

Common name:	ACAJOU CAILCEDRAT
Family:	MELIACEAE
Scientific name(s):	Khaya senegalensis

LOG DESCRIPTION	WOOD DESCRIPTION
Diameter:	from 50 to 90 cm
Thickness of sapwood:	from 3 to 8 cm
Floats:	no
Durability in forest :	Moderate (treatment recommended)
Note:	Wood pink brown turns to red brown with purple tint. Sapwood is not always clearly defined. Lustrous aspect.

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 *:	0.78 g/cm ³	0.06		
Monnin hardness*:	5.9	0.8	Crushing strength *:	54 MPa 8
Coef of volumetric shrinkage:	0.43 %	0.06	Static bending strength *:	86 MPa 14
Total tangential shrinkage:	5.6 %	0.8	Modulus of elasticity *:	11650 MPa 1302
Total radial shrinkage:	4.9 %	0.6		
Fibre saturation point:	27 %			
Stability:	stable		(* : at 12 % moisture content ; 1 MPa = 1 N/mm ²)	
Note:	Hardness varies from fairly hard to hard.			

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
Dry wood borers:	Durable; sapwood demarcated (risk limited to sapwood)
Termites:	Class S - Susceptible
Treatability:	3 - poorly permeable
Biological hazard class*:	2 - not in ground contact, under cover (dampness possible)

* ensured by natural durability (according EN standards).

COUNTRIES - LOCAL NAMES

Countries	Local names
Benin	ABGO
Benin	ACAJOU CAILCEDRAT
Benin	ZUNZATIN
Côte d'Ivoire	ACAJOU CAILCEDRAT
Guinea	DIALA
Guinea-Bissau	BISSILOM
Senegal	BISSILOM

ACAJOU CAILCEDRAT

REQUIREMENT OF A PRESERVATIVE TREATMENT

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

DRYING

Possible drying schedule

		Temperature (°C)			Air humidity (%)
		M.C. (%)	dry-bulb	wet-bulb	
Drying rate:	Normal				
Risk of distortion:	Slight risk				
Risk of casehardening:	No				
Risk of checking:	Slight risk	Green	42	41	94
Risk of collapse:	No	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.

Note: Risks of checking and distortion in presence of highly interlocked grain and tension wood.

SAWING AND MACHINING

Blunting effect:	Normal
Sawteeth recommended:	Ordinary or alloy steel
Cutting tools:	Ordinary
Peeling:	Not recommended or without interest
Slicing:	Good
Note:	Tendency to woolliness. Sharp tools are necessary. A reduced cutting angle is required during machining in presence of interlocked grain.

ASSEMBLING

Nailing / Screwing:	Good
Gluing:	Correct
Note:	Pre-boring is sometimes recommended.

END-USES

Main known end-uses; they must to be implemented according to the code of practice.

Important remark: some end-uses are mentioned for information (traditional, regional or ancient end-uses).

Cabinetwork (high class furniture)
Sliced veneer
Current furniture or furniture components
Interior joinery
Interior panelling
Ship building (planking and deck)
Flooring
Stairs (inside)
Heavy carpentry
Turned goods
Resistant to one or several acids
