Common name:	TECK					
Family: Scientific name(s):	VERBENACEA Tectona grandis	E				
LOG DESCRIPTION			WOOD DESCRIPTI	ON		
Diameter:	from 50 to 10	00 cm	Colour:	Yellow brown		
Thickness of sapwood:	from 2 to	6 cm	Sapwood:	Clearly demarca	ated	
Floats:	no		Texture:	Coarse		
Durability in forest :	Good		Grain:	Straight		
Note:	The wood darken touch.	is and presents g	Interlocked grain: olden glints with age. So	Absent ometimes black b	orown vei	ns. Oily to the
PHYSICAL PROPERTI	ES		MECHANICAL PRO	OPERTIES		
Physical and mechanical	properties are based	on mature hearty	vood specimens. These	properties can var	ry greatly	depending or
origin and growth condit						
		ndard deviation		mean		standard
Density *:	0.67 g/cm3	0.06		5.		deviation
Monnin hardness*: Coef of volumetric shrin	4.2 kage: 0.34 %	1.3 0.07	Crushing strength *:		6 MPa	6
Fotal tangential shrinkag	0	0.8	Static bending streng	th *: 98	8 MPa	13
Fotal radial shrinkage:	2.6 %	0.4	Modulus of elasticity	*: 13740	0 MPa	2749
Fibre saturation point:	24 %					
Stability:	stable		(*: at 12 % moisture			
Note:	The properties of durability.	timbers grown	in plantation or in nature	el forest are often	sımılar, e	except for
NATURAL DURABILI		II ITV				
Fungi and termite resista			e climate			
Except for special comm		-		loov		
Sapwood must always b						
Fungi:	Class 1 - very du	-	<u> </u>		* ensure	d by natural
Dry wood borers:			sk limited to sapwood)		1	y (according
Termites:	-	Durable; sapwood demarcated (risk limited to sapwood) Class M - Moderately durable			EN stand	• • •
Freatability:	4 - not permeable	•				,
Use class*:	4 - in ground or f					
Note:		The durability of teak wood from plantation is much lower than that of the teak from natural				
		-	o fungi and classified as		-	
	1		ard NF EN 350-2 which			
			t) and the teak planted in			
			ity class 1 towards fung the natural durability cl		-	
	durability class N		-	lass 1-5 towards 1	ungi anu	iii iiaturai
	•		x is given for teak from	natural forest. Ac	cording t	o the
		-	erformance length migh		-	
	end-use exposition	-	6 6	,		5
			use class 5 (end-uses in	marine environm	ent or in	brackish
	water) due to its l	high silica conte	nt.			
MAIN LOCAL NAMES	5					
Countries 1	Local names		Countries	Local name	s	
	SAGWAN		Germany	JAVA TEA	K	
	ГЕАК		Germany	TEAK		
	ATI		Italia	TECK		
	TEK MAN SAK		Netherlands	TEAK		
	MAY SAK		United Kingdom	TEAK		
2	KYUN MAN SAK					
	MAY SAK FEAK					
	GIATI					
	ГЕСК					
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TECK

REQUIREMENT OF A PRESERVATIVE TREATMENT

Against dry wood borer attacks: In case of temporary humidification risk: In case of permanent humidification risk: Does not require any preservative treatment Does not require any preservative treatment Does not require any preservative treatment

DRYING	Possible drying schedule				
Drying rate: Risk of distortion:	Slow No risk or very slight risk	M.C. (%)	Tempera dry-bulb	ature (°C) wet-bulb	Air humidity (%)
Risk of casehardening: Risk of checking: Risk of collapse:	No No risk or very slight risk No	Green 50 30 20 15	42 48 54 60 60	41 43 46 51 51	94 74 63 62 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: The drying rate may vary from one board to other by reason of the specific gravity and the important differences of moisture content when green.

SAWING AND MACHINING

Blunting effect:	High
Sawteeth recommended:	Stellite-tipped
Cutting tools:	Tungsten carbide
Peeling:	Not recommended or without interest
Slicing:	Good
Note:	Variable silica content. Sawdust may cause skin irritations.

ASSEMBLING

Nailing / Screwing:	Good but pre-boring necessary
Gluing:	Correct
Note:	Pre-boring recommended due to a slight tendency to split when nailing. Satisfactory gluing on
	surfaces freshly machined or sanded (the wood contains oleoresins).

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).

Ship building (planking and deck) Interior joinery Interior panelling Open boats Cabinetwork (high class furniture) Sliced veneer Flooring Stairs (inside) Cooperage Turned goods Exterior joinery Exterior panelling Light carpentry Rolling shutters Bridges (parts in contact with water or ground) Bridges (parts not in contact with water or ground) Posts Stakes Arched goods