

Common name:	KARRI
Family:	MYRTACEAE
Scientific name(s):	Eucalyptus diversicolor
Note:	KARRI presently commercialized does not come anymore from primary forests; it only comes from regrowth forests (Australia) as well as plantations (in particular South Africa).

LOG DESCRIPTION		WOOD DESCRIPTION	
Diameter:	from 80 to 200 cm	Colour:	Pinkish brown
Thickness of sapwood:	from 3 to 6 cm	Sapwood:	Clearly demarcated
Floats:	no	Texture:	Medium
Durability in forest :	Good	Grain:	Straight or interlocked
		Interlocked grain:	Slight
Note:	The above mentioned range of diameters is the one of woods of natural forests; woods from regrowth forests or plantations have lower diameters.		

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
Density *:	0.90 g/cm ³		
Monnin hardness*:			71 MPa
Coef of volumetric shrinkage:	0.67 %		
Total tangential shrinkage:	11.2 %		119 MPa
Total radial shrinkage:	7.6 %		
Fibre saturation point:	28 %		23300 MPa
Stability:	Poorly stable	(* : at 12 % moisture content ; 1 MPa = 1 N/mm ²)	
Note:	Hard wood. Physical and mechanical properties of KARRI wood from plantation hardly vary according to trees age and growth conditions.		

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 2 - durable
Dry wood borers:	Durable; sapwood demarcated (risk limited to sapwood)
Termites:	Class S - Susceptible
Treatability:	3 - poorly permeable
Biological hazard class*:	3 - not in ground contact, outside exposed
Note:	This species is listed in the European standard NF EN 350-2.

* ensured by natural durability (according EN standards).

COUNTRIES - LOCAL NAMES	
Countries	Local names
Australia	KARRI

KARRI

REQUIREMENT OF A PRESERVATIVE TREATMENT

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

DRYING

Possible drying schedule

Drying rate:	Slow	Temperature (°C)			Air humidity (%)
		M.C. (%)	dry-bulb	wet-bulb	
Risk of distortion:	High risk	Green	40	37	82
Risk of casehardening:	No	40	44	38	68
Risk of checking:	High risk	30	44	36	59
Risk of collapse:	Yes	20	46	36	52
		15	49	37	46

This shedule 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.

SAWING AND MACHINING

Blunting effect:	Fairly high
Sawteeth recommended:	Stellite-tipped
Cutting tools:	Tungsten carbide
Peeling:	Not recommended or without interest
Slicing:	Not recommended or without interest

ASSEMBLING

Nailing / Screwing:	Good but pre-boring necessary
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).

Industrial or heavy flooring
Flooring
Vehicle or container flooring
Heavy carpentry
Glued laminated
Interior panelling
Exterior panelling
Bridges (parts not in contact with water or ground)
Stairs (inside)
Moulding
Cabinetwork (high class furniture)
