FOOTHILLS STONE SUPPLY

GLOSSARY OF STONE INDUSTRY TERMS

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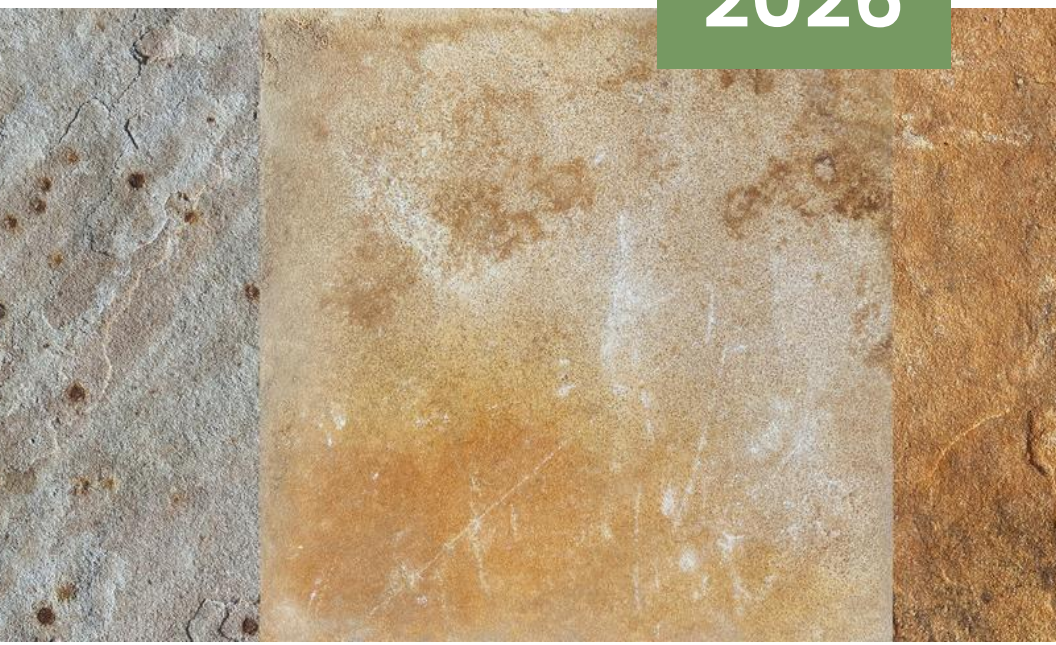

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GLOSSARY OF STONE INDUSTRY TERMS

A

Abate
In stone carving, to cut away material, leaving parts in relief.

Abrasive Finish
A non-reflective surface finish. An abrasive finish may be defined by the grit size of the abrasive.

Abrasive Hardness (Ha)
A measure of the wearing performance of stone for floors, stair treads, and other areas subjected to abrasion by foot traffic. Refer to ASTM C241 and C1353.

Absorption
The amount of water absorbed by a stone, expressed as a percentage by weight. Refer to ASTM C97.

Acid Wash
A treatment applied to the face of a stone to achieve a texture or finish that is distressed. Most acidic chemical treatments are effective only when applied to calcareous stone varieties.

Agate
A variegated, translucent, cryptocrystalline variety of quartz showing colored bands or other markings (clouded, mosslike, etc.).

Agglomerated Stone
A manmade product composed of crushed stone combined with resin. See also engineered stone and cultured stone.

Anchor
A corrosion resistant metal fastener used for securing dimension stone to a structure or adjacent stone units. Anchor types for stonework include those made of flat stock (straps, dovetails)and round stock (rod cramp, rod anchor, eyebolt and dowel).

Anchorage
The means by which slabs are secured to a self supporting structure.

Angle of Repose
The angle a normal pile of loose material makes to the horizontal. Used as an indicator of flowability; the steeper the slope, the more sluggish the flow.

Antique Finish
A finish that replicates rustic or distressed textures. Produced through mechanical or chemical means to simulate the naturally occurring effects of the aging process.

Arch
The curved or pointed construction over a doorway or opening. Arch shapes range from flat to semicircular or semielliptical to acutely pointed.

Arris
A slight, although measurable, chamfer where two surfaces meet.

Artificial Stone
A manmade product attempting to replicate the look of natural stone. This term is actually a misnomer, as it includes an obvious contradiction of terms. Stone is naturally occurring earth material. See engineered stone and cultured marble.

Ashlar
A stone façade of generally square or rectangular units having sawed or dressed beds. There are three generally recognized distinctions:
1. random ashlar: ashlar set with stones of varying length and height so that neither vertical nor horizontal joints are continuous.
2. coursed ashlar: Ashlar set to form continuous horizontal joints.
3. stacked ashlar: Ashlar set to form continuous vertical joints.

B

Back-parging
The process of slathering the back of an adhered stone unit with an adhesive material to reduce or eliminate voids in adhesive contact. Also used in travertine or with the application of damp proofing. Also referred to as “back-buttering.”

Backsplash
A vertical covering of the wall where a countertop surface meets the wall surface, designed to protect the wall from moisture. Backsplashes range from a few inches in height to “full height backsplashes” that extend from the countertop surface to the underside of the upper cabinets.

Basalt
A dark colored, igneous rock commercially known as granite when fabricated as dimension stone. The fine-grained and extrusive equivalent of gabbro.

Base
In masonry, the bottom course of a stone wall, or the vertical first member above grade or a finished floor.

Bed Joint
A horizontal joint between stones, usually filled with mortar or sealant.

Bed
1. The top or bottom of a joint, natural bed; surface of stone parallel to its stratification.
2. In granites and marbles, a layer or sheet of the rock mass that is frequently horizontal, commonly curved and lenticular, as developed by fractures. Sometimes also applied to the surface of parting between rock sheets.
3. In stratified rocks, the unit layer formed by sedimentation; of variable thickness, and commonly tilted or distorted by subsequent deformation. It generally develops a rock cleavage, parting, or jointing along the planes of stratification.

