

# Stone Product Guide 2009

www.champainstone.com

AMERICAN GRANITE • CORINTHIAN GRANITE • CORNISH GRANITE • GREAT GRANITE • NEW ENGLAND GRANITE • SOUTH BAY QUARTZ • GREAT MEADOW LIMESTONE

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## Stone Product Guide 2009

AMERICAN GRANITE	CORINTHIAN GRANITE	CORNISH GRANITE	GREAT GRANITE	NEW ENGLAND GRANITE	SOUTH BAY QUARTZ	GREAT MEADOW LIMESTONE
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American Granite™ boulders

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American Granite™ heavy wall stone

American Granite™ boulder

American Granite™ thin wall stone

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American Granite™ ledgerstone

American Granite™ uniform rise wall stone, thin wall stone, mosaic pattern veneer







Corinthian Granite® ashlar with custom sawn caps Corinthian Granite® ashlar

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Corinthian Granite® thin ledge stone

Corinthian Granite® roughly squared/roughly rectangular

Corinthian Granite® roughly squared/roughly rectangular

Corinthian Granite® roughly squared/roughly rectangular

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Corinthian Granite® flagging used in a veneer application

Corinthian Granite® mosaic pattern veneer

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Van Tassell Granite® mosaic pattern veneer,  
the wall stone, and flagging

Van Tassell Granite® mosaic pattern veneer

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Van Tassell Granite® blend: roughly squared/  
roughly rectangular (corners) and ashlar (blaze)  
with special split hearth slab and feature piece

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Van Tassell Granite® ashlar

Van Tassell Granite® roughly squared/roughly rectangular, mosaic pattern/Van Tassell Granite® roughly squared/roughly rectangular

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Van Tassell Granite® roughly squared/roughly rectangular, thin wall stone and flagging

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Van Tassell Granite® mosaic pattern veneer

Van Tassell Granite® thin sawn ashlar

Van Tassell Granite® thin sawn ashlar

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Summit Granite® and small percentage of South Bay Quartzite® roughly squared/roughly rectangular

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## Summit Granite®

A rustic, natural granite featuring a warm luster resulting from mica and garnet inclusions. Brought to the surface, this granite projects the very essence of the earth with a base color of gray and feature highlights of sage green, white and russet orange.

A.S.T.M. D-2954 - Methods for ASTM tests C-41 and C-170

Water Absorption % (Dry to Dry)	Density (lb./cu. ft.)	C-170 Compressive Strength	
		Perpendicular	Parallel
0.0%	180.8	2.89	24,660 psi / 34,840 psi

Description	Size	Facing Area	Coverage (sq. ft.)	Packaged Weight
Mosaic Pattern-Random Material	Thickness 3" x to 5" x	1/4 sq. ft. to 3 sq. ft.	30-35 sq. ft. per ton	2,600-3,100 lbs. ±
Roughly Squared/Roughly Rectangular	Thickness 3" x to 5" x	1/4 sq. ft. to 3 sq. ft.	30-35 sq. ft. per ton	3,700-4,200 lbs. ±
Ashlar	Thickness 3" x to 5" x Height 4" x to 12" x	1/4 sq. ft. to 2 sq. ft.	30-35 sq. ft. per ton	3,700-4,000 lbs. ±
Thin Wall Stone	Thickness 1" x to 3" x	1/4 sq. ft. to 1 sq. ft.	see information below	3,500 lbs. ±
Uniform Rise Wall Stone	Thickness 3" x to 5" x	up to 3/4 sq. ft. ±	see information below	2,600-3,400 lbs. ±
Landscape Boulders	Clusters of 50 lbs. to 300 lbs., or 500 lbs. ±			1.5 to 2 plus tons

**Wall Stone Coverage Calculation** - product ships in 4-sided crates (all others ship via low pallets)  
 Natural building and landscaping stone is typically sold by the ton. **One trailer load = 12-15 low pallets**  
 To calculate the amount of stone needed for constructing a stone wall, use the calculation guideline:

Determine the dimensions of the wall in inches and multiply **length x width x height = cubic inches** (1 cubic foot = 1728 cubic inches)  
 then divide total by 1728 (cu. in./cu. ft.) = cubic feet of wall  
 Multiply cubic feet by 140 lbs. (average packaged weight\* of Champlain Stone per cubic foot) = pounds of stone; divide pounds of stone by 2,000 to give you the estimated tons of stone needed.  
 Important Note: This calculation is provided as a guideline only. Actual coverage will vary based on installation style and job conditions.  
 \* An average weight of 140 lbs. allows for airspace in packaging and varying joint widths, which will reduce the overall density. Actual cubic weights for our stone products are noted at the bottom of each specification sheet.

of the cubic weight of the wall.

