



KOSIPO

Source

FSC Kosipo is available in the forests of Precious Woods, located in the Congo Basin of Gabon. The tree attains heights up to 40-50 m and diameters up to 250 cm. The trunks are straight and cylindrical and have buttress root boards.

Appearance

Freshly sawn Kosipo has a brown to dark red brown color, with a purplish glow. It is somewhat darker than Sipo and can be used as a substitute. The 20-50 mm thick sapwood has a dull grey color and is easy to distinguish. The wood structure is straight and interlocked. The timber contains some resin. The texture is medium coarse.

Processing properties

The machining of Kosipo can be done rather easily, although it contains Silica, which has a blunting effect on the tools. Therefore hard metal tools are advised. Pre-drilling is recommended. The gluing and finishing properties are good. It dries rather slowly, and requires care to prevent severe cracking and deformation.

Application

Kosipo is mentioned on the SKH publication 99-05 which means that the timber is approved for production of KOMO certified door and window frames, doors and windows. Furthermore, it is also used for façades, as a substitute for Sipo and Sapeli, interior uses like panelling, furniture, stairs, parquet and yacht construction.

Technical properties

Green density	850-950 kg/m ³
Density (at 12%)	640-720 kg/m ³
Shrinkage green – oven dry	4,8% radial; 6,7% tangential
Shrinkage green – 65% RH (abt. 12% EMC)	4,0% radial; 6,0% tangential
Fibre Saturation Point (FSP)	32%
Durability according to EN 113 (without soil contact)	Heartwood class 3
Durability according to EN 350:2016	Heartwood class 2-3 (in-ground tested)
Bending strength, MOR (defect free samples)	84 N/mm ²
Modulus of elasticity, MOE (defect free samples)	8.500 N/mm ²
Shear strength (defect free samples)	5,2 N/mm ²
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).