

Common name:	KELAT
Family:	MYRTACEAE
Scientific name(s):	Syzygium spp.* (note) Eugenia spp.* (note)
Note:	* Syzygium spp. and Eugenia spp.: origins Asia-Oceania.

LOG DESCRIPTION	WOOD DESCRIPTION
Diameter:	from 40 to 90 cm
Thickness of sapwood:	from 1 to 4 cm
Floats:	no
Durability in forest :	No information available
	Colour: Brown
	Sapwood: Not clearly demarcated
	Texture: Fine
	Grain: Interlocked
	Interlocked grain: Slight
Note:	Wood golden brown, greyish' brown or brown with pink or purplish glints. Grain wavy or irregular. Resin deposits.

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 *:	0.86 g/cm ³			
Monnin hardness*:	5.6		Crushing strength *:	73 MPa
Coef of volumetric shrinkage:	0.62 %		Static bending strength *:	110 MPa
Total tangential shrinkage:	8.7 %		Modulus of elasticity *:	15460 MPa
Total radial shrinkage:	5.3 %			
Fibre saturation point:	33 %			
Stability:	Moderately stable	(* : at 12 % moisture content ; 1 MPa = 1 N/mm ²)		
Note:	Mechanical and physical properties vary according to the species.			

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 M - Moderately durable	
Treatability:	3 - poorly permeable	
Use class*:	2 - inside or under cover (dampness possible)	
Note:	Resistance to decay moderate to good.	

MAIN LOCAL NAMES

Countries	Local names
India	JAMAN
Indonesia	JAMAN
Indonesia	JAMBU
Indonesia	JAMUN
Indonesia	MERALU
Indonesia	NIR-NAVAL
Malaysia (islands)	OBAR
Peninsular Malaysia	BLACK KELAT
Peninsular Malaysia	COMMON KELAT
Peninsular Malaysia	KELAT
Myanmar	THABYE
Papua New Guinea	WATER GUM
Philippines	MAKASIM
Thailand	CHOMPHU
Vietnam	PLONG
Vietnam	TRAM

KELAT

REQUIREMENT OF A PRESERVATIVE TREATMENT

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

DRYING

Drying rate:	Slow
Risk of distortion:	High risk
Risk of casehardening:	No
Risk of checking:	High risk
Risk of collapse:	No

Note: Careful drying required. Top weighting of the piles and end-coating are recommended.

SAWING AND MACHINING

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

ASSEMBLING

Nailing / Screwing:	Good but pre-boring necessary
Gluing:	Correct
Note:	Risks of splits when nailing.

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).

Exterior joinery
Interior joinery
Flooring
Vehicle or container flooring
Heavy carpentry
Current furniture or furniture components
Tool handles (resilient woods)
Ship building (planking and deck)
Musical instruments
