

Family: LYTHRACEAE (angiosperm)

Scientific name(s): Lagerstroemia spp.

Commercial restriction: no commercial restriction

## WOOD DESCRIPTION

Color: light brown  
Sapwood: not clearly demarcated  
Texture: medium  
Grain: straight  
Interlocked grain: absent

Note: Important risks of logs splitting.  
Sometimes, wood presents pink or grey shades. Grain sometimes wavy.

## LOG DESCRIPTION

Diameter: from 60 to 100 cm  
Thickness of sapwood: from 6 to 10 cm  
Floats: no  
Log durability: no information available

## PHYSICAL PROPERTIES

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

	<u>Mean</u>	<u>Std dev.</u>
Specific gravity *:	0,70	0,05
Monnin hardness *:	4,7	
Coeff. of volumetric shrinkage:	0,46 %	
Total tangential shrinkage (TS):	6,8 %	
Total radial shrinkage (RS):	4,2 %	
TS/RS ratio:	1,6	
Fiber saturation point:	26 %	
Stability: moderately stable to poorly stable		

## MECHANICAL AND ACOUSTIC PROPERTIES

	<u>Mean</u>	<u>Std dev.</u>
Crushing strength *:	63 MPa	
Static bending strength *:	116 MPa	
Modulus of elasticity *:	15690 MPa	

(\*: at 12% moisture content, with 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.

E.N. = Euro Norm

Funghi (according to E.N. standards): class 3 - moderately durable

Dry wood borers: susceptible - sapwood not or slightly demarcated (risk in all the wood)

Termites (according to E.N. standards): class D - durable

Treatability (according to E.N. standards): class 3 - poorly permeable

Use class ensured by natural durability: class 2 - inside or under cover (dampness possible)

Species covering the use class 5: No

## REQUIREMENT OF A PRESERVATIVE TREATMENT

Against dry wood borer attacks: requires appropriate preservative treatment

In case of risk of temporary humidification: requires appropriate preservative treatment

In case of risk of permanent humidification: use not recommended

## DRYING

Drying rate: normal to slow

Risk of distortion: slight risk

Risk of casehardening: no

Risk of checking: slight risk

Risk of collapse: no

Note: Risks of cracks in large boards.

## SAWING AND MACHINING

Blunting effect: normal

Sawteeth recommended: ordinary or alloy steel

Cutting tools: ordinary

Peeling: not recommended or without interest

Slicing: good

Note: The wavy grain may cause troubles in planing and give fuzzy surfaces.

## ASSEMBLING

Nailing / screwing: good

Gluing: correct

## COMMERCIAL GRADING

Appearance grading for sawn timbers: According to MGR grading rules (2009)

Possible grading: Prime, Select, Standard, Serviceable, Utility

## FIRE SAFETY

Conventional French grading: Thickness > 14 mm : M.3 (moderately inflammable)

Thickness < 14 mm : M.4 (easily inflammable)

Euroclasses grading: D s2 d0

Default grading for solid wood, according to requirements of European standard EN 14081-1 annex C (April 2009). It concerns structural graded timber in vertical uses with mean density upper 0.35 and thickness upper 22 mm.

## END-USES

Sliced veneer

Ship building (planking and deck)

Interior panelling

Light carpentry

Stairs (inside)

Vehicle or container flooring

Shingles

Cabinetwork (high class furniture)

Interior joinery

Current furniture or furniture components

Flooring

Sculpture

Cooperage

## MAIN LOCAL NAMES

<u>Country</u>	<u>Local name</u>	<u>Country</u>	<u>Local name</u>
Cambodia	SRALAO	India	BANGOR
India	BENTEAK	India	JARUL
India	NANDI	Indonesia	BUNGUR
Laos	MAI PUAY	Malaysia (islands)	BUNGOR
Malaysia (islands)	KABEK	Myanmar	JARUL
Myanmar	PYINMA	Philippines	BANABA
Thailand	INTANIN	Thailand	SALAO
Thailand	TABEK	Vietnam	BANG LANG

