

Keruing

Atibt

Keruing

Other names

Keroewing, kerup, keruing, lagan, tampudau (Indonesia, Malasya), yang, gurjun, in, eng, engurgun, kanyin, hollong (Burma), chloeuteal, khlong, tbheng, trach (Cambodia), gurjan (India), apitong (Philippines), hora (Sri Lanka), dau, tro (Vietnam), eng, phluang, hieng (Thailand).

Botanic name

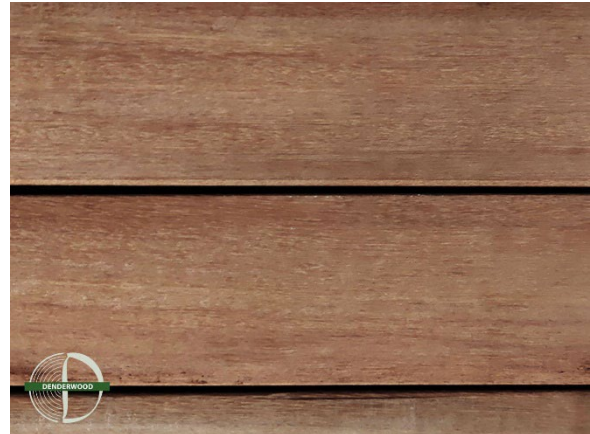
Dipterocarpus spec. div.

Family

Dipterocarpaceae

Growth area

Tropical West Africa. Main producing countries: Cameroon, Nigeria, Ivory Coast and Ghana



Tree Description

The height of the tree ranges from 30 to 60 m, depending on the species. The trunk is 15 to 25 m long, usually straight and cylindrical, 0.9 to 1.8 m in diameter, often with long roots.

Supply

Wood with edge.

Wood Description

Heartwood varies in color from light reddish brown to dark reddish brown. The sapwood of dry wood is clearly distinguishable from the heartwood. It is grayish white to grayish brown in color and 30 to 120 mm wide. A freshly cut or sawn plane emits a typical resinous or spicy odor. The run-off gum can cause problems in machining.

Grain

Straight reticle, sometimes shallow.

Texture

Medium to coarse.

Voluminous mass

740-870 (580-1020) kg/m³ at 12% humidity, fresh 1000-1050 kg/m³. Due to the large number of Dipterocarpus species supplied by Keruing, density and thus properties can vary considerably.

Work

Medium to large.

Drying

Very slow. Keruing, whether air-dried or artificially dried, is difficult and shrinks a lot. There is also a tendency for warping and buckling, especially with solid wood and wood with a non-straight grain. Resin separation, which is often significant, can also be a problem. Once properly dried, it remains in good condition.



Machinability	During machining, the moisture content, resin content and silica content of the wood (usually less than 0.5%) play an important role. If the wood contains a lot of resin, it sticks to the tool. Gravel particles also make tools dull. Fresh wood, especially since the gravel compounds are still soft, is easier to work with than dry wood that contains grains of gravel as hard as glass. To get around these difficulties, in practice Keruing is worked almost exclusively wet. When Keruing is used for purposes where dimensional stability is important, it must be sufficiently dried before use.
Nailing & Screwing	Good.
Adhesives	Moderate, depending on the amount of content.
Bend	Very bad.
Surface finish	Topcoat durability is low for outdoor Keruing. Topcoat durability is increased by pre-treating the wood with cellulose lacquer thinner or acetone, followed by a pore filler. Before applying the paint system, a thin coat of pretreatment should be applied to the pore filler.
Impregnability	Heartwood 3, this property is also highly variable in Keruing. Sapwood 2.
Details	The above names are given to a number of Dipterocarpus species according to their region of origin. The different species are difficult to distinguish, although differences in quality, weight and color can be observed. Moreover, some species may contain more or less oily resin than others, depending on a number of factors.
Applications	Wood beams, posts and planks for heavy structures such as bridges, jetties, port structures, wagon and industrial floors, parquet and flooring, dust sills, pallets, ship hatches and stand construction. Keruing low-density logs are peeled to make plywood.