Ramin (Gonystylus Macrophyllum)

Botanical Name:	Gonystylus macrophyllum
Other Common Names:	Ramin, Ramin telur, Melawis, Lanutan-bagyo
Common Uses:	Carvings, Decorative veneer, Flooring, Furniture , Interior construction, Joinery, Paneling , Picture frames, Plywood, Toys, Turnery, Veneer
Region:	Oceania and S.E. Asia
Country:	Malaysia
Distribution:	The species is reported to occur in Southeast Asia, in Sarawak and western Malaysia.

Numerical Values for: Gonystylus macrophyllum

Category	Green	Dry	Unit
Bending Strength	7524	13142	psi
Crushing Strength (Perp.)	576	1883	psi
Max. Crushing Strength	3755	6450	psi
Static Bending (FSPL)	4231	8178	psi
Stiffness	1372	1820	1000 psi
Hardness		1199	lbs
Shearing Strength		1540	psi
Toughness		218	in-lbs
Specific Gravity	0.52	0.58	
Weight		41	lbs/cu.ft.

Tree & Wood Descriptions for: Gonystylus macrophyllum

Product Sources	It is currently unknown whether lumber from this species is obtained from environmentally responsible sources. Ramin is reported to be rather difficult to obtain in small quantities because of limitations on export of sawn log from producing countries. Very limited quantities are reported to be available on the European market at a price that is comparable to that of the medium cost hardwoods.
Tree Data	The tree is reported to be of medium size and attains a height of about 80 feet (24 m), with a trunk diameter of about 24 inches (60 cm). Boles are often long, straight and well-formed.
Heartwood Color	The wood is reported to be rather plain in appearance, with both sapwood and heartwood having a pale straw or creamy-brown color.
Grain	Grain is reported to be straight to shallowly interlocked.
Texture	Texture is moderately fine and even.
Odor	There is no distinct odor or taste.
Movement in Service	Dimensional stability is reported to be rather poor, and seasoned timber tends to move considerably in use.
Natural Durability	The wood is reported to have very little or no resistance to rot, and the sapwood is readily attacked by powder-post beetles and dry wood termites. Resistance to Impregnation The timber is reported to respond well to preservative treatment.
Toxic Constituents	Sharp pointed bark fibers are reported to cause skin irritation in some individuals.
Strength Properties	The timber is reported to have high bending strength properties, medium stiffness, and low resistance to shock loads. It is heavy and moderately hard.

Working Properties for: Gonystylus macrophyllum

Blunting Effect	Dulling of cutting edges is reported to be moderate.
Cutting Resistance	The timber is reported to saw with little difficulty.
Planing	Ramin is reported to respond fairly well to ordinary machine tools in planing and other machining operations. The grain tends to break-out when working end-grain material with dull cutting edges.
Gluing	Gluing properties are reported to be good.
Polishing	Surface is reported to require a small amount of filler for satisfactory polishing results.
Staining	Staining characteristics are reported to be good.
Varnishing	The timber is reported to take varnish well.
Painting	Ramin is reported to be easy to paint.
Response to Hand Tools	The timber is reported to work reasonably well with hand tools.
Steam Bending	The wood has a tendency to buckle in steam bending.

Drying for: Gonystylus macrophyllum

Ease of Drying	The timber is reported to season readily with little degrade, but it must be dipped promptly after conversion since it is susceptible to staining by mould growth. Air-dry material is reported to kiln-dry readily, but is accompanied by a strong, unpleasant odor.
Drying Defects	End-splitting and surface checking are reported to be rather common defects during drying. The timber may also distort slightly.

Kiln Schedules	T3-C2 (4/4); T2-C1 (8/4) US Schedule C (4/4) United Kingdom Schedule B suggested for drying stock thicker than 1.5 inches (37 mm).

Credits for information:
Woodworkersource.com