

**Family:** FABACEAE (angiosperm)  
**Scientific name(s):** *Millettia laurentii*  
*Millettia stuhlmannii*  
**Commercial restriction:** no commercial restriction

## WOOD DESCRIPTION

**Color:** dark brown  
**Sapwood:** clearly demarcated  
**Texture:** coarse  
**Grain:** straight  
**Interlocked Grain:** absent

**Note:** Sometimes, brittle heart and grub hole. Wood is yellow when fresh, becoming dark brown to black brown with light. Presence of alternate light and dark stripes.

## LOG DESCRIPTION

**Diameter:** 23.6– 39.4 inches  
**Thickness of Sapwood:** 0.79– 1.18 inches  
**Floats:** no  
**Log Durability:** good

## PHYSICAL PROPERTIES

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

	<u>Mean</u>	<u>Std. Dev.</u>
<b>Specific Gravity*:</b>	0.87	0.08
<b>Janka Hardness (lbs):</b>	1,930	
<b>Volumetric Shrinkage:</b>	0.69%	0.04%
<b>Total Tangential Shrinkage (TS):</b>	9.1%	
<b>Total Radial Shrinkage (RS):</b>	5.9%	
<b>TS/RS Ratio:</b>	1.5	
<b>Fiber Saturation Point:</b>	22%	
<b>Stability:</b>	Moderately stable	

**Note:** Hardness varies from hard to very hard.

## MECHANICAL/ACOUSTIC

	<u>Mean</u>
<b>Crushing Strength*:</b>	12,328 lbf
<b>Static Bending Strength*:</b>	20,885 lbf
<b>Modulus of Elasticity*:</b>	3,053,044 lbf

**Musical Quality Factor:** 135.1 measured at 2619 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

<b>Funghi (According to E.N. standards):</b>	class 2 - durable
<b>Dry Wood Borers:</b>	class D - durable (sapwood demarcated, risk limited to sapwood)
<b>Termites (According to E.N. standards):</b>	class D - durable
<b>Treatability (according to E.N. standards):</b>	class 4 - not permeable
<b>Use class ensured by natural durability:</b>	class 4 – in ground or fresh water contact
<b>Species covering the use class 5:</b>	no

**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  
**In case of risk of temporary humidification:** does not require any preservative treatment  
**In case of risk of permanent humidification:** does not require any preservative treatment

## DRYING

**Drying Rate:** slow  
**Risk of Distortion:** slight risk  
**Risk of Casehardening:** no  
**Risk of Checking:** high risk  
**Risk of Collapse:** no  
**Note:** Usually, few risks of distortion except with thick material.

**Possible Drying Schedule:** 4

M.C. (%)	Temperature (°F)		
	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:** not recommended or without interest  
**Slicing:** good  
**Note:** Requires power. Difficult to polish. It is preferable to apply a finishing wax.

## ASSEMBLING

**Nailing / screwing:** good but pre-boring is necessary  
**Gluing:** poor  
**Note:** Risks of splits when nailing. Gluing is difficult and the wood can be stained.

## END-USES

**Flooring**  
**Cabinetwork (high class furniture)**  
**Sliced veneer**  
**Interior/Exterior joinery**  
**Interior/Exterior paneling**  
**Sculpture**  
**Turned goods**  
**Current furniture or furniture components**  
**Note:** Resistant to one or several acids

## MAIN LOCAL NAMES

<u>Country</u>	<u>Local Name</u>
<b>Cameroon</b>	Awoung
<b>Gabon</b>	Awong
<b>Germany</b>	Panga-Panga, Wenge
<b>Mozambique</b>	Jambire
<b>France</b>	Panga-Panga, Wenge
<b>Congo</b>	Wenge
<b>United Kingdom</b>	Panga-Panga

### Works Cited:

CIRAD'S *Biomass, Wood, Energy, Bioproducts Research Unit (BioWooEB)*  
 Meier, E. (2015), Wood, United States of America