

Common name:	ALMON
Family:	DIPTEROCARPACEAE
Scientific name(s):	Shorea almon
Note:	ALMON comes from Philippines; it can be sold also under the name of WHITE LAUAN or LIGHT RED LAUAN according to its colour.

LOG DESCRIPTION		WOOD DESCRIPTION	
Diameter:	from 70 to 150 cm	Colour:	Pinkish white
Thickness of sapwood:	from 5 to 7 cm	Sapwood:	Not clearly demarcated
Floats:	yes	Texture:	Medium
Durability in forest :	Moderate (treatment recommended)	Grain:	Interlocked
		Interlocked grain:	Slight
Note:	Brittleheart. Presence of black holes. Pink wood more or less dark. Ribbon like aspect on quartersawn. Presence of white streaks (resin canals).		

PHYSICAL PROPERTIES		MECHANICAL PROPERTIES	
Physical and mechanical properties are based on mature heartwood specimens. These properties can vary greatly depending on origin and growth conditions.			
	mean	standard deviation	
Density *:	0.60 g/cm ³		
Monnin hardness*:	2.5	Crushing strength *:	45 MPa
Coef of volumetric shrinkage:	0.47 %	Static bending strength *:	83 MPa
Total tangential shrinkage:	7.2 %	Modulus of elasticity *:	10460 MPa
Total radial shrinkage:	3.5 %		
Fibre saturation point:	27 %		
Stability:	stable	(* : at 12 % moisture content ; 1 MPa = 1 N/mm ²)	

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.

Fungi:	Class 3-4 moderately to poorly durable	* ensured by natural durability (according EN standards).
Dry wood borers:	Susceptible; sapwood not or slightly demarcated (risk in all the wood)	
Termites:	Class S - Susceptible	
Treatability:	2 - moderately permeable	
Use class*:	2 - inside or under cover (dampness possible)	

MAIN LOCAL NAMES

Countries	Local names
Philippines	ALMON
Philippines	WHITE LAUAN

ALMON

REQUIREMENT OF A PRESERVATIVE TREATMENT

Against dry wood borer attacks:	Requires appropriate preservative treatment
In case of temporary humidification risk:	Requires appropriate preservative treatment
In case of permanent humidification risk:	Use not recommended

DRYING

Possible drying schedule

Drying rate:	Rapid to normal	Temperature (°C)			Air humidity (%)
		M.C. (%)	dry-bulb	wet-bulb	
Risk of distortion:	No risk or very slight risk	Green	60	56	81
Risk of casehardening:	No	30	68	58	61
Risk of checking:	No risk or very slight risk	20	74	60	51
Risk of collapse:	No	15	80	61	41

This schedule is given for information only and is applicable to thickness < 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.

Note: Said to be the easiest to dry among all the LAUAN species.

SAWING AND MACHINING

Blunting effect:	Normal
Sawteeth recommended:	Ordinary or alloy steel
Cutting tools:	Ordinary
Peeling:	Good
Slicing:	Good

ASSEMBLING

Nailing / Screwing:	Poor
Gluing:	Correct

END-USES

Main known end-uses; they must to be implemented according to the code of practice.

Important remark: some end-uses are mentionned for information (traditional, regional or ancient end-uses).

Interior joinery
Interior panelling
Veneer for interior of plywood
Veneer for back or face of plywood
Current furniture or furniture components
Cigar boxes
Exterior joinery
Exterior panelling
Pulp
Fiber or particle boards
Sliced veneer
Light carpentry
