

Common name:	OLON
Family:	RUTACEAE
Scientific name(s):	Fagara heitzii
Note:	OLON is often confused with OLONVOGO (F. macrophylla, F. tessmannii), which is heavier and harder.

LOG DESCRIPTION		WOOD DESCRIPTION	
Diameter:	from 55 to 80 cm	Colour:	Light yellow
Thickness of sapwood:	from 1 to 2 cm	Sapwood:	Not clearly demarcated
Floats:	yes	Texture:	Medium
Durability in forest :	Moderate (treatment recommended)	Grain:	Straight or interlocked
		Interlocked grain:	Slight
Note:	Heartwood light yellow to greenish yellow. Lustrous aspect. Slight ribbon like aspect on quartersawn.		

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 *:	0.52 g/cm ³	0.05			
Monnin hardness*:	2.0	0.6	Crushing strength *:	44 MPa	7
Coef of volumetric shrinkage:	0.40 %	0.08	Static bending strength *:	72 MPa	13
Total tangential shrinkage:	5.7 %	1.2	Modulus of elasticity *:	12410 MPa	980
Total radial shrinkage:	3.8 %	0.9			
Fibre saturation point:	30 %				
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 3 moderately durable	* ensured by natural durability (according EN standards).
Dry wood borers:	Susceptible; sapwood not or slightly demarcated (risk in all the wood)	
Termites:	Class M - Moderately durable	
Treatability:	2-3 - poorly to moderately 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.	

MAIN LOCAL NAMES

Countries	Local names
Cameroon	BONGO
Congo	M'BANZA
Dem Rep of Congo	KAMASUMU
Equatorial Guinea	OLONG
Gabon	OLON

OLON

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

Drying rate:	Normal	Temperature (°C)			Air humidity (%)
		M.C. (%)	dry-bulb	wet-bulb	
Risk of distortion:	Slight risk	Green	60	56	81
Risk of casehardening:	No	30	68	58	61
Risk of checking:	Slight risk	20	74	60	51
Risk of collapse:	No	15	80	61	41

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: Normal
Sawteeth recommended: Ordinary or alloy steel
Cutting tools: Ordinary
Peeling: Good
Slicing: Good
Note: Some difficulties in planing due to interlocked grain. Silica content may be quite high. Sawdust sometimes irritant.

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).

Note: Bark has numerous medical applications.

Veneer for interior of plywood

Veneer for back or face of plywood

Moulding

Interior panelling

Interior joinery

Current furniture or furniture components

Boxes and crates

Formwork

Blockboard

Fiber or particle boards

Light carpentry

Wood frame house

Glued laminated

Sliced veneer
