

Common name: ANGUEUK

Family: OLACACEAE

Scientific name(s): Ongokea gore

LOG DESCRIPTION

Diameter: from 80 to 100 cm
Thickness of sapwood: from 7 to 10 cm
Floats: no
Durability in forest : No information available

WOOD DESCRIPTION

Colour: Yellow
Sapwood: Not clearly demarcated
Texture: Medium
Grain: Straight or interlocked
Interlocked grain: Slight

Note: Wood pale yellow slightly brownish, darkens with light. Ribbon like aspect on quartersawn.
Grain sometimes wavy.

PHYSICAL PROPERTIES

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

MECHANICAL PROPERTIES

	mean	standard deviation		mean	standard deviation
Density *:	0.88 g/cm ³	0.04			
Monnin hardness*:	5.8	0.9	Crushing strength *:	67 MPa	6
Coef of volumetric shrinkage:	0.57 %	0.02	Static bending strength *:	107 MPa	21
Total tangential shrinkage:	%		Modulus of elasticity *:	15610 MPa	3200
Total radial shrinkage:	%				
Fibre saturation point:	30 %				

Stability: Moderately stable to poorly stable (* : at 12 % moisture content ; 1 MPa = 1 N/mm²)

Note: Hardness varies from fairly hard to hard.

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.

Fungi: Class 2 - durable
Dry wood borers: Heartwood durable but sapwood not clearly demarcated
Termites: Class D - Durable
Treatability: 3 - poorly permeable
Use class*: 3 - not in ground contact, outside

* ensured by natural durability (according EN standards).

Note: The possible presence of few demarcated sapwood in sawnwoods may have an influence on the expected durability.

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

MAIN LOCAL NAMES

Countries	Local names
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Congo	SANU
Côte d'Ivoire	KOUERO
Dem Rep of Congo	BOLEKO
Gabon	ANGUEUK
Ghana	BODWE

REQUIREMENT OF A PRESERVATIVE TREATMENT

Against dry wood borer attacks:	Requires appropriate preservative treatment
In case of temporary humidification risk:	Does not require any preservative treatment
In case of permanent humidification risk:	Use not recommended

DRYING

Possible drying schedule

	Drying rate:	Slow	Temperature (°C)		Air humidity (%)	
			M.C. (%)	dry-bulb		wet-bulb
Risk of distortion:	High risk					
Risk of casehardening:	No					
Risk of checking:	Slight risk					
Risk of collapse:	No					
			Green	42	39	82
			50	48	43	74
			40	48	43	74
			30	48	43	74
			15	54	46	63

This schedule is given for information only and is applicable to thickness < 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.

Note: Must be dried on quartersaws to reduce distortion.

SAWING AND MACHINING

Blunting effect:	Normal
Sawteeth recommended:	Ordinary or alloy steel
Cutting tools:	Ordinary
Peeling:	No information available
Slicing:	Good
Note:	Requires power.

ASSEMBLING

Nailing / Screwing:	Good but pre-boring necessary
Gluing:	Correct
Note:	Prone to split.

END-USES

Main known end-uses; they must to be implemented according to the code of practice.

Important remark: some end-uses are mentionned for information (traditional, regional or ancient end-uses).

- Exterior joinery
- Interior joinery
- Heavy carpentry
- Vehicle or container flooring
- Industrial or heavy flooring
- Sliced veneer
- Turned goods