

ACCELERATOR: In masonry, any ingredient added to mortar to speed drying and solidifying. Compare "retarding agent". (DNR)

ADDITION: A material that is interground or blended in limited amounts into a hydraulic cement during manufacture either as a "processing addition" to aid in manufacturing and handling the cement or as a "functional addition" to modify the use properties of the finished product. (ACI)

ADDITIVE: A term frequently (but improperly) used as a synonym for addition to admixture. (ACI)

ADMIXTURE: A material other than water, aggregates and hydraulic cement, used as an ingredient of concrete or mortar, and added to the concrete immediately before or during its mixing. (ACI)

Materials added to mortar to impart special properties to the mortar. (BIA)

AIR-ENTRAINING: The capability of a material or process to develop a system of minute bubbles of air in cement paste, mortar or concrete during mixing. (ACI)

AIR ENTRAINING AGENT: An addition for hydraulic cement or an admixture for concrete or mortar which causes entrained air to be incorporated in the concrete or mortar during mixing, usually to increase its workability and frost resistance. (ACI)

AIR-ENTRAINING HYDRAULIC CEMENT: Hydraulic cement containing an air-entraining addition in such amount as to cause the product to entrain air in mortar within specified limits. (ACI)

AIR ENTRAINMENT: The occlusion of air in the form of minute bubbles (generally smaller than 1 mm) during the mixing of concrete or mortar. (ACI)

ALKALI: Salts of alkali metals, principally sodium and potassium; specifically sodium and potassium occurring in constituents of concrete or mortar, usually expressed in chemical analyses as the oxides Na_2O and K_2O . (See also "Cement, low alkali"). (ACI)

AIR VOID: A space in cement paste, mortar or concrete filled with air; an entrapped air void is characteristically 1 mm or more in size and irregular in shape; an entrained air void is typically between 10 and 100 μm in diameter and spherical or nearly so. (ACI)

ASBESTOS-CEMENT PRODUCTS: Products made from rigid material composed essentially of asbestos fiber and portland cement, used in a wide range of forms in the building industry. (ACI)

AUTOGENOUS HEALING: A natural process of closing and filling of cracks in concrete or mortar when the concrete or mortar is kept damp. (ACI)

AUTOGENOUS VOLUME CHANGE: Change in volume produced by continued hydration of cement exclusive of effects of external forces or change of water content or temperature. (ACI)

BAG (OF CEMENT; also SACK): A quantity of portland cement: 94 lb. in the United States, and 50 kg. in most other countries; for other kinds of cement a quantity indicated on the bag (obsolete). (ACI)

BATCH: Quantity of concrete or mortar mixed at one time. (ACI)

BATCH BOX: Container of known volume used to measure constituents of a batch of concrete or mortar in proper proportions. (ACI)

BATCHED WATER: The mixing water added by a batcher to a concrete or mortar mixture before or during the initial stages of mixing. (ACI)

BATCHING: Weighing or volumetrically measuring and introducing into the mixer the ingredients for a batch of concrete or mortar. (ACI)

BATCH MIXER: A machine which mixes batches of concrete or mortar in contrast to a continuous mixer. (ACI)

BINDERS: Cementing materials, either hydrated cements or products of cement or lime and reactive siliceous materials; the kinds of cement and curing conditions govern the general kind of binder formed; also materials such as asphalt, resins and other materials forming the matrix of concretes, mortars and sanded grouts. (ACI)

BRIQUETTE (also BRIQUET): A molded specimen of mortar with enlarged extremities and reduced center having a cross section of definite area, used for measurement of tensile strength. (ACI)

CATALYST: A substance that initiates a chemical reaction and enables it to proceed under milder conditions than otherwise required and which does not, itself, alter or enter into the reaction. (AIC)

CEMENT, BLENDED: A hydraulic cement consisting essentially of an intimate and uniform blend of granulated blast-furnace slag and hydrated lime; or an intimate and uniform blend of portland cement and granulated blast-furnace slag, portland cement and pozzolan, or portland blast-furnace slag and pozzolan, produced by intergrinding portland cement clinker with the other materials. (ACI)

CEMENT, HIGH-EARLY-STRENGTH: Cement characterized by producing earlier strength in mortar or concrete than regular cement, referred to in the United States as "Type III". (ACI)

CEMENT, MASONRY: A hydraulic cement for use in mortars for masonry construction, containing one or more of the following materials: portland cement, portland blast-furnace slag, portland-pozzolan cement, natural cement, slag cement or hydraulic lime; and in addition usually containing one or more materials such as hydrated lime, limestone, chalk, calcareous shell, talc, slag or clay, as prepared for this purpose. (ACI)

CEMENT, NATURAL: A hydraulic cement produced by calcining a naturally occurring argillaceous limestone at a temperature below the sintering point and then grinding to a fine powder. (ACI)

CEMENT, PORTLAND: A hydraulic cement produced by pulverizing clinker consisting essentially of hydraulic calcium silicates, and usually containing one or more of the forms of calcium sulfate as an interground addition. (ACI)

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. (BSI)

CHIPS: Broken fragments of marble or other mineral aggregate screened to specified sizes. (ACI)

CLAY MORTAR-MIX: Finely ground clay used as a plasticizer for masonry mortars. (BIA)

