Common name:	OVENGKOL
Family:	CAESALPINIACEAE
Scientific name(s):	Guibourtia ehie

LOG DESCRIPTION

Diameter:	from 60 to 75 cm
Thickness of sapwood:	from 4 to 7 cm
Floats:	no
Durability in forest :	Good

WOOD DESCRIPTION

Colour:	Yellow brown
Sapwood:	Clearly demarcated
Texture:	Fine
Grain:	Interlocked
Interlocked grain:	Slight

Note: Wood yellow brown to dark brown, with grey to blackish veins and copper glints. Moiré aspect on quartersawn. White deposits.

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
Density *:	0.82 g/cm3	0.05
Monnin hardness*:	7.5	2.3
Coef of volumetric shrinkage:	0.57 %	0.12
Total tangential shrinkage:	8.0 %	1.2
Total radial shrinkage:	3.9 %	0.7
Fibre saturation point:	24 %	
Stability:	Moderately stable	

	mean	standard deviation
Crushing strength *:	69 MPa	9
Static bending strength *:	127 MPa	16
Modulus of elasticity *:	21470 MPa	2781

(* : 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 2 - durable
Dry wood borers:	Durable; sapwood demarcated (risk limited to sapwood)
Termites:	Class D - Durable
Treatability:	3 - poorly permeable
Use class*:	4 - in ground or fresh water contact
Note:	This species is listed in the European standard NF EN 350-2. According to the European standard NF EN 335, performance length might be modified by the intensity of end-use exposition.

* ensured by natural durability (according EN standards).

MAIN LOCAL NAMES

Countries	Local names
Côte d'Ivoire	AMAZAKOUE
Equatorial Guinea	PALISSANDRO
Gabon	OVANGKOL
Ghana	ANOKYE
Ghana	HYEDUA
Ghana	HYEDUANINI
Nigeria	GUIBOURTIA
Nigeria	KALUK AFUON
U.S.A.	MOZAMBIQUE

OVENGKOL

REQUIREMENT OF A PRESERVATIVE TREATMENT

Against dry wood borer attacks:	Does not require any preservative treatment
In case of temporary humidification risk:	Does not require any preservative treatment
In case of permanent humidification risk:	Use not recommended

DRYING

Drying rate:	Normal to slow
Risk of distortion:	Slight risk
Risk of casehardening:	No
Risk of checking:	Slight 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.

SAWING AND MACHINING

Blunting effect:	Fairly high
Sawteeth recommended:	Stellite-tipped
Cutting tools:	Tungsten carbide
Peeling:	Not recommended or without interest
Slicing:	Good
Note:	Requires power. Some difficulties due to interlocked grain. Sometimes white efflorescence on sawnwoods; a wash with warm water can remove it.

ASSEMBLING

Nailing / Screwing:	Good but pre-boring necessary
Gluing:	Correct
Note:	Pre-boring recommended due to hardness.

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).

Cabinetwork (high class furniture)
Current furniture or furniture components
Sliced veneer
Interior joinery
Interior panelling
Turned goods
Musical instruments
Flooring
Exterior joinery
Exterior panelling
Stairs (inside)
Resistant to one or several acids