

Common name:	KEDONDONG
Family:	BURSERACEAE
Scientific name(s):	Canarium spp.* (note) Santiria spp.* (note) Dacryodes spp.* (note)
Note:	* Canarium spp. , Santiria spp. , Dacryodes spp. : origins Asia-Oceania. Other genera of the Burseracees family are also commercialized under the name KEDONDONG in Asia-Oceania: Garuga, Protium, Scutinanthe, Triomma.

LOG DESCRIPTION		WOOD DESCRIPTION	
Diameter:	from 60 to 90 cm	Colour:	Light brown
Thickness of sapwood:	from 3 to 5 cm	Sapwood:	Not clearly demarcated
Floats:	yes	Texture:	Medium
Durability in forest :	Low (must be treated)	Grain:	Interlocked
		Interlocked grain:	Slight
Note:	The colour varies according to the species. Lustrous surface. Grain irregular to wavy; sometimes highly interlocked grain.		

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 *:	0.63 g/cm ³		
Monnin hardness*:	3.3	Crushing strength *:	63 MPa
Coef of volumetric shrinkage:	0.53 %	Static bending strength *:	70 MPa
Total tangential shrinkage:	6.5 %	Modulus of elasticity *:	10790 MPa
Total radial shrinkage:	4.2 %		
Fibre saturation point:	26 %		
Stability:	Moderately stable to stable (* : at 12 % moisture content ; 1 MPa = 1 N/mm ²)		
Note:	Physical and mechanical properties vary according to the species.		

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 5 - not 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*:	1 - inside (no dampness)	

MAIN LOCAL NAMES	
Countries	Local names
Andaman (islands)	DHUP
Andaman (islands)	KEDONDONG
India	DHUWHITE
India	WHITE DHUP
Indonesia	KENARI
Indonesia	KIHARPAN
Malaysia (islands)	UPI
Peninsular Malaysia	KEDONDONG
Philippines	DULIT
Philippines	PILI
Thailand	MA-KERM
Vietnam	CHAM

KEDONDONG

REQUIREMENT OF A PRESERVATIVE TREATMENT

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

DRYING

Possible drying schedule

Drying rate:	Normal to slow	Temperature (°C)			Air humidity (%)
		M.C. (%)	dry-bulb	wet-bulb	
Risk of distortion:	Slight risk	Green	42	39	82
Risk of casehardening:	No	50	48	43	74
Risk of checking:	Slight risk	40	48	43	74
Risk of collapse:	No	30	48	43	74
		15	54	46	63

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.

SAWING AND MACHINING

Blunting effect:	Fairly high
Sawteeth recommended:	Stellite-tipped
Cutting tools:	Tungsten carbide
Peeling:	Good
Slicing:	Good
Note:	More or less difficult to machine (interlocked grain, fibrous wood). Some species are siliceous. Canarium and Santiria are the most suitable for 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).

Boxes and crates

Veneer for interior of plywood

Veneer for back or face of plywood

Sliced veneer

Matches

Current furniture or furniture components

Interior joinery

Interior panelling

Light carpentry
