

Common name:	MERANTI LIGHT RED
Family:	DIPTEROCARPACEAE
Scientific name(s):	Shorea parvifolia* (note) Shorea macroptera* (note) Shorea spp.* (note)
Note:	* Shorea sub-genus Rubroshorea with a specific gravity between 0,38 and 0,58.

LOG DESCRIPTION	WOOD DESCRIPTION		
Diameter:	from 70 to 150 cm	Colour:	Light red
Thickness of sapwood:	from 5 to 8 cm	Sapwood:	Clearly demarcated
Floats:	yes	Texture:	Medium
Durability in forest :	Moderate (treatment recommended)	Grain:	Interlocked
Note:	Frequent brittleheart and black holes. Wood pink to light red or pink brown. Presence of white resin streaks. Ribbon like aspect. Lustrous surface.	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 *:	0.50 g/cm ³			
Monnin hardness*:	2.4	Crushing strength *:	42 MPa	
Coef of volumetric shrinkage:	0.48 %	Static bending strength *:	86 MPa	
Total tangential shrinkage:	7.1 %	Modulus of elasticity *:	13620 MPa	
Total radial shrinkage:	3.6 %			
Fibre saturation point:	29 %			
Stability:	Moderately stable to stable	(* : at 12 % moisture content ; 1 MPa = 1 N/mm ²)		
Note:	Specific gravity varies from 0,38 to 0,58 (> 0,58 : DARK RED MERANTI).			

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 3-4 moderately to poorly durable	* ensured by natural durability (according EN standards).
Dry wood borers:	Durable; sapwood demarcated (risk limited to sapwood)	
Termites:	Class S - Susceptible	
Treatability:	4 - not permeable	
Use class*:	2 - inside or under cover (dampness possible)	
Note:	This species is listed in the European standard NF EN 350-2. Frequent black holes. Variable treatability.	

MAIN LOCAL NAMES			
Countries	Local names	Countries	Local names
Indonesia	MERANTI BUNGA	Peninsular Malaysia	MERANTI SANGKAWANG
Indonesia	MERANTI MERAH MUDA	Peninsular Malaysia	MERANTI TEMBAGA
Indonesia	RED MERANTI	Peninsular Malaysia	MERANTI TENGGAWANG
Malaysia (islands)	ENKABANG	Thailand	CHAN HOI
Malaysia (islands)	KAWANG	Thailand	SAYA KHAO
Malaysia (islands)	LIGHT RED MERANTI	Thailand	SAYA LUEANG
Malaysia (islands)	LIGHT RED SERAYA		
Malaysia (islands)	SERAYA BATU		
Malaysia (islands)	SERAYA BUNGA		
Malaysia (islands)	SERAYA PUNAI		
Peninsular Malaysia	DAMAR SIPUT		
Peninsular Malaysia	LIGHT RED MERANTI		
Peninsular Malaysia	MERANTI HANTU		
Peninsular Malaysia	MERANTI KEPONG		
Peninsular Malaysia	MERANTI LANGGANG		
Peninsular Malaysia	MERANTI MELANTHI		
Peninsular Malaysia	MERANTI PAYA		
Peninsular Malaysia	MERANTI RAMBAI		

MERANTI LIGHT 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	Green	50	47	84
Risk of casehardening:	No	40	50	45	75
Risk of checking:	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.

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

SAWING AND MACHINING

Blunting effect:	Normal
Sawteeth recommended:	Ordinary or alloy steel
Cutting tools:	Ordinary
Peeling:	Good
Slicing:	Good
Note:	Tendency to woolliness. Keep sharp tools.

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: Filling recommended. The presence of white streaks can be troublesome for some end-uses.
Specific gravity > 0.45 for joinery.

Interior joinery
Interior panelling
Exterior joinery
Exterior panelling
Veneer for interior of plywood
Veneer for back or face of plywood
Boxes and crates
Sliced veneer
Light carpentry
