Aningeria

Family. Sapotaceae

Botanical Name(s).

Chrysophyllum giganteum
Gambeyobotrys gigantea (synonymous)
Pouteria altissima
Aningeria altissima (synonymous)
Pouteria pierrei
Aningeria robusta (synonymous)
Pouteria superba
Aningeria superba (synonymous)
Malacantha superba (synonymous)
Pouteria p.p.
Aningeria p.p. (synonymous)

Continent. Africa

CITES. This species is not listed in the CITES Appendices (Washington Convention 2023).

Notes. Sometimes confused with LONGHI (Gambeya spp.).

Quarter sawn

Flat sawn

Description of logs

Diameter. From 70 to 90 cm

Thickness of sapwood. From 3 to 6 cm

Floats. No

Log durability. Low (treatment necessary)

Description of wood

Colour reference. Creamy white

Sapwood. Not clearly demarcated

Texture. Fine

Grain. Straight or interlocked

Interlocked grain. Slight

Notes. Logs are almost floatable. Wood cream white to pale pink brown, veined, lustrous aspect. Grain sometimes wavy producing a moiré aspect.

Physics and mechanics

The properties indicated are for mature wood. These properties may vary significantly depending on the origin and growing conditions of the wood.

Property	Average value
Specific gravity[1]	0.57
Monnin hardness[1]	2.5
Coefficient of volumetric shrinkage	0.41 % per %
Total tangential shrinkage (St)	7.0 %
Total radial shrinkage (Sr)	3.7 %
Ratio St/Sr	1.9
Fibre saturation point	31 %

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Thermal conductivity (λ)	0.20 W/(m.K)
Lower heating value	19,650 kJ/kg
Crushing strength[1]	48 MPa
Static bending strength[1]	84 MPa
Modulus of elasticity[1]	13,690 MPa

[1] *At 12 % moisture content, with 1 MPa = 1 N/mm*

Natural durability and preservation

Resistance to fungi. Class 4 à 5 - poorly to not durable

Resistance to dry wood borers. Class S - susceptible (risk in all the wood)

Resistance to termites. Class S - susceptible

Treatability. Class 1 - easily permeable

Use class ensured by natural durability.

Class 1 - inside (no dampness)

Notes. This species is listed in the European standard NF EN 350 (2016).

Requirement of a preservative treatment

Against dry wood borer. Requires appropriate preservative treatment

In case of temporary humidification. Requires appropriate preservative treatment

In case of permanent humidification. Use not recommended

Drying

Drying rate. Normal

Risk of distorsion. Slight risk

Risk of casehardening. No known specific risk

Risk of checking. Slight risk

Risk of collapse. No known specific risk

Notes. Tendency to blue stain, especially in early stages of air drying.

Suggested drying program.

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Phases	Duration (H)	MC (%) probes	T (°C)	Rh (%)	UGL (%)
Prewarm 1		> 50	50	86	16.5
Prewarm 2	3	> 50	52	85	16.0
Drying		> 50	55	82	14.7
		50 - 40	55	80.0	13.8
		40 - 35	55	75.0	12.6
		35 - 30	56	73.0	12.0
		30 - 27	58	67.0	10.5
		27 - 24	60	58.0	8.9
		24 - 21	62	50.0	7.5
		21 - 18	64	45.0	6.8
		18 - 15	65	37.0	5.7
		15 - 12	65	34.0	5.3
		12 - 9	65	28.0	4.5
		9 - 6	65	24.0	4.0
Conditioning	6		58	(3)	(2)
Cooling	(1)		Stop	(3)	(2)

(1)) Cooling: until the temperature inside the kiln no longer exceeds external temperature by more than 30 °C.

(2) UGL = final H% x 0,8 to 0,9.

(3) Subtract RH from the UGL determined in (2) and temperature, using the Hailwood-Horrobin equation.

Sawing and machining

Blunting effect. High

Sawteeth recommended. Stellite-tipped

Cutting tools. Tungsten carbide

Peeling. Good

Slicing. Good

Notes. Risks of splinters in cross cutting, boring or mortising. Stains well.

Assembling

Nailing and screwing. Good

Commercial grading

Appearance grading for sawn timbers.

According to the ATIBT grading rules (2017), the main choices are: FAS (First And Second), n°1 Common and select, n°2 Common (see details of these rules on the ATIBT website).

Visual grading for structural applications

No visual grading for structural applications

Fire safety

Conventional French grading.

Thickness > 14 mm: M3 (moderately inflammable)
Thickness < 14 mm: M4 (easily inflammable)

Euroclasses grading. D-s2, d0

Default grading for solid wood, according to requirements of European standard EN 14081-1+A1 (August 2019). It concerns structural graded timber in vertical uses and ceiling with mean density upper 0.35 and thickness upper 22 mm.

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End-uses

- Cabinetwork (high class furniture)
- Current furniture or furniture components
- Glued laminated
- Interior joinery
- Light carpentry
- Moulding
- Sliced veneer
- Veneer for back or face of plywood
- Veneer for interior of plywood

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

Flitches prepared for slicing – Tropical wood, Adzopé (Côte d'Ivoire).
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Main local names

Country	Local name
Angola	Kali
Angola	Mukali
Cameroon	Nom abam
Central African Republic	M'boul
Congo	Mukali
Congo	N'kali
Côte d'Ivoire	Aniégré
Côte d'Ivoire	Aninguéri blanca
Democratic Republic of the Congo	Tutu
Ethiopia	Kararo
Germany (importated tropical timber)	Aningre
Germany (importated tropical timber)	Tanganyka nuss
Ghana	Asanfena
Italia (importated tropical timber)	Tanganyka noce
Kenya	Mukangu
Kenya	Muna
Nigeria	Landojan

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Uganda	Osan
United Kingdom (importated tropical timber)	Aningeria

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