

GLOBALDIS
FOR YOU, TODAY

GRUPO VICAIMA



WOODS
AFRICA





Wood is a raw material that can be used by those who appreciate it to experience the most genuine aspects of nature. The different species present distinct patterns and shades that reveal an incomparable shape and beauty. The woods have an extensive world of possibilities in the various industries. They transmit harmony to spaces, creating elegant indoor and outdoor environments. Conscious of this importance, Globaldis presents a wood catalogue with woods sourced in Africa. The options are based on quality and respect for the environment: the brand has excellent conditions, capacity and

know-how to saw and cut wood, in addition to drying wood, in the dimensions and moisture levels required by customers. Globaldis is also certified by the Forest Stewardship Council® and by the Programme for the Endorsement of Forest Certification™ to promote FSC® and PEFC™ certified wood originating from sustainably managed forests. These entities ensure that the course of raw materials from the forest to the end consumer is made in a responsible manner and without endangering the forests.



The mark of
responsible forestry

FSC® certified products available on request

WOODS AFRICA

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AFZELIA

Afzelia has a medium gloss and a slightly thick texture. As the wood is strong and hard, it is one of the exotic wood species with a great potential for application, being suitable for shipbuilding, stairways, panels, beams, furniture and flooring. Its figurative appearance and its brown - reddish brown colour make it the ideal choice for interiors which stand out for their distinction.

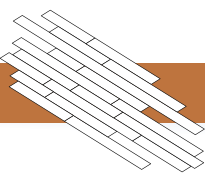
Features

Durability:	Very good
Impregnability:	Weak
Drying:	Slow, with caution, with important shrinkage
Arching:	Good (with steam)
Machining:	Good
Finishing:	Good
Gluing:	Medium
Nailing:	Good, needs pre-drilling
Bolting:	Good, requires pre-drilling
Veneer:	Interesting in flat cutting

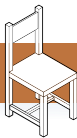
AFZELIA

Scientific Names
Afzelia africana, Afzelia bella Harms
Family
Caesalpiniaceae
Origins (most common)
Ivory Coast,Cameroon,Ghana,Nigeria,Congo
Names
Afzelia,Chanfuta,Doussié,Lingue,Papao, Apa
Sapwood
Well differentiated, yellowish white
Colour
Brown to reddish brown
Woodgrain - Straight with vein
Grain
Medium
Texture

Common Uses



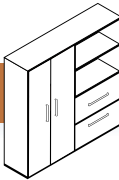
Flooring



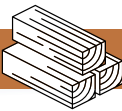
Furniture



Doors



Closets



Wood Beams

Physical Properties

Density [Kg/m3]:	1100 – 1200	Rupture Contraction to Axial Compression (C12) [MPa]:	74
12% Dry Density [Kg/m3]:	750	Axial Rupture Contraction (C12) [MPa]:	-
Linear Tangential Retraction (T%):	4,6	Static Bending Rupture Contraction (F12) [MPa]:	173
Linear Radial Retraction (R%):	3,1	Elasticity Module in Bending (E12) [MPa]:	13700
Volumetric Retraction for 1% Humidity (V%):	0,44		



AZOBÉ

Azobé wood has good mechanical and physical properties and is often used in all types of outdoor construction, although it is difficult to work manually. The colour of the species ranges from dark red to brownish violet while the pore and vein give it a unique aspect.

Features

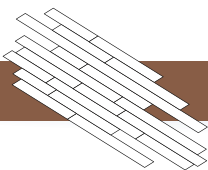
Durability:	Very good
Impregnability:	Weak
Drying:	Slow, deformation and high cracking risk
Arching:	-
Machining:	Difficult
Finishing:	Good
Gluing:	Delicate
Nailing:	Good grip, requires pre-drilling
Bolting:	-
Veneer:	-



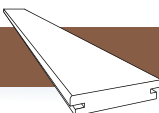
AZOBÉ

Scientific Names
Lophira alata
Family
Achaaceae
Origins (most common)
Cameroon, Côte d'Ivoire, Ghana, Guinea
Names
Azobé, kaku, Ekki, Eba, Bongossi, Akoga
Sapwood
Differentiated, pinkish white
Colour
Dark red to brownish violet
Woodgrain - Slight/occasional vein
Grain
Coarse
Texture

