

TEAK



NAMES

Pilot Name: Teak
Scientific Name: *Tectona grandis* L.f.
Family: *Verbenaceae*

ORIGIN / TRADE NAMES

Origin: South and South East Asia
Trade Names:
Indonesia: Jati, Tek
Thailand: May Sak
Germany: Burma-Rangoon-Java Teak
India: Sagwan
Burma: Kyun

WOOD DESCRIPTION

Sapwood: clearly differentiated, yellowish white to light grey

Heartwood: yellow/brown to dark brown, resembles walnut, darkens on exposure. Partly traversed by brown markings 2-8 cm wide. Waxy luster.

Grain: no twisted growth. Parenchyma border ribbon-like growth rings.

Structure: semi ring-porous, coarse texture. Vessels frequently contain dark or light deposits of phosphoric acid salts.

Figure: insignificant. A growth ring figure consisting of alternate light and dark zones, giving a highly decorative pattern, is created by the growth rings and the light colored parenchyma. Fine mineral deposits in the vessels.

TECHNOLOGICAL CHARACTERISTICS

Janka Scale Hardness
Density Green: 880-1000 kg/m³
Density at 12% m.c.: 640-750 kg/cm³
Volume Shrinkage: very small
-Shrinkage Tangential: 2.5%
-Shrinkage Radial: 1.5%
Compression Strength: 60-80 N/mm²
Bending Strength: 106 N/mm²
Modulus of elasticity: 10400-12400 N/mm²

PROCESSING

Sawing: somewhat difficult, stelling necessary

Saw change: frequent, mineral deposit blunt

Machining: with special cutters easy

Joints: pre-bore for nails, screws. Smoothed surfaces glue well

Finishing: thoroughly brush first. Use only appropriate materials: for exterior applications glazes, for interior oil-based preparations. Finishes forming a surface film can cause difficulties with drying and trapped moisture. Polyester finishes require previous degreasing.

REMARKS

Natural durability: very durable (Cl. 1)

Fungus and insect attack: resistant

Preservative treatment: resistant

Sanding dust can cause skin irritation

USES:

Flooring; Furniture; Boat Building; Decking; outside joinery