COARSE AGGREGATE: Aggregate predominantly retained on the U.S. Standard No. 4 (4.75 mm) sieve; or that portion of an aggregate retained on the No. 4 (4.75 mm) sieve. (ACI)

EARLY STRENGTH: Strength of concrete or mortar usually as developed at various times during the first 72 hrs. after placement. (ACI)

ENTRAINED AIR: Microscopic air bubbles intentionally incorporated in mortar or concrete during mixing, usually by use of a surface-active agent; typically between 10 and 1000 um in diameter and spherical or nearly so. (ACI)

ENTRAPPED AIR: Air voids in concrete which are not purposely entrained and which are significantly larger and less useful than those of entrained air, 1 mm or larger in size. (ACI)

EPOXY MORTAR: A mixture of epoxy resin, catalyst and fine aggregate. (ACI)

FLASH SET: The rapid development of rigidity in a freshly mixed portland cement paste, mortar, or concrete, usually with the evolution of considerable heat, which rigidity cannot be dispelled nor can the plasticity be regained by further mixing without addition of water; also referred to as quick set or grab set. (ACI)

GROUT: Grout as applied to a facing tile application is generally the term relating to a heavy creamy mortar mix that is rubbed and wiped into the joint after installation. Grout is frequently white, black or colored to complement or contrast with the tile units. (SC)

Mortar of pouring consistency. A bonding agent of high ultimate strength used to join individual pieces of stone. (ILA)

Mortar of pouring consistency. (BSI)

Mixture of cementitious material and aggregate which is proportioned to produce pouring or pumping consistency without segregation of the constituents. (NCMA)

Mixture of cementitious material and aggregate to which sufficient water is added to produce pouring consistency without segregation of the constituents.

High-lift Grouting: The technique of grouting masonry in lifts up to 12 ft.

Low-lift Grouting: The technique of grouting as the wall is constructed. (BIA)

Mortar or concrete without coarse aggregates, at consistency of viscous liquid so that it can be emplaced in voids by pouring or pumping. (DNR)

HIGH MAGNESIUM LIME: A lime produced by calcining dolomitic limestone or dolomite, and therefore containing more magnesium oxide than limes made from calcite or high-calcium limestones and marbles. High-magnesium limes range from 37 to 41 percent MgO content, and high-calcium limes have less than 2.5 percent MgO. Also called (incorrectly) dolomitic lime. (DNR)

HYDRATE: A chemical combination of water with another compound or an element. (ACI)

HYDRATED LIME: Calcium hydroxide, a dry powder obtained by treating quicklime with water. (ACI)

HYDRAULIC CEMENT: A cement that sets and hardens by chemical interaction with water and that is capable of doing so under water. (ACI)

HYDRAULIC HYDRATED LIME: The hydrated dry cementitious product obtained by calcining a limestone containing silica and alumina to a temperature short of incipient fusion so as to form sufficient free calcium oxide to permit hydration and at the same time leaving unhydrated sufficient calcium silicates to give the dry powder its hydraulic properties. (ACI)

LIME: Specifically, calcium oxide (CaO); also, loosely, a general term for the various chemical and physical forms of quicklime, hydrated lime, and hydraulic hydrated lime. (ACI)

LIME, HYDRATED: Quicklime to which sufficient water has been added to convert the oxides to hydroxides. (BIA)

LIME PUTTY: Hydrated lime in plastic form ready for addition to mortar. (BIA)

MASONRY CEMENT: A mill-mixed cementitious material to which sand and water must be added. See ASTM C91. (BIA)

MASONRY MORTAR: Mortar used in masonry structures. (ACI)

MORTAR: A plastic mixture of cementitious materials, fine aggregate and water. See ASTM Specifications C270, C476 or BIA M1-72.

Far Mortar: Mortar containing a high percentage of cementitious components. It is a sticky mortar which adheres to a trowel.

High-Bond Mortar: Mortar which develops higher bond strengths with masonry units than normally developed with conventional mortar.

Lean Mortar: Mortar which is deficient in cementitious components. It is usually harsh and difficult to spread. (BIA)

A mixture of cement paste and fine aggregate; in fresh concrete, the material occupying the interstices among particles of coarse aggregate; in masonry construction, 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 hydraulic cement mortar. (See also Cement, masonry and Masonry mortar). (ACI)

1. A prepared mixture of retarded cement and lime or finely ground limestone, sold in the form of dry powder. Also called mortar mix or masonry cement. 2. Material that bonds stone or other masonry units at joints. Used as a viscous, pasty mixture of portland or natural cement plus lime (or prepared masonry cement), sand and water. Mortar presents special requirements for retardation of setting, but the retarding agent is generally a part of the cement, and the lime also affects setting time. Mortar hardens to rocklike material as it dries and cures. (DNR)

A plastic mixture of cement, lime, sand, and water used to bond masonry units. (ILA)

A plastic mixture of cementitious material, fine aggregate and water. (NCMA)

A plastic mixture of cement, lime, sand and water, used to bond masonry units. (BSI)

NONSTAINING MORTAR: Mortar composed of materials which individually or collectively do not contain material that will stain. Usually have a very low alkali content. (BSI)

A mortar with low free-alkali content to avoid efflorescence or staining of adjacent stone by migration of soluble materials. (DNR)

