

Common name:	ANGUEUK
Family:	OLACACEAE
Scientific name(s):	Ongokea gore

LOG DESCRIPTION		WOOD DESCRIPTION	
Diameter:	from 80 to 100 cm	Colour:	Yellow
Thickness of sapwood:	from 7 to 10 cm	Sapwood:	Not clearly demarcated
Floats:	no	Texture:	Medium
Durability in forest :	No information available	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			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 *:	0.88 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/mm ²)				
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	* ensured by natural durability (according EN standards).
Dry wood borers:	Heartwood durable but sapwood not clearly demarcated	
Termites:	Class D - Durable	
Treatability:	3 - poorly permeable	
Biological hazard class*:	3 - not in ground contact, outside exposed	
Note:	The possible presence of few demarcated sapwood in sawnwoods may have an influence on the expected durability.	

COUNTRIES - LOCAL NAMES

Countries	Local names
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

		Temperature (°C)			Air humidity (%)
		M.C. (%)	dry-bulb	wet-bulb	
Drying rate:	Slow				
Risk of distortion:	High 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 shedule 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 quartersawns 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