

Common name:	MERANTI DARK RED
Family:	DIPTEROCARPACEAE
Scientific name(s):	Shorea pauciflora* (note) Shorea curtusii* (note) Shorea spp.* (note)
Note:	* Shorea sub-genus Rubroshorea with a specific gravity between 0,56 and 0,78.

LOG DESCRIPTION	WOOD DESCRIPTION		
Diameter:	from 60 to 120 cm	Colour:	Dark red
Thickness of sapwood:	from 4 to 8 cm	Sapwood:	Clearly demarcated
Floats:	no	Texture:	Medium
Durability in forest :	Moderate (treatment recommended)	Grain:	Interlocked
Note:	Wood pink brown to dark red or purplish brown, with white resin streaks (especially NEMESU).	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 *:	0.68 g/cm ³			
Monnin hardness*:	2.5		Crushing strength *:	52 MPa
Coef of volumetric shrinkage:	0.49 %		Static bending strength *:	92 MPa
Total tangential shrinkage:	7.6 %		Modulus of elasticity *:	13020 MPa
Total radial shrinkage:	4.0 %			
Fibre saturation point:	26 %			
Stability:	stable		(* : at 12 % moisture content ; 1 MPa = 1 N/mm ²)	
Note:	Specific gravity varies from 0,58 to 0,78. Hardness varies from soft to fairly hard.			

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 2 to class 4 durable to poorly durable	* ensured by natural durability (according EN standards).
Dry wood borers:	Durable; sapwood demarcated (risk limited to sapwood)	
Termites:	Class M - Moderately durable	
Treatability:	4 - not permeable	
Use class*:	2 - inside or under cover (dampness possible)	
Note:	Variable durability (due to a variable specific gravity) according to species. Variable treatability.	

MAIN LOCAL NAMES

Countries	Local names
Indonesia	MERAH-TUA
Indonesia	MERANTI BUNGA
Indonesia	MERANTI KETUNG
Indonesia	RED MERANTI
Malaysia (islands)	BINATOH
Malaysia (islands)	DARK RED MERANTI
Malaysia (islands)	DARK RED SERAYA
Malaysia (islands)	ENGBANG CHENAK
Malaysia (islands)	MERANTI BUNGA SENGAWAN
Malaysia (islands)	OBA SULUK
Malaysia (islands)	SERAYA BUKIT
Malaysia (islands)	SERAYA DAUN
Peninsular Malaysia	DARK RED MERANTI
Peninsular Malaysia	MERANTI BUKIT
Peninsular Malaysia	MERANTI DAUN BASAR
Peninsular Malaysia	NEMESU

MERANTI DARK RED

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	Temperature (°C)			Air humidity (%)
		M.C. (%)	dry-bulb	wet-bulb	
Risk of distortion:	Slight risk				
Risk of casehardening:	No				
Risk of checking:	Slight risk	Green	50	47	84
Risk of collapse:	No	40	50	45	75
		30	55	47	67
		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.

Note: Thin sawnwoods must be stacked carefully with the appropriate number of spacer sticks in order to prevent risks of distortion.

SAWING AND MACHINING

Blunting effect:	Fairly high
Sawteeth recommended:	Stellite-tipped
Cutting tools:	Tungsten carbide
Peeling:	Good
Slicing:	Good
Note:	Some risks of tearing in presence of interlocked grain. Ribbon like aspect. Wood may be siliceous.

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).

Note: Frequent black holes and brittleheart. The presence of white resin canals may be prejudicial to the aspect of the wood for some end-uses.

Exterior joinery
Interior joinery
Interior panelling
Exterior panelling
Veneer for interior of plywood
Veneer for back or face of plywood
Current furniture or furniture components
Flooring
Light carpentry
Glued laminated
Vehicle or container flooring
Open boats
Turned goods
Wood-ware
Sculpture
Sliced veneer
Cabinetwork (high class furniture)