PEA GRAVEL: Screened gravel, most of the particles of which will pass a 3/8 in. (9.5 mm) sieve and be retained on a No. 4 (4.75 mm) sieve. (ACI)

PIGMENT: A coloring matter, usually in the form of an insoluble fine powder. (ACI)

PLASTER: A cementitious material or combination of cementitious material and aggregate that, when mixed with a suitable amount of water, forms a plastic mass or paste which when applied to a surface, adheres to it and subsequently hardens, preserving in a rigid state the form or texture imposed during the period of plasticity; also the placed and hardened mixture. (See also Stucco). (ACI)

PLUMB RULE: This is a combination plumb rule and level. It is used in a horizontal position as a level and in a vertical position as a plumb rule. They are made in lengths of 42 and 48 in., and short lengths from 12 to 24 in. (BIA)

QUICKLIME: Calcium oxide (CaO). (ACI)

RETARDING AGENT: In masonry cement or mortar mix, a chemical additive that slows setting (compare "accelerator"), most commonly the SO₄ ion in the form of finely ground gypsum. (DNR)

SAND: 1. Granular material passing the 3/8 in. (9.5 mm) sieve and almost entirely passing the No. 4 (4.75 mm) sieve and predominantly retained on the No. 200 (75 um) sieve, and resulting from natural disintegration and abrasion of rock or processing of completely friable sandstone; or

2. that portion of an aggregate passing the No. 4 (4.75 mm) sieve and predominantly retained on the No. 200 (75 um) sieve, and resulting from natural disintegration and abrasion of rock or processing of completely friable sandstone. See also "Fine aggregate".

Note: The definitions are alternatives to be applied under differing circumstances. Definition (1) is applied to an entire aggregate either in a natural condition or after processing. Definition (2) is applied to a portion of an aggregate. Requirements for properties and grading should be stated in the specifications. Fine aggregate produced

by crushing rock, gravel, or slag commonly is known as "Manufactured sand". (ACI)

SET: The condition reached by a cement paste, mortar or concrete when it has lost plasticity to an arbitrary degree, usually measured in terms of resistance to penetration or deformation; initial set refers to first stiffening; final set refers to attainment of significant rigidity; also, strain remaining after removal of stress. (See "Permanent set"). (ACI)

SLUMP: A measure of consistency of freshly mixed concrete, mortar or stucco equal to the subsidence measured. (ACI)

STUCCO: A cement plaster used for coating exterior walls and other exterior surfaces of buildings. (See also "Plaster"). (ACI)

. ANCHORS: Types for stone work:

Of flat stock: strap, cramps, dovetails, and dowel, strap and dowel and 2-way anchors.

Corrugated: corrugated wall ties and dovetail anchors.

Round stock: rod cramp, rod anchor, eye-bolt and dowel, flat-hook wall tie and dowel, dowel and wire toggle bolts. (BSI)

A piece or assemblage, usually metal, used to attach building parts (e.g., plates, joists, trusses, etc.) to masonry or masonry materials. (BIA)

Metal rod, wire or strap that secures building stone to structural framework or back-up wall, or (see "cramp") holds stone units together. (DNR)

A metal tie used to secure stone in place. (ILA)

BAR SPACING: The distance between parallel reinforcing bars, measured center-to-center of the bars perpendicular to their longitudinal axes. (AIC)

BENT BAR: A reinforcing bar bent to a prescribed shape such as a truss bar, straight bar with hook, stirrup, or column tie. (ACI)

BUCK: Framing around an opening in a wall; a door buck encloses the opening in which a door is placed. (ACI)

CAULKING: A resilient compound used for pointing joints in cut stone masonry. Silicones and rubber-base materials are common. (DNR)

CEMENT PAINT: A paint consisting generally of white portland cement and water, pigments, hydrated lime, water repellents, or hygroscopic salts. (ACI)

DEFORMED BAR: A reinforcing bar with a manufactured pattern of surface ridges which provide a locking anchorage. (AIC)

EXPANSION ANCHOR: A metal expandable unit inserted into a drilled hole that grips stone by expansion. (ILA)

EXPANSION BOLT: In masonry, an anchoring device, based on friction grip, in which an expandable socket swells as a bolt is tightened into it. (DNR)

A socket that grips a drilled hole in stone by expanding as the bolt is screwed into it. (BSI)

EPOXY RESIN: A flexible, usually thermal setting resin made by polymerization of an epoxide and used as an adhesive. (ILA)

FLASHING: (1) a thin impervious material placed in mortar joints and through air spaces in masonry to prevent water penetration and/or provide water drainage. (2) Manufacturing method to produce specific color tones. (BIA)

HIGH-STRENGTH ADHESIVE: A bonding agent of high ultimate strength used to join individual pieces of stone into preassembled units. (ILA)

HOOK: A bend in the end of a reinforcing bar. (ACI)

HOOKED BAR: A reinforcing bar with the end bent into a hook to provide anchorage. (ACI)

LEWIS: Any of several metal devices for lifting stone blocks in the quarry or mill or for hoisting columns or other heavy masonry units in construction. Metal pins, wedges, or assemblies are inserted in dovetailed cavities in the stone or placed in holes angling toward a common point below the upper surface to utilize the principles of wedging or lever-action compression for gripping. See "box lewis, lewis hole, lewis pin". (DNR)

LEWIS BOLT: A tapered head wedged in a tapered recess in stone for hanging soffit stones. (BSI)

A bolt used to hang soffit stones or suspend center part of lintels. May be conical or tapered and fit into slots cut in from the back, or may be leaded into stone, or use expansion sleeves. Carries weight on I-beam or other supporting member above. (DNR)

Tapered head wedged in a tapered recess in stone for hanging soffit stones.

