

Common name:	AKOSSIKA
Family:	FLACOURTIACEAE
Scientific name(s):	Scottellia klaineana Scottellia chevalieri (synonymous) Scottellia coriacea (synonymous) Scottellia kamerunensis (synonymous) Scottellia minfiensis (synonymous)

LOG DESCRIPTION	WOOD DESCRIPTION
Diameter:	from 60 to 80 cm
Thickness of sapwood:	from to cm
Floats:	no
Durability in forest :	Low (must be treated)
Note:	Possible presence of grey or dark veins.

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		mean	standard deviation
Density *:	0.66 g/cm ³	0.05	Crushing strength *:	56 MPa	7
Monnin hardness*:	3.4	0.6	Static bending strength *:	94 MPa	12
Coef of volumetric shrinkage:	0.53 %	0.05	Modulus of elasticity *:	12750 MPa	1587
Total tangential shrinkage:	9.3 %	0.7			
Total radial shrinkage:	4.4 %	0.4			
Fibre saturation point:	28 %				
Stability:	Poorly stable		(* : at 12 % moisture content ; 1 MPa = 1 N/mm ²)		

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	* ensured by natural durability (according EN standards).
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:	Very prone to blue stain.	

COUNTRIES - LOCAL NAMES

Countries	Local names
Cameroon	NGOBISOLO
Côte d'Ivoire	AKOSSIKA
Ghana	KOROKO
Ghana	KRUKU
Liberia	KOROKON
Nigeria	ODOKO
Germany	ODOKO
Italia	ODOKO
United Kingdom	ODOKO

AKOSSIKA

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

Possible drying schedule

		Temperature (°C)			Air humidity (%)
		M.C. (%)	dry-bulb	wet-bulb	
Drying rate:	Normal				
Risk of distortion:	Slight risk				
Risk of casehardening:	Yes				
Risk of checking:	High risk	Green	50	47	84
Risk of collapse:	No	40	50	45	75
		30	55	47	67
		20	70	55	47
		15	75	58	44

This schedule 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:	Normal
Sawteeth recommended:	Ordinary or alloy steel
Cutting tools:	Ordinary
Peeling:	Good
Slicing:	Good

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 mentioned for information (traditional, regional or ancient end-uses).

Current furniture or furniture components

Interior joinery

Interior panelling

Moulding

Wood-ware

Light carpentry

Glued laminated

Flooring

Turned goods

Veneer for back or face of plywood

Sliced veneer

Cabinetwork (high class furniture)

Stairs (inside)
