

Common name: KEMBANG SEMANGKOK

Family: STERCULIACEAE

Scientific name(s): Scaphium spp.

LOG DESCRIPTION

Diameter: from 60 to 100 cm  
Thickness of sapwood: from to cm  
Floats: yes  
Durability in forest : Moderate (treatment recommended)  
Note: Wood light yellow to light brown, with large silver figure.

WOOD DESCRIPTION

Colour: Light yellow  
Sapwood: Not demarcated  
Texture: Medium  
Grain: Straight  
Interlocked grain: Absent

PHYSICAL PROPERTIES

Physical and mechanical properties are based on mature heartwood specimens. These properties can vary greatly depending on origin and growth conditions.

MECHANICAL PROPERTIES

	mean	standard deviation		mean	standard deviation
Density *:	0.67 g/cm <sup>3</sup>		Crushing strength *:	58 MPa	
Monnin hardness*:	3.9		Static bending strength *:	116 MPa	
Coef of volumetric shrinkage:	0.55 %		Modulus of elasticity *:	19710 MPa	
Total tangential shrinkage:	7.9 %				
Total radial shrinkage:	4.2 %				
Fibre saturation point:	26 %				
Stability:	Moderately stable to 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
Dry wood borers:	Susceptible; sapwood not or slightly demarcated (risk in all the wood)
Termites:	No information available
Treatability:	1 - easily permeable
Use class*:	2 - inside or under cover (dampness possible)

\* ensured by natural durability (according EN standards).

MAIN LOCAL NAMES

Countries	Local names
Peninsular Malaysia	KEMBANG SEMANGKOK
Peninsular Malaysia	SELAYAR
Myanmar	THITLAUNG
Thailand	SAMRONG

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

Possible drying schedule

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

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:	High
Sawteeth recommended:	Stellite-tipped
Cutting tools:	Tungsten carbide
Peeling:	Good
Slicing:	Good

ASSEMBLING

Nailing / Screwing:	Good
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).

- Veneer for back or face of plywood
- Sliced veneer
- Interior joinery
- Interior panelling
- Current furniture or furniture components
- Matches
- Exterior joinery
- Exterior panelling
- Light carpentry
- Glued laminated
- Boxes and crates
- Flooring