Box Lewis: A tapered metal box wedged in the top of columns or other heavy stones for hoisting.

Lewis Holes: Sinkages in the top beds of stone to engage Lewis pins for hoisting. (ILA)

LEWIS PIN: Metal peg, usually with eye at upper end, for lifting stone blocks or masonry units. Used in pairs, and dependent for gripping on lever-action compression. (DNR)

MALLET: In stone working, a short-handled wooden hammer, with a truncated conical head, used to drive mallet-head shaping tools. (DNR)

MASH HAMMER: In stone working, a short-handled heavy hammer with two round or octagonal faces, used to drive hammer-head shaping tools. (DNR)

MASON'S SCAFFOLD: The true mason's scaffold, little used in modern construction because so few structures utilize masonry bearing

- walls, is unique because it must be totally self-supporting and must also carry the load of unusually heavy materials, whereas most scaffolding may be braced on the part of the building already erected. The scaffolding spans the wall and must be cross-braced through the permanent openings, that is, window and door apertures. (DNR)
- MIXER: A machine used for blending the constituents of concrete, grout, mortar, cement paste or other mixture. (ACI)
- MULLION: (1) a narrow vertical member separating windows or doors set in a series. (2) Any narrow framing member that separates panes in a multipaned window. (DNR)
- REBAR: Abbreviation for "reinforcing bar". (ACI)
- REGLET: A narrow, flat molding of rectangular profile. (BSI)
- REINFORCEMENT: Structural steel shapes, steel bars, rods, wire fabric or expanded metal embedded or encased in masonry in such a manner that it works with the masonry in resisting forces. (BIA) (NCMA)
- SCABBLING HAMMER: A sledge with a pointed peen and a square head (less used) for rough shaping of stone, particularly of blocks at the quarry. (DNR)
- SHELF ANGLES: Structural angles with holes or slots in one leg for bolting to the structure to support brick work, stone or terra cotta. (ACI)
- S-IRON: Generic term (because "S" shape common) for exposed retaining plates on end of turn-buckled tie rods between two masonry walls to prevent them from spreading, or to secure an interior framing wall to a masonry wall. Star motif and other decorative shapes also used. (DNR)
- SLUMP CONE: A mold in the form of the lateral surface of the frustum of a cone with a base diameter of 8 in. (203 mm), top diameter 4 in. (102 mm), and height 12 in. (305 mm), used to fabricate a specimen of freshly mixed concrete for the slump test; a cone 6 in. (152 mm) high is used for tests of freshly mixed mortar and stucco. (ACI)
- SPLIT-FACE MACHINE: A device that splits slabs of stone into usable thicknesses for job-fabricated masonry patterns. Generally hydraulic, but may operate on impact. Blades are used to split billets from slabs for most limestones and sandstones, but toothed bars may be used for harder stone, such as granite. (DNR)
- SPOTTING: Adhesive material, applied in plastic form and setting to a solid bonding area, that attaches thin veneering units, especially marble, to a backup wall and furnishes multiple points at which the spacing is fixed. (DNR)
- STORY POLE: A marked pole for measuring masonry coursing during construction. (BIA)
- TIE: Any unit of material which connects masonry to masonry or other materials. See "Wall Tie". (BIA)
- WALL TIE: A bonder or metal piece which connects wythes of masonry to each other or to other materials. (BIA)
- A bonder or metal piece which connects wythes of masonry to each other or to other materials. (BSI)
- WALL TIE, 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. (BSI) (BIA)
- WALL TIE, VENEER: A strip or piece of metal used to tie a facing veneer to the backing. (BIA)

ABRASION RESISTANCE: Ability of a surface to resist being worn away by rubbing and friction. (ACI)

ABSORBED MOISTURE: Moisture that has entered a solid material by absorption and has physical properties not substantially different from ordinary water at the same temperature and pressure. (ACI)

ABSORPTION: The weight of water a brick unit absorbs, when immersed in either cold or boiling water for a stated length of time, expressed as a percentage of the weight of the dry unit. See ASTM Specification C67. (BIA)

The process by which a liquid is drawn into and tends to fill permeable pores in a porous solid body; also the increase in weight of a porous solid body resulting from the penetration of a liquid into its permeable pores. (ACI)

ADOBE: Unburnt brick dried in the sun. (ACI)

ARCH: A curved stone structure resting on supports at both extremities used to sustain weight, to bridge or roof an open space. (BSI)

A structural member, most commonly curved upward, that bridges an opening. (DNR)

A curved compressive structural member, spanning openings or recesses; also built flat.

Back Arch: A concealed arch carrying the backing of a wall where the exterior facing is carried by a lintel.

Jack Arch: One having horizontal or nearly horizontal upper and lower surfaces. Also called "flat" or "straight" arch.

Major Arch: Arch with spans greater than 6 ft. and equivalent to uniform loads greater than 1000 lb. per ft. Typically known as Tudor arch, semicircular arch, Gothic arch or parabolic arch. Has rise to span ratio greater than 0.15.

