Common name:	NIOVE
Family:	MYRISTICACEAE
Scientific name(s):	Staudtia kamerunensis

LOG DESCRIPTION

Diameter:	from 50 to 90 cm
Thickness of sapwood:	from 8 to 10 cm
Floats:	no
Durability in forest :	Good

WOOD DESCRIPTION

Colour:	Red brown
Sapwood:	Clearly demarcated
Texture:	Fine
Grain:	Straight
Interlocked grain:	Absent

Note: Heartwood orangey yellow brown to red brown with darker veins. Sometimes oily surface. Grain sometimes wavy.

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 *:	0.88 g/cm3	0.06
Monnin hardness*:	7.5	2.9
Coef of volumetric shrinkage:	0.56 %	0.07
Total tangential shrinkage:	6.0 %	0.8
Total radial shrinkage:	4.6 %	1.0
Fibre saturation point:	24 %	
Stability:	stable	

MECHANICAL PROPERTIES

	mean	standard deviation
Crushing strength *:	88 MPa	10
Static bending strength *:	151 MPa	23
Modulus of elasticity *:	18510 MPa	3100

(* : 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
Note:	Presence of transition wood with a lower durability.

* ensured by natural durability (according EN standards).

COUNTRIES - LOCAL NAMES

Countries	Local names
Angola	MENGA-MENGA
Cameroon	M'BONDA
Congo	MENGA-MENGA
Dem Rep of Congo	KAMASHI
Dem Rep of Congo	SUSUMENGA
Equatorial Guinea	BOKAPI
Gabon	M'BOUN
Gabon	NIOVE

NIOVE

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:	Slight 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 to avoid pockets moisture. Initial surface drying prior to kiln drying is recommended.

SAWING AND MACHINING

Blunting effect:	Fairly high
Sawteeth recommended:	Stellite-tipped
Cutting tools:	Tungsten carbide
Peeling:	Not recommended or without interest
Slicing:	Good
Note:	Requires power.

ASSEMBLING

Nailing / Screwing:	Good but pre-boring necessary
Gluing:	Correct
Note:	Tends to split in nailing.

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: As the wood presents different colours, it is recommended to discolour the surface.

Cabinetwork (high class furniture)
Exterior joinery
Interior joinery
Stairs (inside)
Sliced veneer
Flooring
Current furniture or furniture components
Turned goods
Seats
Ship building (ribs)
Ship building (planking and deck)
Heavy carpentry
Interior panelling
Industrial or heavy flooring
Exterior panelling
Bridges (parts not in contact with water or ground)
Vehicle or container flooring
Hydraulic works (fresh water)
Bridges (parts in contact with water or ground)
Sleepers
Resistant to one or several acids