Blade Dressing
A maintenance process required periodically to restore optimum performance of diamond abrasive cutting tools. The process consists of cutting or grinding into a softer material which will abrade at the matrix and expose new diamond surfaces. Dressing is frequently done with manufactured dressing sticks, soft brick, and some abrasive sandstones.

Blending
The random positioning of adjacent veneer panels, floor slabs, or tiles, to prevent large regions of uniform color, contrasted by adjacent large regions of dissimilar uniform color.

Bluestone
A fine- to medium-grain, quartz based stone of the U.S. Appalachian Plateau. The stone is well known for relatively easy cleavage along generally flat planes, making it a common choice for naturally cleft products such as flagstone. The term “bluestone” may be used in other parts of the world to describe very dissimilar regional products.

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Border Stone
Usually a flat stone used as an edging material. A border stone is generally used to retain or define the pattern around the field of paving.

Boulder
Naturally rounded rock fragment larger than 256 mm diameter. Used for crude walls and foundation, generally in mortar.

Bridge Saw
A saw that travels along a beam, or "bridge", which travels atop two rails. These saws are typically powerful and fitted with large diameter blades. A rotating table is positioned below the saw, allowing for skew cuts, and the saw arbor typically rotates, allowing for angled cuts.

Brushed Finish
A subtly textured surface finish achieved by wet brushing a stone with a coarse rotary-type abrasive brush.

Building Stone
Rock material in its natural state of com position and aggregation as it exists in the quarry and is usable in construction as dimension building stone. Also used interchangeably with the term dimension stone.

Bullnose
Convex rounding of a stone edge, such as a stair tread or countertop.

Bush Hammering
A process which produces textured surfaces with small evenly spaced pits produced by hand or pneumatic hammer. The spacing between the pits is often defined as "6-cut," "4-cut," etc.

Butt Joint
An external corner formed by two stone panels with one finished edge in a lap joint configuration.

Buttering
Placing mortar on stone units with a trowel before setting them into position.

C

Calcarenite
Limestone composed predominantly of cemented sand-size grains of the mineral calcite (more rarely aragonite), usually as fragments of shells or other skeletal structures. Some calcarenites contain oolites (small, spherical grains of calcium carbonate that resemble fish eggs) and may be termed oolitic limestone. Cal careous sandstones, in which the calcium carbonate is present chiefly as bonding material, are not included in this category.

Calcareous
Refers to substances containing or com posed of calcium carbonate.

Calcite
A common rock forming mineral. The chief constituent of limestone and most marble.

Calcite Limestone
Limestone containing not more than five percent of magnesium carbonate.

Calcite Marble
A crystalline variety of limestone containing not more than 5% of magnesium carbonate.

Cap or Capital
The culminating stone at the top of a column or pilaster, often richly carved.

Carve
To shape a solid material such as stone by precisely cutting it with a tool.

Chamfer
A flat treatment, produced by either grinding or cutting, to eliminate the sharp edge where two surfaces meet.

Chiseled Edge
The rustic, aged appearance produced by mechanically chipping the stone edge.

Cladding
Exterior veneer stone covering. Non-load bearing stone veneer used as the facing material in exterior wall construction.

Clast
An individual grain or constituent of a sedimentary rock.

Cleavage
The ability of a rock mass to break along natural surfaces; a surface of natural parting.

Cleavage Plane
Plane or planes along which a stone may likely break or delaminate.

Cleft Finish
Rough-surfaced stones such as slates or sandstones that are cleaved or separated along a natural seam are referred to as natural cleft.

CNC Machine
A computer numeric controlled, multi axis, vertical spindle machine designed to use rotating milling and profiling tools to produce shapes, cut outs, holes, finishes, and various other operations in stone that are otherwise accomplished by more labor intensive techniques.

Cobblestone
A dimension stone large enough for use in paving. A term commonly used to de scribe paving blocks, usually granite, and generally cut or cleft to approximately rectangular prisms.

Color Enhancer/Sealer
A product that is designed to enrich, brighten and enhance the color and/or character of the stone. Stone enhancers are more frequently used on honed or textured surfaces where the stone color and/or character are muted by the finish. Enhancers are also used to match the color of an exposed slab edge to that of a resin treated slab face.

Column
A vertical support, usually consisting of a base, shaft, and capital.

Compressive Strength (ASTM C170)
A measure of the resistance of the stone to crushing loads, generally tested per ASTM C170.

Coping
A stone used as a cap on freestanding walls.

Corbel
A projection or bracket extending from the face of a wall to support an element above it.

Core
The cylindrical mass of stone that results from drilling a hole in stone with a hollow core bit, often times is used as a sampling technique in quarries.

Core bit
A hollow cylindrical drilling tool that bores a hole by abrading only the perimeter of the core, utilizing less abrasive than a bit that would abrade the entire diameter of the hole.

Cornerstone
A ceremonial stone at an exterior corner of a building, generally engraved with pertinent information about the building construction, including the date. Also used to describe a masonry stone unit erected at an exterior corner from which lines can be strung to control the linear position of subsequent stone units.

Cornice
Any projecting ornamental molding that crowns or finishes the top of a building or wall.

Course
A horizontal range of stone units the length of a wall.

Coursed Veneer
A veneer achieved by using stones of the same or approximately the same height with stones that achieve that height in multiple courses. Some horizontal joints run the entire length of the veneered area. Vertical joints are constantly broken, so that no two joints will be over one another.

Crack
A man-made break, split, fracture, separation, cleavage, or elongated narrow opening, visible without magnification to the human eye and extending from the surface into the stone, which must extend through the grain or matrix of the stone.

Cross-bedding
The arrangement of laminations of strata transverse or oblique to the main planes of stratification.

Cross-cut
The process of cutting the initial block of stone parallel to the natural bedding plane. The effect is a mottled or cloudlike appearance. Synonymous with fleuri cut, although the term cross cut is most often used when describing travertine materials.

