

Family: SAPOTACEAE (angiosperm)

Scientific name(s): Aningeria altissima  
 Aningeria robusta  
 Aningeria superba  
 Gambeyobotrys gigantea

Commercial restriction: no commercial restriction

Note: Sometimes confused with LONGHI (Gambeya spp.).

## WOOD DESCRIPTION

Color: creamy white  
 Sapwood: not clearly demarcated  
 Texture: fine  
 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.

## LOG DESCRIPTION

Diameter: from 70 to 90 cm  
 Thickness of sapwood: from 3 to 6 cm  
 Floats: no  
 Log durability: low (must be treated)

## 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>
Specific gravity *:	0,57	
Monnin hardness *:	2,5	
Coeff. of volumetric shrinkage:	0,41 %	
Total tangential shrinkage (TS):	7,0 %	
Total radial shrinkage (RS):	3,7 %	
TS/RS ratio:	1,9	
Fiber saturation point:	31 %	
Stability:	moderately stable	

## MECHANICAL AND ACOUSTIC PROPERTIES

	<u>Mean</u>	<u>Std dev.</u>
Crushing strength *:	48 MPa	
Static bending strength *:	84 MPa	
Modulus of elasticity *:	13690 MPa	
(*: at 12% moisture content, with 1 MPa = 1 N/mm <sup>2</sup> )		
Musical quality factor:	91 measured at 2696 Hz	

## 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

Funghi (according to E.N. standards): class 4-5 - poorly to not durable

Dry wood borers: susceptible - sapwood not or slightly demarcated (risk in all the wood)

Termites (according to E.N. standards): class S - susceptible

Treatability (according to E.N. standards): class 1 - easily permeable

Use class ensured by natural durability: class 1 - inside (no dampness)

Species covering the use class 5: No

Note: This species is listed in the European standard NF EN 350-2.

## REQUIREMENT OF A PRESERVATIVE TREATMENT

Against dry wood borer attacks: requires appropriate preservative treatment

In case of risk of temporary humidification: requires appropriate preservative treatment

In case of risk of permanent humidification: use not recommended

## DRYING

Drying rate: normal	Possible drying schedule: 4			
Risk of distortion: slight risk		Temperature (°C)		
Risk of casehardening: no	M.C. (%)	dry-bulb	wet-bulb	Air humidity (%)
Risk of checking: slight risk	Green	42	39	82
Risk of collapse: no	50	48	43	74
Note: Tendency to blue stain, especially in early stages of air drying.	40	48	43	74
	30	48	43	74
	15	54	46	63

This schedule is given for information only and is applicable to thickness lower or equal to 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: 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.

## ASSEMBLING

Nailing / screwing: good  
 Gluing: correct

## COMMERCIAL GRADING

Appearance grading for sawn timbers: According to SATA grading rules (1996)  
 For the "General Purpose Market":  
 Possible grading for square edged timbers: choix I, choix II, choix III, choix IV  
 Possible grading for short length lumbers: choix I, choix II  
 Possible grading for short length rafters: choix I, choix II, choix III  
 For the "Special Market":  
 Possible grading for strips and small boards (ou battens): choix I, choix II, choix III  
 Possible grading for rafters: choix I, choix II, choix III

## FIRE SAFETY

Conventional French grading: Thickness > 14 mm : M.3 (moderately inflammable)  
 Thickness < 14 mm : M.4 (easily inflammable)  
 Euroclasses grading: D s2 d0  
 Default grading for solid wood, according to requirements of European standard EN 14081-1 annex C (April 2009). It concerns structural graded timber in vertical uses with mean density upper 0.35 and thickness upper 22 mm.

## END-USES

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	

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

## MAIN LOCAL NAMES

<u>Country</u>	<u>Local name</u>	<u>Country</u>	<u>Local name</u>
Angola	MUKALI	Angola	KALI
Cameroon	NOM ABAM	Congo	MUKALI
Congo	N'KALI	Ivory Coast	ANIEGRE
Ivory Coast	ANINGUERI BLANCA	Ethiopia	KARARO
Ghana	ASANFENA	Kenya	MUKANGU
Kenya	MUNA	Nigeria	LANDOJAN
Uganda	OSAN	Central African Republic	M'BOUL
Democratic Republic of the Congo	TUTU	Germany	ANINGRE
Germany	TANGANYKA NUSS	Italia	TANGANYKA NOCE
United Kingdom	ANINGERIA		

