

Common name:	GERUTU
Family:	DIPTEROCARPACEAE
Scientific name(s):	Parashorea lucida Parashorea parvifolia Parashorea smythiesii Parashorea stellata Parashorea densiflora
Note:	It is recommended to use the name "WHITE MERANTI" for the species of the genus Shorea, sub-genus Anthoshorea.

LOG DESCRIPTION		WOOD DESCRIPTION	
Diameter:	from 80 to 130 cm	Colour:	Light brown
Thickness of sapwood:	from 6 to 8 cm	Sapwood:	Not clearly demarcated
Floats:	no	Texture:	Coarse
Durability in forest :	Moderate (treatment recommended)	Grain:	Interlocked
		Interlocked grain:	Slight
Note:	Wood darkens with light. Presence of solidified white 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 *:	0.68 g/cm <sup>3</sup>		mean
Monnin hardness*:	3.4	Crushing strength *:	58 MPa
Coef of volumetric shrinkage:	0.53 %	Static bending strength *:	91 MPa
Total tangential shrinkage:	8.0 %	Modulus of elasticity *:	14710 MPa
Total radial shrinkage:	3.8 %		
Fibre saturation point:	26 %		
Stability:	Moderately stable to stable	(* : at 12 % moisture content ; 1 MPa = 1 N/mm <sup>2</sup> )	
Note:	Specific gravity varies from 0.60 to 0.80.		

#### 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 moderately 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:	3 - poorly permeable	
Use class*:	2 - inside or under cover (dampness possible)	

#### MAIN LOCAL NAMES

Countries	Local names
India	TAVOY WOOD
Indonesia	WHITE MERANTI *
Laos	MAI HAO
Malaysia (islands)	HEAVY WHITE SERAYA
Malaysia (islands)	MERUYUN
Malaysia (islands)	URAT MATA BATU
Malaysia (islands)	URAT MATA BUKIT
Malaysia (islands)	URAT MATA DAUN KECHIL
Peninsular Malaysia	GERUTU
Peninsular Malaysia	GERUTU PASIR
Peninsular Malaysia	MERANTI GERUTU
Thailand	KHAI KHIEO

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## GERUTU

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### REQUIREMENT OF A PRESERVATIVE TREATMENT

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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

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### DRYING

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Drying rate:	Slow
Risk of distortion:	Slight risk
Risk of casehardening:	No
Risk of checking:	Slight risk
Risk of collapse:	No

Note: Risks of checks, especially for thick boards.

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### SAWING AND MACHINING

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Blunting effect:	Normal
Sawteeth recommended:	Ordinary or alloy steel
Cutting tools:	Ordinary
Peeling:	Good
Slicing:	Good
Note:	Risks of tearing. Keep sharp tools to obtain a good surface.

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### ASSEMBLING

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Nailing / Screwing:	Good
Gluing:	Correct

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### 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).

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Light carpentry  
Interior joinery  
Interior panelling  
Flooring  
Arched goods  
Current furniture or furniture components  
Sliced veneer  
Vehicle or container flooring  
Veneer for interior of plywood  
Veneer for back or face of plywood  
Boxes and crates

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