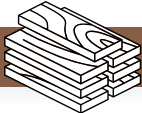
Common Uses



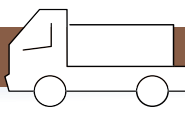
Flooring



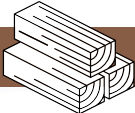
Decks



Construction and wood structures



Wooden Platforms for vehicles



Structural Wood Beams

Physical Properties

Density [Kg/m3]:	1150 – 1250	Rupture Contraction to Axial Compression (C12) [MPa]:	96
12% Dry Density [Kg/m3]:	1070	Axial Rupture Contraction (C12) [MPa]:	-
Linear Tangential Retraction (T%):	11,5	Static Bending Rupture Contraction (F12) [MPa]:	227
Linear Radial Retraction (R%):	7,8	Elasticity Module in Bending (E12) [MPa]:	17400
Volumetric Retraction for 1% Humidity (V%):	0,69		



IROKO

Iroko is a high density, durability and mechanical strength wood, which is perfect for outdoor applications and intensive uses. It is easy to work with, and it is mainly applicable to deck, interior flooring and bridge construction. It is a practical alternative that appeals to African wood lovers.

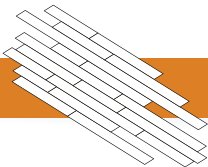
Features

Durability:	Very good
Impregnability:	Weak
Drying:	Slow, with caution, with important shrinkage
Arching:	Good (with steam)
Machining:	Good
Finishing:	Good
Gluing:	Medium
Nailing:	Good, needs pre-drilling
Bolting:	Good, requires pre-drilling
Veneer:	Interesting in flat cutting

IROKO

Scientific Names
Chlorophora excelsa
Family
Moraceae
Origins (most common)
Côte d'Ivoire, Cameroon, Zaire, Congo
Names
Iroko,Lusanga,Mandji,Mokongo,Molundu
Sapwood
Differentiated, yellowish white
Colour
Light brown to dark brown chocolate
Woodgrain - Slight
Grain
Medium to thick
Texture
Fine

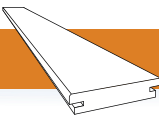
Common Uses



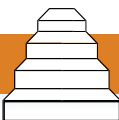
Flooring



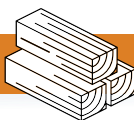
Shipbuilding



Decks



Stairs



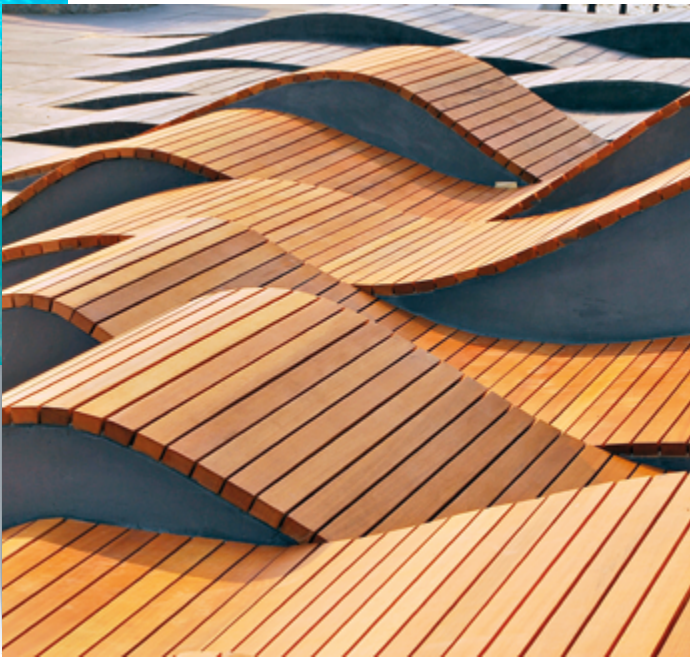
Structural
Wood Beams



Windows
(wooden exteriors)

Physical Properties

Density [Kg/m3]:	1000 – 1100	Rupture Contraction to Axial Compression (C12) [MPa]:	57
12% Dry Density [Kg/m3]:	650	Axial Rupture Contraction (C12) [MPa]:	-
Linear Tangential Retraction (T%):	5,5	Static Bending Rupture Contraction (F12) [MPa]:	118
Linear Radial Retraction (R%):	3,5	Elasticity Module in Bending (E12) [MPa]:	9900
Volumetric Retraction for 1% Humidity (V%):	0,44		



TAKULA

Takula is a red wood of excellent quality being sought after for flooring, shipbuilding and panels. It is suitable for building in warm environments.