Cultured Marble
An artificial, manmade product some what resembling marble.

Cup Wheel
Shop tool used to remove large amounts of material from the edge of a stone. These can be used to aid in the creation of edge profiles and larger radii.

Curbing
Stone, generally in cubic forms, bordering streets, walks, etc. Sometimes spelled “kerbing.”

Cure Time
The time required for a chemical reaction (polymerization or hydration) to be completed in a sealant, concrete, mortar, or other construction element until the finished visual and performance attributes are developed.

Curtain Wall
A non-bearing exterior stone cladding supported by an anchoring system. Used to protect a building from the elements.

Cut Stone
Currently, stone that has been fabricated to a finished size and configuration and ready to be installed. Historically, the term “cut stone” was used to describe limestone products.

D

Derrick
A hoisting device, usually made up of a guyed mast and hinged boom with pulleys and cables.

Diamond
A carbon based mineral, usually man made, used as an abrasive in stone cutting equipment.

Diamond Match
A vein matching technique in which contiguous faces of adjacent slabs are “unfolded” about two perpendicular axes, producing a vein pattern which has approximate symmetry about a point.

Diamond Wire Saw
A machine using cable of various diameters and lengths, impregnated with diamond dust or more commonly fitted with cylindrical diamond coated segments. Diamond wire saws are used in quarrying, slabbing, and contour sawing operations.

Dimension Stone
A natural stone product that has been cut, machined, and/or finished to specific size or shape.

Dolomite

1. The mineral form of calcium magnesium carbonate. Constituent of some building limestones.

2. A crystalline variety of limestone containing in excess of 40 percent magnesium carbonate as the dolomite molecule. Also called dolostone

Dolomitic Limestone

Limestone that contains more than 10 percent but less than 80 percent of the mineral dolomite.

Dowel

A short piece of cylindrical nonferous metal used as a stone anchor.

Drafted Margin (British)

Tooled border around the face of a stone. Also called "margin draft".

Dressing

The shaping and squaring of natural stone blocks for storage and shipment. Some times called "scabbing".

Drip

A groove or slot cut beneath and slightly behind the forward edge of a projecting stone member, such as a sill, lintel or coping to cause water to drop at that location and prevent water from running down the face of the wall

Drip Stone

A projecting molding over the heads of doorways, windows and archways to throw off the rain. Also known as a "hoodmold" and, when rectangular, as a "label".

Dry Seam

A naturally occurring unhealed fracture in stone which may be a plane of weakness.

Dry Stack

In rubble masonry construction, a self supporting wall erected without mortar.

Dual Finish

Multiple contrasting finishes, such as thermal and polished, on one piece of stone.

Durability

The measure of the ability of natural building stone to endure and to maintain its essential and distinctive characteristics of strength, resistance to decay, and appearance, while exposed to the elements encountered in its application environment.

E

Eased Edge
A slightly arrised, chamfered, or radiused edge to eliminate the sharpness of the fabricated stone edge.

Edge Chiseling Tool
Tool with carbide jaws used to create a “pitched”, “quarry”, or “chiseled” edge without using a hammer and chisel.

Edge Profile
The specific contour to which an exposed edge has been shaped, normally for decorative purposes.

Efflorescence
A salt deposit, in the form of a white powder residue that forms on the surface of stone, brick, or mortar. It is caused by alkalis leached from the masonry or soil and carried to the surface by moisture.

Elevation
A drawing of the vertical faces and elements of a structure, either interior or exterior.

Engineered Stone
A manmade product composed of a blend of natural minerals (generally quartz) and manmade agents (such as polyester, glass, epoxy, and other such ingredients).

Epoxy Resin
A flexible, usually exothermic curing resin made by the polymerization of an epoxide; used as an adhesive.

Etched
A decorative surface pattern created by a variety of methods, produced either by chemical or mechanical methods.

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Expansion Anchor or Bolt
A socket that grips a drilled hole in concrete by expanding as a tapered bolt is drawn into it.

Expansion/Contraction Joint
A flexible joint between stone units designed to expand or contract to accommodate movements due to temperature change or dynamic structural movement.

F

Fabricated
Used in reference to dimension stone, it means having undergone cutting, machining, or other processes in order to refine the product for its intended application manufactured and ready for installation.

Face
The exposed surface of stone on a structure.

Fascia
Any flat horizontal member, generally between moldings, most frequently used when referring to elements of a classical architecture cornice.

Feldspar
A group of crystalline minerals, all silicates of aluminum with potassium, sodium, calcium, or barium. An essential constituent of nearly all crystalline rocks.

Ferruginous
Said of limestone or sandstone containing a high proportion of iron oxide.

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Said of limestone or sandstone containing a high proportion of iron oxide.

Fines
The powder, dust, and silt- or sand-sized material resulting from processing, usually crushing, stone.

Finish
Process applied to the exposed surfaces of dimension stone during fabrication to achieve the desired aesthetic and/or performance characteristics of the stone. The finish may be applied early or late in the fabrication sequence.

Fissure
An industry term describing any naturally occurring separation along crystalline boundaries visible in exposed surface of the stone. Note that the industry use of this term is different than the scientific, geological use of this term.

Flagstone
Thin slabs of stone with irregular shapes and split edges used for paving surfaces such as walks, driveways, and patios. The term is used to describe any stone used in this pattern, although is most often used to describe sedimentary stones that have been cleft into their final thickness.

Fleuri
The mottled random effect obtained when slabs of certain stone varieties are sawn parallel to their natural bedding planes. See also Cross Cut.

Fleuri Cut
To cut slabs of quarried stone parallel to the natural bedding plane.

Flexural Strength
A bending strength test, normally per formed per the ASTM C880 test method, in which a sample of stone of the project thickness is supported by two support rods creating a span of at least 10 times the thickness, and loaded to failure by two rods positioned at quarter points of the span.