## Summit GRANITE® PACKAGING ● One trailer load = 12 to 15 low pallets

Mosaic Pattern-Random Material	Roughly Squared/Rectangular	Ashlar
2,600 - 3,100 lbs. ±	3,700 - 4,200 lbs. ±	3,700 - 4,000 lbs. ±
Thin Wall Stone	Uniform Rise Wall Stone	Landscape Boulders
3,500 lbs. ±	2,600 - 3,400 lbs. ±	1.5 to 2+ tons



Summit Granite® roughly squared/roughly rectangular

Summit Granite® roughly squared/roughly rectangular

Summit Granite® mosaic pattern veneer

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Joseph N. Blondo Architects

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South Bay Quartzite® heavy slab with oversize veining

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## South Bay Quartzite®

A quartzite sandstone with an advancing and receding surface that resembles a windswept and sandy beach. Visually smooth, yet heavily textured with a blend of tan, antique white, ice blue, amber, and brown. **South Bay Quartzite® will enhance any home - from cool beach cottages to cozy cabins deep in the woods.**

Description	Size	Facing Area	Coverage	Compressive Strength	
				Perpendicular	Parallel
Mosaic Pattern- Random Material	Thickness 2 1/2" to 4 1/2"	1/4 sq. ft. to 3 sq. ft.	40 sq. ft. per ton	3,200-3,700 lbs. ±	
Roughly Squared/ Roughly Rectangular	Thickness 3" to 5"	1/4 sq. ft. to 3 sq. ft.	35-40 sq. ft. per ton	3,000-4,000 lbs. ±	
Ashlar	Thickness 3" to 5"	1/4 sq. ft. to 2 sq. ft.	35-40 sq. ft. per ton	3,500-4,000 lbs. ±	
European Ashlar	Thickness 3" to 6"; Height 3" to 8"; Length 4" to 18"	1/8 sq. ft. to 1 sq. ft.	18-225 sq. ft. per ton	2,700-3,300 lbs. ±	
Ledge Stone	Thickness 3" to 5"; Length 4" to 12" (greater percentage 4"-7" range)		35 sq. ft. per ton	3,000 lbs. ±	
Thin Ledge Stone	Thickness 2" to 6"	up to 1/4 sq. ft.	35 sq. ft. per ton	1,500 lbs. ±	
Northface Ledge Stone	Thickness 2" to 5"; Height 2" to 6" (most 3", 4")	up to 40 sq. ft.	40 sq. ft. per ton	2,400-2,700 lbs. ±	
Hand Select Thin Veneer	Thickness 5/8" to 1 1/2"	1/4 sq. ft. to 3 sq. ft. plus 160 sq. ft. per ton	1,500 lbs. or 2,500 lbs. ±		
Irregular Flagging Stone	Thickness 1" to 3"	3/4 sq. ft. to 4 sq. ft. plus 85 sq. ft. per ton	3,300-4,400 lbs. ±		
Heavy Flagging Stone	Thickness 3" to 5"	1 sq. ft. plus	35-40 sq. ft. per ton	3,000-3,300 lbs. ±	
Oversize Flagging Stone	Thickness 1" to 5"	4 sq. ft. plus	35-40 sq. ft. per ton	3,500 lbs. ±	
Paving Stone	Thickness 3" to 5"	1/4 sq. ft. to 3 sq. ft.	35-40 sq. ft. per ton	3,200-4,400 lbs. ±	
Snaped Nominal Pavers	Thickness 3" to 5"	12"x12" (1" ± tolerance)	35-40 sq. ft. per ton	2,800-3,300 lbs. ±	
Wall Stone: Natural face and broken edge quarry rubble	Thickness 3" to 12"	1/4 sq. ft. to 3 sq. ft. plus see information below	3,700 lbs. ±		
Uniform Thin Wall Stone	Thickness 3" to 5"	1/4 sq. ft. to 3/4 sq. ft. ± see information below	3,300 lbs. ±		
Thin Wall Stone	Thickness 1" to 3"	1/4 sq. ft. to 1 sq. ft. ± see information below	3,300 lbs. ±		
Cottage Wall Stone	Thickness 3" to 7"	1/4 sq. ft. to 2 sq. ft. plus see information below	3,000 lbs. ±		
Step Sash Material	Thickness 4" to 10"	Random lengths and widths available	3,000-4,000 lbs. ±		
Cap Stones (special order)	Thickness 5" to 8"	14" x deep x 24" in length	Pallet weights vary		
Landscape Boulders	Clusters of 50 lbs. to 300 lbs., or 500 lbs. ±		1 1/2 to 2 ± tons		
Garden Bed Edging	Thickness 3" to 6"; Height 3" to 8"; Length 4" to 12"		2,700-3,300 lbs. ±		

**Wall Stone Coverage Calculation** - product ships in 4-sided crates (all others ship via low pallets)  
 Natural building and landscaping stone is typically sold by the ton. **One trailer load = 12-15 low pallets**  
 To calculate the amount of stone needed for constructing a stone wall, use this calculation guideline: **Verify crate in cubic feet.**  
 Determine the dimensions of the wall in inches and multiply length x width x height = cubic inches of wall.  
 To calculate the amount of stone needed for constructing a stone wall, use this calculation guideline: **Verify crate in cubic feet.**  
**Divide total by 1728 (cu. ft. cu. ft.) = cubic feet of wall.**  
**Multiply cubic feet by 140 lbs. (average package weight)\* of Champagne Stone per cubic foot = pounds of stone.** **Divide pounds of stone by 2,000 to give you the estimated tons of stone needed.** \* 26 tons per cubic yard

**Important Note:** This calculation is provided as a guideline only. Actual coverage will vary based on installation style and job conditions.

\* An average weight of 140 lbs. allows for airspace in packaging and varying joint widths, which will reduce the overall density. Actual cubic weights for our stone products are noted at the bottom of each specification sheet.