Features

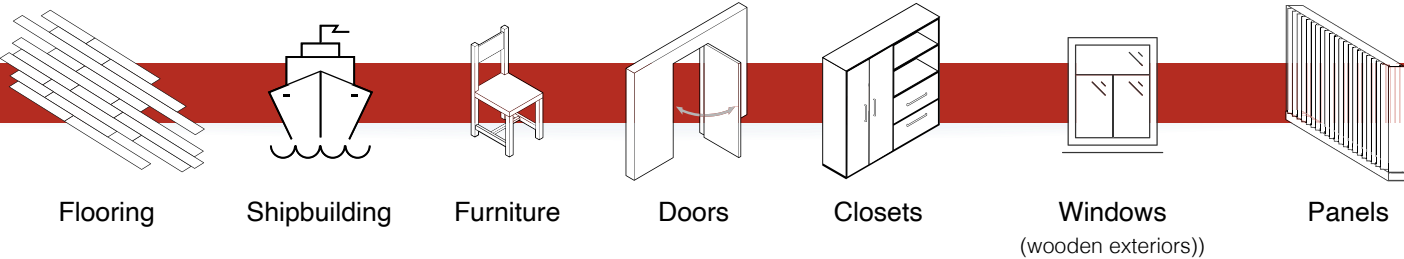
Durability:	Very good, even in harsh conditions
Impregnability:	-
Drying:	Slow, with caution
Arching:	-
Machining:	Easy
Finishing:	Excellent
Gluing:	Good
Nailing:	Good adhesion
Bolting:	Good
Veneer:	Interesting in flat cutting



TAKULA

Scientific Names
Juglans nigra
Family
Juglandaceae
Origins (most common)
North America (East and Central)
Names
Black walnut, American walnut
Sapwood
White cream
Colour
Light brown to dark brown chocolate
Woodgrain - Straight with vein
Grain
Straight, sometimes wavy
Texture
Finot

Common Uses



Physical Properties

Density [Kg/m3]:	929	Rupture Contraction to Axial Compression (C12) [MPa]:	
12% Dry Density [Kg/m3]:	609	Axial Rupture Contraction (C12) [MPa]:	
Linear Tangential Retraction (T%):		Static Bending Rupture Contraction (F12) [MPa]:	
Linear Radial Retraction (R%):		Elasticity Module in Bending (E12) [MPa]:	11584
Volumetric Retraction for 1% Humidity (V%):	6		



SAPELE

Sapele is a reddish brown-violet wood that is mainly used for shipbuilding, interior and exterior carpentry and panels, acting as raw material for objects that become the centre of attention. Its main singularity is its grains (“barley grains”). Its texture triggers the curiosity of those that appreciate details.

Features

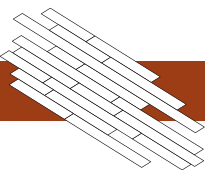
Durability:	Medium
Impregnability:	Weak
Drying:	Medium to fast, high deformation and minimal cracking risks
Arching:	Difficult
Machining:	Difficulties due to vein
Finishing:	Good
Gluing:	Good
Nailing:	Good adhesion
Bolting:	-
Veneer:	Interesting in flat and uncoiled cutting



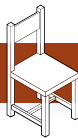
SAPELE

Scientific Names
Entandrophragma cylindricum Sprague
Family
Meliaceae
Origins (most common)
Ivory Coast,Cameroon,Zaire,Ghana,Congo,Gabon
Names
Penkwa,Sapele,M’Boyo,Lifaki,Undianuno
Sapwood
Slightly brownish white
Colour
Differentiated, pinkish grey to whitish colour
Woodgrain - Slight
Grain
Thin to medium
Texture
Fine

