

## IMPORTANT STONE TERMS

**ABSORPTION** - The act of absorbing moisture by weight of material in a specified amount of time.

**ADHERED** - Veneer material with a bonding agent applied to the back of the veneer to stick to an approved backing.

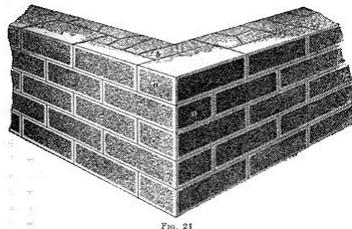
**ANCHOR** - A mechanical device for securing stone to a support or structure. Types for stonework include; cramps, dovetails, dowel, eyebolts, rod cramp, rod anchor, straps, two way anchors, wall tie and wire toggle bolts.

**ARCH** - A stone structure forming a curve over an open space and supporting the weight above it, as in a bridge or door way.

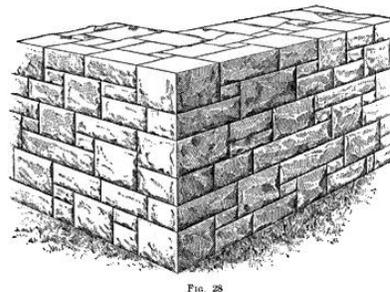
**ARRIS LINE** - The angle, corner, or edge produced by the meeting of two stones.

**ASHLAR** - A flat surface generally square or rectangular having sawed or dressed beds or joints.

- **Coursed Ashlar** - Ashlar set to form continuous horizontal joints



- **Stacked Ashlar**- Ashlar set to form continuous vertical joints



- **Random Ashlar** (above Right) - Ashlar set with stones of varying length and height so that neither vertical nor horizontal joints are continuous.

**BAND COURSE** - A continuous horizontal course all with a reasonably consistent rise.

**BEAUTY MARK** - A natural spot or discoloration typically found in marble and granite when a crystalline structure differs in size, color, or pattern from a materials typical characteristics.

**BED FACE** - Installing a stone with the natural bed exposed.

**BED JOINT** - A horizontal joint between stones, usually filled with mortar, lead, or sealant.

**BELT COURSE** - A continuous horizontal course marking a division in the wall plane.

**BEVEL** – A sloped surface at the arris line of a stone.

**BLOCK QUARRY**- A quarry that contains a sound natural deposit, where natural allows the harvest of stone blocks.

**BOLLARD** – A free-standing stone post.

**BULL NOSE** – Convex rounding of the edge of a stone in the shape of a half circle – such as on a stair tread.

**BUSH HAMMER** - Finish applied to stone by a bushhammer tool to create a decorative dimpled appearance.



**BUTTERING** - Placing mortar on stone with a trowel before setting into place.

**CALCITE STREAKS** - 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.

**CAPILLARY ACTION** - The movement of liquid in the interstices of a porous material, as a result of surface tension; the phenomenon responsible for dry materials sucking moisture above the normal water level.

**CAPITAL** - A column cap.

**CAULKING** - Tightening or making a joint leak proof by sealing with an elastic adhesive compound.

**CAVITY WALL** – Masonry wall built with a continuous air space between the outer masonry and the inner wall (typically concrete block or frame construction). Water that penetrates the outer masonry runs down through the cavity and is directed out at the bottom through weep holes.

**CAVITY VENT** – An opening in the joints of stone veneer allowing the passage of air and water from inside the wall cavity to the exterior.

**CHAMFER** – To cut away the edge of a stone where the two surfaces meet in an external angle leaving a bevel at the junction.

**CHINKING** - The method of filling large mortar joints in stone veneer with small chips or slivers of stone.

**CHISEL** - A steel tool used to “dress” stone, available in steel and carbide tipped.

**COPING** – A flat stone used as a cap on free standing walls and the edge of swimming pools.

**COURSE** - A continuous horizontal band of constant height.

**CUT STONE** - Finished dimensioned stone, ready to set in place.

**DEPTH** - Measurement of a particular piece of stone from front to back.

**DIMENSIONED STONE** - Stone precut and shaped to specified sizes (“cut stone”).

**DRESSED** - The cutting of rough chunks of stone by hand to create a square or rectangular shape.

**DRIP EDGE** - A recess cut under a sill or projecting stone to throw off water preventing it from running down the face of the wall or other surface, such as a window or door.

**DRystack** - Horizontal pattern of stone lay “tight” to allow a narrow bed joint. Joints are raked back into stonework as to be undetectable.

