



OBECHE

Considered light for a hardwood species, with a mean dried weight of 24 lbs. per cubic foot, soft to medium-soft and easy to dent. The advantage of this type of wood is its structure, which is comparable to foam plastic. It is highly resistant to high temperatures and humidity. Products made from this wood do not heat up at high temperatures. Lining from Obeche is highly valued for finishing steam rooms. The tree contains aromatic oils that evaporate under high temperatures, giving a healing effect. Heat-treated wood "adjusts" to the temperature of objects leaning against it. For example, lining from Obeche in the steam room will take the temperature of the human body. Due to the ability to stick together, polish and tint well the material is often used to manufacture musical instruments, furniture parts, frames, carved baguettes, and lining.



AFIGLO **BAL**



AFRICAN WOOD SUPPLIER

FCS Certified

**AZOBE • OBECHE • TALI • IROKO • FRAKE
• PACHY**

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- *We operate at several levels of trading, offering differentiated solutions for growing customer profitability.*
- *We've been developing a solid presence in Africa, allowing us to control all of the operational and logistic chain in the wood business.*
- *We're pleased to offer the best solutions for African wood supply.*



FRAKE

It's a species of wood native to West and Central Africa, not very durable. It is mainly used for making panels and counter plates. Depending on its origin is called differently: Nigeria - white afar (white afara); Zaire and Angola - light limba (Limba clair, light limba), black or dark limba (limba noir, dark limba), depending on the color of its sound zone; French West Africa - limbo, "oak" limbo, frock, Mayombe walnut tree, akom (limbo, chene limbo, frake, noyer du Mayombe, akom); Ghana - ofram (ofram), Liberia - limba, Korina (limba, korina).

Workability: Wood is easily processed with hand tools and on machine tools, including lathes. Glues easily. Processing achieves an excellent surface finish. Wood can be etched with dyes, when using fillers, it is easily polished. Care must be taken when driving nails and driving screws to avoid cracking.

Uses: Upscale furniture, Everyday furniture and its components, Sliced veneer, Cladding panels, Shipbuilding (boats and decks), Veneer for front and back layers of plywood, Joinery for the outdoors, Facade board / planken, Terrace board, Joinery for premises, Cladding panels for open air, Lightweight wooden structures.



TALI

Texture is medium and uniform. Fine pores scattered and numerous. This species has a very high density, resulting in a very hard wood. It is a very durable wood and suitable for exterior use, even when untreated. Excellent stability, with high bending strength qualities. Other names: E. Suaveolens and E. Ivorense: Tali (Ivory Coast), Potrodon (Ghana), Erum, Sassawood (Nigeria), E. Suaveolens: Munara (Uganda), E. Ivorense: Kassa (Zaire), Muave (Zambia).

Workability: Easy to work with both hand and machine tools. Also has excellent finishing qualities.

Uses: joinery, flooring, railway sleepers, harbor and dock work, turnings, construction, and bridges. It is also used in boat building and marine construction.



PACHY

It's a species of exotic wood of great versatility. Most times sold under the name doussie, afzelia pachyloba has been compared to both mahogany and teak for its favorable appearance, durability, and stability. Afzelia wood is so hard and strong, it is among the most valuable exotic hardwood species. Its uses include fine flooring, furniture, decking, stair rails, and construction.

Used: The pachy wood is used for several purposes including flooring, furniture, decking, stair rails, and construction and pachyloba timber has excellent resistance to attack by termites. Pachyloba wood remains smooth even under friction. Pachyloba Afzelia shows only small movement with time.

This wood offers good stability, solidity, and durability.



IROKO

It's a durable exotic wood, which does not require any preservative treatment. It offers economic and ecological advantages which make it an ideal material for exterior design.

Other names: odum (Ghana and Ivory Coast), mwule (East Africa), kambala (Zaire), bang (Cameroon), moreira (Angola), tule, intule (Mozambique).

Uses: Indoor and outdoor and premises, Floors, parquet, Terrace board, Sliced veneer, Shipbuilding (boats and decks), Cladding panels, Upscale mahogany furniture, Turning products, Everyday furniture and its components, Lightweight wooden structure, Cooperage production, Glued laminated timber, Stairs (internal), Veneer for inner layers of plywood, Veneer for front and back layers of plywood, Floors in vehicles and containers, Bridges (parts not in contact with water or earth), Terrace board, facade board.



AZOBE

It's a very resistant exotic wood and it does not need any preservative treatment. The sapwood is pale pink, sharply demarcated from the heartwood in a red-brown to dark brown color with a somewhat mottled pattern due to white deposits in the vessels. The fibers are usually tangled. The texture is large. The wood is hard and heavy. Other names: kaku (Ghana), azobe (Ivory Coast), bongossi (Cameroon), akoura (Gabon), eba (Nigeria), hendui (Sierra Leone).

Workability: Very rot resistant. It is one of the most biostable, durable wood species known in West Africa.

Very difficult to process with hand tools, easier to machine. Holes must be drilled before nailing.



Uses: The wood is too hard for some uses, but is suitable for construction of critical structures, especially wharves, wharves, bridges, decks, terraces, trestles, as well as for flooring, especially designed for heavy-duty use. It is considered an ideal wood for all kinds of sea port structures: sheet piles, piles, breakwaters, dams, piers, as well as for any other purpose when wood of high strength and bioresistance is required.