



Kapur

Atibt

Kapur

Other names

Kapoer (Netherlands), sintok, keladan, kapur-kejatan (Malaysia), empedoe, singkelkamfer wood, sintok, petanang (Indonesia), Borneo camphorwood (the use of this name should be discouraged), swamp kapur (Borneo)

Botanic name

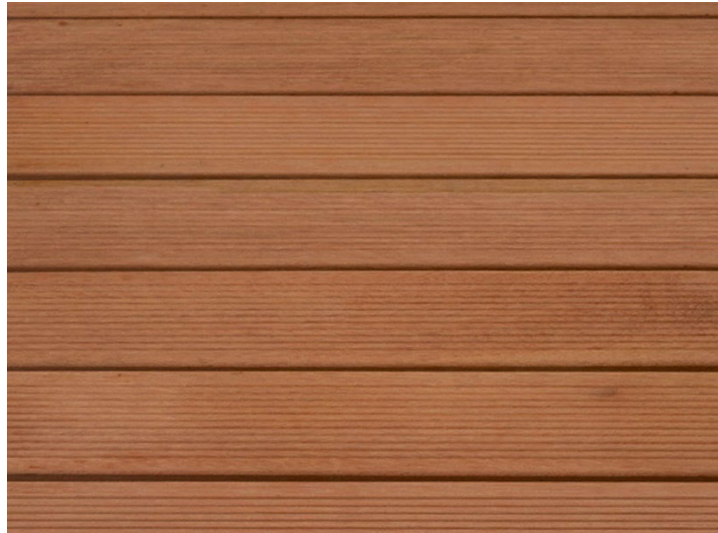
Dryobalanops aromatica GAERTN. F., *D. fusca* V. SL., *D. lanceolata* BURCK, *D. oblongifolia* DYER, *D. oocarpa* V. SL. ex K. HEYNE, *D. spec. div.*

Family

Dipterocarpaceae.

Growth area

Malaysia, Indonesia, Sabah, Sarawak.



Tree Description

Height 60-75 m. The 27-30 m long, smooth, well-cylindrical trunk has a diameter of 0.9-1.5 m above the well-developed rootlets, maximum 4.5 m. Very heavy trunks may have a spongy center.

Supply

Edged wood.

Wood Description

The color of the heartwood ranges from light reddish brown to dark reddish brown. The 20-60 mm wide sapwood is yellow-brown and clearly distinguishable from the heartwood. On the wood surface, whitish lines are visible from tangentially arranged resin channels that give the impression of growth rings. For clear lacquer work, these lines are no objection, as they absorb the lacquer and thus become almost invisible. The wood does not have a resinous character like keruing, for example. Very small worm holes (pin holes) caused by wetwood borers occur. In sawn and dried wood, however, there is no danger of further infestation. Worked wood has a characteristic camphor smell (hence the name camphorwood) that disappears during drying. Kapur, however, is not a true camphorwood.

Grain

Straight or cross thread.

Texture

Moderately coarse.

Voluminous mass

700 (600-800) kg/m³ at 12% moisture content, fresh 1000-1200 kg/m³.

Work

A lot.



Drying	Quite slow with tendency for deformation and occurrence of hairline cracks. Some variation in behavior between kapur species should be accounted for.
Machinability	Kapur works moderately well with both hand tools and machines. Some types of kapur contain silica which can cause tools to dull quickly, the use of carbide cutting tools is recommended. When planing cross grain wood, the cutting angle should be 20° to avoid raised fibers.
Nailing & Screwing	Moderate, pre-drilling is recommended.
Adhesives	Good.
Bend	Moderate.
Surface finish	Good.
Impregnability	Heartwood 4. Sapwood 1.
Details	In outdoor applications, stainless fasteners should be used due to the presence of tannic acid.
Applications	Kapur has been used for interior and exterior joinery, window frames, windows, doors, paneling, skirting boards, stair treads, trusses and skins for yacht building, coachbuilding, flooring, park benches, etc. However, the experience with kapur for exterior joinery is poor, due to the occurrence of hairline cracks, which occur even after the surface finish. Kapur is also used for the manufacture of plywood.

Sustainability

Relative resistance to mold
Fungi 1-2.

Relative resistance to animal organisms
Termites M.