**DRY SEAM** - Unhealed fracture which is a plane of weakness.

**EFFLORESCENCE** – A salt deposit usually in the form of a white powder residue that forms on the surface of stone, brick or mortar. It is caused by minerals carried to the surface by moisture.

**ETCH** - A rough, dull mark produced by acid eating away at a polished surface.

**EXPOSED AGGREGATE** - A decorative concrete finish where pieces of stone aggregate are purposely exposed for their color and texture in a concrete slab.

**FABRICATED** - Dimensional stone manufactured and ready for installation.

**FIELDSTONE** – Loose blocks separated from ledges by natural processes or glaciers and scattered throughout or upon the ground.

**FLAGSTONE** – Thin slabs of stone used for flagging or paving walks, driveways, patios, etc. It is generally fine-grained sandstone, bluestone, quartzite or slate, but thin slabs of other stones may be used.

**HAND CHIPPER** - Tool with one beveled face and flat back to form a sharp bladed end used in rockfacing, available in steel and carbide.

**HAND RIPPER** - Tool with saw toothed end for tooling and dressing stone faces.

**HAND SET**- Tool with two beveled edges to form a 1/4" flat head bladed end used for intense hand dressing.

**HAND TRACER** - Steel chisel tool with two beveled edges to make a sharp bladed end used for hand dressing, available in steel and carbide tipped.



**HEARTH STONE** - Originally the large single stone or stones used for the floor of a fireplace; now most commonly used to describe the stone in front of the fire chamber and in many cases extending on either or both sides of the front of the fire chamber.

**JOINT**- The space between stone units usually filled with mortar, sealant or epoxy.

**KEystone** – The central stone of an arch.

**LEAD TIME** - The amount of time it takes to deliver material from the time of confirmed order to the site taking into account final confirmed measurements, quarrying time, "freight in" and scheduling site delivery.

**LEDGE BED QUARRY** - A quarry that by nature allows the production of stone by peeling layers off the stone by naturally random layers.

**LENGTH** - Measurement of the face of a particular piece of stone from left end to right end.

**LINTEL** - A stone beam or horizontal member spanning the top of an opening, such as a doorway or window and supporting the wall above it.

**MANTEL** - The structural member spanning the opening of a fireplace. Also a shelf (usually cubic stone) that is part of the finish and above the fireplace opening.

**NATURAL BED** - The horizontal stratification of stone as it was formed in the deposit.

**PITCH** - The technique striking a smooth edge of stone with appropriate tools to create a rough, convex appearance.

**QUARRY PIT** - The location of an operation where a natural deposit of stone is removed from the ground.

**QUARRY RUN** - The condition of stone that is naturally selected to a natural range of size, color and shape.

**RIPRAP** - Irregular broken and randomly sized pieces of rock used for facing bridge abutments and fills; stone thrown together without order to form a foundation, breakwater or sustaining wall.

**RISE** - Measurement of the face of a particular piece of stone from the top to the bottom.

**ROCKFACE** - Similar to a split face, except the face is “pitched” to a given arris line producing a bold, convex appearance.

**RUBBLE STONE** - A blend of stone that is naturally or mechanically broken or split, to make up a particular pattern, but holding a reasonably consistent joint.

**RUSTIC** – (see Weatheredge)

**SEAM FACE** - A stone that exposes a surface that is taken from a quarry seam.

**SOLDIER COURSE** - A horizontal course or a series of vertically laid stone or brick.



**SPLIT FACE** - The exposed stone face that is created by the division of stone by cleavage.

**SPLITTER** - A machine used to split stone.

**STEP** - One unit of tread and riser.

**TAPESTRY FINISH** - A finish applied to stone by a sandblasting wand at a consistent PSI.

**THIN VENEER** - Veneer stone that is saw cut to a 1-1/2” wail depth from front to back.

**TRACER** - (see Hand Tracer)

**TREAD** - A flat stone used as the top walking surface on a step.

**TUMBLED STONE** - Stone that is mechanically tumbled to create a worn and distressed finish.

**VENEER** - A layer of facing material used to cover a wall.

**WEATHEREDGE** - A stone surface that is naturally created by the combination of natural pressure and mineral staining.

**WEB WALL** - A pattern of irregular shaped stones, usually in a reasonably consistent faced surface holding a reasonably consistent joint.

**WEEP HOLES** – Openings in veneer joints for drainage of cavity walls.