South Bay

QUARTZITE® PACKAGING ● One trailer load = 12 to 15 low pallets

Mosaic Pattern-Random Mix	Eighty Squared/Rectangular Pavers	Ashlar	European Ashlar
3,200 - 3,700 lbs. ±	3,900 - 4,400 lbs. ±	3,500 - 4,000 lbs. ±	2,700 - 3,300 lbs. ±

Ledge Stone	Thin Ledge Stone	Irregular Flagging	Irregular Flagging (low vertical)
3,000 lbs. ±	1,500 lbs. ±	3,000 - 3,300 lbs. ±	3,300 - 4,400 lbs. ±

Heavy Flagging	Oversize Flagging	Wall Stone	Thin Wall Stone	Thin Rise Wall Stone
3,000 - 3,300 lbs. ±	3,500 lbs. ±	3,400 - 3,700 lbs. ±	3,300 - 3,600 lbs. ±	2,600 - 3,300 lbs. ±

Thin Wall Stone	Cottage Wall Stone	Step Slab Material	Landscape Boulders
3,000 - 3,300 lbs. ±	2,900-3,000 lbs. ±	1.5 to 2 plus tons	1.5 to 2 plus tons

South Bay Quartzite® North Face Ledge Stone™

South Bay Quartzite® thin ledge stone

South Bay Quartzite® ashlar

South Bay Quartzite® ashlar, irregular flagging and thin wall stone    South Bay Quartzite® irregular flagging

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South Bay Quartzite® thin wall stone

South Bay Quartzite® roughly squared/roughly rectangular, ashlar and special order hearth slab and mantle

South Bay Quartzite® irregular flagging

South Bay Quartzite® roughly squared/roughly rectangular, ashlar and slab material (used as capstones)

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South Bay Quartzite® oversize flagging, step slab material

South Bay Quartzite® heavy flagging

South Bay Quartzite® ashlar, landscape boulders

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South Bay Quartzite® irregular flagging, thin wall stone

South Bay Quartzite® ashlar

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South Bay Quartzite® mosaic pattern veneer

South Bay Quartzite® cottage wall stone

South Bay Quartzite® cottage wall stone

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## **Adirondack Mountain** FIELDSTONE™

*A rugged, natural-weather top rock which is reminiscent of stones used to build the great Adirondack Mountain camps and surrounding walls. Available in a wide range of features and colors, including earth tones such as weathered gray, brown, and aged buff, these are spherical stones that work in harmony with nature.*

Average 2,700 lbs. per 4-sided pallet.  
Also available in Landscape Boulders.



Natural Thin Sawn Veneer, Dealer Crate 2,000 - 2,700 lbs. +/- Natural Thin Sawn Corners, Consume/700-1d\_300 lbs. +/-

Natural Thin Sawn Veneer, Consume/500-1d\_200 lbs. +/- Hand Select Natural Thin Veneer, Dealer/500-1d\_200 lbs. +/-

Crate Dimensions (width x length x depth)  
Dealer Crate ..... 44" x 44" x 32"  
Consumer Crate ..... 44" x 44" x 22"  
1 dealer load = 14 - 20 dealer crates

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Cornelian Granite® thin sawn veneer, mosaic pattern American Granite™ thin sawn veneer, ashlar with sawn South Bay Quartzite® arch detail

American Granite™ thin sawn veneer, mosaic pattern

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Van Tassel Granite® thin sawn veneer, ashlar

South Bay Quartzite® thin sawn veneer, ashlar American Granite™ thin sawn veneer, mosaic pattern with matching sawn corners

American Granite™ thin sawn veneer, mosaic pattern

American Granite™ thin sawn veneer, mosaic pattern

American Granite™ thin sawn veneer, mosaic pattern

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American Granite™ thin sawn veneer, mosaic pattern, ashlar, seen corners and feature stones

Blend of American Granite™ and Corinthian Granite® sawn thin lodestone

South Bay Quartzite® thin sawn veneer, ashlar

American Granite™ thin sawn veneer, ashlar





## A

**abrasive finish** - a flat non-reflective surface finish for marble.

**abutment** - a solid stone "springer" at the lowest point of an arch or vault.

**adhered** - veneer secured and supported through adhesion to an approved bonding material applied over an approved backing.

**agate** - a variegated variety of quartz showing colored bands or other markings (stepped, modish, etc.).

**anchors** - types of stonework include those made of flat stock (strap, dovetails, dowel, strap and dowel, and two-way anchors) and round stock (rod cramp, rod anchor, eyebolt and dowl, flat-hood wall tie and dowl, dowl and wire toggle bolt).

**apex stone** - uppermost stone in a gable, pediment, vault or dome.

**arch** - a curved stone structure resting on supports at both extremities used to sustain weight, to bridge or roof an open space.

**architrave** - the member of an entablature resting on the capitals of columns and supporting the frieze.

**argillite** - a compact sedimentary rock composed mainly of clay and aluminum silicate minerals.

**arkose** - a sandstone containing 10% or more clastic grains of feldspar. Also called arkose sandstone, feldspathic sandstone.

**arris** - a natural or applied line on the stone from which all leveling and plumbing is measured.

**ashlar** - masonry having a face of square or rectangular stones, either smooth or textured.

## B

**back arch** - a concealed arch carrying the backing of a wall where the exterior facing is carried by a lintel.

**baluster** - a miniature pillar or column supporting a rail, used in balustrades.

**balustrade** - an ornamental railing consisting of a series of balusters supporting a handrail or molding.

**banker** - bench of timber or stone on which stone is shaped.

**basalt** - a dense-textured (aphanitic), igneous rock relatively high in iron and magnesia minerals and relatively low in silica, generally dark gray to black, and feldspathic; a general term in contradistinction to felsite, a light-colored feldspathic and highly siliceous rock of similar texture and origin.