The results are reported as the stress experienced by the stone sample at the time of specimen failure, and expressed as a force per unit area (lbs./in² or pascals).
See also modulus of rupture.

Flooring
Stone used as an interior pedestrian walking surface.

Fracture
Any break or separation of fabric within the stone as a result of mechanical stress.

Freestone
A stone that may be cut freely in any direction without fracture or splitting. Also called “universal stone.” See isotropic.

Front-end Loader
A heavy equipment earth moving ma chine with a hydraulically powered bucket on two booms (or arms) extending in front of the tractor portion of the ma chine. The bucket may be replaced with other devices to accomplish specific tasks in stone quarrying operations.

G

Gang Saw
A mechanical device employing a series of parallel reciprocating saw blades to cut stone blocks into slabs of predetermined thickness. The most common variety of gang saw used in the stone industry uses a slurry containing steel shot as the abrasive medium; but diamond segments mounted to steel blades are commonly used in gang sawing softer stone such as marble or limestone.

Gauge
Any process, although most frequently grinding, done to reduce the effects of the tolerances of stone slab thickness. Gauging may be done to a precise thickness with a specific tolerance, or may simply be done to two or more stones until the thickness of the lot is uniform. See also calibrate.

Gneiss
Coarse-grained, metamorphic rock with discontinuous foliation caused by planar alignment of plate and lath-shaped minerals. When used for building stone, generally classed as trade granite. Most gneiss is dark and composed mainly of quartz, feldspar, mica and ferromagnesian mineral (iron-magnesium silicates).

Grain
1. A quarry term for a plane of parting in a metamorphic rock, e.g. slate; the direction along which a stone is more easily broken, split, or cut. The main direction of the mineral composition and arrangement in stone.
2. A very small (less than a few millimeters diameter) particle of rock, such as a sand grain.
3. A general or descriptive term used to describe the relative size of crystalline rock components, as in “fine-grained” and “course grained.”

Granite
A very hard, crystalline, igneous rock, gray to pink in color, composed of feldspar, quartz, and lesser amounts of dark ferro magnesium materials. Gneiss and black “granites” are similar to true granites in structure and texture, but are composed of different minerals. Commercial and scientific definitions of the granite group

Granite (commercial definition)

A term that includes granite (as defined below) plus gneiss, gneissic granite, granite gneiss, and the rock species known to petrologists as syenite, monzonite, and granodiorite, species intermediate be tween them, the gneissic varieties and gneisses of corresponding mineralogic compositions and the corresponding varieties of porphyritic textures.

Granite (scientific definition)

A visibly granular, crystalline rock of pre dominantly interlocking texture com posed essentially of alkalic feldspars and quartz. Feldspar is generally present in excess of quartz, and accessory minerals (chiefly micas, hornblende, or more rarely pyroxene) are commonly present. The alkalic feldspars may be present (1) as individual mineral species, (2) as iso amorphous or mechanical intergrowths with each other, or (3) as chemical intergrowths with the lime feldspar molecule, but 80 + 3% of the feldspar must be composed of the potash or soda feldspar molecules.

Grind

To remove portions of stone material by any abrasive method. Grinding may be part of producing a finish, shaping a pro file, achieving a specific dimension, creating flatness between adjacently installed pieces, or part of a restorative effort.

Grout

1. A mixture of cementitious material and water, with or without aggregate, proportioned to produce a plastic consistency without segregation of the constituents; also a mixture of other composition but of similar consistency.

2. To place and tool grout in the joints of stonework.

3. In quarrying: a term describing the product of the quarry which is unusable for dimension stone, often piled near the extraction site.

H

Hardness
In stones, hardness most frequently refers to stone's resistance to abrasion, particularly abrasion due to foot traffic, as tested by either ASTM C241 or C1353. In minerals, hardness generally refers to the mineral's rank within the Moh's Scale of Mineral Hardness.

Head
The exposed surface of the jointed end of any given piece of stone with a gauged dimension not more than the minimum thickness of the material specified. Also known as "return head."

Hearth
1. The floor of a fireplace together with an adjacent area of fire-resistant material that extends into the room.
2. An area permanently floored with fire-resistant material beneath and surrounding a stove.

Hearth Stone
Originally the single large stone or stones used for the hearth, now most commonly used to describe the stone in front of the fire chamber and many times extending on either or both sides of the front of the fire chamber.

Honed
A satin-smooth surface finish with little or no gloss.

I

Igneous
Any of the various volcanic rocks, solidified after the molten state, such as granite. Igneous is one of the three main rock classifications. Compare with meta morphic and sedimentary.

Impregnators
Any applied repellent that penetrates the stone and resides below the plane of the finished surface. Impregnators may be hydrophobic (water-repellent), oliophobic (oil repellent), or both, and are used in some stone varieties to increase stain resistance.

Incise
To cut inwardly or engrave, especially in a "V" shaped profile, as in an inscription.

Inscription
Lettering cut in stone.

J

Joint
A space between installed stone units or between a dimension stone and the adjoining material.

K

Kerf
1. A slot, either local or continuous, cut into the edge of a stone with a saw blade for insertion of anchors.
2. The width of a cut when sawing through stone blocks or jointing slabs.

Keystone
The central stone of an arch, sometimes sculpted or otherwise embellished.

L

Lamination
Two or more thicknesses of stone slab adhered together at an exposed edge, usually in decorative work such as countertops, creating an aesthetic effect that suggests that the stone is thicker than it actually is. Laminated edges may be dressed or profiled to a variety of shapes for additional decorative value.

Lathe
Any machine that spins a block or multiple blocks of material about a horizontal axis for the purposes of creating shapes that have symmetry about the axis of rotation, such as columns, balusters, and urns.

Lewis
A lifting device consisting of multiple sections of metal forming a tapered shape which is inserted into a dovetail shaped preparation cut into the stone. Although uncommon in current industry use, lewis lifters were frequently used for hoisting quarry blocks or for heavy, cubic sections of finished stone work. Also known as “box lewis.”

