

# SIPO

## Source

FSC Sipo is available in the forests of Precious Woods, located in the Congo Basin of Gabon. The tree attains heights up to 60 m and diameters normally between 70 cm and 130 cm. The trunks are straight and cylindrical and have buttress roots.

## Appearance

Freshly sawn Sipo has a red brown color, sometimes with a purple shade. After exposure it darkens to gold brown, while the red color practically disappears. The 20-60 mm thick sapwood has a grey to light brown color and is easy to distinguish. The wood structure is straight and interlocked, sometimes irregular. The interlocked grain causes a streaking pattern on the radial faces, but less than Sapeli. The texture is medium coarse.

## **Processing properties**

The machining of Sipo can be done easiy. Pre-drilling is recommended. The gluing and finishing properties are good. It dries slowly, and requires care to prevent cracking.

## Application

Sipo 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, interior uses like joinery, parquet, floors and stairs.

#### **Technical properties**

Green density	750-850 kg/m <sup>3</sup>
Density (at 12%)	590-660 kg/m <sup>3</sup>
Shrinkage green – oven dry	5,2% radial; 6,3% tangential
Shrinkage green – 65% RH (abt. 12% EMC)	2,8% radial; 3,7% tangential
Equilibrium Moisture Content (EMC)	14,5% (at 60% RH)
	18,5% (at 90% RH)
Fibre Saturation Point (FSP)	30%
Durability according to EN 350:2016	Heartwood class 2-3 (in-ground tested)
Bending strength, MOR (defect free samples)	89 N/mm <sup>2</sup>
Modulus of elasticity, MOE (defect free samples)	11.600 N/mm <sup>2</sup>
Shear strength (defect free samples)	14,9 N/mm <sup>2</sup>
Janka hardness	5.600 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 (10<sup>th</sup> edition 2010).

