

Common name:	VENE
Family:	FABACEAE
Scientific name(s):	Pterocarpus erinaceus Pterocarpus africanus (synonymous)
Note:	VENE is available in Sudano-Guinean dry forests.

LOG DESCRIPTION		WOOD DESCRIPTION	
Diameter:	from 30 to 60 cm	Colour:	Yellow brown
Thickness of sapwood:	from 2 to 5 cm	Sapwood:	Clearly demarcated
Floats:	no	Texture:	Medium
Durability in forest :	Moderate (treatment recommended)	Grain:	Straight or interlocked
		Interlocked grain:	Slight
Note:	Bark is marked with red streaks and exudes reddish resin. Heartwood brown yellowish with purple-brown stripes.		

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 *:	0.89 g/cm <sup>3</sup>	0.05			
Monnin hardness*:	9.5	1.8	Crushing strength *:	76 MPa	3
Coef of volumetric shrinkage:	0.34 %	0.05	Static bending strength *:	130 MPa	14
Total tangential shrinkage:	5.9 %	1.1	Modulus of elasticity *:	15670 MPa	1260
Total radial shrinkage:	3.2 %	0.4			
Fibre saturation point:	21 %				
Stability:	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 1 - very durable	* ensured by natural durability (according EN standards).
Dry wood borers:	Durable; sapwood demarcated (risk limited to sapwood)	
Termites:	Class D - Durable	
Treatability:	4 - not permeable	
Use class*:	4 - in ground or fresh water contact	
Note:	According to the European standard NF EN 335, performance length might be modified by the intensity of end-use exposition.	

#### MAIN LOCAL NAMES

Countries	Local names
Burkina-Faso	GONI
Burkina-Faso	GUENIN
Equatorial Guinea	PAU SANGUE
Guinea	VEN
Guinea-Bissau	PAU SANGUE
Mali	GONI
Mali	VEN
Mali	VENE
Nigeria	VENE
Senegal	VEN
Senegal	VENE

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## VENE

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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:	Does not require any preservative treatment
In case of permanent humidification risk:	Does not require any preservative treatment

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### DRYING

#### Possible drying schedule

Drying rate:	Slow	Temperature (°C)			Air humidity (%)
		M.C. (%)	dry-bulb	wet-bulb	
Risk of distortion:	No risk or very slight risk	Green	50	47	84
Risk of casehardening:	No	40	50	45	75
Risk of checking:	No risk or very slight risk	30	55	47	67
Risk of collapse:	No	20	70	55	47
		15	75	58	44

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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.

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### SAWING AND MACHINING

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Blunting effect:	Fairly high
Sawteeth recommended:	Stellite-tipped
Cutting tools:	Tungsten carbide
Peeling:	Not recommended or without interest
Slicing:	Good

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### ASSEMBLING

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Nailing / Screwing:	Good but pre-boring necessary
Gluing:	Poor
Note:	Difficult to glue because of extracts.

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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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Flooring  
Sliced veneer  
Cabinetwork (high class furniture)  
Ship building (ribs)  
Ship building (planking and deck)  
Turned goods  
Sculpture  
Seats  
Stairs (inside)  
Interior joinery  
Heavy carpentry

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