

Common name:	PULAI
Family:	APOCYNACEAE
Scientific name(s):	Alstonia spp.* (note)
Note:	* Alstonia spp.: origins Asia-Oceania.

LOG DESCRIPTION		WOOD DESCRIPTION	
Diameter:	from 60 to 75 cm	Colour:	Creamy white
Thickness of sapwood:	from to cm	Sapwood:	Not clearly demarcated
Floats:	yes	Texture:	Medium
Durability in forest :	Low (must be treated)	Grain:	Straight
		Interlocked grain:	Absent
Note:	Wood cream white to light yellow, aspect slightly lustrous. Grain sometimes irregular or oblique. Presence of latex canals.		

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
Density *:	0.45 g/cm <sup>3</sup>		
Monnin hardness*:	1.5	Crushing strength *:	40 MPa
Coef of volumetric shrinkage:	0.33 %	Static bending strength *:	63 MPa
Total tangential shrinkage:	6.1 %	Modulus of elasticity *:	8930 MPa
Total radial shrinkage:	3.4 %		
Fibre saturation point:	35 %		
Stability:	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:	1 - easily permeable	
Use class*:	1 - inside (no dampness)	

#### MAIN LOCAL NAMES

Countries	Local names
Australia	MILK WOOD
Australia	WHITE CHEESE WOOD
India	CHATIAN
India	CHATIYAN
India	SHAITANWOOD
Indonesia	PULAI
Indonesia	SEPATI
Laos	MAI TIN PET
Malaysia (islands)	PULAI
Peninsular Malaysia	PULAI
Myanmar	LETOK
Myanmar	SEGA
Myanmar	TAUN ME OK
Papua New Guinea	MILK WOOD
Papua New Guinea	WHITE CHEESE WOOD
Philippines	DITA
Philippines	LINOG
Sri-Lanka	RUKATTANA
Thailand	THIA
Vietnam	MO-CUA
United Kingdom	PAGODA TREE
United Kingdom	PATTERN WOOD

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**REQUIREMENT OF A PRESERVATIVE TREATMENT**


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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

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**DRYING**

## Possible drying schedule

	Drying rate:	Temperature (°C)			Air humidity (%)
		M.C. (%)	dry-bulb	wet-bulb	
Risk of distortion:	Rapid				
Risk of casehardening:	Slight risk				
Risk of checking:	No				
Risk of collapse:	Slight risk				
	No				
		Green	50	47	84
		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: Risks of blue stain during drying.

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**SAWING AND MACHINING**

Blunting effect:	Normal
Sawteeth recommended:	Ordinary or alloy steel
Cutting tools:	Ordinary
Peeling:	Good
Slicing:	Not recommended or without interest
Note:	Keep sharp tools to avoid fuzzy surfaces. Filing recommended in order to obtain a good finish.

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**ASSEMBLING**

Nailing / Screwing:	Poor
Gluing:	Correct

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**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).

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Boxes and crates

Matches

Veneer for interior of plywood

Interior joinery

Moulding

Interior panelling

Current furniture or furniture components

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