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

**bed course** - a continuous horizontal course of flat stones placed in line marking a division in the wall plane.

**bevel** - when the angle between two sides is greater or less than a right angle.

**bluestone** - a dense, hard, fine-grained, commonly feldspathic sandstone or siltstone of medium to dark or bluish-gray color that splits readily along original bedding planes to form thin slabs. Bluestone is not a technical geologic term. It is considered to be a variety of flagstone, the thin relatively smooth-surfaced slabs being suitable for use as flagging. The term has been applied particularly to sandstones of Devonian age that are being or have been quarried in eastern New York and Pennsylvania and in western New Jersey, but similar stones that occur elsewhere may be included. It has also been applied in places to thinly bedded gneisses and schists that can be split and used as flagging, but such stones are not properly embraced by the definition, although they may be marketed properly as flagstone.

**bond stone** - used in varying percentages to anchor or bond the stone veneer to the backing material. Bond stones are generally cut to twice the bed thickness of the material being used.

**border stone** - usually a flat stone used as an edging material. A border stone is generally used to retain the field of the terrace or platform.

**box** - a tapered metal box wedged in the top of columns or other heavy stones for hoisting.

**branch** - to drill or cut out material left between closely spaced drill holes; a mason's sharp-pointed chisel for dressing stone; an inclined piece of masonry filling the triangular space between the base of an octagonal spine and the top of a square tower; a type of chisel used for working narrow surfaces.

**brownstone** - a sandstone of characteristic brown or reddish-brown color that is due to a prominent amount of iron oxide, as interstitial material.

**brushed finish** - obtained by brushing the stone with a coarse rotary-type wire brush.

**building stone, natural** - rock material in its natural state of composition and aggregation as it exists in the quarry and is usable in construction as dimension building stone.

**bull nose** - convex rounding of a stone member, such as a stair tread.

**buttering** - placing mortar on stone with a trowel before setting into place.

## C

**calcareous** - limestone composed predominantly of ductile sand-size grains of calcite, or rarely aragonite, usually as fragments of shells or other skeletal structures. Some calcareous contain oolites (small, spherical grains of calcium carbonate that resemble roe) and may be termed oolite limestone. Calcareous sandstones, in which the calcium carbonate is present chiefly as bonding material, are not included in this category.

**calcite limestone** - a limestone containing not more than 5% of magnesium carbonate.

**calcite streaks** - description of a white or milky-like streak occurring in stone. It is a joint plane usually wider than a glass seam and has been re-cemented by deposition of calcite in the crack and is structurally sound.

**canopy** - a sheltering roof, as over a niche or a doorway.

**capital** - the crowning stone at the top of a column or pilaster, often richly carved.

**carve** - shaping by cutting a design to form the trade of a sculptor.

**caulking** - making a marble joint tight or leak-proof by sealing with an elastic adhesive compound.

**cavity vent** - a vent or opening in the joints between stones to provide even atmospheric pressure and humidity between the cavity and outside air; to prevent condensation and the migration of water into the structure.

**cement putty-cream-butter** - a thick creamy mixture made with pure cement and water which is used to strengthen the bond between the stone and the setting bed.

**chanfer** - to bevel the junction of an exterior angle.

**chat-sawn finish** - a rough gangaw finish produced by sawing with coarse chat.

**cladding** - non-load bearing thin stone slabs used for facing buildings.

**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 disintegrate.

**coating** - a protective or decorative covering applied to the surface or impregnated into stone for such purposes as waterproofing, enhancing resistance to weathering, wear, and chemical action, or improving appearance of the stone.

**cobblestone** - a natural rounded stone, large enough for use in paving; commonly used to describe paving blocks, usually granite, generally cut to rectangular shapes.

**commercial marble** - a crystalline rock composed predominantly of one or more of the following materials: calcite dolomite or serpentine, and capable of taking a polish.

**composite** - a construction unit in which stone that is to be exposed in the final use is permanently bonded or joined to other material, which may be stone manufactured material, that will be concealed.

**conglomerate** - gravel that has been cemented together with silica, iron oxide or calcium carbonate.

**contraction joints** - spaces where panels are joined and which expand as the panels contract.

**control joint** - provided so that the movement of different parts of the structure due to shrinkage, expansion, temperature changes or other causes do not transfer loads across the joint.

**coping** - a flat stone used as a cap on freestanding walls.

**coquina** - a limestone composed predominantly of unaltered shells or fragments of shells loosely cemented by calcite. Coquina is generally very coarse-textured and has a high porosity. The term has been applied principally to a very porous shell rock of Eocene age that has been quarried in Florida.

**corbel plates** - plates of non-ferrous metal fixed into a structure to support stone cladding at intervals and over openings in such a way as not to be visible.



**greenstone** - includes stones that have been metamorphosed or otherwise changed so that they have assumed a distinctive greenish color owing to the presence of one or more of the following minerals: chlorite, epidote, or actinolite.  
**grout** - pourable cementitious material . . . used for wide grout spaces 2" or more, consists of one part Portland cement, two-and-a-quarter to three parts sand, and one to two parts pea gravel.  
**coarse grout** . . . used for wide grout spaces 2" or more, consists of one part Portland cement, two-and-a-quarter to three parts sand, and one to two parts pea gravel.  
**fine grout** . . . used in narrow grout spaces, consists of one part Portland cement and two-and-a-quarter to three parts sand.

