

Bossé

Atibt

1. bossé clair; NEN-EN 13556: guarea (GB), boss éclair (F), Bossé (D), Code GRXX
2. bossé foncé; NEN-EN 13556: guarea (GB), bossé (F), Diambi (D), Code GRTH

Other names

1. Ebangbemva (Cameroon), kwabohoro (Ghana), bossé (Ivory Coast), bosasa (Democratic Republic of Congo), obobo, obobonufua (Nigeria), guarea, scented guarea, white guarea (Great Britain), bossé, bossé clair (France).
2. Mutigbanaye (Ivory Coast), diambi (Democratic Republic of Congo, Germany), obobonekwi (Nigeria), black guarea (Great Britain), bossé foncé (France).

Botanic name

1. *Guarea cedrata* (A.Chev.) Pellegr., *Guarea laurentii* De Wild..
2. *Guarea thompsonii* Sprague Sprague & Hutch

Family

Meliaceae

Growth area

Tropical West Africa, mainly Ivory Coast, Cameroon



Tree Description

Height up to 50 m, with a diameter of 0.9-1.2 m, maximum 1.3 m. The branch-free trunk is straight and cylindrical above the root origin and 12-20 m long.

Supply

Roundwood (sawn and veneer), sawn wood and veneer.

Wood Description

The differences in color, structure and characteristics between the *Guarea* species (except sometimes some difference in color and markings) are so small that the description applies to both species groups. However, for decorative applications it is important to pay attention to the markings of the wood, as these can vary considerably. The color of species group 1 (bossé-clair) is pinkish and resembles a pale mahogany. The color of species group 2 (diambi/bossé foncé) is darker (usually pinkish-brown) and the wood is somewhat heavier. The 50-100 mm wide sapwood is pale pink and differs little in color from the heartwood.

Wood Recognition

Pinkish, slightly cross-grained wood, freshly slightly smelling of tobacco, on end face with narrow wavy parenchyma bands. Distinguished from sapeli by lighter color.

Grain

Straight, but also wavy or weakly cross-grained.

Texture

Fine .

Voluminous mass

1. (550-)575(-650) kg/m³ at 12% moisture content, fresh approximately 900 kg/m³ (moisture content 75%).

2. (600-)700(-850) kg/m³ at 12% moisture content, fresh approx. 975 kg/m³ (moisture content approx. 55%).



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| Shrinkage | Radial 1.7% and tangential 4.1% for 600 kg/m ³ , radial 2.5% and tangential 3.5% is also mentioned. |
| Drying | Moderately fast with some tendency to warp and split. At moderately high temperatures, bossé can be artificially dried fairly quickly. At too high temperatures, the wood cracks and there is a risk of gum exudation, adversely affecting processing and appearance. A calibration line is available for making electrical wood moisture measurements. Application wood moisture content of 16% is recommended for facade carpentry. |
| Hardness | Longitudinal plane 4900 N. |
| Machinability | Bossé is fairly easy to work but, because it contains silica (especially in the case of Guarea cedrata), has a somewhat dulling effect on cutting tools. Some logs contain quite a lot of gummy dust and can then cause some difficulty by creating sticky spots. Fine dust generated during machining can cause irritation of the skin, eyes, nose and throat. |
| Nailing & Screwing | Moderate, sometimes pre-drilling is necessary. |
| Adhesives | Good. |
| Bend | Moderate. |
| Surface finish | Good. |
| Impregnability | Heartwood 4, sapwood 1 (according to NEN-EN 350). |
| Applications | Based on its color and properties, bossé can generally be used for the same purposes as related species sipo and sapeli. Bossé can be used, either solid or in the form of veneer, for furniture and paneling. Furthermore, turnery, sculpture and carving, mouldings, bodywork and musical instruments. Given its durability, bossé can also be used for joinery. Do not use for applications where gum separation is undesirable. |
| Quality requirements | Bossé is listed in SKH Publication 99-05, which means that bossé can be used to manufacture window frames with KOMO® product certificates. |
| Strength class | Classified in D24 depending on origin and is quality (see Table D). |

Sustainability

Relative resistance to mold

Heartwood class 2 (NEN-EN 350: practical experience and field research).

Relative resistance to animal organisms

Heartwood: drywood borers D, termites S and marine borers S (NEN-EN 350).