Minor Arch: Arch with maximum span of 6 ft. and loads not exceeding 1000 lb. per ft. Typically known as jack arch, segmental arch or multicentered arch. Has rise to span ratio less than or equal to 0.15.

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.

Trimmer Arch: An arch, usually a low rise arch of brick, used for supporting a fireplace hearth. (BIA)

ARCHITECT-ENGINEER or ENGINEER-ARCHITECT: The architect, engineer, architectural firm, engineering firm, or architectural and engineering firm, issuing project drawings and specifications, or administering the work under contract specifications and drawings, or both. (ACI)

ARRIS: The sharp edge or exterior corner formed by the meeting of two surfaces, whether plane or curved. (NBGQAI)

The angle, corner or edge produced by the meeting of two surfaces. (ILA)

ASHLAR: Masonry composed of squared stones; one pattern of masonry construction. (ACI)

A catchall term, variously applied, for squared stone masonry units, or for walling constructed of them. (DNR)

Masonry having a face of square or rectangular stones, either smooth or textured. (BSI)

A flat-faced surface generally square or rectangular having sawed or dressed beds and joints.

Coursed Ashlar: Ashlar set to form continuous horizontal joints.

Stacked Ashlar: Ashlar set to form continuous vertical joints.

Random Ashlar: Ashlar set with stones of varying length and height so that neither vertical nor horizontal joints are continuous. (ILA)

ASHLAR MASONRY: Masonry composed of rectangular units of burned clay or shale, or stone, generally larger in size than brick and properly bonded, having sawed, dressed or squared beds, and joints laid in mortar. Often the unit size varies to provide a random pattern, "random ashlar". (BIA)

ASTM: American Society for Testing and Materials. (BIA)

AUTOCLAVE: A pressure vessel in which an environment of steam at high pressure may be produced; used in the curing of concrete products and in the testing of hydraulic cement. (ACI)

AUTOCLAVE CURING: Steam curing of concrete products, sand-lime brick, asbestos-cement products, hydrous calcium silicate insulation products, or cement in an autoclave at maximum ambient temperatures generally between 340-420 F (170-215 C). (ACI)

BACK ARCH: A concealed arch carrying the backing of a wall where the exterior facing is carried by a lintel. (BSI)

BACK, FILLING: (1) Rough masonry built behind a facing or between two faces. (2) Filling over the extrados of an arch. (3) Brickwork in spaces between structural timbers, sometimes called "brick nogging." (BIA)

BACK PLASTERING: Plaster applied to one face of a lath system following application and subsequent hardening of plaster applied to the opposite face. (ACI)

BACKUP: That part of a masonry wall behind the exterior facing. (BIA)

BACK-UP (also spelled **BACKUP**): Masonry material or masonry construction used in a wall behind stone or brick facing. (DNR)

BALUSTER: A miniature pillar or column supporting a rail--used in balustrades. (BSI)

A miniature column or other form of upright which, in series, supports a handrail, as in a balustrade. (ILA)

A small column, generally turned, that supports the rail of a balustrade. (DNR)

An ornamental fencing consisting of a series of balusters supporting a handrail or molding. (DNR)

BALUSTRADE: A railing or parapet consisting of a handrail and balusters, sometimes on a base member and sometimes interrupted by piers. (ILA)

BAT: A piece of brick. (BIA)

A broken, burned brick or shape. (ACI)

BATTER: Recessing or sloping masonry back in successive courses; the opposite of corbel. (BIA)

BAY: The space between two adjacent piers or mullions or between two adjacent lines of columns; a small, well-defined area of concrete laid at one time in the course of placing large areas such as floors, pavements or runways. (ACI)

BEAM: A structural member subjected primarily to flexure; also the graduated horizontal bar of a weighing scale on which the balancing poses ride. (ACI)

BED: (a) The top or bottom horizontal surface of a piece, which is covered when the piece is set in place.

(b) A filled or open space extending horizontally between adjacent pieces set in place. (NBGQAI)

BED JOINT: A horizontal joint between stones, usually filled with mortar, lead or sealant. (ILA)

The horizontal layer of mortar on which a masonry unit is laid. (BIA)

BELT COURSE: A continuous horizontal course, marking a division in the wall plane. (ILA)

A narrow horizontal course of masonry, sometimes slightly projected such as window sills which are made continuous. Sometimes called "string course" or "sill course". (BIA)

BEVEL: The angle that one surface or line makes with another, when they are not at right angles. (ILA)

When the angle between two sides is greater or less than a right angle. (BSI)

BLIND TRACERY: Carved wall ornamentation in low relief using patterns borrowed from traceried windows. (DNR)

BLOCK: A concrete masonry unit, usually containing hollow cores; also a solid piece of wood or other material to fill spaces between formwork members. (ACI)

BLOCK BEAM: A flexural member composed of individual blocks which are joined together by prestressing. (ACI)

BLOCKING: A method of bonding two adjoining or intersecting walls, not built at the same time, by means of offsets whose vertical dimensions are not less than 8 in. (BIA)

BOND: (1) Tying various parts of a masonry wall by lapping units one over another or by connecting with metal ties. (2) Patterns formed by exposed faces of units. (3) Adhesion between mortar or grout and masonry units or reinforcement. (BIA)