Lewis Pin
A pin, usually with an eye at the upper end, used in pairs and fitted to holes drilled at opposing angles in cubic stones for hoisting purposes.

Limestone
A sedimentary rock composed primarily of calcite or dolomite. The varieties of limestone used as dimension stone are usually well consolidated and exhibit a minimum of graining or bedding direction. See definition of limestone group in ASTM C119.

Lintel
A horizontal stone spanning over the opening of a door, window, or other opening that acts as a beam to carry the weight of the wall above it.

Lippage
The planar offset of the finished surfaces of two adjacent stone units.

Lug Sill
In stone masonry, a sill that projects into the jambs of a window or door opening

M

Machine Finish
In limestone, the generally recognized standard machine finish produced by the planers. Also known as “machine smooth” or “planar” finish.

Marble
A metamorphic crystalline rock composed predominantly of crystalline grains of calcite, dolomite, or serpentine, and capable of taking a polish. Commercial and scientific definitions of the marble group are explained in detail in ASTM C119.

Marble (commercial definition)
A crystalline rock, capable of taking a polish, and composed of one or more of the minerals calcite, dolomite, and serpentine. Commercial and scientific definitions of the marble group are explained in detail in ASTM C119.

Masonry
1. Built up construction, usually individual units set in mortar.
2. That branch of construction dealing with plaster, concrete construction, and the laying up of stone, brick, tile and other such units with mortar.

Metamorphic Rock
Rock altered in appearance, density, crystalline structure, and in some cases, mineral composition, by high temperature and intense pressure. Includes slate derived from shale, quartz based stone from quartzitic sand, and true marble from limestone.

Metamorphism
The change or alteration in a rock caused by exterior agencies, such as deep-seated heat and pressure, or intrusion of rock materials.

Mortar
A mixture of cement paste and fine aggregate used in setting stone units or filling joints between stone units. Mortar may contain masonry cement, or may contain hydraulic cement with lime (and possibly other admixtures) to afford greater plasticity and workability than are attainable with standard portland cement mortar.

Mosaic
A decorative installation, usually a graphic or artwork display, made up of an assemblage of small units of different colored stones or glass to create the total image or pattern.

MSDS
The abbreviation for Material Safety Data Sheet. The information required by OSHA's Hazard Communication Standard (HCS) to convey hazardous

Mullion
A structural unit that separates two window units

Modulus of Elasticity
Tested per ASTM C1352, the ratio of stress to corresponding linear strain of a material, expressed as a force per unit area (lbs./in² or pascals), and used as a measure of a material's stiffness. Also known as "Young's Modulus."

Modulus of Rupture
A bending strength test, normally performed per the ASTM C99 test method, in which a small sample of stone (8" x 4" x 2¼") is supported by two support rods, and loaded to failure by a third rod positioned at the center of the span. The results are reported as the stress experienced by the stone sample at the time of specimen failure, and expressed as a force per unit area (lbs./in² or pascals).
See also flexural strength.

Moldings
Decorative stone deviating from a plane surface by projections, curved profiles, recesses or any combination thereof.

Monolithic
Shaped from a single block of stone, in contrast to a unit that was created by Miter using multiple units of stone.

Milling
In the stone industries, comprehensive term for processing quarry blocks through sawing, planning, turning and cutting techniques to finished stone.

Miter
Any condition of stone veneer, coping, paving strips, etc., where a corner condition is accomplished by two stones with angular cuts, with the angles of the cuts being equal to the bisection of the total angle. See also quirk miter.

Mockup
A sample section of stonework that is installed, often including other related construction components, for the purpose of obtaining designer and owner approval prior to commencement of quarrying, fabricating, or installation of stonework. The mockup may be independent of the project or may be part of the project and remain in place as part of the completed work.

Modular
Refers to standard patterns used throughout the stone industry that are usually based on multiples of a given height or size.

N

Natural Bed
The horizontal stratification of stone as it was formed in the deposit.

Natural Cleft
Stone that is split (cleaved) parallel to its stratification, yielding a surface that is irregular to a degree that corresponds with the flatness of the material's layering.

Natural Stone
A product of nature. A stone such as granite, marble, limestone, slate, travertine, or sandstone that is formed by nature, and is not artificial or manmade.

Neat Cement
A fluid mixture of Portland cement and water, with or without other ingredients; also the hardened equivalent of such mixture. Commonly used in a thick, creamy consistency to parge the stone surfaces and strengthen the bond between a stone and a setting bed. Also called "cement butter," "cement paste" and "cement cream."

O

Obsidian
A glassy phase of lava.

Onyx
A frequently translucent and generally layered, cryptocrystalline calcite with colors in pastel shades, particularly off white, yellow, tan, and green. Commercial definitions of onyx are given in ASTM C119 as part of the marble group.

Open-faced Quarry
A quarry with relatively large lateral expanse when compared to its depth, in contrast to traditional derrick quarries which had relatively short lateral dimensions and great depths.

Out-crop
That part of a geologic formation or structure that protrudes above or at ground level.

Outriggers
A temporary support extending from machinery, such as cranes, to provide greater stance width and improve stability when handling loads with extended boom lengths.

Overburden
Waste stone, earth or other material covering the deposit of stone which must be removed to gain access to the desired stone.

Overhang
The portion of a stone that protrudes past the surface on which it is set.

P

Palletize
To stack and secure stone units to a pallet for ease, safety, and efficiency in handling and transport.

Panel
A term used to describe either a single unit of fabricated stone veneer, or a preassembled panel including multiple stone units affixed to a structural panel framework.

Parapet
A low wall along the edge of a terrace, roof, or balcony, which is usually simply the extension of the exterior wall below it.

Parge
To apply a thin coat of mortar, thin-set, neat cement, or other bonding agent to the back of stone units, or to the face of the backup material, normally for the purpose of reducing the voids, increasing bond strength, or waterproofing.

