Common name:	KASAI
Family:	SAPINDACEAE
Scientific name(s):	Pometia pinnata Pometia tomentosa

LOG DESCRIPTION

Diameter:	from 60 to 90 cm
Thickness of sapwood:	from 3 to 5 cm
Floats:	no
Durability in forest :	Moderate (treatment recommended)
Note:	Wood light red becoming red brown with light. Lustrous aspect. Grain sometimes wavy. Presence of brownish resin.

WOOD DESCRIPTION

Colour:	Red brown
Sapwood:	Not clearly demarcated
Texture:	Medium
Grain:	Straight or interlocked
Interlocked grain:	Slight

PHYSICAL 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 *:	0.72 g/cm3	0.08
Monnin hardness*:	5.4	0.6
Coef of volumetric shrinkage:	0.54 %	0.08
Total tangential shrinkage:	10.0 %	0.7
Total radial shrinkage:	6.9 %	0.6
Fibre saturation point:	30 %	
Stability:	stable	

MECHANICAL PROPERTIES

	mean	standard deviation
Crushing strength *:	58 MPa	5
Static bending strength *:	114 MPa	9
Modulus of elasticity *:	17330 MPa	1480

(* : at 12 % moisture content ; 1 MPa = 1 N/mm2)

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
Dry wood borers:	Susceptible; sapwood not or slightly demarcated (risk in all the wood)
Termites:	Class M - Moderately durable
Treatability:	3-4 - poorly or not permeable
Use class*:	2 - inside or under cover (dampness possible)
Note:	This species is listed in the European standard NF EN 350-2.

* ensured by natural durability (according EN standards).

MAIN LOCAL NAMES

Countries	Local names
Indonesia	MATOA
Malaysia (islands)	KASAI
Malaysia (islands)	SIBU
Peninsular Malaysia	KASAI
Papua New Guinea	TAUN
Philippines	AGUPANGA
Philippines	MALUGAI
Philippines	TUNGAUI
Solomon Islands	TAUN
Vietnam	TRUONG

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

Drying rate:	Normal to slow
Risk of distortion:	High risk
Risk of casehardening:	No
Risk of checking:	High risk
Risk of collapse:	Yes

Possible drying schedule

M.C. (%)	Temperature (°C) dry-bulb	wet-bulb	Air humidity (%)
Green	40	37	82
40	44	38	68
30	44	36	59
20	46	36	52
15	49	37	46

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: Drying must be handled with care in order to reduce defects. Drying veneers is more or less difficult (pocket moisture).

SAWING AND MACHINING

Blunting effect:	Normal
Sawteeth recommended:	Ordinary or alloy steel
Cutting tools:	Ordinary
Peeling:	Good
Slicing:	Not recommended or without interest
Note:	Some difficulties due to interlocked or wavy grain. Planed surface sometimes rough. Sawdust may be irritant. Steaming recommended before peeling.

ASSEMBLING

Nailing / Screwing:	Good
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).

Note: Can be used for exterior joinery with an efficient treatment. Filling is recommended to obtain a good finish.

Flooring
Moulding
Veneer for interior of plywood
Veneer for back or face of plywood
Boxes and crates
Exterior joinery
Interior joinery
Interior panelling
Current furniture or furniture components
Cooperage