BOND BEAM: Course or courses of a masonry wall grouted and usually reinforced in the horizontal direction. Serves as horizontal tie of wall, bearing course for structural members or as a flexural member itself. (BIA)

BOND COURSE: The course consisting of units which overlap more than one wythe of masonry. (BIA)

BONDER: A masonry unit which overlaps two or more adjacent wythes of masonry to bind or tie them together. (BIA)

BONDER (HEADER): A masonry unit which overlaps two or more adjacent wythes of masonry to bind or tie them together. (NCMA)

A masonry unit which ties two or more wythes (leaves) of a wall together by overlapping. (ACI)

BOSS: (1) In masonry, a roughly shaped stone set to project for carving in place. (2) A carved ornamentation to conceal the jointing at the junction of ribs in a Gothic vault. (DNR)

BOSSAGE: In masonry, collective term for bosses left as an area of projecting, rough-finished stone for later carving. (DNR)

BOX LEWIS: Assembly of metal components, some or all tapered upward, that is inserted into a downward-flaring hole (dove-tail mortise) cut into the tops of columns or other heavy masonry units for hoisting. (DNR)

BRACE: Any structural member used to support another; always designed for compression and sometimes for tension under special load conditions. (ACI)

BRACING: Structural elements, which due to their ability to transmit direct stress, are provided to either prevent buckling of individual members subject to compression, to add rigidity to a structure as a whole, or to resist. (ACI)

BRACKET: An overhanging member projecting from a wall or other body to support weight acting outside the wall, or similar piece to strengthen an angle. (ACI)

BREAKING JOINTS: Any arrangement of masonry units which prevents continuous vertical joints from occurring in adjacent courses. (BIA)

BRICK: A solid masonry unit of clay or shale, formed into a rectangular prism while plastic and burned or fired in a kiln.

Acid-Resistant Brick: Brick suitable for use in contact with chemicals, usually in conjunction with acid-resistant mortars.

Adobe-Brick: Large roughly-molded, sun-dried clay brick of varying size.

Angle Brick: Any brick shaped to an oblique angle to fit a salient corner.

Arch Brick: (1) Wedge-shaped brick for special use in an arch. (2) Extremely hard-burned brick from an arch of a scove kiln.

Building Brick: Brick for building purposes not especially treated for texture or color. Formerly called "common brick"; see ASTM Specification C62.

Clinker Brick: A very hard-burned brick whose shape is distorted or bloated due to nearly complete vitrification.

Common Brick: See "building brick".

Dry-Press Brick: Brick formed in molds under high pressures from relatively dry clay (5 to 7 percent moisture content).

Economy Brick: Brick whose nominal dimensions are 4 x 4 x 8 in.

Engineered Brick: Brick whose nominal dimensions are 4 x 3.2 x 8 in.

Facing Brick: Brick made especially for facing purposes, often treated to produce surface texture. They are made of selected clays, or treated, to produce desired color. See ASTM Specification C216.

Fire Brick: Brick made of refractory ceramic material which will resist high temperatures.

Floor Brick: Smooth dense brick, highly resistant to abrasion, used as finished floor surfaces. See ASTM Specification C410.

Gauged Brick: (1) Brick which has been ground or otherwise produced to accurate dimensions. (2) A tapered arch brick.

Hollow Brick: A masonry unit of clay or shale whose net cross-sectional area in any plane parallel to the bearing surface is not less than 60 percent of its gross cross-sectional area measured in the same plane. See ASTM Specification C652.

Jumbo Brick: A generic term indicating a brick larger in size than the standard. Some producers use this term to describe oversize brick of specific dimensions manufactured by them.

Norman Brick: A brick whose nominal dimensions are 4 x 2-2/3 by 12 in.

Paving Brick: Vitrified brick especially suitable for use in pavements where resistance to abrasion is important. See ASTM Specification C7.

Roman Brick: Brick whose nominal dimensions are 4 x 2 x 12 in.

Salmon Brick: Generic term for under-burned brick which is more porous, slightly larger and lighter colored than hard-burned brick. Usually pinkish-orange in color.

"SCR Brick": See "SCR"

Sewer Brick: Low absorption, abrasive-resistant brick intended for use in drainage structures. See ASTM Specification C32.

Soft-Mud Brick: Brick produced by molding relatively wet clay (20 to 30 percent moisture). Often a hand process. When insides of molds are sanded to prevent sticking of clay, the product is "sandstruck" brick. When molds are wetted to prevent sticking, the product is "waterstruck" brick.

Stiff-Mud Brick: Brick produced by extruding a stiff but plastic clay (12 to 15 percent moisture) through a die. (BIA)

BRICK AND BRICK: A method of laying brick so that units touch each other with only enough mortar to fill surface irregularities. (BIA)

