

Common name:	COULA
Family:	OLACACEAE
Scientific name(s):	Coula edulis

LOG DESCRIPTION		WOOD DESCRIPTION	
Diameter:	from 60 to 80 cm	Colour:	Red brown
Thickness of sapwood:	from 3 to 4 cm	Sapwood:	Clearly demarcated
Floats:	no	Texture:	Fine
Durability in forest :	No information available	Grain:	Straight or interlocked
		Interlocked grain:	Slight
Note:	Wood purplish brown, with dark brown veins. 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 *:	1.01 g/cm <sup>3</sup>	0.07			
Monnin hardness*:	7.5	1.7	Crushing strength *:	78 MPa	14
Coef of volumetric shrinkage:	0.63 %	0.07	Static bending strength *:	142 MPa	15
Total tangential shrinkage:	8.5 %	0.7	Modulus of elasticity *:	19490 MPa	1978
Total radial shrinkage:	4.5 %	0.4			
Fibre saturation point:	23 %				
Stability:	Moderately stable		(* : at 12 % moisture content ; 1 MPa = 1 N/mm <sup>2</sup> )		

#### 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:	3 - poorly permeable
Biological hazard class*:	4 - in ground or fresh water contact or high dampness

* ensured by natural durability (according EN standards).
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#### COUNTRIES - LOCAL NAMES

Countries	Local names
Cameroon	EWOME
Cameroon	NGOUMA
Côte d'Ivoire	ATTIA
Côte d'Ivoire	COULA
Gabon	EHOUME

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**COULA**

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**REQUIREMENT OF A PRESERVATIVE TREATMENT**

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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

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**DRYING**

## Possible drying schedule

Drying rate:	Slow	Temperature (°C)			Air humidity (%)
		M.C. (%)	dry-bulb	wet-bulb	
Risk of distortion:	High risk	Green	42	39	82
Risk of casehardening:	No information available	50	48	43	74
Risk of checking:	High risk	40	48	43	74
Risk of collapse:	No information available	30	48	43	74
		15	54	46	63

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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.

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**SAWING AND MACHINING**

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

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**ASSEMBLING**

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Nailing / Screwing:	Good but pre-boring necessary
Gluing:	Correct (for interior only)
Note:	Gluing must be done with care (very dense wood).

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**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).

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Sleepers

Posts

Stakes

Industrial or heavy flooring

Heavy carpentry

Vehicle or container flooring

Resistant to one or several acids

Sliced veneer

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