



Etimoe

Copaifera salikounda Heck., *Copaifera mildbraedii* Harms.

Commercial names:

English:	Etimoe.
Spanish:	Etimoe.
French:	Etimoe.
Italian:	Etimoe.
German:	Etimoe.

Common names:

Gabon:	Olumni.
Ivory Coast:	Allihia, Nomatou.
Ghana:	Entedua.
S. Leone:	Buini, Gum copal, Salikunda.

Physical properties:

Density:	710 kg/m ³	
Shrinkage:	Moderately unstable	
Shrinkage values:	Total	Unitary
Volumetric:	-	(0.53)
Tangential:	7.5%	(-)
Radial:	4.5%	(-)
Hardness:	-	Semi-hard

Mechanical properties (Wood free of defects)

Static bending:	129 N/mm ²
Modulus of elasticity:	11,740 N/mm ²
Compression parallel to grain:	68 N/mm ²
Compression perpendicular to grain:	-
Shear:	-
Toughness:	-

Origin and availability:

This wood is found in central and eastern Africa. The forested area, wood production and export are scarce or negligible.

Wood description:

The color of the wood varies from a slightly reddish brown to grey-brown. The sapwood is clearly differentiated. The wood can be either straight-grained or interlocked-grained. The grain is fine or medium textured. The wood may contain resin.

Drying:

Air drying is rather slow during which there is very little degradation. The kiln drying rate is normal.

Natural durability and ease of penetration:

This wood is graded as moderately resistant to the action of fungi and termites. The heartwood is slightly penetrable.

Technological properties:

During lumbering saws are dulled at a normal rate, and ordinary steel or steel alloy tools can be used. The wood is well suited for obtaining rotary-cut veneer or sliced veneer.

Machining presents no problems, although the presence of resin can blunt tools. Tools dull at a normal rate and conventional tools can be employed. Gluing and finishing properties are good. Holes must be drilled before nailing and screwing.

Applications:

Plywood./ Decorative veneer./ Furnishings and cabinetwork./ Interior carpentry: floors, stairs./ Mouldings./ Exterior carpentry: Exterior woodwork./ Shipbuilding.