Common name:	AKO
Family:	MORACEAE
Scientific name(s):	Antiaris toxicaria

LOG DESCRIPTION

Diameter:	from 70 to 120 cm
Thickness of sapwood:	from to cm
Floats:	yes
Durability in forest :	Low (must be treated)
Note:	Heartwood cream white to light yellow.

WOOD DESCRIPTION

Colour:	Light yellow
Sapwood:	Not demarcated
Texture:	Medium
Grain:	Interlocked
Interlocked grain:	Slight

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 *:	0.47 g/cm3	0.04
Monnin hardness*:	1.5	0.3
Coef of volumetric shrinkage:	0.39 %	0.09
Total tangential shrinkage:	6.9 %	0.7
Total radial shrinkage:	4.0 %	0.5
Fibre saturation point:	35 %	
Stability:	Poorly stable	

MECHANICAL PROPERTIES

	mean	standard deviation
Crushing strength *:	36 MPa	4
Static bending strength *:	58 MPa	6
Modulus of elasticity *:	9000 MPa	1467

(* : 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 5 - not durable
Dry wood borers:	Susceptible; sapwood not or slightly demarcated (risk in all the wood)
Termites:	Class S - Susceptible
Treatability:	1 - easily permeable
Biological hazard class*:	1 - not in ground contact, under cover (no dampness)
Note:	This species is listed in the European standard NF EN 350-2.

* ensured by natural durability (according EN standards).

COUNTRIES - LOCAL NAMES

Countries	Local names
Angola	SANSAMA
Benin	GUXOTIN
Côte d'Ivoire	AKEDE
Côte d'Ivoire	AKO
Dem Rep of Congo	BONKONGO
Dem Rep of Congo	BONKONKO
Ghana	CHENCHEN
Ghana	KYENKYEN
Nigeria	OGIOVU
Nigeria	ORO
Tanzania	MLULU
Tanzania	MKUZU
Uganda	KIRUNDU
Uganda	MUMAKA
Germany	ANTIARIS
United Kingdom	ANTIARIS

AKO

REQUIREMENT OF A PRESERVATIVE TREATMENT

Against dry wood borer attacks:	Requires appropriate preservative treatment
In case of temporary humidification risk:	Requires appropriate preservative treatment
In case of permanent humidification risk:	Use not recommended

DRYING

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

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: Risks of end checks with thick material.

SAWING AND MACHINING

Blunting effect:	Normal
Sawteeth recommended:	Ordinary or alloy steel
Cutting tools:	Ordinary
Peeling:	Good
Slicing:	Good

ASSEMBLING

Nailing / Screwing:	Good
Gluing:	Correct

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 substitute for LIMBA (Terminalia superba) or KOTO (Pterygota macrocarpa) for some uses.

Veneer for interior of plywood
Veneer for back or face of plywood
Blockboard
Boxes and crates
Sliced veneer
Moulding
Interior joinery
Interior panelling
Current furniture or furniture components
Fiber or particle boards
Wood-ware
Rolling shutters