Common name:	ANDOUNG
Family:	CAESALPINIACEAE
Scientific name(s):	Monopetalanthus spp.
Note:	Frequently confused with EKABA (Tetraberlinia spp.).

LOG DESCRIPTION

Diameter:	from 80 to 100 cm
Thickness of sapwood:	from 5 to 15 cm
Floats:	yes
Durability in forest :	Low (must be treated)
Note:	Pink brown to red brown. Possible wind shakes.

WOOD DESCRIPTION

Colour:	Pinkish brown
Sapwood:	Not clearly demarcated
Texture:	Medium
Grain:	Interlocked
Interlocked grain:	Marked

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 *:	0.59 g/cm3	0.07
Monnin hardness*:	3.0	0.7
Coef of volumetric shrinkage:	0.46 %	0.11
Total tangential shrinkage:	7.4 %	1.0
Total radial shrinkage:	4.0 %	0.6
Fibre saturation point:	28 %	
Stability:	Moderately stable	

MECHANICAL PROPERTIES

	mean	standard deviation
Crushing strength *:	48 MPa	8
Static bending strength *:	90 MPa	16
Modulus of elasticity *:	14010 MPa	2615

(* : 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)

* ensured by natural durability (according EN standards).

COUNTRIES - LOCAL NAMES

Countries	Local names
Cameroon	EKOP-MAYO
Cameroon	ZOELE
Equatorial Guinea	ANDJUNG
Equatorial Guinea	EKOP
Gabon	ANDOUNG
Gabon	N'DOUMA
France	N'DOUMA

ANDOUNG

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 to slow
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	42	41	94
50	48	43	74
30	54	46	63
20	60	51	62
15	60	51	62

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 with care to avoid the risks of distortion in case of highly interlocked grain.

SAWING AND MACHINING

Blunting effect:	Normal
Sawteeth recommended:	Ordinary or alloy steel
Cutting tools:	Ordinary
Peeling:	Good
Slicing:	Good
Note:	Some difficulties in presence of highly interlocked grain. Tendency to woolliness.

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).

Veneer for interior of plywood
Veneer for back or face of plywood
Interior joinery
Interior panelling
Boxes and crates
Current furniture or furniture components
Light carpentry
Exterior joinery
Formwork
Stairs (inside)
Flooring
Sliced veneer