
| | |
|---------------------|---|
| 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 | mean | standard deviation |
| Density *: | 0.57 g/cm ³ | | Crushing strength *: | 48 MPa |
| Monnin hardness*: | 2.5 | | Static bending strength *: | 84 MPa |
| Coef of volumetric shrinkage: | 0.41 % | | Modulus of elasticity *: | 13690 MPa |
| Total tangential shrinkage: | 7.0 % | | | |
| Total radial shrinkage: | 3.7 % | | | |
| Fibre saturation point: | 31 % | | | |
| Stability: | Moderately 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 4-5 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 | |
| Biological hazard class*: | 1 - not in ground contact, under cover (no dampness) | |
| Note: | This species is listed in the European standard NF EN 350-2. | |

COUNTRIES - LOCAL NAMES

| Countries | Local names | Countries | Local names |
|---------------------|------------------|----------------|----------------|
| Angola | KALI | Germany | TANGANYKA NUSS |
| Angola | MUKALI | Italia | TANGANYKA NOCE |
| Central African Rep | M'BOUL | United Kingdom | ANINGERIA |
| 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 | | |

ANINGRE

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

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 |

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

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
