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.
Applications	Bilinga beams and planks are used for building structures, both for indoors and outdoors, high-grade construction timber is used in hydraulic engineering for canal lock gates, barriers, weirs, jetties, bridges, bridge decks, purlins, park benches, fences, gates, company floors, wagon floors, sleepers, parquet, and for building furniture.
Strength class	D50.
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Grain	Cross-thread, also called tangled or wavy wire.
Timber texture	Coarse.
Stability	Moderately stable to stable.
Drying	Bilinga 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