**H**

**hand-cut random rectangular ashlar** - a pattern where all stone is hand cut into squares and rectangles . Joints are fairly consistent . Similar to sawed-bed ashlar in appearance.

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**hand or machine pitch-faced (rock-faced) ashlar** - a finish given to both veneer stone and cutting stock . This is created by establishing a straight line back from the irregular face of the stone . Proper tools are then used to cut along the line, leaving a straight face and the intended rustic finish on the face.  
**head** - the end of a stone which has been looked to match the face of the stone . Heads are used at outside corners, windows, door jambs, or any place where the veneering will be visible from the side.  
**hearth** - the part of the floor of a fireplace of stone on which the fire is laid.  
**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.  
**holes** - snags in the top beds of stone to engage Lewis pins for hoisting.  
**honed finish** - honed to a super fine smooth finish, though not as fine as a polished finish.  
**hydrate** - a mineral formed by the combination of water and some other elements or compounds .  
**hydrothermal** - of or relating to hot magnetic emanations that are rich in water .  
**hydrous** - containing chemically combined water .

**I, J**

**igneous** - one of the three great classes of rock (igneous, sedimentary, and metamorphic), solidified from molten slate, as granite and lavas.  
**incise** - to cut haphazardly or engrave, as in an inscription.  
**inscription** - anything cut in stone.  
**jack arch** - one having horizontal or nearly horizontal upper and lower surfaces . Also called flat or straight arch .  
**joint** - the space between stone units, usually filled with mortar.  
**jointing scheme** - a detailed architectural drawing showing the dimensions, locations and configurations of stone units and joints on the structure.  
 **jumper** - in ashlar patterns, a piece of stone of higher rise than adjacent stones which is used to end a horizontal mortar joint at the point where it is set .

**K, L**

**keystone** - the last wedge-shaped stone placed in the crown of an arch, regarded as binding the whole.  
**lava** - a general term applied to igneous rocks, such as basalt and rhyolite, that erupted from the earth by volcanic action.  
**lead buttons** - lead spacers in the solid horizontal joints to support the top stone until the mortar has set.  
**lewis bolt** - a tapered lead wedged in a tapered recess in stone for hanging scaff stones.  
**lewis holes** - holes in cut stone for lifting and support during setting of cut stones and sometimes for permanent support . Holes are checked for the particular Lewis lifting device or hook to be used.  
**limestone** - a sedimentary rock composed of calcium carbonate; includes many varieties . (See oolitic limestone, dolomitic limestone, crystalline limestone). Limestones that contain not more than five per cent magnesium carbonate may be termed calcite limestone, as distinguished from those that contain between five and 40 per cent magnesium carbonate (magnesium or dolomitic limestone), and from those that contain in excess of 40 per cent as the mineral dolomite (dolostone, formerly known as the rock dolomite). Recrystallized limestones and compact, dense, relatively pure microcrystalline varieties that are capable of taking a polish are included in commercial marbles.  
**liners** - strengthening elements attached to the back of stone slabs, usually a structurally sound section of similar stone dowelled and grouted into place.  
**lintel** - the block of stone spanning the top of an opening such as a doorway or window; sometimes called a head.

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**lippage** - usually refers to flagging materials, caused when two pieces of material to be joined together are slightly warped or twisted causing one or more edges to be higher or lower than the adjoining material.  
**lug sill** - a stone set into the jambs on each side of masonry openings .

**M**

**machine finish** - the generally recognized standard machine finish produced by the planer.  
**malpais** - literally, badland; refers to dark colored rock, commonly lava, in rough terrain . As defined for architectural use: calcium carbonate with other components which give it color, markings, and texture suitable as a desirable building stone .  
**marble** - a metamorphic limestone in a more or less crystalline state capable of taking a high polish . Occurs in a wide range of colors and variations . Marble that contains less than five percent magnesium carbonate may be termed calcite marble; from 5 to 40 percent magnesium carbonate, magnesian or dolomitic marble; and more than 40 percent dolomite marble . These limiting values are, however, not strictly established in petrologic science and are used herein as arbitrary limits.  
**marble** - so called in trade, is a crystalline form, commonly microcrystalline, of calcium carbonate deposited usually from cold water solutions . It is generally translucent and shows a characteristic layering . The term onyx marble is technically a misnomer, as true onyx is a variety of cyclo-crystalline fibrous silica (chalcedony), and is closely related in form and origin to agate.  
**serpentine** - marble characterized by a prominent amount of the mineral serpentine .  
**travertine** - a form of limestone precipitated from ground waters, as in caves or in the crevices of springs (see limestone group).  
**verde antique** - a commercial marble composed chiefly of massive serpentine and capable of taking a high degree of polish.  
Verde antique is not a true marble in the scientific sense, but is commonly sold as a decorative commercial marble and requires the adjectival modifier verde (or verd) antique . Verde antique is commonly veined with carbonate minerals, chiefly calcite and dolomite.  
**masonry** - built up construction, usually of a combination of materials set in mortar .  
**metamorphism** - the change or alteration in a rock caused by exterior agencies, such as deep-seated heat and pressure, or intrusion of rock masses.  
**miter** - the junction of two units at an angle of which the junction lines usually bisect on a 45 degree angle .  
**modular multiple-cut (pattern-cut)** - this refers to standard patterns used throughout the stone industry . These patterns are usually based on multiples of a given height . Stone that is multiple cut or pattern cut is pre-cut to allow typically for 1/4" or 1/2" (6 or 12 mm) joints or beds.  
**moldings** - decorative stone deviating from a plane surface by projections, curved profiles, recessed or any combination thereof .  
**mortar** - a plastic mixture of cement, lime, sand, and water used to bond masonry units .  
**mosaic** - a veneering which is generally irregular with no definite pattern . Nearly all the stone used in a mosaic pattern is irregular in shape .

