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

LOG DESCRIPTION

Diameter: from 60 to 100 cm
Thickness of sapwood: from 6 to 10 cm
Floats: no

Log durability: no information available

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

PHYSICAL PROPERTIES

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

| Property                          | Mean   | Std dev. | | Property                          | Mean   | Std dev. |
|----------------------------------|--------|----------| | Crushing strength *:             | 63 MPa |          |
| Specific gravity *:              | 0,70   | 0,05     | | Static bending strength *:       | 116 MPa|          |
| Monnin hardness *:               | 4,7    |          | | Modulus of elasticity *:         | 15690 MPa|        |
| Coeff. of volumetric shrinkage:  | 0,46 % |          | | (*: at 12% moisture content, with 1 MPa = 1 N/mm²) | |
| Total tangential shrinkage (TS): | 6,8 %  |          | | Stability: moderately stable to poorly stable | |
| Total radial shrinkage (RS):     | 4,2 %  |          | | |
| TS/RS ratio:                     | 1,6    |          | | |
| Fiber saturation point:          | 26 %   |          | | |

Mechanical and Acoustic Properties

MECHANICAL AND ACOUSTIC PROPERTIES

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: nod
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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Local name</th>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Local name</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
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<tr>
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<td>JARUL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>India</td>
<td>NANDI</td>
<td>Indonesia</td>
<td>BUNGUR</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Laos</td>
<td>MAI PUAY</td>
<td>Malaysia (islands)</td>
<td>BUNGUR</td>
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### BUNGUR

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<th>0.6</th>
<th>0.7</th>
<th>0.8</th>
<th>0.9</th>
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<td>Light</td>
<td>Medium</td>
<td>Heavy</td>
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<th>4</th>
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<th>8</th>
<th>10</th>
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<tr>
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<td>Hard</td>
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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Coefficient of volumetric shrinkage (%)</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
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<td>Low</td>
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<th>Total tangential shrinkage (%)</th>
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<th>6</th>
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<tbody>
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<table>
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<th>Total radial shrinkage (%)</th>
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<th>4</th>
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<th>6</th>
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<thead>
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<th>Crushing strength (MPa)</th>
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</table>

<table>
<thead>
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<th>Static bending strength (MPa)</th>
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<th>50</th>
<th>75</th>
<th>100</th>
<th>125</th>
<th>150</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Modulus of elasticity (≤1000 MPa)</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Resistance to fungi
- Not durable
- Poorly durable
- Moderately durable
- Durable
- Very durable

### Resistance to dry wood insects borers
- Susceptible
- Durable

### Resistance to termites
- Susceptible
- Moderately durable
- Durable

### Treatability
- Not permeable
- Poorly permeable
- Moderately permeable
- Easily permeable

### Stability
- Poorly stable
- Moderately stable
- Stable

### Fibers Saturation Point
- 15% (Low)
- 25% (Medium)
- 35% (High)
- 45% (Medium)