
Common name: BODIOA

Family: RHIZOPHORACEAE
Scientific name(s): Anopyxis klaineana

LOG DESCRIPTION

WOOD DESCRIPTION

Diameter:	from 60 to 100 cm	Colour:	Light brown
Thickness of sapwood:	from to cm	Sapwood:	Not clearly demarcated
Floats:	no	Texture:	Medium
Durability in forest :	Low (must be treated)	Grain:	Straight
		Interlocked grain:	Absent

Note: Wood light brown with pink or ochre shades. Grain sometimes wavy.

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 *:	0.89 g/cm ³	0.03			
Monnin hardness*:	7.0	3.2	Crushing strength *:	75 MPa	10
Coef of volumetric shrinkage:	0.65 %	0.05	Static bending strength *:	132 MPa	16
Total tangential shrinkage:	10.3 %	1.1	Modulus of elasticity *:	20290 MPa	2225
Total radial shrinkage:	6.2 %	0.4			
Fibre saturation point:	30 %				
Stability:	Moderately 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
Dry wood borers:	Susceptible; sapwood not or slightly demarcated (risk in all the wood)
Termites:	Class D - Durable
Treatability:	1 - easily permeable
Biological hazard class*:	1 - not in ground contact, under cover (no dampness)
Note:	Prone to blue stain.

* ensured by natural durability (according EN standards).

COUNTRIES - LOCAL NAMES

Countries	Local names
Cameroon	NOUDOUGOU
Côte d'Ivoire	BODIOA
Dem Rep of Congo	BOBENKUSU
Ghana	KOKOTI
Sierra Leone	KPOMUSI

BODIOA

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:	Slow				
Risk of distortion:	High risk				
Risk of casehardening:	No				
Risk of checking:	High risk				
Risk of collapse:	No	30	42	41	94
		25	42	39	82
		20	48	43	74
		15	48	43	74

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:	Not recommended or without interest
Slicing:	Good
Note:	Requires power.

ASSEMBLING

Nailing / Screwing:	Good but pre-boring necessary
Gluing:	Correct (for interior only)

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).

Industrial or heavy flooring
Vehicle or container flooring
Heavy carpentry
Exterior joinery
Interior joinery
Interior panelling
Turned goods
Sliced veneer
