Common name:	TALI
Family:	ERYTHROXYLACEAE
Scientific name(s):	Erythrophleum suaveolens Erythrophleum ivorense

LOG DESCRIPTION

Diameter:	from 60 to 90 cm
Thickness of sapwood:	from 3 to 6 cm
Floats:	no
Durability in forest :	Good

WOOD DESCRIPTION

Colour:	Brown
Sapwood:	Clearly demarcated
Texture:	Coarse
Grain:	Interlocked
Interlocked grain:	Marked

Note: Wood orangey yellow brown to reddish brown. Tali from East Africa has a lighter colour.

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
Density *:	0.91 g/cm3	0.08
Monnin hardness*:	9.2	2.7
Coef of volumetric shrinkage:	0.57 %	0.12
Total tangential shrinkage:	8.4 %	1.2
Total radial shrinkage:	5.1 %	1.4
Fibre saturation point:	26 %	
Stability:	Moderately stable to stable	

	mean	standard deviation
Crushing strength *:	79 MPa	11
Static bending strength *:	128 MPa	19
Modulus of elasticity *:	19490 MPa	3224

(* : 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:	Durable; sapwood demarcated (risk limited to sapwood)
Termites:	Class D - Durable
Treatability:	4 - not permeable
Biological hazard class*:	4 - in ground or fresh water contact or hight dampness

* ensured by natural durability (according EN standards).

COUNTRIES - LOCAL NAMES

Countries	Local names
Cameroon	ELONE
Congo	N'KASSA
Côte d'Ivoire	ALUI
Côte d'Ivoire	TALI
Dem Rep of Congo	KASSA
Equatorial Guinea	ELONDO
Gabon	ELOUN
Ghana	POTRODOM
Guinea-Bissau	MANCONE
Mozambique	MISSANDA
Nigeria	ERUN
Nigeria	SASSWOOD
Senegal	TALI
Sierra Leone	GOGBEI
Tanzania	MWAVI
Zambia	MUAVE
United Kingdom	MISSANDA

TALI

REQUIREMENT OF A PRESERVATIVE TREATMENT

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

DRYING

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

Possible drying schedule

M.C. (%)	Temperature (°C) dry-bulb	wet-bulb	Air humidity (%)
Green	42	39	82
50	48	43	74
40	48	43	74
30	48	43	74
15	54	46	63

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: Must be dried slowly and carefully in order to reduce defects.

SAWING AND MACHINING

Blunting effect:	Fairly high
Sawteeth recommended:	Stellite-tipped
Cutting tools:	Tungsten carbide
Peeling:	Bad
Slicing:	Not recommended or without interest
Note:	Requires power. Difficulties due to interlocked grain in planing.

ASSEMBLING

Nailing / Screwing:	Good but pre-boring necessary
Gluing:	Correct (for interior only)
Note:	With dampness, assembling of iron pieces are not advisable because of risks of reciprocal attack between wood and iron.

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).

Note: Can be used as a substitute for AZOBE (Lophira alata).

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