AFRORMOSIA

Family: FABACEAE (angiosperm)
Scientific name(s): *Pericopsis elata*
Afrormosia elata (synonymous)
Commercial restriction: Species mentioned in Appendix II (see note)
Note:
AFRORMOSIA is listed in CITES (Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of wild fauna and flora), appendix 2 and in the European Union Regulation, appendix B. Parts of wood and wood-made products which are regulated are defined by a note: logs, sawing woods and veneers. To trade these parts and products, the exporting or re-exporting country must emit a CITES permit or certificate and an importation permit is compulsory to import within the EU.

WOOD DESCRIPTION

Color: yellow brown
Sapwood: clearly demarcated
Texture: fine
Grain: straight or interlocked
Interlocked Grain: slight
Note:
Logs are irregularly shaped. Wood yellow brown with darker veins, turning dark brown on exposure.

LOG DESCRIPTION

Diameter: 31 – 47 inches
Thickness of Sapwood: 0.4 – 0.75 inches
Floats: no
Log Durability: good

PHYSICAL PROPERTIES

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

	Mean	Std. Dev.
Specific Gravity*:	0.74	0.07
Janka Hardness (lbs):	1,570	
Volumetric Shrinkage:	0.50%	0.06%
Total Tangential Shrinkage (TS):	5.9%	0.9%
Total Radial Shrinkage (RS):	3.2%	0.5%
TS/RS Ratio:	1.8	
Fiber Saturation Point:	20%	

Stability: Moderately stable to poorly stable

MECHANICAL/ACOUSTIC

	Mean	Std. Dev.
Crushing Strength*:	9,282 psi	290 psi
Static Bending Strength*:	13,488 psi	3,190 psi
Modulus of Elasticity*:	1,905,796 psi	140,106 psi

Musical Quality Factor: 127.8 measured at 259 Hz

**At 12% moisture content.*

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 1-2 - very durable to durable
Dry Wood Borers: class D - durable (sapwood demarcated, risk limited to sapwood)
Termites (According to E.N. standards): class D - durable
Treatability (according to E.N. standards): class 4 - not permeable
Use class ensured by natural durability: class 4 - in ground or fresh water contact
Species covering the use class 5: no
Note:
This species is listed in the European standard NF EN 350-2. According to the European standard NF EN 335, performance length might be modified by the intensity of end-use exposition.

REQUIREMENT OF A PRESERVATIVE TREATMENT

Against dry wood borer attacks: does not require any preservative treatment
In case of risk of temporary humidification: does not require any preservative treatment
In case of risk of permanent humidification: does not require any preservative treatment

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DRYING

Drying Rate: slow
Risk of Distortion: slight risk
Risk of Casehardening: no
Risk of Checking: slight risk
Risk of Collapse: no
Possible Drying Schedule: 4

Temperature (°F)

M.C. (%)	Dry-Bulb	Wet-Bulb	Air Humidity (%)
Green	107.6	102.2	82
50	118.4	109.4	74
40	118.4	109.4	74
30	118.4	109.4	74
15	129.2	114.8	63

This schedule is given for information only and is applicable to thickness lower or equal to 1.5 in. It must be used in compliance with the code of practice. For thickness from 1.5 to 3 in, the air relative humidity should be increased by 5% at each step. For thickness over 3 in, a 10% increase should be considered.

SAWING AND MACHINING

Blunting Effect: fairly high
Sawteeth Recommended: stellite-tipped
Cutting Tools: tungsten carbide
Peeling: not recommended or without interest
Slicing: good
Note:
Risks of burning in machining. Slight tendency to tearing in planing (interlocked grain). Sawdust reported to be irritant.

ASSEMBLING

Nailing / screwing: good but pre-boring necessary
Gluing: correct
Note:
Gluing must be done carefully: wood may be easily stained.

END-USES

Sliced Veneer
Furniture or Furniture Components
Interior Paneling
Flooring
Turned Goods
Exterior Paneling
Cabinetwork (High Class Furniture)
Interior Joinery
Stairs (Interior)
Boat Building (Planking and Deck)
Exterior Joinery

Note:
Excellent substitute for teak.

MAIN LOCAL NAMES

Country	Local Name
Cameroon	Obang
Ivory Coast	Assamela
Ghana	Kokrudua, Afrormosia
Dem. Rep. of the Congo	Bohala, Mohole, Bohele, Ole
France	Assamela, Oleo Pardo
Congo	Obang
Central African Republic	Obang