

# Bilinga

## **Atibt**

Bilinga; NEN-EN 13556: opepe (GB), bilinga (F), Bilinga (D), Code NADD

#### Other names

Gulu-maza, mokese (Angola, Democratic Republic of Congo), akondoc (Cameroon), bilinga (Gabon), kusia, kusiaba (Ghana), aloma (Guinea), badi (Ivory Coast) opepe (Nigeria), bundui (Sierra Leone).

#### **Botanic** name

Nauclea diderrichii (De Wild.) Merr. (= Nauclea trillesii, Sarcocephalus diderrichii), Nauclea gilletii (De Wild.) Merr.

## **Family**

Rubiaceae

#### **Growth area**

**Tropical West Africa** 



Tree Description	Height 40-50m with a 20-30m long, cylindrical branch-free trunk. Diameter is 0.6-1.2m, maximum 1.5m. Old trees usually have low root attachments
Supply	Sawn wood
Wood Description	Fresh bilingakern wood is yellow to orange-yellow, approaching orange-red to golden brown. The clearly distinguishable 30-50 mm thick sapwood is pale yellow to white. Due to the cross grain, a striation can be seen on the sawn quarter face.
Wood Recognition	Orangeish wood, cross-grained, on the end face large single vessels. Fluoresces slightly yellow-green.
Grain	Cross thread, also called tangled or wavy thread.
Texture	Coarse
Voluminous mass	(660-)750(-900) kg/m3 at 12% moisture content, fresh about 900-1150 kg/m3 (moisture content about 55%).
Shrinkage	Radial 2.1% and tangential 4.2%.
Drying	Very slowly
Hardness	Longitudinal plan 7250 N.



Machinability	Despite its great hardness, bilinga can still be machined quite well. Machining dried bilinga has a marked dulling effect on saws and chisels.
Nailing & Screwing	Pre-drilling required.
Adhesives	Good.
Bend	Bad.
Surface finish	Good. Bilinga can be polished very nicely if ample use is made of a pore filler.
Impregnability	Heartwood 2, sapwood 1 (according to NEN-EN 350).
Details	With many reaction woods, some length shrinkage must be considered.
Applications	Bilinga is widely used for building structures both indoors and outdoors.
Strength class	Classified as D24 and D50, depending on origin and quality.

# Sustainability

## Relative resistance to mold

Heartwood class 1 (NEN-EN 350: practical experience and field research).

# Relative resistance to animal organisms

Heartwood: drywood borers not known, termites D (S) and marine borers M-S (NEN-EN 350).