



TALI

Source

FSC Tali 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 from 80-100 cm (sometimes 150 cm). The trunks are straight and cylindrical.

Appearance

Freshly sawn Tali has a yellow to orangey brown color. After exposure, the wood darkens to dark brown or dark red brown. The relative small sapwood (max 60 cm) is yellowish grey to dark grey and could be distinguished from the heartwood. With Tali, there are large variations in color, caused by the different growing conditions. Sometimes darker colored streaks can occur. However, the wood structure is regular, but interlocked and the texture is medium coarse to coarse.

Processing properties

Machining of Tali can not be done very easily. As a result of the high density and interlocked grain, there is blunting effect on the tools. Pre-drilling is necessary. The gluing and finishing properties are rather good. Drying is difficult, with risks of checking and deformation. The sawdust can cause allergic reactions.

Application

Tali is used in all kind of heavy hydraulic constructions and bridge constructions. Furthermore, it is used for decking, sheet pilings, sound barriers, stables and piles.

Technical properties

Green density	1.000-1.200 kg/m ³
Density (at 12%)	900 kg/m ³
Shrinkage green – oven dry	4,8% radial; 8,4% tangential
Shrinkage green – 65% RH (abt. 12% EMC)	1,3% radial; 2,3% tangential
Equilibrium Moisture Content (EMC)	11,5% (at 60% RH) 16,0% (at 90% RH)
Fibre Saturation Point (FSP)	26%
Durability according to EN 350:2016	Heartwood class 1 (in-ground tested)
Bending strength, MOR (defect free samples)	154 N/mm ²
Modulus of elasticity, MOE (defect free samples)	16.300 N/mm ²
Shear strength (defect free samples)	21,1 N/mm ²
Janka hardness	13.000 N (parallel)
Strength class (EN 338)	D40 (grading: NEN 5493 C3 STH; origin Cameroon)

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).