**N**

**natural bed** - the setting of the stone on the same plane as it was formed in the ground . This generally applies to all stratified materials.  
**natural cleft** - this generally pertains to stones which are formed in layers in the ground . When such stones are cleaved or separated along a natural seam the remaining surface is referred to as a natural cleft surface .  
**nicked bit finish** - obtained by planing the stone with a planer tool in which irregular nicks have been made in the cutting edge .  
**non-staining mortar** - mortar composed of materials which individually or collectively do not contain material that will stain, usually having a very low alkali content.

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**O**

**obovoid** - a glassy piece of lava.  
**ogee** - a stone profile with a reverse curved edge; concave above, convex below .  
**onyx marble** - a dense, crystalline form of lime carbonate deposited usually from cold water solutions . Generally translucent and shows a characteristic layering due to mode of accumulation .  
**oolitic limestone** - a calcite cemented calcareous stone formed of shells and shell fragments, practically non-crystalline in character . It is found in massive deposits located almost entirely in Lawrence, Monroe and Owen Counties, Indiana and in Alabama, Kansas, and Texas . This limestone is characteristically a freestone, without cleavage planes, possessing a remarkable uniformity of composition, texture and structure . It possesses a high internal elasticity, adapting itself without damage to extreme temperature changes.

**opalized** - the introduction into a rock of siliceous material in the form of opal, hydrous silicate.

**out of wind** - to be out of wind is to have the arris of the stone not in parallel or perpendicular lines - Stone which is out of wind has an irregular or rustic appearance -

**P**

**palletized** - a system of stacking stone on wooden pallets - Stone which comes palletized is easily moved and transported by modern handling equipment - Palletized stone generally arrives at the job site in better condition than unpalletized material -

**panel** - a finished stone unit used on walls -

**parapet wall** - that part of any wall entirely above the roof line -

**parge** - plastering a cementitious coating of mortar onto a surface, often used for damp-proofing -

**parquetry** - an inlay of stone floors in geometrical or other patterns -

**paving** - stone used as an exterior wearing surface, as in patios, walkways, driveways, etc. (see flooring) -

**perforated wall** - wall containing a considerable number of relatively small openings - Often called pierced wall or screen wall -

**pierrons** - slabs of stone set on other stones serving as sills and arches in gardens -

**phenocryst** - in igneous rocks, the relatively large and conspicuous crystals in a finer-grained matrix or ground mass -

**plaster** - an engaged pier of shallow depth - In classical architecture it follows the height and width of related columns, with similar base and cap -

**pitched stone** - stone having arris clearly defined - face, however, is roughly cut with pitching chisel used along the line which becomes the arris -

**plinths** - the lower square part of the base of a column - A square base or a lower block, as of a pedestal - The base block at the juncture of baseboard and trim around an opening -

**plucked finish** - obtained by rough planing the surface of stone, breaking or plucking out small particles to give rough texture -

**pointing** - the filling and tooling of mortar joints with mortar or caulking compounds -

**polished finish** - the finest and smoothest finish available in stone characterized by a gloss or reflective property - Generally only possible on hard, dense materials -

**porphyry** - an igneous rock in which relatively large and conspicuous crystals (phenocrysts) are set in a matrix of finer crystals -

**pressure relieving joint** - an open horizontal joint below the supporting angle or hanger located at approximately every floor line and not over 15 feet (4.6 m) apart horizontally and every 20 to 30 feet (6 to 9m) vertically to prevent the weight from being transmitted to the masonry below - These joints are to be caulked with a resilient non-shrinking material to prevent moisture penetration -

**processing** - the work involved in transforming building stone from quarry blocks to cut or finished stone - This includes primary sawing into slabs - It may also include both hand and mechanical techniques such as sawing, drilling, grinding, honing, polishing, and carving -

stone mosaic from 2009 champagne stone, Itl

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**Q**

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**projections** - this refers to the pulling out of stones in a wall to give an effect of ruggedness - The amount of each stone is pulled out can vary between 6 and 11/2 inches (1 1/2 to 3 -8cm) - Stones are either pulled out at the same degree at both ends or sometimes one end is pulled out, leaving the other end flush with the majority of veneer -

**pumice** - and exceptionally cellular, glassy lava resembling a solid froth -

**Q**

**quarry** - an excavation where usable stone is extracted from the ground -

**quartz** - a silicon-dioxide mineral that occurs in colorless and transparent or colored hexagonal crystals and also in crystalline masses - One of the most common minerals, the chief constituent of sandstone -

**quartzite** - a compact granular rock composed of quartz crystals, usually so firmly cemented as to make the mass homogeneous - The stone is generally quarried in stratified layers, the surfaces of which are unusually smooth - Its crushing and tensile strengths are extremely high, the color range is wide -

**quartzitic sandstone** - a sandstone with a high concentration of quartz grains and siliceous cement -

**quilt** - a groove separating a bed or other moulding from the adjoining members -

**quoins** - stones at the corner of a wall emphasized by size, projection, rustication, or by a different finish -

**R**

**range** - a course of any thickness that is continued across the entire face - All range courses need not be of the same thickness -