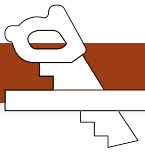
Common Uses ↗



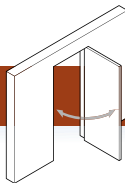
Flooring



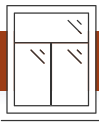
Furniture



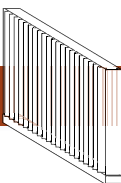
Interior/Exterior
Carpentry



Doors



Windows
(wooden exteriors))



Panels

Physical Properties 📄

Density [Kg/m3]:	850 – 950	Rupture Contraction to Axial Compression (C12) [MPa]:	62
12% Dry Density [Kg/m3]:	680	Axial Rupture Contraction (C12) [MPa]:	-
Linear Tangential Retraction (T%):	7,7	Static Bending Rupture Contraction (F12) [MPa]:	142
Linear Radial Retraction (R%):	5,3	Elasticity Module in Bending (E12) [MPa]:	11200
Volumetric Retraction for 1% Humidity (V%):	0,47		



SIPO

Sipo has a natural beauty, perfect for making pleasant combinations. Its reddish brown and slightly purple colour creates distinct environments providing comfort and functionality. This species is mostly used on stairs, panels and windows (wood exteriors).

Features

Durability:	Medium
Impregnability:	Weak
Drying:	Medium, deformation and minimal cracking risks
Arching:	Difficult
Machining:	Difficulties due to vein
Finishing:	Good, requires wood pore sealant
Gluing:	Good
Nailing:	Good adhesion
Bolting:	-
Veneer:	Interesting in flat and uncoiled cutting

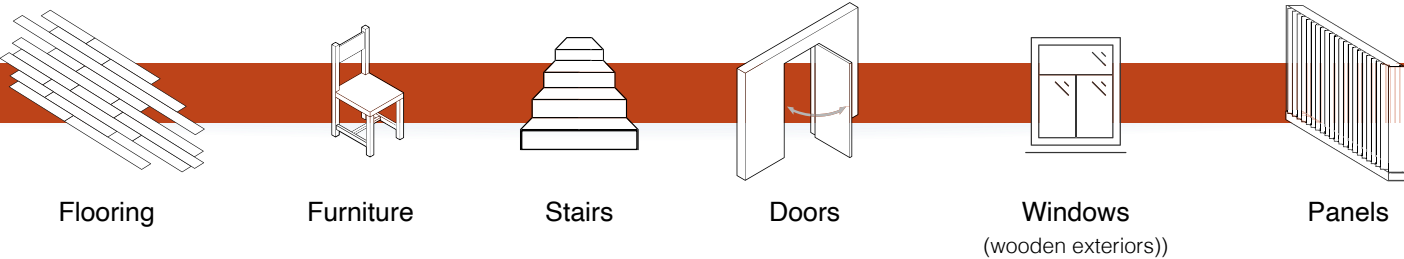


SIPO

Scientific Names
Entandrophragma utile Sprague
Family
Meliaceae
Origins (most common)
Zaire,Ghana,Central African Republic,Congo,Guinea
Names
Utile,Asseng-Assie,Kalungi,Mufumbi,Assi
Sapwood
Well differentiated, pinkish white colour
Colour
Reddish brown a bit purple
Woodgrain - Slight
Grain
Thin to medium
Texture
Medium



Common Uses



Physical Properties

Density [Kg/m3]:	850 – 950	Rupture Contraction to Axial Compression (C12) [MPa]:	55
12% Dry Density [Kg/m3]:	610	Axial Rupture Contraction (C12) [MPa]:	-
Linear Tangential Retraction (T%):	6,8	Static Bending Rupture Contraction (F12) [MPa]:	127
Linear Radial Retraction (R%):	4,7	Elasticity Module in Bending (E12) [MPa]:	10700
Volumetric Retraction for 1% Humidity (V%):	0,41		



TOLA

Tola is a wood that adds an incomparable natural beauty to space.Its light colour shapes illuminated environments. It is mainly used for furniture, panels and doors.

