Common name:	ABURA
Family:	RUBIACEAE
Scientific name(s):	Hallea ciliata Mitragyna ciliata (synonymous) Hallea stipulosa Mitragyna stipulosa (synonymous)

LOG DESCRIPTION

Diameter:	from 60 to 80 cm
Thickness of sapwood:	from to cm
Floats:	yes
Durability in forest :	Low (must be treated)
Note:	Possible presence of brittleheart and coloured veins.

WOOD DESCRIPTION

Colour:	Light brown
Sapwood:	Not demarcated
Texture:	Fine
Grain:	Straight or interlocked
Interlocked grain:	Slight

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 *:	0.60 g/cm3	0.05
Monnin hardness*:	2.0	0.3
Coef of volumetric shrinkage:	0.44 %	0.11
Total tangential shrinkage:	8.9 %	0.3
Total radial shrinkage:	4.3 %	0.1
Fibre saturation point:	32 %	
Stability:	Moderately stable	

	mean	standard deviation
Crushing strength *:	46 MPa	9
Static bending strength *:	78 MPa	16
Modulus of elasticity *:	11020 MPa	2318

(* : 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:	2 - moderately 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	MIVUKO
Benin	AGBANTIN
Cameroon	ELOLOM
Congo	VUKU
Côte d'Ivoire	BAHIA
Dem Rep of Congo	MVUKU
Equatorial Guinea	ELELON
Gabon	ELELOM-N'ZAM
Ghana	SUBAHA
Nigeria	ABURA
Sierra Leone	MBOI
Uganda	NZINGU
Zambia	NZINGU
France	BAHIA
Germany	SUBAHA

ABURA

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:	Rapid to normal
Risk of distortion:	No risk or very slight 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	50	47	84
40	50	45	75
30	55	47	67
20	70	55	47
15	75	58	44

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.

SAWING AND MACHINING

Blunting effect:	Fairly high
Sawteeth recommended:	Stellite-tipped
Cutting tools:	Tungsten carbide
Peeling:	Good
Slicing:	Good
Note:	Blunting effect is variable. Sawdust occasionally irritant.

ASSEMBLING

Nailing / Screwing:	Good but pre-boring necessary
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).

Current furniture or furniture components
Sliced veneer
Veneer for back or face of plywood
Veneer for interior of plywood
Cabinetwork (high class furniture)
Moulding
Boxes and crates
Interior joinery
Interior panelling
Sculpture
Glued laminated
Turned goods
Wood-ware
Resistant to one or several acids