

Common name:	BUNGUR
Family:	LYTHRACEAE
Scientific name(s):	Lagerstroemia spp.

LOG DESCRIPTION	WOOD DESCRIPTION		
Diameter:	from 60 to 100 cm	Colour:	Light brown
Thickness of sapwood:	from 6 to 10 cm	Sapwood:	Not clearly demarcated
Floats:	no	Texture:	Medium
Durability in forest :	No information available	Grain:	Straight
		Interlocked grain:	Absent
Note:	Important risks of logs splitting. Sometimes, wood presents pink or grey shades. 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	standard deviation
Density *:	0.70 g/cm <sup>3</sup>	0.05		
Monnin hardness*:	4.7		Crushing strength *:	63 MPa
Coef of volumetric shrinkage:	0.46 %		Static bending strength *:	116 MPa
Total tangential shrinkage:	6.8 %		Modulus of elasticity *:	15690 MPa
Total radial shrinkage:	4.2 %			
Fibre saturation point:	26 %			
Stability:	Moderately stable to poorly stable (* : 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 3 moderately durable	* ensured by natural durability (according EN standards).
Dry wood borers:	Susceptible; sapwood not or slightly demarcated (risk in all the wood)	
Termites:	Class D - Durable	
Treatability:	3 - poorly permeable	
Use class*:	2 - inside or under cover (dampness possible)	

#### MAIN LOCAL NAMES

Countries	Local names
Cambodia	SRALAO
India	BANGOR
India	BENTEAK
India	JARUL
India	NANDI
Indonesia	BUNGUR
Laos	MAI PUAY
Peninsular Malaysia	BUNGOR
Peninsular Malaysia	KABEK
Myanmar	JARUL
Myanmar	PYINMA
Philippines	BANABA
Thailand	INTANIN
Thailand	SALAO
Thailand	TABEK
Vietnam	BANG LANG

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## BUNGUR

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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:	Requires appropriate preservative treatment
In case of permanent humidification risk:	Use not recommended

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### DRYING

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Drying rate:	Normal to slow
Risk of distortion:	Slight risk
Risk of casehardening:	No
Risk of checking:	Slight risk
Risk of collapse:	No

Note: Risks of cracks in large boards.

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### SAWING AND MACHINING

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Blunting effect:	Normal
Sawteeth recommended:	Ordinary or alloy steel
Cutting tools:	Ordinary
Peeling:	Not recommended or without interest
Slicing:	Good
Note:	The wavy grain may cause troubles in planing and give fuzzy surfaces.

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### ASSEMBLING

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Nailing / Screwing:	Good
Gluing:	Correct

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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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Sliced veneer  
Cabinetwork (high class furniture)  
Ship building (planking and deck)  
Interior joinery  
Interior panelling  
Current furniture or furniture components  
Light carpentry  
Flooring  
Stairs (inside)  
Sculpture  
Vehicle or container flooring  
Cooperage  
Shingles

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