Common name:	AWOURA
Family:	CAESALPINIACEAE
Scientific name(s):	Julbernardia pellegriniana
	Paraberlinia bifoliolata (synonymous)

LOG DESCRIPTION

Diameter:	from 80 to 100 cm
Thickness of sapwood:	from 10 to 15 cm
Floats:	no
Durability in forest :	Moderate (treatment recommended)
Note:	Wood highly veined with alternate dark and light coloured streaks. Grain sometimes oblique.

WOOD DESCRIPTION

Colour:	Brown
Sapwood:	Clearly demarcated
Texture:	Medium
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 *:	0.77 g/cm3	0.06
Monnin hardness*:	5.6	1.3
Coef of volumetric shrinkage:	0.60 %	0.07
Total tangential shrinkage:	8.9 %	1.0
Total radial shrinkage:	4.3 %	0.6
Fibre saturation point:	27 %	
Stability:	Moderately stable	

	mean	standard deviation
Crushing strength *:	68 MPa	5
Static bending strength *:	128 MPa	15
Modulus of elasticity *:	17840 MPa	2344

(* : 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 3 - moderately durable
Dry wood borers:	Durable; sapwood demarcated (risk limited to sapwood)
Termites:	Class M - Moderately durable
Treatability:	3 - poorly permeable
Biological hazard class*:	2 - not in ground contact, under cover (dampness possible)

* ensured by natural durability (according EN standards).

COUNTRIES - LOCAL NAMES

Countries	Local names
Cameroon	EKOP-BELI
Gabon	AWOURA
Gabon	BELI
France	ZEBRALI
Germany	ZEBRALI

AWOURA

REQUIREMENT OF A PRESERVATIVE TREATMENT

Against dry wood borer attacks:	Does not require any 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:	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	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: Possibility of discoloration during drying.

SAWING AND MACHINING

Blunting effect:	Normal
Sawteeth recommended:	Ordinary or alloy steel
Cutting tools:	Ordinary
Peeling:	No information available
Slicing:	Good
Note:	Risks of distortion in machining (especially in planing).

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).

Note: End-uses for this species are limited because of its low yield due to the possible presence of defects.

Cabinetwork (high class furniture)
Sliced veneer
Heavy carpentry
Wood frame house
Current furniture or furniture components
Interior joinery
Interior panelling
Flooring
Vehicle or container flooring
Stairs (inside)