Patina
The change in color or texture of the surface of natural stone due to age or exposure to various elements.

Paver
A single unit of fabricated stone for use as an exterior paving material.

Paving
Stone used as an exterior wearing surface, as in patios, walkways, driveways, etc.

Pedestal
In classical architecture, the support for a column or statue, consisting of a base, dado, and cap.

Percussion Drilling
Any method of drilling that includes a combination of hammering blows along the longitudinal axis of the bit with rotation of the bit. Also called "hammer" drilling.

Pergola
Garden structure formed by two rows of posts or pillars with joists and open framing above, often covered by climbing plants and shading a walkway.

Pilaster
A shallow, engaged pier or column projecting from a wall, only decorative in function.

Pillowed
A tile finish that features softly rounded edges, thus giving the tile a pillowed look.

Pitch Faced
A rustic finish for veneer stone created with a split or chiseled face, and dressed along the stone's perimeter to produce convex projection. See also rock faced.

Plinth
1. The base block at the junction of the stone base and trim around a door or other opening.
2. The bottom stone block of a column or pedestal.

Plucked Finish
A stone surface produced by setting a planer blade so deep that it removes stone by spalling rather than by shaving.

Plutonic
Applies to igneous rocks formed beneath the surface of the earth, typically with large crystals owing to the slowness of cooling.

Pointing
The final filling and finishing of mortar joints that have been raked.

Polished Finish
A glossy, highly reflective surface finish that brings out the full color and character of the stone.

Polishing
A process utilizing abrasives in combination with specific polishing powders and/ or chemicals to produce a glossy, highly reflective surface finish on the stone.

Polishing Pads
Small diameter flexible disks with embedded abrasives used with handheld tools or small portable machines for polishing of stone.

Porphyry
An igneous rock characterized by distinct and contrasting sizes of coarse and fine-grained crystals. Used as a decorative building and/or paving stone.

Portico
A porch formed by a roof supported with
columns, similar to a temple front.

Precast
In stone facades, refers to a bi material panel consisting of multiple stone face units and a concrete backer panel. The panel is cast off-site, then transported to the construction site for erection.

Producer
Company or person that quarries and supplies dimension stone to the commercial
market.

Profile Wheel
Any grinding wheel that has convex or concave shapes and can be adapted to a router, hand held grinder, or CNC machine for the purpose of producing a desired shape to a stone edge.

Prospecting
The practice of locating mineral deposits of commercial value.

Q

Quarried Stone
Stone which has been extracted from the earth by means of man power and machines.

Quarrier
Company or person that extracts natural stone from a quarry.

Quarry
1. The physical site, open or under ground, where stone is extracted from the earth.
2. The process of extracting stone from open pit or underground mine.

Quarry Block
Generally, a piece of rough stone as it comes from a quarry, generally dressed or wire sawed to the shape of a rectangular prism for shipment.

Quarry Run
A term used by some producers to mean the lot of material has not been culled or otherwise limited for range of color and/ or features, and includes the entire spectrum of material that is yielded by

Quarry Sap
A term used by the limestone industry to describe the natural moisture in freshly quarried stone.

Quartz
A silicon dioxide mineral that occurs in colorless and transparent or colored hex agonal crystals or in crystalline masses. One of the hardest minerals of abundance in stones such as sandstone, granite, and quartzite.

Quartz Based Stone
A dimension stone group that includes both sedimentary (as in sandstone) or metamorphic (as in quartzite) stones and are characteristically high in free silica content. Definitions of the classes of stone which form the quartz based stone group are explained in ASTM C119.

Quartzite
A dense, hard metamorphic quartz based stone typically formed from sandstone. In some deposits, intrusion of minerals during the formation process creates un usual
coloration. See ASTM C119.

Quartzitic Sandstone
A variety of sandstone including higher content of free silica and siliceous cements than typical quartz-based sandstones.

Quirk Miter
An external corner formed by two stone panels with beveled (usually 45°) edges and blunted, finished noses to reduce the chipping vulnerability of the sharp edges that occur with a common miter.

Quoin
One of the decorative dressed stones or bricks used at the corner of a building. Quoins are usually laid so their faces are alternately large and small.

R

Rabbet
A groove cut into the surface along an edge so as to receive another piece.

Raked Joint
A mortar joint in which the mortar, while still soft, has been scraped back to a specified dimension with a square-edged tool. It is generally used to accentuate the joint due to the pronounced shadow line produced.

Random Slab
A stone slab of length and width that are not prespecified, but rather determined by the size of the block from which it was cut.

Rebated Kerf
A kerf that includes a second cut at 90° to the kerf axis which accommodates position of the anchor so that it doesn't occupy any of the joint region, allowing full movement capability of the joint dimension.

Recess
Any feature cut into a stone that is set back or indented from the balance of the stone surface, either to accommodate an other element, such as anchorage, or for aesthetic appeal.

Refinishing
The process of insitu finishing of existing stonework to return it to its near original appearance.

Reglet
A narrow groove cut in stone to receive flashing.

Relief
Carving or embossing raised above a background plane, as in a bas-relief.

Relieving Arch
One built over a lintel, flat arch or smaller arch to divert loads, thus relieving the lower member from excessive loading.

Remnant
A leftover portion of a slab that cannot be utilized in the primary project, but is salvaged for possible use in another project.

Restoration
Remedial action taken to return an existing installation of stone to its original or acceptable "near original" condition.

Return
The right-angle turn of a stone surface, either a molding or flat, as in a window jamb condition.

Rift
Direction in which stone splits most readily. Term is most commonly used for granite or other stone without visible stratification or foliation.

Riprap
Large, irregular shaped stones randomly placed on an embankment to prevent or minimize soil erosion

Rock Faced
A rustic finish for veneer stone created with a split or chiseled face, and dressed along the stone's perimeter to produce convex projection. See also pitch faced.