- BRICK GRADE:** Designation for durability of the unit expressed as SW for severe weathering, MW for moderate weathering, or NW for negligible weathering. See ASTM Specifications C216, C62 and C652. (BIA)
- BRICK SEAT:** Ledge on wall or footing to support a course of masonry. (ACI)
- BRICK TYPE:** Designation for facing brick which controls tolerance, chippage and distortion. Expressed as FBS, FBX and FBA for solid brick, and HBS, HBX, HBA and HBB for hollow brick. See ASTM Specifications C216 and C652. (BIA)
- BROACH:** To drill or cut out material left between closely spaced drill holes. Also a mason's sharp pointed chisel for dressing stone. (BSI)
- BUGGED FINISH:** A smooth finish produced by grinding with power sanders. (ILA)
- BUILDING OFFICIAL:** The official charged with administration and enforcement of the applicable building code, or his duly authorized representative. (ACI)
- BULL NOSE:** A convex semicircular molding used on edges of such stone units as stair treads and window sills. (DNR)
- Convex rounding of a stone member--such as a stair tread. (BSI)
- Convex rounding of a member, such as the front edge of a stair tread or window sill. (ILA)
- BUTTERING:** Placing mortar on a masonry unit with a trowel. (BIA)
- Process of spreading mortars on a brick or other masonry unit with a trowel; also the process by which the interior of a concrete mixer, transportation unit, or other item coming in contact with fresh concrete is provided with a mortar coating so that the fresh concrete coming in contact with it will not be depleted of mortar. (ACI)
- BUTTONS:** In setting masonry, lead discs or other materials to carry the weight of the superincumbent stone while the mortar is green. (DNR)
- BUTTRESS:** A bonded column of masonry built as an integral part of the wall, projecting from either or both surfaces, and decreasing in area from base to top. (NCMA)
- A projecting structure to support a wall or building. (ACI)
- CALCIUM-SILICATE BRICK (Sand-lime brick):** A building unit made from sand and lime. (NCMA)
- CAMBER:** A deflection that is intentionally built into a structural element or form to improve appearance or to nullify the deflection of the element under the effects of loads, shrinkage and creep. (ACI)
- CANOPY:** A shallow projecting roof, bracketed or cantilevered, ornamenting a doorway, window, niche or throne. (DNR)
- A sheltering roof--as over a niche or a doorway. (BSI)
- CANTILEVER:** A structural member, supported at only one end, that projects from a wall. (DNR)
- CAP:** A smooth, plane surface of suitable material bonded to the bearing surfaces of test specimens to insure uniform distribution of load during strength testing. (ACI)
- CAPACITY INSULATION:** The ability of masonry to store heat as a result of its mass, density and specific heat. (BIA)
- CAPITAL:** Column cap. (BSI) (ILA)
- CAVITY WALL:** A masonry wall composed of two wythes (q.v.) spaced apart and secured to each other by wall ties. Window frames are commonly sealed into the cavity. (DNR)
- C/B RATIO:** The ratio of the weight of water absorbed by a masonry unit during immersion in cold water to weight absorbed during immersion in boiling water. An indication of the probable resistance of brick to freezing and thawing. Also called "saturation coefficient". See ASTM Specification C67. (BIA)
- CENTERING:** Temporary framework for the support of masonry arches or lintels during construction. Also called center(s). (BIA)
- CERAMIC COLOR GLAZE:** An opaque-colored glaze of satin or gloss finish obtained by spraying the clay body with a compound of metallic oxides, chemicals and clays. It is burned at high temperatures, fusing glaze to body making them inseparable. See ASTM Specification C126. (BIA)
- CHAMFER:** To bevel the junction of an exterior angle. (BSI)
- To bevel an arris. (DNR)
- CHASE:** A continuous recess built into a wall to receive pipes, ducts, etc. (BIA)
- CHAT SAWN FINISH:** A rough gang saw finish produced by sawing with coarse chat. (BSI)
- CLOSURE:** Supplementary or short length units used at corners or jambs to maintain bond patterns. (BIA)

CLAY: A natural, mineral aggregate consisting essentially of hydrous aluminum silicate; it is plastic when sufficiently wetted, rigid when dried and vitrified when fired to a sufficiently high temperature. (BIA)

Natural mineral material having plastic properties and composed of very fine particles; the clay mineral fraction of a soil is usually considered to be the portion consisting of particles finer than 2 um; clay minerals are essentially hydrous aluminum silicates or occasionally hydrous magnesium silicates. (ACI)

CLEAR GLAZE: A term generally applied to a transparent glaze. Clear ceramic glazes are tinted with opacifiers, giving them a definite opaque characteristic and a resultant consistent color range of produced ware. (SC)

CLEAR CERAMIC GLAZE: Same as "ceramic color glaze" except that is translucent or slightly tinted, with a gloss finish. (BIA)

CLIP: A portion of a brick cut to length. (BIA)

CLOSER: The last masonry unit laid in a course. It may be whole or a portion of a unit. (BIA)

COLLAR JOINT: The vertical longitudinal joint between wythes of masonry. (NCMA) (BIA)

COLUMN: A member used primarily to support axial compression loads and with a height of at least three times its least lateral dimension. (ACI)

A vertical compression member whose horizontal dimension measured at right angles to the thickness does not exceed three times its thickness. A bearing wall not bonded at the sides into associated masonry shall be considered a column when its horizontal dimension measured at right angles to the thickness does not exceed three times its thickness. (NCMA)

(1) A pillar supporting higher members in a building. Commonly tapered and round, but may be polygonal. In some classical orders consists of base, cylindrical shaft and capital. (2) A pillar standing alone as a monument. (DNR)

Vertical member whose horizontal dimension measured at right angles to the thickness does not exceed three times its thickness. (BIA)

COLUMN, SLENDER: A column whose load capacity is reduced by the increased eccentricity caused by secondary deflection moments. (ACI)

