

Common name:	MAYAPIS
Family:	DIPTEROCARPACEAE
Scientific name(s):	Shorea palosapis Shorea squamata (synonymous)
Note:	MAYAPIS comes from the Philippines; it can be commercialized as WHITE LAUAN when it is pale or as RED LAUAN when it is quite dark.

LOG DESCRIPTION		WOOD DESCRIPTION	
Diameter:	from 50 to 130 cm	Colour:	Light red
Thickness of sapwood:	from 2 to 6 cm	Sapwood:	Not clearly demarcated
Floats:	yes	Texture:	Medium
Durability in forest :	Moderate (treatment recommended)	Grain:	Interlocked
Note:	Brittleheart possible. Wood pink to light or dark red. Ribbon like aspect on quartersawn, sometimes irregular grain. Presence of fluid resin.	Interlocked grain:	Slight

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		mean	standard deviation
Density *:	0.52 g/cm <sup>3</sup>	0.04	Crushing strength *:	42 MPa	3
Monnin hardness*:	1.7	0.4	Static bending strength *:	73 MPa	6
Coef of volumetric shrinkage:	0.43 %	0.03	Modulus of elasticity *:	10780 MPa	1012
Total tangential shrinkage:	7.0 %	0.5			
Total radial shrinkage:	2.9 %	0.5			
Fibre saturation point:	29 %				
Stability:	stable		(* : at 12 % moisture content ; 1 MPa = 1 N/mm <sup>2</sup> )		

#### 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
Philippines	MAYAPIS

---

---

## MAYAPIS

---

### 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:	Normal to slow	Temperature (°C)			Air humidity (%)
		M.C. (%)	dry-bulb	wet-bulb	
Risk of distortion:	High risk	Green	42	41	94
Risk of casehardening:	Yes	50	48	43	74
Risk of checking:	Slight risk	30	54	46	63
Risk of collapse:	No	20	60	51	62
		15	60	51	62

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 requires care to avoid severe defects. Surface drying up to 30 % moisture content is recommended before kiln drying.

---

### SAWING AND MACHINING

---

Blunting effect:	Normal
Sawteeth recommended:	Ordinary or alloy steel
Cutting tools:	Ordinary
Peeling:	Good
Slicing:	Good
Note:	Veneers are sometimes difficult to dry.

---

### 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  
Current furniture or furniture components  
Veneer for interior of plywood  
Veneer for back or face of plywood  
Sliced veneer  
Ship building (planking and deck)  
Cigar boxes  
Moulding  
Light carpentry

---