



# Mongoy

*Guibourtia ehie* J. Léonard

## Commercial names:

English:	Ovengkol, Amazakoué.
Spanish:	Mongoy, Ovengkol (ATIBT).
French:	Ovengkol, Amazakoué.
Italian:	Ovengkol.
German:	Ovengkol.

## Common names:

Ivory Coast:	Amazakoue.
Ghana:	Hyeduanini, Ehie, Anokye.
Gabon:	Ovengkol, Ovangkol.
Equ. Guinea:	Palissandro.

## Physical properties:

Density:	720-780-820 kg/m <sup>3</sup>	
Shrinkage:	Unstable	
Shrinkage values:	Total	Unitary
Volumetric:	13.5%	(0.57)
Tangential:	8.0-8.7%	(0.36)
Radial:	3.9-4.2%	(0.19)
Hardness:	7.6	(Hard)

## Mechanical properties (Wood free of defects)

Static bending:	141-178 N/mm <sup>2</sup>
Modulus of elasticity:	14,000-17,300 N/mm <sup>2</sup>
Compression parallel to grain:	69 N/mm <sup>2</sup>
Compression perpendicular to grain:	-
Shear:	-
Toughness:	-

## Origin and availability:

This wood is found in western and central Africa. Forested areas are scarce. Production and export are almost negligible.

## Wood description:

The color of the sapwood when the wood is green is a yellowish white that turns a grey color when dry. The heartwood is a yellowish brown which is sometimes patterned with grey-black stripes as well as other larger, less differentiated stripes with copper-colored highlights. The sapwood is clearly differentiated from the heartwood and in roundwood it reaches a thickness of 4 to 7 cm. The wood rays are fine and slightly lustrous. The grain is interlocked. The grain texture is fine. Frequently the wood displays areas with whitish deposits that can be eliminated by washing with hot water. The wood is resistant to some acids.

## Drying:

The drying rate varies from normal to slow. There are slight risks of warping and checking. The recommended drying schedules are number 4 from the CTFT and number 6 from the PMTA.

## Natural durability and ease of penetration:

The wood is classified as durable against the action of fungi, resistant to lyctids and durable against termites. The heartwood is slightly penetrable and the sapwood is penetrable.

## Technological properties:

This is an easy wood to saw, but it requires the use of high powered equipment. During sawing the white spots that can be eliminated with hot water mentioned earlier may appear. Saws become dull quickly, and although saws made of steel or steel alloys can be used, stellite saws are recommended. This wood is not recommended for rotary cutting, but it possesses good qualities for producing sliced veneer. Boiling for 48 hours or steaming for 48 to 60 hours is recommended. Machining can be difficult because of raised grain. The wood has a tendency to become slightly burned and makes the use of high powered machinery necessary. A cutting angle of 20° is recommended. Tools dull very quickly and those made with tungsten carbide are advisable. Gluing and finishing present no problems. Holes must be bored prior to nailing and screwing.

## Applications:

Decorative veneer./ Interior carpentry: stairs, flooring, paneling, friezes./ Cabinetwork and furniture./ Exterior carpentry: paneling. / Turnery./ Musical instruments. In some applications it can substitute walnut, bubinga, rosewood or mutenye (Guibourtia arnoldiana J. Leonard).