

Common name:	NIEUK
Family:	MIMOSACEAE
Scientific name(s):	Fillaeopsis discophora

LOG DESCRIPTION	WOOD DESCRIPTION
Diameter: from 80 to 130 cm	Colour: Pinkish brown
Thickness of sapwood: from 5 to 10 cm	Sapwood: Not clearly demarcated
Floats: yes	Texture: Coarse
Durability in forest : Good	Grain: Interlocked
	Interlocked grain: Marked
Note:	Wood is pinkish brown to greyish brown with orange brown veins. Presence of transition wood between the yellowish white sapwood and the coloured heartwood. Log is often sinuous.

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		mean	standard deviation
Density *:	0.58 g/cm ³	0.04	Crushing strength *:	45 MPa	5
Monnin hardness*:	2.6	0.6	Static bending strength *:	79 MPa	16
Coef of volumetric shrinkage:	0.42 %	0.05	Modulus of elasticity *:	11700 MPa	1600
Total tangential shrinkage:	6.4 %	0.6			
Total radial shrinkage:	3.3 %	0.5			
Fibre saturation point:	25 %				
Stability:	Poorly stable		(* : at 12 % moisture content ; 1 MPa = 1 N/mm ²)		

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 - poorly 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:	2 - moderately permeable	
Use class*:	2 - inside or under cover (dampness possible)	
Note:	Natural durability to fungi is very variable.	

MAIN LOCAL NAMES

Countries	Local names
Cameroon	EYEK
Congo	MOULALA
Congo	MOUALI
Gabon	ENOUMNOUME
Gabon	EYEGH
Gabon	TFOUMA
Equatorial Guinea	ANGOCON

REQUIREMENT OF A PRESERVATIVE TREATMENT

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

DRYING

Possible drying schedule

		Temperature (°C)			Air humidity (%)
		M.C. (%)	dry-bulb	wet-bulb	
Drying rate:	Normal				
Risk of distortion:	High risk				
Risk of casehardening:	No				
Risk of checking:	No information available	Green	50	47	84
Risk of collapse:	No	40	50	45	75
		30	55	47	67
		20	70	55	47
		15	75	58	44

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.

SAWING AND MACHINING

Blunting effect:	Normal
Sawteeth recommended:	Stellite-tipped
Cutting tools:	Tungsten carbide
Peeling:	Good
Slicing:	Not recommended or without interest
Note:	NIEUK emits an unpleasant odour when green.

ASSEMBLING

Nailing / Screwing:	Good
Gluing:	Correct
Note:	Does not split too much.

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).

Note:	Its processing shows numerous difficulties linked particularly to the interlocked grain or to a weak stability. These blemishes strongly limit use possibilities for this species. It must be processed with a great respect to the code of practice.
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Veneer for interior of plywood

Boxes and crates

Formwork
