

Family: DIPTEROCARPACEAE (angiosperm)

Scientific name(s): Shorea faguetiana* (voir note)

Shorea multiflora* (voir note)

Shorea spp.* (voir note)

Commercial restriction: no commercial restriction

Note: * Shorea sub-genus Richetia.

YELLOW MERANTI is used for woods from peninsular Malaysia,

YELLOW SERRAYA is used for woods from Sabah-Sarawak.

WOOD DESCRIPTION

Color: light yellow
Sapwood: not clearly demarcated
Texture: medium
Grain: straight or interlocked
Interlocked grain: slight

Note: Brittleheart (large trees).

Wood light yellow or yellow brown with sometimes greenish glints. Darkens with air. Grain sometimes wavy.

LOG DESCRIPTION

Diameter: from 60 to 110 cm
Thickness of sapwood: from 6 to 8 cm
Floats: yes
Log durability: moderate (treatment recommended)

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 *:	0,54	
Monnin hardness *:	2,4	
Coeff. of volumetric shrinkage:	0,46 %	
Total tangential shrinkage (TS):	7,3 %	
Total radial shrinkage (RS):	3,1 %	
TS/RS ratio:	2,4	
Fiber saturation point:	25 %	
Stability:	stable	

MECHANICAL AND ACOUSTIC PROPERTIES

	<u>Mean</u>	<u>Std dev.</u>
Crushing strength *:	48 MPa	
Static bending strength *:	98 MPa	
Modulus of elasticity *:	14100 MPa	
(*: at 12% moisture content, with 1 MPa = 1 N/mm ²)		
Musical quality factor:	122,8	measured at 2846 Hz

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 4 - poorly durable

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

Termites (according to E.N. standards): class S - susceptible

Treatability (according to E.N. standards): class 3-4 - poorly or not permeable

Use class ensured by natural durability: class 1 - inside (no dampness)

Species covering the use class 5: No

Note: This species is listed in the European standard NF EN 350-2.

Resistance to fungi low to moderate. Treatability low to moderate. Presence of black holes.

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: Must be stacked carefully to avoid risks of distortion.

Possible drying schedule: 3

M.C. (%)	Temperature (°C)		Air humidity (%)
	dry-bulb	wet-bulb	
Green	60	56	81
30	68	58	61
20	74	60	51
15	80	61	41

This schedule is given for information only and is applicable to thickness lower or equal to 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.

SAWING AND MACHINING

Blunting effect: normal

Sawteeth recommended: ordinary or alloy steel

Cutting tools: ordinary

Peeling: good

Slicing: good

Note: Some difficulties due to interlocked grain. Planed surfaces are not lustrous.

ASSEMBLING

Nailing / screwing: good

Gluings: 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

Veneer for interior of plywood

Interior joinery

Boxes and crates

Current furniture or furniture components

Glued laminated

Sliced veneer

Note: Filling is recommended to obtain a good finish.

Veneer for back or face of plywood

Interior panelling

Formwork

Flooring

Light carpentry

MAIN LOCAL NAMES

<u>Country</u>	<u>Local name</u>	<u>Country</u>	<u>Local name</u>
Indonesia	MERANTI KUNING	Peninsular Malaysia	LUN GAJAH
Peninsular Malaysia	LUN KUNING	Peninsular Malaysia	LUN MERAT
Peninsular Malaysia	LUN SIPUT	Peninsular Malaysia	SELANGAN KACHA
Peninsular Malaysia	SELANGAN KUNING	Peninsular Malaysia	SERAYA KUNING
Peninsular Malaysia	YELLOW MERANTI	Peninsular Malaysia	YELLOW SERAYA
Malaysia (islands)	MERANTI DAMAR HITAM	Malaysia (islands)	MERANTI KELIM
Malaysia (islands)	MERANTI TELEPOK	Malaysia (islands)	YELLOW MERANTI
Thailand	KALO		