**recess** - a cutrage in a wall plane -

**reglet** - a groove used to receive and secure flashing -

**relief or relieve** - ornament in relief - The ornament or figure can be slightly, half, or greatly projected -

**relieving arch** - one built over a lintel, flat arch or smaller arch to divert loads, thus relieving the lower member from excessive loading - Also known as discharging or safety arch -

**return** - the right angle turn of a molding -

return head - stone facing with the finish appearing on both the face and the edge of the same stone, as on the corner of a building -

**reveal** - the depth of stone between its outer face and a window or door set in an opening -

**ribbon** - narrow bands of rock differing to various degrees in chemical composition and color from the main body of the slate or stone - In other words, bands -

**rift** - the most pronounced (see "grain") direction of splitting or cleavage of a stone - Rift and grain may be obscure, as in some granites, but are important in both quarrying and processing stone -

**riprap** - irregular shaped stones used for facing bridge abutments and fills - Stone thrown together without order to form a foundation or sustaining walls -

**rise** - the word "rise" refers to the heights of stone - Generally used in reference to veneer stone -

**rock** - the integral part of the earth's crust composed of an aggregate of grains of one or more minerals - (stone is the commercial term applied to quarry products) -

**rock (split) face** - this is similar to split face, except that the face of the stone is pitched to a given line and plane producing a bold appearance, rather than the comparatively straight face obtained in split face -

**rodding** - reinforcement of a structurally unsound masonry by cementing reinforcing rods into grooves or channels cut into the back of the slab -

**roman arch** - semi-circular arch -

**rose window** - a circular stone window fitted with carved tracery -

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stone mosaic from 2009 champagne stone, Itl

**R**

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**rough sawn** - a marble surface finish accomplished by the gangsawing process -

**rubbed finish** - mechanically rubbed for smoother finish -

**rubble** - a product term applied to dimension stone used for building purposes, chiefly walls and foundations, and consisting of irregularly shaped pieces, partly trimmed or squared, generally with one split or finished face, and selected and specified with a size range -

**rustication** - chamfers or square strikings around the face edges of individual stones to create shadows and to give an appearance of greater weight to the lower part of a building - When only the horizontal joints are sunk, the device is known as banded rustication -

**rustification** - recessing the margin of cut stone so that when placed together a channel is formed at each joint -

**S**

**saddle** - a flat strip of stone projecting above the floor between the jambs of the door; a threshold -

**sandblasted** - a dull non-glossy finish applied to stone; usually achieved by blasting air blended with sand across the surface -

**sand-sawn finish** - the surface like that as the stone comes from the gang-saw - Moderately smooth, granular surface varying with the texture and grade of stone -

**sandstone** - a sedimentary rock consisting usually of quartz, cemented with silica, iron oxide or calcium carbonate - Sandstone is durable, has a very high crushing and tensile strength, and a wide range of colors and textures - Varieties of sandstone are commonly designated by the sand and prominence of interstitial and bonding materials, as **siliceous sandstone** (bonding material primarily silica), **calcareous sandstone** (calcium carbonate prominent as bonding material or as accessory grains or both), **argillaceous sandstone** (iron oxide or hydrous minerals, or as thin laminae), **ferrousious** (iron oxide or hydroids minerals (hematic, brownish, et al) as interstitial or as bonding materials in sufficient amount to impart appreciable color to the stone), **brownstone** (ferrousious sandstone of dark brown or reddish brown color), **arkose, arkosic sandstone, or feldspathic sandstone** (a sandstone that contains an abundance of grains of feldspar), **conglomerate** (a sandstone composed in large part of rounded pebbles, also called pebbledrags) -

**The term "brownstone" was applied originally to certain Triassic sandstones of the Connecticut Valley in Massachusetts (Longmeadow sandstone), Connecticut (Portland sandstone), and to similarly appearing reddish-brown sandstone quarried in and near Hummelstown, PA. The term originally had geographic significance, but such geographic limitation is undesirable.**

**sawed edge** - a clean cut edge generally achieved by cutting with a diamond blade, gang saw or wire saw -

**sawed face** - a finish obtained from the process used in producing building stone - Varies in texture from smooth to rough and coincident with the type of materials used in sawing - Characterized as diamond sawn, sand sawn, chat sawn, and shot sawn -

**scale** - thin laminae as paper-like sheets of rock, often loose, and interstrating an otherwise smooth surface on the stone -

**schist** - a loose term applying to foliated metamorphic (recrystallized) rock characterized by thin foliae that are composed predominantly of minerals of the platy or prismatic habit and whose long dimensions are oriented in approximately parallel positions along the planes of foliation - Because of this foliated structure, schist split readily along these planes and so possess a pronounced rock cleavage - The more common schists are composed of the micas and other mica-like minerals (such as chlorite) and generally contain subordinate quartz and/or feldspar of comparatively fine-grained texture - all gradations exist between schist and gneiss (loosely foliated felspathic rocks) -

**scoria** - irregular masses of lava resembling cinder of slag may be cellular (vesicular), dark-colored and heavy -

<sup>[1]</sup> It is a sedimentary rock consisting usually of quartz, cemented with silica, iron oxide or calcium carbonate



**wall, cavity** - a wall in which the inner and outer wythes are separated by an air space but tied together with metal ties .

**wall, composite** - a wall in which the facing and backing are of different materials and bonded together with bond stones to exert a common reaction under load .

**wall, veneer, or faced** - a wall in which a thin facing and the backing are of different materials but not so bonded as to exert a common reaction under load .

