *:	16830 MPa	1420

(* : at 12 % moisture content ; 1 MPa = 1 N/mm2)

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:	Susceptible; sapwood not or slightly demarcated (risk in all the wood)
Termites:	Class M - Moderately durable
Treatability:	4 - not permeable
Use class*:	2 - inside or under cover (dampness possible)
Note:	This species is listed in the European standard NF EN 350-2. Prone to blue stain.

* ensured by natural durability (according EN standards).

MAIN LOCAL NAMES

Countries	Local names
Cameroon	EDJIN
Cameroon	EDZIL
Congo	MUIZI
Côte d'Ivoire	LATI
Dem Rep of Congo	BOKANGA
Gabon	EDZUI
Ghana	YAYA

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

Drying rate:	Slow
Risk of distortion:	High risk
Risk of casehardening:	Yes
Risk of checking:	High risk
Risk of collapse:	No

Possible drying schedule

M.C. (%)	Temperature (°C) dry-bulb	wet-bulb	Air humidity (%)
Green	42	41	94
50	48	43	74
30	54	46	63
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.

Note: Initial surface drying prior to kiln drying is recommended.

SAWING AND MACHINING

Blunting effect:	Normal
Sawteeth recommended:	Ordinary or alloy steel
Cutting tools:	Ordinary
Peeling:	Not recommended or without interest
Slicing:	Good
Note:	Sawing may require power. Grain tearing in machining.

ASSEMBLING

Nailing / Screwing:	Good but pre-boring necessary
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).

Note: Aspect quite similar to EYONG (Eribroma oblonga).

Interior joinery
Sliced veneer
Flooring
Interior panelling
Current furniture or furniture components
Wood frame house
Moulding
Boxes and crates