

Common name:	INGA
Family:	MIMOSACEAE
Scientific name(s):	Inga alba
Note:	The genus Inga is composed of numerous species with variable properties; this data sheet only concerns Inga alba.

LOG DESCRIPTION		WOOD DESCRIPTION	
Diameter:	from 40 to 70 cm	Colour:	Pinkish brown
Thickness of sapwood:	from to cm	Sapwood:	Not clearly demarcated
Floats:	no	Texture:	Coarse
Durability in forest :	Low (must be treated)	Grain:	Straight or interlocked
		Interlocked grain:	Slight
Note:	Light pinkish brown to red brown. Grain sometimes wavy.		

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
Density *:	0.66 g/cm <sup>3</sup>	0.07	
Monnin hardness*:	3.2		Crushing strength *:
Coef of volumetric shrinkage:	0.43 %		54 MPa
Total tangential shrinkage:	7.4 %		Static bending strength *:
Total radial shrinkage:	3.8 %		85 MPa
Fibre saturation point:	29 %		Modulus of elasticity *:
Stability:	Moderately stable to stable		14600 MPa
			(* : at 12 % moisture content ; 1 MPa = 1 N/mm <sup>2</sup> )

#### 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 - poorly 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:	3-4 - poorly or not permeable	
Biological hazard class*:	2 - not in ground contact, under cover (dampness possible)	

#### COUNTRIES - LOCAL NAMES

Countries	Local names
Argentina	INGA
Brazil	INGA
Brazil	INGAZEIRA
Brazil	INGA-CHI-CHI
Brazil	INGA-CHI-CHICA
French Guiana	BOIS PAGODE
French Guiana	BOUGOUNI
French Guiana	LEBI OUEKO
French Guiana	OUEKO
Guyana	KURANG
Guyana	KWARI
Guyana	KWARYE
Guyana	MAPOROKON
Guyana	YOKAR
Honduras	GUAMA
Peru	SHIMBILLO
Surinam	ABONKINI
Surinam	PROKONIE

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INGA

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#### REQUIREMENT OF A PRESERVATIVE TREATMENT

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Against dry wood borer attacks: Requires appropriate preservative treatment  
In case of temporary humidification risk: Use not recommended  
In case of permanent humidification risk: Use not recommended

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#### DRYING

#### Possible drying schedule

Drying rate:	Rapid to normal	M.C. (%)	Temperature (°C)		Air humidity (%)
			dry-bulb	wet-bulb	
Risk of distortion:	Slight risk	Green	50	47	84
Risk of casehardening:	No	40	50	45	75
Risk of checking:	Slight risk	30	55	47	67
Risk of collapse:	No	20	70	55	47
		15	75	58	44

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.

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#### SAWING AND MACHINING

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Blunting effect: Normal  
Sawteeth recommended: Ordinary or alloy steel  
Cutting tools: Ordinary  
Peeling: Good  
Slicing: Not recommended or without interest

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#### ASSEMBLING

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Nailing / Screwing: Good  
Gluing: Correct  
Note: Tendency to woolliness.

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#### 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).

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Note: Filling recommended.

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Veneer for interior of plywood

Boxes and crates

Interior joinery

Light carpentry

Flooring

Wood frame house

Glued laminated

Formwork

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