Features

Durability:	Medium
Impregnability:	Medium
Drying:	Fast, deformation and minimal cracking risks
Arching:	Good (with steam)
Machining:	Easy
Finishing:	Good, requires wood pore sealant
Gluing:	Easy
Nailing:	Good grip
Bolting:	-
Veneer:	Interesting in flat and uncoiled cutting

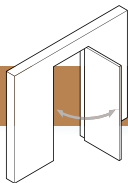


TOLA

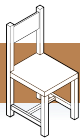
Scientific Names
Gosweillerodendron balsamiferum Harms
Family
Caesalpiniaceae
Origins (most common)
Cameroon,Zaire,Congo,Nigeria,Gabon,Angola
Names
Agba, Sinedon, Emolo, Ntola
Sapwood
Barely distinctive, pale colour, resinous
Colour
Yellowish brown to pink, darkening in the light
Woodgrain - Slight grain
Grain
Medium to coarse
Texture
Fine



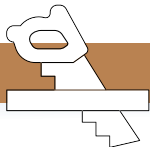
Common Uses ↗



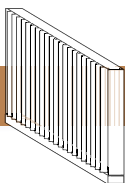
Doors



Furniture



Interior/Exterior
Carpentry



Panels

Physical Properties 📄

Density [Kg/m3]:	750 – 850	Rupture Contraction to Axial Compression (C12) [MPa]:	37
12% Dry Density [Kg/m3]:	510	Axial Rupture Contraction (C12) [MPa]:	-
Linear Tangential Retraction (T%):	5,7	Static Bending Rupture Contraction (F12) [MPa]:	93
Linear Radial Retraction (R%):	2,4	Elasticity Module in Bending (E12) [MPa]:	8700
Volumetric Retraction for 1% Humidity (V%):	0,32		



ZAZANGE

Zazange features brown shades with dark details adding a unique touch to the wood. It stirs the curiosity of those who appreciate unique decorations.

Features

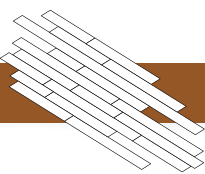
Durability:	Medium
Impregnability:	Bad
Drying:	Slow, deformation and minimal cracking risks
Arching:	Moderate
Machining:	Difficult due to vein
Finishing:	Good, requires a wood pore sealant
Gluing:	Good
Nailing:	Good grip, requires pre-drilling
Bolting:	-
Veneer:	Interesting uncoiled



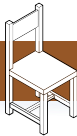
ZAZANGE

Scientific Names
Albizzia ferruginea, A. angolensis
Family
Mimosaceae
Origins (most common)
Ivory Coast,Cameroon,Zaire,Congo,Nigeria
Names
Iatandza, Okuro, Evouvous, Sifou-Sifou
Sapwood
Well differentiated, pale yellow colour
Colour
Yellow to reddish brown, with highlights
Woodgrain - Frequent vein
Grain
Coarse
Texture

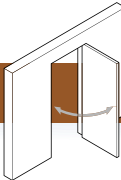
Common Uses ↗



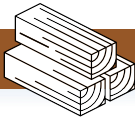
Flooring



Furniture



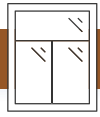
Doors



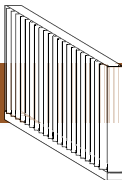
Structural
Wood Beams



Frames



Windows
(wooden exteriors)



Panels

Physical Properties 📄

Density [Kg/m3]:	900 – 1050	Rupture Contraction to Axial Compression (C12) [MPa]:	50
12% Dry Density [Kg/m3]:	590	Axial Rupture Contraction (C12) [MPa]:	-
Linear Tangential Retraction (T%):	5,1	Static Bending Rupture Contraction (F12) [MPa]:	113
Linear Radial Retraction (R%):	3,0	Elasticity Module in Bending (E12) [MPa]:	10000
Volumetric Retraction for 1% Humidity (V%):	0,42		





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GRUPO VICAMA



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Distribuição Global de Materiais, S.A.

Contact Center

808 50 50 30

globaldis.pt/en

export@globaldis.pt