

Family: MALVACEAE (angiosperm)

Scientific name(s): Eribroma oblonga

Sterculia oblonga (synonymous)

Commercial restriction: no commercial restriction

WOOD DESCRIPTION

Color: light yellow
Sapwood: not clearly demarcated
Texture: medium
Grain: straight or interlocked
Interlocked grain: slight

Note: Wood cream white to light yellow brown with white veins. Large silver figure. Oily to the touch. Unpleasant odour when green.

LOG DESCRIPTION

Diameter: from 60 to 120 cm
Thickness of sapwood: from 10 to 20 cm
Floats: no
Log durability: low (must be treated)

PHYSICAL PROPERTIES

Physical and mechanical properties are based on mature heartwood specimens. These properties can vary greatly depending on origin and growth conditions.

	<u>Mean</u>	<u>Std dev.</u>
Specific gravity *:	0,74	0,04
Monnin hardness *:	3,7	0,8
Coeff. of volumetric shrinkage:	0,48 %	0,06 %
Total tangential shrinkage (TS):	10,6 %	0,4 %
Total radial shrinkage (RS):	4,6 %	0,2 %
TS/RS ratio:	2,3	
Fiber saturation point:	34 %	
Stability:	moderately stable to poorly stable	

MECHANICAL AND ACOUSTIC PROPERTIES

	<u>Mean</u>	<u>Std dev.</u>
Crushing strength *:	56 MPa	8 MPa
Static bending strength *:	100 MPa	15 MPa
Modulus of elasticity *:	17110 MPa	1910 MPa

(*: at 12% moisture content, with 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.

E.N. = Euro Norm

Funghi (according to E.N. standards): class 4 - poorly durable

Dry wood borers: susceptible - sapwood not or slightly demarcated (risk in all the wood)

Termites (according to E.N. standards): class S - susceptible

Treatability (according to E.N. standards): class 3-4 - poorly or not permeable

Use class ensured by natural durability: class 2 - inside or under cover (dampness possible)

Species covering the use class 5: No

Note: This species is listed in the European standard NF EN 350-2.
Prone to blue stain.

REQUIREMENT OF A PRESERVATIVE TREATMENT

Against dry wood borer attacks: requires appropriate preservative treatment

In case of risk of temporary humidification: use not recommended

In case of risk of permanent humidification: use not recommended

DRYING

Drying rate: slow

Risk of distortion: high risk

Risk of casehardening: no

Risk of checking: high risk

Risk of collapse: yes

Note: Risks of blue stain.

Possible drying schedule: 5

M.C. (%)	Temperature (°C)		Air humidity (%)
	dry-bulb	wet-bulb	
30	42	41	94
25	42	39	82
20	48	43	74
15	48	43	74

This schedule is given for information only and is applicable to thickness lower or equal to 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: good

Note: Tearing in planing. Difficult finish. Filling is necessary.

ASSEMBLING

Nailing / screwing: good

Gluing: correct

Note: Risks of splits with quartersawn when nailing.

COMMERCIAL GRADING

Appearance grading for sawn timbers: According to SATA grading rules (1996)

For the "General Purpose Market":

Possible grading for square edged timbers: choix I, choix II, choix III, choix IV

Possible grading for short length lumbers: choix I, choix II

Possible grading for short length rafters: choix I, choix II, choix III

For the "Special Market":

Possible grading for strips and small boards (ou battens): choix I, choix II, choix III

Possible grading for rafters: choix I, choix II, choix III

FIRE SAFETY

Conventional French grading: Thickness > 14 mm : M.3 (moderately inflammable)

Thickness < 14 mm : M.4 (easily inflammable)

Euroclasses grading: D s2 d0

Default grading for solid wood, according to requirements of European standard EN 14081-1 annex C (April 2009). It concerns structural graded timber in vertical uses with mean density upper 0.35 and thickness upper 22 mm.

END-USES

Veneer for back or face of plywood

Formwork

Interior joinery

Flooring

Sliced veneer

Current furniture or furniture components

Interior panelling

MAIN LOCAL NAMES

<u>Country</u>	<u>Local name</u>	<u>Country</u>	<u>Local name</u>
Cameroon	BONGELE	Cameroon	EYONG
Congo	KUIL	Ivory Coast	BI
Gabon	N' CHONG	Gabon	N' ZONG
Ghana	OHAA	Equatorial Guinea	N' CHONG
Equatorial Guinea	N' ZONG	Nigeria	OKOKO
Central African Republic	BONGO	United Kingdom	WHITE STERCULIA
United Kingdom	YELLOW STERCULIA		

