

Common name:	ANINGRE
Family:	SAPOTACEAE
Scientific name(s):	Aningeria altissima Aningeria robusta Aningeria superba Gambeyobotrys gigantea
Note:	Sometimes confused with LONGHI (Gambeya spp.).

LOG DESCRIPTION		WOOD DESCRIPTION	
Diameter:	from 70 to 90 cm	Colour:	Creamy white
Thickness of sapwood:	from 3 to 6 cm	Sapwood:	Not clearly demarcated
Floats:	no	Texture:	Fine
Durability in forest :	Low (must be treated)	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.		

PHYSICAL PROPERTIES		MECHANICAL PROPERTIES	
Physical and mechanical properties are based on mature heartwood specimens. These properties can vary greatly depending on origin and growth conditions.			
	mean	standard deviation	
Density *:	0.57 g/cm <sup>3</sup>		
Monnin hardness*:	2.5	Crushing strength *:	48 MPa
Coef of volumetric shrinkage:	0.41 %	Static bending strength *:	84 MPa
Total tangential shrinkage:	7.0 %	Modulus of elasticity *:	13690 MPa
Total radial shrinkage:	3.7 %		
Fibre saturation point:	31 %		
Stability:	Moderately stable	(* : at 12 % moisture content ; 1 MPa = 1 N/mm <sup>2</sup> )	

#### 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 4-5 poorly to not durable	* ensured by natural durability (according EN standards).
Dry wood borers:	Susceptible; sapwood not or slightly demarcated (risk in all the wood)	
Termites:	Class S - Susceptible	
Treatability:	1 - easily permeable	
Use class*:	1 - inside (no dampness)	
Note:	This species is listed in the European standard NF EN 350-2.	

#### MAIN LOCAL NAMES

Countries	Local names
Angola	KALI
Angola	MUKALI
Central African Rep	M'BOUL
Congo	MUKALI
Congo	N'KALI
Côte d'Ivoire	ANIEGRE
Côte d'Ivoire	ANINGUERI BLANCA
Dem Rep of Congo	TUTU
Ethiopia	KARARO
Ghana	ASANFENA
Kenya	MUKANGU
Kenya	MUNA
Nigeria	LANDOJAN
Uganda	OSAN
Germany	ANINGRE
Germany	TANGANYKA NUSS
Italia	TANGANYKA NOCE
United Kingdom	ANINGERIA

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**REQUIREMENT OF A PRESERVATIVE TREATMENT**


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

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**DRYING**

## Possible drying schedule

	Normal	Temperature (°C)			Air humidity (%)
		M.C. (%)	dry-bulb	wet-bulb	
Drying rate:	Normal				
Risk of distortion:	Slight risk				
Risk of casehardening:	No				
Risk of checking:	Slight risk	Green	42	39	82
Risk of collapse:	No	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: Tendency to blue stain, especially in early stages of air drying.

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**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.

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**ASSEMBLING**

Nailing / Screwing:	Good
Gluing:	Correct

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**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).

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

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## Sliced veneer

Veneer for interior of plywood

Veneer for back or face of plywood

Cabinetwork (high class furniture)

Current furniture or furniture components

Interior joinery

Moulding

Light carpentry

Glued laminated

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