Rock
1. Geologically, any natural mass of earth material that has appreciable extent.
2. In engineering, solid natural material that requires mechanical or explosive techniques for removal.
3. In the quarry industries, the term stone is more common and means firm, coherent, relatively hard earth material.

Rough Back
The outermost slab produced when slabs are sawn from a block, having one side sawed and the other rough from the original quarry block face. Also known as "skin."

Rough Sawn
A surface finish resulting from the gang or wire sawing process.

Rubble
A term applied to dimension stone used chiefly for walls and foundations, consisting of stone units that may be highly irregular or partly trimmed or squared, generally with one or more split faces, and selected and specified with a size range. Rubble stone may be installed randomly or coursed.

Rustication
Any embellishment done to the joints in stonework, either chamfers or grooves, for the purpose of visually accentuating the joint by increasing the shadowline.

S

Sample
An actual piece of dimension stone in a small size used to demonstrate the general color, markings, and finish of a given variety of stone.

Sandblasted
A matte-textured surface finish produced by small particles ("sand") striking the stone surface at high velocities.

Sandstone
Sandstones are sedimentary rocks usually composed of quartz cemented with silica, iron oxide or calcium carbonate. Sandstones range from very soft and friable to very hard and durable, depending on the depth at which it was buried and the nature of the cement. Generally, the most durable sandstones are cemented with silica. Sandstone has a wide range of colors or textures. See quartz based stone.

Sawed Edge
A clean-cut edge generally achieved by cutting with a diamond blade.

Sawed Face
A finish obtained from the process used in the cutting of the blocks, slabs, or other units of building stone without further embellishment. It varies in texture from smooth to rough, and is typically named for the type of material used in sawing, e.g. diamond sawn, sand sawn, chat sawn, and shot sawn.

Schist
A loose term applying to foliated meta morphic (recrystallized) rock character

by thin foliae that are composed predominately of minerals of thin platy or prismatic habits and whose long di mensions are oriented in approximately parallel positions along the planes of foliation. Because of this foliated structure, schists split readily along these planes and so have a pronounced rock cleavage. The more common schists are composed of mica like minerals (such as chlorite) and generally contain subordinate quartz and/or feldspar of a comparatively fine grained texture; all gradations exist be tween schist and gneiss (coarsely foliated feldspathic rocks).

Screed
A flat board or other straight piece used to level freshly placed concrete, mortar, or sand by sliding it over prepositioned guides that determine the height of the concrete or mortar.

Sealant
An elastic adhesive compound used to seal stone veneer joints while still allowing differential movement between the stone units.

Sealer
A protective coating or treatment which prevents or retards foreign liquid or matter from penetrating the stone by closing the pores in the surface.

Sealing
The process of applying a sealer.

Sedimentary
Rocks formed by deposition of particles, or “sediments” laid down in successive strata and cemented together by another agent. The materials of which they are formed are derived from preexisting rocks or the skeletal remains of sea creatures.

Setting
The installation of dimension stone units.

Shale
A fine grained sedimentary stone formed by the compaction of clay, silt, or mud.

Shear
A force that causes, or attempts to cause, internal adjacent planes of material to slide along one another.

Shim
A piece of plastic or other non corrosive, non-staining material used to temporarily or permanently adjust the position of a stone unit.

Shop Drawing
A detailed fabrication and installation drawing showing layout, joinery, dimensions, materials, finishes, methods of anchorage, and/or any other information pertinent to the fabrication or installation of the stone material.

Shop Ticket
A document used by a stone fabricator describing the fabrication details of an in dividual piece of dimension stone, most commonly employing graphics in addition to text, and possibly including production and/or quality control monitoring. Also referred to as a "cutting" or "cut" ticket.

Shot Sawed
Description of a finish resulting from using steel shot abrasive in the gang sawing process without further embellishment. This surface will normally have random linear markings for a rough surface texture.

Silica
An oxide of silicon with the chemical formula SiO_2, found abundantly in nature as sand quarts, or other rock components, The dry cutting or grinding of silica will produce silica dust, which when airborne in particles of respirable size, are a well known health hazard to those exposed to it without adequate PPE.

Siliceous
A rock bearing abundant silica.

Simulated Stone
An artificial manmade product that at tempts to resemble natural stone.

Slab
A flat "sheet-like" section of natural stone sawn to a prescribed thickness, with length and width determined by the size of the quarry block from which it was sawed. Slabs will generally receive a face finish and further fabrication processes to be come usable dimension stone products.

Slate
A very fine grained metamorphic rock derived from sedimentary shale rock, with excellent parallel cleavage, and entirely independent of original bedding, slate may be split easily into relatively thin slabs. See definition of slate in ASTM C119.

Sling
A type of strap, typically in the form of a "loop", made of high density cloth and rated for the intended load, which is wrapped around an object that is being lifted.

Slip Joint
A connection which permits vertical or horizontal movement of a stone unit relative to the adjacent unit.

Slip Sill
A stone sill set between jambs.

Slurry
A suspension of insoluble particles in a liquid.

Smooth Finish
A finish of minimum textural quality, presenting the least interruption of surface. Smooth finish may be applied to any sur face, flat or molded. It is produced by a variety of machines.

Snapped Edge
See Guillotine.

Soapstone
A talc-rich stone with a "soapy" feel, used for hearths, tabletops, chemical-resistant laboratory tops, stove facings, and clad ding; known for its heat, chemical, and stain resistant properties.

Soundness
A property of stone used to describe relative freedom from cracks, faults, voids, and similar imperfections found in un treated stone. One of the characteristics encountered in fabrication.

Spall
A chip or splinter separated from the main mass of a stone. Also known as sprawl.

Splay
A surface that makes an oblique angle with another surface, such as the non-vertical riser face frequently seen on steps.

Split
Division of a rock by cleavage.

Split-faced Stone
Stone on which the face has been broken to an approximate plane.

