ANINGRE

Family:	SAPOTACEAE (angiosperm)
Scientific name(s):	Aningeria altissima
	Aningeria robusta
	Aningeria superba
	Gambeyobotrys gigantea
Commercial restriction:	no commercial restriction
Note:	Sometimes confused with LONGHI (Gambeya spp.).

WOOD DESCRIPTION

Color: creamy white

Sapwood: not clearly demarcated

Texture: fine

Grain: straight or interlocked

Interlocked grain: slight

Note: Logs are almost floatable.

Wood cream white to pale pink brown, veined, lustrous aspect. Grain sometimes wavy producing a moiré aspect.

LOG DESCRIPTION

Thickness of sapwood: from

PHYSICAL PROPERTIES

MECHANICAL AND ACOUSTIC PROPERTIES

3 to

90 cm

6 cm

Diameter: from 70 to

Log durability: low (must be treated)

Floats: no

Physical and mechanical properties are based on mature heartwood specimens. These properties can vary greatly depending on origin and growth conditions.

	Mean	Std dev.	Mean Std dev.		
Specific gravity *:	0.57		Crushing strength *: 48 MPa		
Monnin hardness *:	2.5		Static bending strength *: 84 MPa		
Coeff. of volumetric shrinkage:	0.41 %		Modulus of elasticity *: 13690 MPa		
Total tangential shrinkage (TS):	7.0 %				
Total radial shrinkage (RS):	3.7 %		(*: at 12% moisture content, with 1 MPa = 1 N/mm ²)		
TS/RS ratio:	1.9				
Fiber saturation point:	31 %		Musical quality factor: 91 measured at 2696 Hz		
Stability:	moderately stable				

NATURAL DURABILITY AND TREATABILITY

Fungi and termite resistance refers to end-uses under temperate climate. Except for special comments on sapwood, natural durability is based on mature heartwood. Sapwood must always be considered as non-durable against wood degrading agents. E.N. = Euro Norm

Funghi (according to E.N. standards): class 4-5 - poorly to not durable Dry wood borers: class S - susceptible (risk in all the wood)

Termites (according to E.N. standards): class S - susceptible

Treatability (according to E.N. standards): class 1 - easily permeable

Use class ensured by natural durability: class 1 - inside (no dampness)

Species covering the use class 5: no

Note: This species is listed in the European standard NF EN 350-2.

REQUIREMENT OF A PRESERVATIVE TREATMENT

Against dry wood borer attacks: requires appropriate preservative treatment

In case of risk of temporary humidification: requires appropriate preservative treatment

In case of risk of permanent humidification: use not recommended

ANINGRE

DRYING

Drying rate:	normal	Possible drying	schedule: 4		
Risk of distortion:	slight risk	Temperature (°C)			
Risk of casehardening:	no	M.C. (%)	dry-bulb	wet-bulb	Air humidity (%)
Risk of checking:	slight risk	Green	42	39	82
Risk of collapse:	no	50	48	43	74
Note: Tendency to drying.	Tendency to blue stain, especially in early stages of air	40	48	43	74
	, i j j j	30	48	43	74
		15	54	46	63

This schedule is given for information only and is applicable to thickness lower or equal to 38 mm. It must be used in compliance with the code of practice. For thickness from 38 to 75 mm, the air relative humidity should be increased by 5 % at each step.

For thickness over 75 mm, a 10 % increase should be considered.

SAWING AND MACHINING

Blunting effect: high

Sawteeth recommended: stellite-tipped

Cutting tools: tungsten carbide

Peeling: good

Slicing: good

Note: Risks of splinters in cross cutting, boring or mortising. Stains well.

ASSEMBLING

Nailing / screwing: good

Gluing: correct

COMMERCIAL GRADING

Appearance grading for sawn timbers: According to SATA grading rules (1996) For the "General Purpose Market": Possible grading for square edged timbers: choix I, choix II, choix II, choix IV Possible grading for short length lumbers: choix I, choix II Possible grading for short length rafters: choix I, choix II For the "Special Market": Possible grading for strips and small boards (ou battens): choix I, choix II, choix II Possible grading for rafters: choix I, choix II

FIRE SAFETY

Conventional French grading: Thickness > 14 mm : M3 (moderately inflammable) Thickness < 14 mm : M4 (easily inflammable) Euroclasses grading: D s2 d0 Default grading for solid wood, according to requirements of European standard EN 14081-1 annex C (April 2009). It concerns structural graded timber in vertical uses with mean density upper 0.35 and thickness upper 22 mm.

END-USES

Sliced veneer Veneer for back or face of plywood Current furniture or furniture components Moulding Glued laminated Veneer for interior of plywood Cabinetwork (high class furniture) Interior joinery Light carpentry

Note: Can be used as substitute for MERISIER (Prunus avium). Wood very sensible to blue stain.

ANINGRE

MAIN LOCAL NAMES

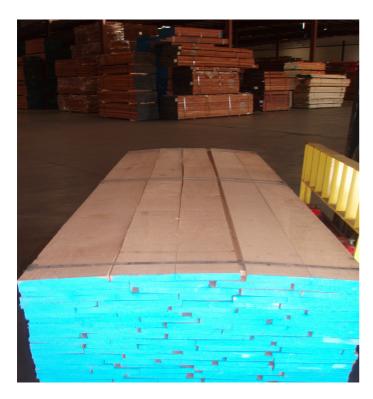
Country
Angola
Cameroon
Congo
Ivory Coast
Ghana
Kenya
Uganda
Democratic Republic of the Congo
Germany
United Kingdom

Local name MUKALI NOM ABAM N'KALI ANINGUERI BLANCA ASANFENA MUNA OSAN TUTU TANGANYKA NUSS ANINGERIA

Country
Angola
Congo
Ivory Coast
Ethiopia
Kenya
Nigeria
Central African Republic
Germany
Italia

R

Local name KALI MUKALI ANIEGRE KARARO MUKANGU LANDOJAN M'BOUL ANINGRE TANGANYKA NOCE





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