Common name:	EVEUSS
Family:	IRVINGIACEAE
Scientific name(s):	Klainedoxa gabonensis

LOG DESCRIPTION

Diameter:	from 60 to 100 cm
Thickness of sapwood:	from to cm
Floats:	no
Durability in forest :	Good
Note:	Sapwood very important and not durable.

WOOD DESCRIPTION

Colour:	Brown
Sapwood:	Not clearly demarcated
Texture:	Fine
Grain:	Straight or interlocked
Interlocked grain:	Marked

Grain sometimes wavy. Presence of light thin veins and sometimes black veining.

PHYSICAL 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
Density *:	1.06 g/cm3	0.05
Monnin hardness*:	12.2	3.6
Coef of volumetric shrinkage:	0.77 %	0.13
Total tangential shrinkage:	9.5 %	0.5
Total radial shrinkage:	7.7 %	1.2
Fibre saturation point:	25 %	
Stability:	Poorly stable	

MECHANICAL PROPERTIES

	mean	standard deviation
Crushing strength *:	92 MPa	7
Static bending strength *:	168 MPa	21
Modulus of elasticity *:	25620 MPa	3720

(* : at 12 % moisture content ; 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.

Fungi:	Class 1 - very durable
Dry wood borers:	Heartwood durable but sapwood not clearly demarcated
Termites:	Class D - Durable
Treatability:	3 - poorly permeable
Biological hazard class*:	4 - in ground or fresh water contact or hight dampness
Note:	The possible presence of few demarcated sapwood in sawnwood may have an influence on the expected durability.

* ensured by natural durability (according EN standards).

COUNTRIES - LOCAL NAMES

Countries	Local names
Cameroon	NGON
Congo	KUMA-KUMA
Côte d'Ivoire	KROMA
Dem Rep of Congo	IKELE
Dem Rep of Congo	KUMA-KUMA
Equatorial Guinea	EVES
Equatorial Guinea	EVEUSS
Gabon	EVES
Gabon	EVEUSS
Ghana	KRUMA

EVEUSS

REQUIREMENT OF A PRESERVATIVE TREATMENT

Against dry wood borer attacks:	Requires appropriate 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

DRYING

Drying rate:	Slow
Risk of distortion:	High risk
Risk of casehardening:	No information available
Risk of checking:	High risk
Risk of collapse:	No information available

Possible drying schedule

M.C. (%)	Temperature (°C) dry-bulb	wet-bulb	Air humidity (%)
Green	40	37	82
40	44	38	68
30	44	36	59
20	46	36	52
15	49	37	46

This shedule 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 is very difficult.

SAWING AND MACHINING

Blunting effect:	Fairly high
Sawteeth recommended:	Stellite-tipped
Cutting tools:	Tungsten carbide
Peeling:	Not recommended or without interest
Slicing:	Not recommended or without interest
Note:	Blunting effect due to hardness. No silica. Requires power.

ASSEMBLING

Nailing / Screwing:	Good but pre-boring necessary
Gluing:	Poor

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).

Hydraulic works (fresh water)
Posts
Sleepers
Bridges (parts in contact with water or ground)
Industrial or heavy flooring
Heavy carpentry
Vehicle or container flooring
Bridges (parts not in contact with water or ground)