

Common name:	TIAMA
Family:	MELIACEAE
Scientific name(s):	Entandrophragma angolense Entandrophragma congoense Entandrophragma excelsum

LOG DESCRIPTION		WOOD DESCRIPTION	
Diameter:	from 80 to 120 cm	Colour:	Red brown
Thickness of sapwood:	from 6 to 10 cm	Sapwood:	Clearly demarcated
Floats:	yes	Texture:	Medium
Durability in forest :	Moderate (treatment recommended)	Grain:	Interlocked
Note:	Wood red to dark brown, with golden shades.	Interlocked grain:	Marked

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 *:	0.55 g/cm <sup>3</sup>	0.05	Crushing strength *:	47 MPa	6
Monnin hardness*:	2.2	0.5	Static bending strength *:	80 MPa	12
Coef of volumetric shrinkage:	0.41 %	0.07	Modulus of elasticity *:	10980 MPa	1148
Total tangential shrinkage:	8.0 %	1.0			
Total radial shrinkage:	4.6 %	1.0			
Fibre saturation point:	32 %				
Stability:	Moderately stable to stable		(* : at 12 % moisture content ; 1 MPa = 1 N/mm <sup>2</sup> )		

#### 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:	Durable; sapwood demarcated (risk limited to sapwood)	
Termites:	Class S - Susceptible	
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.	

#### MAIN LOCAL NAMES

Countries	Local names
Angola	ACUMINATA
Angola	LIVUITE
Congo	KILULA
Côte d'Ivoire	TIAMA
Dem Rep of Congo	LIFAKI
Dem Rep of Congo	VOVO
Equatorial Guinea	DONGOMANGUILA
Gabon	ABEUBEGNE
Ghana	EDINAM
Nigeria	GEDU NOHOR
Uganda	MUKUSU
Germany	ACUMINATA
Germany	TIAMA MAHOGANI
United Kingdom	GEDU NOHOR

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## TIAMA

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### REQUIREMENT OF A PRESERVATIVE TREATMENT

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

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### DRYING

#### Possible drying schedule

Drying rate:	Normal	Temperature (°C)			Air humidity (%)
		M.C. (%)	dry-bulb	wet-bulb	
Risk of distortion:	High risk	Green	40	37	82
Risk of casehardening:	No	40	44	38	68
Risk of checking:	High risk	30	44	36	59
Risk of collapse:	No	20	46	36	52
		15	49	37	46

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 requires care in presence of highly interlocked grain in order to avoid distortions.

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### SAWING AND MACHINING

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Blunting effect:	Normal
Sawteeth recommended:	Ordinary or alloy steel
Cutting tools:	Ordinary
Peeling:	Good
Slicing:	Good
Note:	In planing, if the grain is highly interlocked, a 15° cutting angle is necessary to avoid tearing. Tends to burn in mortising.

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### ASSEMBLING

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Nailing / Screwing:	Good
Gluing:	Correct

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### 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).

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Sliced veneer  
Cabinetwork (high class furniture)  
Veneer for back or face of plywood  
Exterior joinery  
Interior joinery  
Interior panelling  
Exterior panelling  
Flooring  
Stairs (inside)  
Current furniture or furniture components  
Ship building (planking and deck)  
Light carpentry

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