EBIARA

Source

FSC Ebiara is available in the forests of Precious Woods, located in the Congo Basin of Gabon. The tree attains heights up to 30-40 m and diameters normally between 60 and 90 cm (sometimes 150 cm). The trunks have an irregular shape, often with low buttress root boards.

Appearance

Freshly sawn Ebiara has a brown, pinkish brown or dark red brown color, often with dark purple or dark brown streaks. The 100-150 mm wide sapwood is white, mostly with a pinkish tint. It is easy to distinguish from the heartwood. The streaking pattern is visible on the quartered surface, while a grained mark is seen on the flat cut surface. Ebiara has traumatic resin canals, which are seen as black stripes in the length direction. The wood structure is straight till irregular and interlocked. The texture is medium coarse to coarse.

Processing properties

The machining of Ebiara can be done rather easily, although splintering can occur during planing. Pre-drilling is recommended. The gluing and finishing properties are good. It dries moderately quickly or slowly, with small risks of cracking and deformation.

Application

Ebiara is mainly used for interior applications, for example for cabinetwork, stairs, parquet and flooring, moldings, furniture and panelling. The wood can also be used for exterior applications, like decking, garden timber and facades.

Technical properties

Green density	850-950 kg/m^3
Density (at 12%)	700 kg/m^3
Shrinkage green – oven dry	4,4% radial; 8,9% tangential
Fibre Saturation Point (FSP)	28%
Durability according to literature	Heartwood class 3
Bending strength, MOR (defect free samples)	91-118 N/mm^2
Modulus of elasticity, MOE (defect free samples)	8.800-12.900 N/mm^2
Janka hardness	6.050 N (parallel)
The figures in this table are mainly indicative, unless a specific standard is mentioned, which provides exact figures.	

References

This information is based on research (mainly independent) and experience of Precious Woods, (semi-) scientific literature and the (Dutch) Houtvademecum (10th edition 2010).