

Common name:	MERPAUH
Family:	ANACARDIACEAE
Scientific name(s):	Swintonia floribunda Swintonia foxworthyi Swintonia schwenkii Swintonia spicifera Swintonia spp.

LOG DESCRIPTION		WOOD DESCRIPTION	
Diameter:	from 60 to 100 cm	Colour:	Light brown
Thickness of sapwood:	from to cm	Sapwood:	Not clearly demarcated
Floats:	yes	Texture:	Coarse
Durability in forest :	Moderate (treatment recommended)	Grain:	Straight
		Interlocked grain:	Absent
Note:	Wood light brown with or without pink to reddish brown glints. Lustrous surface. Grain sometimes wavy. Presence of tension wood.		

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	
Density *:	0.75 g/cm <sup>3</sup>		
Monnin hardness*:	5.5	Crushing strength *:	66 MPa
Coef of volumetric shrinkage:	0.52 %	Static bending strength *:	114 MPa
Total tangential shrinkage:	7.2 %	Modulus of elasticity *:	20060 MPa
Total radial shrinkage:	4.8 %		
Fibre saturation point:	24 %		
Stability:	Moderately 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 5 - not durable	* ensured by natural durability (according EN standards).
Dry wood borers:	Susceptible; sapwood not or slightly demarcated (risk in all the wood)	
Termites:	Class S - Susceptible	
Treatability:	2 - moderately permeable	
Use class*:	1 - inside (no dampness)	
Note:	Treatability moderate to good.	

#### MAIN LOCAL NAMES

Countries	Local names
Cambodia	MUOM
India	THAYET-KIN
Malaysia (islands)	MERPAU
Peninsular Malaysia	MERPAU
Myanmar	CIVIT TAUNG THAYET
Myanmar	TAUNG-THAYET
Pakistan	CIVIT
Vietnam	MUOM

**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

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

Note: Risk of coloration during drying.

**SAWING AND MACHINING**

Blunting effect:	Normal
Sawteeth recommended:	Ordinary or alloy steel
Cutting tools:	Ordinary
Peeling:	Good
Slicing:	Not recommended or without interest
Note:	Wood difficult to saw in presence of tension wood. Sap and green timber may cause irritations. Sometimes, presence of silica.

**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: Other possible end-uses: exterior joinery (subject to tests).

- Light carpentry
- Matches
- Veneer for interior of plywood
- Veneer for back or face of plywood
- Current furniture or furniture components
- Blockboard
- Interior joinery
- Interior panelling