**wall, wind (winded)** - a twisting warp from cutting slabs in the gang saws .

**wall, wythe** - the inner or outer part of a cavity wall .

**wall tie** - a bondor or metal piece which connects wythes of masonry to each other or to other materials .

**wall tile cavity** - a rigid, corrosion-resistant metal tie which bonds two wythes of a cavity wall . It is usually steel, 3/16" in diameter and formed in a "Z" shape or a rectangle .

**warped walls** - generally a condition experienced only in flagging or flagstone materials; very common with flagstone materials that are taken from the ground and used in their natural state . To eliminate warping in stones it would be necessary to further finish the material, by methods such as machining, sand rubbing, honing or polishing .

**wash** - a sloped area, or the area water will run over .

**water bar** - typically a strip in a register in window sill and stone below to prevent water passage .

**water table** - a projection of lower masonry on the outside of the wall, slightly above the ground . Often a damp course is placed at the level of the water table to prevent upward penetration of ground water .

**waxing** - an expression used in the marble finishing trade to indicate the filling of natural voids with color blended materials .

**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, surface waters, soil and other ground waters, or to temperature changes; the inclined top surface of a stone such as a coping, cornice, or window sill .

**wedging** - splitting of stone by driving wedges into planes of weakness .

**weep holes** - openings placed in mortar joints of facing material at the level of flashing to permit the escape of moisture .

**wind (winded)** - a twisting warp from cutting slabs in the gang saws .

**wire saw** - method of cutting stone by passing a twisted, multi-strand wire over the stone and immersing the wire in a slurry of abrasive material .

**wythe** - the inner or outer part of a cavity wall .

## Notes

## Notes

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AVAILABLE CUTS & COLORS

**American Granite-**

A medium to coarse-grain, weathered granite featuring brown and warm tone surface colors with hand-split faces, showing a blend of blue, burgundy, pink, green, brown, black and white. mica flecks, along with garnet inclusions and quartz crystals, highlight percentage of this stone.

Available Cuts, Building Stone: Mosaic Pattern Veneer, Roughly Squared/Roughly Rectangular, Ashlar, Ledge Stone, Thin Ledge Stone.

Available Cuts, Landscaping: Flagging, Wall Stone, Uniform Rise Wall Stone, Thin Wall Stone, Paving Stone, Tumbled ex 12 in. and 12x12 in. Pavers, Step Stair Material, Landscape Boulders.

**Corinthian Granite.**

An elegant, weathered, medium to coarse grained granite featuring 70% medium blue blue with a mixture of green, black, pink, brown, burgundy and white. A small percentage has black speckles throughout consisting of red and black garnet inclusions and quartz crystals.

Available Cuts, Building Stone: Mosaic Pattern Veneer, Roughly Squared/Roughly Rectangular, Ashlar, European Ashlar, Ledge Stone, Thin Ledge Stone.

Available Cuts, Landscaping: Flagging, Wall Stone, Uniform Rise Wall Stone, Thin Wall Stone, Cottage Wall Stone, Paving Stone, Snagged 12x12 in. and 12x24 in. Nominal Pavers (i.e., 1 in. tolerance), Tumbled ex 12 in. and 12x12 in. Pavers, Garden Bed Edging, Step Stair Material, Landscape Boulders.

**Van Tassel Granite.**

A unique granite that combines a soft palette of colors with the strength and texture consistent with our other products.

Quarried from ledges deeply veined in New York.

Blue, green and brown with a granular texture featuring random speckling and striations.

Available Cuts, Building Stone: Mosaic Pattern Veneer, Roughly Squared/Roughly Rectangular, Ashlar, Ledge Stone, Thin Ledge Stone.

Available Cuts, Landscaping: Flagging, Wall Stone, Uniform Rise Wall Stone, Thin Wall Stone, Paving Stone, Landscape Boulders.

**Summit Granite.**

A subtle, mineral granite featuring a warm lusterance resulting from mica and garnet inclusions, brought to the surface.

This granite projects the very essence of the earth with a base color of gray and feature highlights of sage green, white and russet orange. Gold mica flecks, plus black and red garnet inclusions create random striated and speckled surfaces.

Available Cuts, Building Stone: Mosaic Pattern Veneer, Roughly Squared/Roughly Rectangular, Ashlar.

Available Cuts, Landscaping: Uniform Rise Wall Stone, Thin Wall Stone, Paving Stone, Landscape Boulders.

**South Bay Quartzite**

A quartzite characterized with an etching and mottling surface that resembles a windswept and sandy beach. Visually smooth, yet heavily textured with a blend of tan, antique white, ice blue, amber, and brown.

Available Cuts, Building Stone: Mosaic Pattern Veneer, Roughly Squared/Roughly Rectangular, Ashlar, European Ashlar, Ledge Stone, Thin Ledge Stone.

Available Cuts, Landscaping: Flagging, Heavy Flagging, Oversize Flagging, Wall Stone, Uniform Rise Wall Stone, Thin Wall Stone, Cottage Wall Stone, Paving St. Snagged 12x12 in. and 12x24 in. Nominal Pavers (i.e., 1 in. tolerance), Tumbled ex 12 in. and 12x12 in. Pavers, Garden Bed Edging, Step Stair Material, Cap Stones (Spectacular order), Landscape Boulders.

**Great Meadow Limestone**

A single-colored limestone that projects a strong and distinct look. Ideal for that or fresh split for a new build. Natural weathered faces in combination with blue-gray split faces. Black speckles and white crystals also highlight some pieces.

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