

Common name:	KELEDANG
Family:	MORACEAE
Scientific name(s):	Artocarpus spp.* (note)
Note:	* Artocarpus spp.: origins Asia-Oceania. KELEDANG is the commercial name for heavy Artocarpus; TERAP is used for light Artocarpus.

LOG DESCRIPTION	WOOD DESCRIPTION		
Diameter:	from 60 to 100 cm	Colour:	Brown
Thickness of sapwood:	from 5 to 7 cm	Sapwood:	Clearly demarcated
Floats:	no	Texture:	Coarse
Durability in forest :	Moderate (treatment recommended)	Grain:	Straight or interlocked
Note:	Wood orangey yellow brown darkening to golden brown. Lustrous and ribbon like aspect. Frequent white deposits in the pores.	Interlocked grain:	Marked

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 *:	0.80 g/cm ³			
Monnin hardness*:			Crushing strength *:	55 MPa
Coef of volumetric shrinkage:	0.45 %		Static bending strength *:	90 MPa
Total tangential shrinkage:	5.5 %		Modulus of elasticity *:	14000 MPa
Total radial shrinkage:	3.0 %			
Fibre saturation point:	30 %			
Stability:	Moderately stable to stable		(* : at 12 % moisture content ; 1 MPa = 1 N/mm ²)	
Note:	Medium hardness.			

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:	Durable; sapwood demarcated (risk limited to sapwood)	
Termites:	Class D - Durable	
Treatability:	3 - poorly permeable	
Use class*:	2 - inside or under cover (dampness possible)	

MAIN LOCAL NAMES

Countries	Local names
India	AINI
India	TERAP
Indonesia	BSANG
Indonesia	KELEDANG BABI
Indonesia	SELANGKING
Indonesia	TAMGANG
Indonesia	TERAP
Malaysia (islands)	SELANGKING
Peninsular Malaysia	KELEDANG
Peninsular Malaysia	LAKUCH
Myanmar	MYAUKLOK
Papua New Guinea	KAPIAG
Philippines	ANUBING
Philippines	KALULOT
Philippines	MALAKUBI
Thailand	HAD
Vietnam	MIT-NAI
United Kingdom	JACKWOOD

KELEDANG

REQUIREMENT OF A PRESERVATIVE TREATMENT

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

DRYING

Possible drying schedule

Drying rate:	Normal to slow	Temperature (°C)			Air humidity (%)
		M.C. (%)	dry-bulb	wet-bulb	
Risk of distortion:	High risk	Green	42	39	82
Risk of casehardening:	No	50	48	43	74
Risk of checking:	Slight risk	40	48	43	74
Risk of collapse:	No	30	48	43	74
		15	54	46	63

This schedule 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.

SAWING AND MACHINING

Blunting effect:	Fairly high
Sawteeth recommended:	Stellite-tipped
Cutting tools:	Tungsten carbide
Peeling:	Good
Slicing:	Not recommended or without interest
Note:	Difficulties during sawing due to hard deposits in the pores, interlocked grain and tension wood. Fibrous surface. Filling recommended.

ASSEMBLING

Nailing / Screwing:	Poor
Gluing:	Correct

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).

Note: High class coffins (Malaysia).

Interior joinery
Interior panelling
Flooring
Current furniture or furniture components
Turned goods
Stairs (inside)
Matches
Light carpentry
Vehicle or container flooring
Veneer for interior of plywood
Veneer for back or face of plywood
Boxes and crates
