

APPENDIX 5.

GLOSSARY OF BUILDING STONE TERMS

(Carr, 1955; Parks, 1914; Verschuren et al., 1986; Warland, 1953)

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Arch: a mechanical arrangement of blocks of any hard material disposed in the line of same curve, and supporting one another by their mutual pressure; the arch itself is formed of arch stones.

Architectural Stone: nonload-bearing cut panels (1.5-13 cm thick) used as curtain wall or veneer in building construction; commonly referred to as cladding by the industry; also includes interior-exterior flooring.

Ashlar: wrought stone of uniform height, as opposed to rubble work, used chiefly for facing walls.

Banker Mason: a stone mason who cuts stone in a shop or on the job site at the banker or working bench.

Beds: the lower surface upon which a block of stone rests, and the upper surface which supports the stone above.

Cleavage: The tendency of a rock to split in parallel layers, irrespective of its original structure.

Column Base: that part of a column which supports the shaft and capital.

Commercial Granite: includes all feldspathic rocks of granular or gneissic texture and all plutonic rocks regardless of composition; can include volcanic, siliceous sedimentary rocks and metamorphic rocks.

Commercial Marble: denotes all carbonate rocks including true metamorphic marble and limestone which can be polished.

Commercial Sandstone: includes all sandstones, calcareous sandstones and sedimentary rocks which are comprised of individual grains supported by a natural cementitious material; often shows bedding planes.

Cornice: the projecting moulded course which crowns the part of the wall to which it is affixed.

Course: the term applied to each horizontal layer of stone.

Curbing Stone: rectangular shaped blocks, usually granite, (approximately 0.15 x 0.45 x 2 m) for use as curbing in road and bridge construction.

Flagstone: stone which can be split into thin slabs for sidewalks, patios, etc.

Grain: refers to a plane in igneous rocks which is parallel to the long axis of a predominance of grains; crystalline rocks split most readily in this direction.

Hardway: refers to a plane in igneous rocks which is at 90° to both the rift and the grain; this is the direction in which it is most difficult to split crystalline rocks.

Landscaping Stone: includes crushed, coloured stone, boulders, irregular blocks, etc. for landscaping applications such as driveways, sidewalks, rock gardens, borders, etc.

Large Quarry Block: rectangular blocks ranging from 15-25 t.

Monumental Stone: all natural stone used for the manufacture of statues, tombstone, mausoleums, cenotaphs and monuments.

Ornamental Stone: any attractive rock suitable for the manufacture of small articles such as ash trays, pen holders, bookends, etc.

Paving Stone: rectangular, brick sized blocks of roughly equal dimensions for sidewalks, driveways and road construction.

Rift: refers to a plane in igneous and crystalline rocks in which the crystals are roughly aligned at 90° to the grain.

Rubble: randomly sized and shaped stone for wallfacing, fences, fireplaces, etc.

Split Face: the resulting surface texture which arises from splitting a stone.