BUBINGA



Family: FABACEAE-CAESALPINIOIDEAE (angiosperm)

Scientific name(s): Guibourtia demeusei

Guibourtia pellegriniana Guibourtia tessmannii

Commercial restriction: no commercial restriction

WOOD DESCRIPTION

LOG DESCRIPTION

Diameter:

Log Durability:

Floats:

Thickness of Sapwood:

Color: red brown

Sapwood: clearly demarcated

Texture: medium

Grain: straight or interlocked

Interlocked Grain: slight

Note:

Wood pink or reddish brown, with some fine purplish red veins. Some

brown veins. Grain sometimes wavy.

PHYSICAL PROPERTIES

MECHANICAL/ACOUSTIC

35 - 59 inches

moderate (treatment recommended)

1 - 3 inches

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. Std. Dev. Mean Specific Gravity*: Crushing Strength*: 0.92 0.12 11,023 psi 1,450 psi 2410 Static Bending Strength*: Janka Hardness (lbs): 19,870 psi 5,511 psi Volumetric Shrinkage: 0.62% 0.15% Modulus of Elasticity*: 2,926,861 psi 811,051 psi

Total Radial Shrinkage (RS): 5.5% 2.0%
Total Radial Shrinkage (RS): 5.5% 1.0%

TS/RS Ratio: 1.4
Fiber Saturation Point: 24%

Stability: poorly stable

Musical Quality Factor: 111.9 measured at 2613 Hz

*At 12% moisture content.

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 2 - durable

Dry Wood Borers: class D - durable (sapwood demarcated, risk limited to sapwood)

Termites (According to E.N. standards): class D - durable
Treatability (according to E.N. standards): class 4 - not permeable

Use class ensured by natural durability: class 4 – in ground or fresh water contact

Species covering the use class 5:

Note:

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

According to the European standard NF EN 335, performance length might be modified by the intensity of end-use exposition.

REQUIREMENT OF A PRESERVATIVE TREATMENT

Against dry wood borer attacks: does not require any preservative treatment ln case of risk of temporary humidification: does not require any preservative treatment does not require any preservative treatment does not require any preservative treatment

BUBINGA



DRYING

Drying Rate: slow Risk of Distortion: high risk Risk of Casehardening: no Risk of Checking: high risk Risk of Collapse: nο Possible Drying Schedule:

remperature (°F)			
M.C. (%)	Dry-Bulb	Wet-Bulb	Air Humidity (%)
Green	107.6	102.2	82
50	118.4	109.4	74
40	118.4	109.4	74
30	118.4	109.4	74
15	129.2	114.8	63

This schedule is given for information only and is applicable to thickness lower or equal to 1.5 in. It must be used in compliance with the code of practice. For thickness from 1.5 to 3 in, the air relative humidity should be increased by 5% at each step. For thickness over 3 in, a 10% increase should be considered.

SAWING AND MACHINING

Blunting Effect: fairly high Sawteeth Recommended: stellite-tipped **Cutting Tools:** tungsten carbide Peeling: no information available

Slicing: good

Note:

Requires power. Care is needed in presence of interlocked grain. Very

decorative veneers.

ASSEMBLING

Nailing / screwing: good but pre-boring necessary Gluing: correct (for interior only)

Note:

Gluing must be done with care (dry wood and smooth surface).

END-USES

Cabinetwork (high class furniture)

Sliced Veneer

Furniture or Furniture Components

Flooring

Interior Paneling

Seats Sleepers

Heavy Carpentry Stairs (inside) **Turned Goods** Interior Joinery **Exterior Joinery**

Vehicle or Container Flooring

MAIN LOCAL NAMES

Country **Local Name**

Cameroon Bubinga, Essingang

Congo

Gabon Kevazingo, Ebana

Democratic Republic Congo Waka **Equitorial Guinea** Oveng USA Akume