Split-stone Finish
In building stone, a rough face formed by splitting slabs in a split-face machine. Generally the slabs are sawed parallel to bedding in stratified stone, so that the split face exposes the bedding in natural orientation or overturned, but some stone is sawed perpendicular to bedding and then split with the bedding vertical, either exposed as a cleft surface or vertical.

Spot or Spotting
The mortar applied to the back of dimension stone veneer to bridge the space between a stone panel and the backup wall. Often used to describe the plaster or mortar spot used with wire tie anchorage.

Stacked Bond
Stone that is cut to one dimension and installed with unbroken vertical and horizontal joints running the entire length and height of the veneered area.

Stone
Sometimes synonymous with rock, but more properly applied to individual blocks, masses or fragments taken from their original formation or considered for commercial use. In commercial use, the term stone is more frequently used, while scientifically, geologists and petrographers more frequently use the term rock.

Stratification
The layered structure in sedimentary stone deposits as a result of the deposition of sediments in beds or layers (also “strata” or “lamina”).

String Course
A horizontal band of masonry, generally narrower that other courses, extending across the façade of a structure and in some structures encircling such decorative features as pillars or engaged columns. May be flush or projected, and flat surfaced or decorated. Also called belt course or band course.

T

Template
A pattern for a repetitive marking or fabricating operation.

Texture
Surface quality of stone independent of color.

Textured Finish
Any of the rough surface finishes used in dimension stone, selected for aesthetic reasons or as friction performance for walking surfaces.

Thermal Finish
A textured surface treatment applied by brief exposure to intense heat.

Thin Stone
Dimension stone units that are 2" (50mm) or less in thickness.

Threshold
A flat or profiled strip of stone projecting above the floor between the jambs of a door, often marks the transition between two different flooring materials. Also known as a "saddle."

Tolerance
The permissible limit of variation from the specified dimension.

Tooled Finish
A finish that customarily has four, six, or eight parallel, concave grooves to the inch. See also bush hammered.

Tread
A flat stone used as the top (horizontal) walking surface on steps.

Trim
The framing or edging of openings and other features on the interior or exterior of a building, including baseboards, picture rails, cornices, and casings.

Tumbled Finish
A weathered, aging finish created when the stone is tumbled with sand, pebbles, or steel bearings.

U

Ultimate Capacity
The load resisted by a stone anchor at failure. This load must be divided by the factor of safety to determine a safe load, or allowable capacity.

Undercut
Cut so as to present an overhanging part.

Unit
A piece of fabricated cubic or thin dimension stone.

V

Vacuum Cups
A device used in the handling of smooth surfaced stone which secures itself to the stone surface using vacuum contained within an enclosed chamber that is sealed against the stone via gasketing.

Vacuum Lifter
Any stone handling device using vacuum cups as a means of securing itself to the stone.

Vein Cut
A cut in quarried stone that is perpendicular to the natural bedding plane, exposing the veining of the material.

Vein
A layer, seam, or narrow irregular body of mineral material contrasting the surrounding material in either color, texture, or both.

Veneer
A non-structural facing of stone, interior or exterior, serving as ornamentation and a weather barrier.

Vug
A pocket-like natural cavity in stone, generally the result of solution or recrystallization. Size not limited, but most are between a small fraction of 1 inch and a few inches in average diameter. May be lined with crystals or botryoidal layers of mineral materials. Most common in dolomite, limestone and marble. Adj.: vuggy

W

Wainscot
An interior veneer of stone covering the lower portion of an interior wall.

Wall Tie
In masonry, a type of anchor, generally a metal strip, used to secure facing to backup wall or to connect the wythes of a cavity wall. Ties are mortared into joints during setting, and thus do not require that slots or anchor holes be cut.

Wash
The slope on the top of a stone unit intended to shed water.

Water Jet
A machine which uses extremely high pressure water and an abrasive to cut stone material in complex and exacting shapes from slabs or tile.

Water Repellent
Any of several types of liquid applied for mulations used to render masonry walls less absorptive. These treatments are said to maintain a material's ability to breathe away moisture, as distinct from "sealers" which form impervious, non-breathing coatings.

Water Table
A course that projects from the face of a wall, generally near grade and having a beveled top and a drip cut in the projecting underside, to deflect water.

Water-jet Finish
A surface treatment performed by using water under extreme high pressure.

Wear
The removal of material or impairment of surface finishing through friction or impact use.

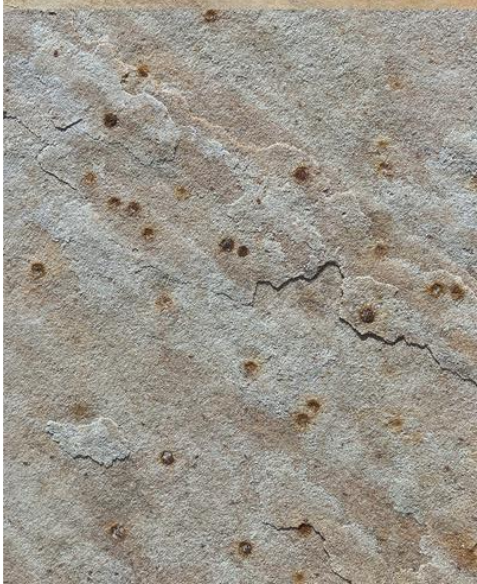
Weathering
Natural alteration by either chemical or mechanical processes due to the action of constituents of the atmosphere, soil, sur face waters, and other ground waters, or by temperature changes.

Wedging
Splitting of stone by driving wedges into planes of weakness or holes in the stone.

Weep Holes
Openings for drainage in veneer joints or in the structural components supporting the veneer.

Wire Sawing

A method of cutting stone by a wire or cable. Traditionally, the term applied to the use of a twisted wire carrying an abrasive slurry as the cutting agent. Currently, the term is more frequently used to describe the use of a cable that is fitted with diamond abrasive segments at regular



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