

Bilinga

Durability class Class 1.

Specific gravity Fresh 900-1150 kg/m3, (660-)750 (-900) kg/m3 at 12% moisture content.

Colour Yellow to orange-yellow, fading to orange-red to golden brown.

Bilinga beams and planks are used for building structures, both for indoors and outdoors, high-grade

Applicationsconstruction timber is used in hydraulic engineering for canal lock gates, barriers, weirs, jetties, <u>bridges</u>, bridge decks, purlins, <u>park benches</u>, fences, gates, company floors, wagon floors, sleepers, parquet, and

for building furniture.

Strength class D50.

Brandklasse gevel D

Grain Cross-thread, also called tangled or wavy wire.

Timber texture Coarse.

Stability Moderately stable to stable.

DryingBilinga hardwood dries very slowly. When dried, both by air and artificially accelerated, the hardwood

tends to split and crack. However, distortion almost never occurs.

Workability

Despite the great hardness, Bilinga can be worked quite well. Due to the strong cross-thread fibres, a

small cutting angle must be used when machiningto achieve a smooth surface.

Screwing/nailing Pre-drilling is necessary with Bilinga wood.

Finishing of surface Good. Bilinga can be planed and smoothed very nicely if you use a high quality pore filler.

Botanical name Nauclea diderrichii

Origin area Bilinga hardwood grows in tropical West Africa.

Other names Opepe, Gulu-maza, Mokese, Kusiaba.

Quality requirements

Bilinga wood is mentioned in the Dutch practical guideline NPR5493:1999, Quality guidelines for

hardwood in hydraulic engineering projects.

Remarks

Looking to buy Bilinga wood? Please contact us for the current price of this wood, and others. Note: We

only supply FSC® certified Bilinga for responsible forest management.

Family Rubiaceae