

Common name:	SORRO
Family:	MYRISTICACEAE
Scientific name(s):	Scyphocephalum manni Scyphocephalum ochocoa (synonymous)

LOG DESCRIPTION

Diameter:	from 50 to 70 cm
Thickness of sapwood:	from 5 to 15 cm
Floats:	No information available
Durability in forest :	Low (must be treated)

WOOD DESCRIPTION

Colour:	Brown
Sapwood:	Not clearly demarcated
Texture:	Medium
Grain:	Straight or interlocked
Interlocked grain:	Slight

Note: Brown to orange brown, with slight grey veins.

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 *:	0.59 g/cm ³	0.07			
Monnin hardness*:	2.8	1.0	Crushing strength *:	46 MPa	8
Coef of volumetric shrinkage:	0.41 %	0.06	Static bending strength *:	78 MPa	11
Total tangential shrinkage:	6.5 %	1.0	Modulus of elasticity *:	13300 MPa	2100
Total radial shrinkage:	3.5 %	0.6			
Fibre saturation point:	25 %				
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 5 - not durable
Dry wood borers:	Heartwood durable but sapwood not clearly demarcated
Termites:	Class S - Susceptible
Treatability:	2 - moderately permeable
Use class*:	1 - inside (no dampness)

* ensured by natural durability (according EN standards).

MAIN LOCAL NAMES

Countries	Local names
Cameroon	AKURNA
Cameroon	EBOUKZOK
Gabon	N'SUKU
Gabon	OSSOKO
Gabon	SORRO

SORRO

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:	Rapid to normal	Temperature (°C)			Air humidity (%)
		M.C. (%)	dry-bulb	wet-bulb	
Risk of distortion:	Slight risk	Green	50	47	84
Risk of casehardening:	No	40	50	45	75
Risk of checking:	Slight risk	30	55	47	67
Risk of collapse:	No	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.

SAWING AND MACHINING

Blunting effect:	Normal
Sawteeth recommended:	Ordinary or alloy steel
Cutting tools:	Ordinary
Peeling:	Good
Slicing:	No information available
Note:	Peeling is easy but not often used because logs are often ill-formed and with several knots.

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).

Interior panelling
Flooring
Interior joinery
Current furniture or furniture components
Moulding
Blockboard
Wood frame house
Sculpture
Turned goods
Boxes and crates