CONCRETE BRICK: A solid masonry unit having a shape approximately a rectangular prism and composed of inert aggregate particles embedded in a hardened cementitious matrix. (NCMA)

CONCRETE MASONRY UNIT: A masonry unit composed principally of inert aggregate particles embedded in a hardened cementitious matrix. (NCMA)

CONTRACTION JOINT: Formed, sawed or tooled groove in a concrete structure to create a weakened plane and regulate the location of cracking resulting from the dimensional change of different parts of the structure. (ACI)

COPING: The material or units used to form a cap or finish on top of a wall, pier, pilaster or chimney. (ACI)

A protective covering capping a wall, as a parapet. May be flat, but commonly sloping, double beveled or curved to carry off water. Most effective if extended beyond wall face and cut with a drip. (DNR)

The material or masonry units forming a cap or finish on top of a wall, pier, pilaster, chimney, etc. It protects masonry below from penetration of water from above. (BIA)

CORBEL: A shelf or ledge formed by projecting successive courses of masonry out from the face of the wall. (BIA)

A projection from the face of a beam, girder, column or wall used as a beam seat or a decoration. (ACI)

CORNICE: The molding or series of moldings forming the top member of a facade, door or window frame, or interior wall. Also the top member of a classical entablature. (DNR)

COURSE: One of the continuous horizontal layers of units, bonded with mortar in masonry. (BIA)

A horizontal layer of concrete masonry units. (NCMA)

A layer (range) of masonry units running horizontally in a wall or, much less commonly, curved over an arch. (DNR)

COURSING JOINT: (Brit.) Horizontal or arched mortar joint between two courses of masonry in a wall or arch. (DNR)

CRAMP: U-shaped metal fastening to hold adjacent units of masonry together, as in a parapet or wall coping. (DNR)

An anchoring device in the form of a metal bar bent at both ends in the shape of a flat "U". (NBGQAI)

CRAWLING: The characteristic of a glaze to separate during the firing process, leaving exposed areas of unglazed ware. (SC)

CROSS-SECTIONAL AREA: Net cross-sectional area of a masonry unit shall be taken as the gross cross-sectional area parallel to the bearing surface minus the area of the cores or cellular spaces. (BIA)

Net cross-sectional area of a masonry unit shall be taken as the gross cross-sectional area minus the area of cores or cells. (NCMA)

CULLS: Masonry units which do not meet the standards or specifications and have been rejected. (BIA)

CURSTABLE: (Brit.) A masonry course carrying moldings or carvings. May be a strong course (q.v.) or part of a cornice (q.v.) (DNR)

DAMP COURSE: In stone masonry, an impervious horizontal layer to prevent vertical penetration of water in a wall. May be (1) a course of tile or tight stone (for example, slate or dense limestone), or (2) a thin layer of asphaltic or bituminous material or metal. Generally near grade to prevent upward migration by capillarity, but also used below copings, above roof level in chimneys, and elsewhere to top downward seepage. (DNR)

A course or layer of impervious material which prevents capillary entrance of moisture from the ground or a lower course. Often called "damp check". (BIA)

DAMPPROOFING: Prevention of moisture penetration by capillary action. (BIA)

One or more coatings of a compound that is impervious to water. Usually applied to the back of stone or face of back of wall. (ILA)

One or more coatings of a compound that is impervious to water applied to a surface above grade. (BSI)

DEFORMATION: A change in dimension or shape due to stress. (ACI)

DENSITY: Weight per unit volume. (ACI)

DENTIL: Block projections on an entablature. (ILA)

DENTIL COURSE: A narrow molding ornamented by small rectangular blocks (that is, dentils) projecting at regular intervals. (DNR)

Mold course immediately below the cornice, having on one of its members, shall uniformly spaced blocks, referred to as dentils. (ILA)

The lower part of the cornice with dentils. The cornice is jointed to allow machine production of the dentils. (BSI)

DIAMOND-SAWED: Finish produced by sawing with diamond-toothed saws (either circular gang). (ILA)

DISCOLORATION: Departure of color from that which is normal or desired. (ACI)

DISINTEGRATION: Deterioration into small fragments or particles due to any cause. (ACI)

DOG'S TOOTH: Brick laid with their corners projecting from the wall face. (BIA)

DRIP: A projecting piece of material, shaped to throw off water and prevent its running down the face of wall or other surface. (BIA)

A recess cut under a sill or projecting stone to throw off water preventing it from running down face of wall or other surface as window or door. (BSI)

DRY WALL: In masonry construction a self-supporting rubble or ashlar wall laid up without mortar. (DNR)

ECCENTRICITY: The normal distance between the centroidal axis of a member and the parallel resultant load. (BIA)

EFFECTIVE HEIGHT: The height of a member to be assumed for calculating the slenderness ratio. (NCMA) (BIA)

EFFECTIVE THICKNESS: The thickness of a member to be assumed for calculating the slenderness ratio. (NCMA) (BIA)

EFFECTIVE AREA OF REINFORCEMENT: The area obtained by multiplying the right cross-sectional area of the metal reinforcement by the cosine of the angle between its direction and the direction for which the effectiveness of the reinforcement is to be determined. (NCMA)

ENGINEERED BRICK MASONRY: Masonry in which design is based on a rational structural analysis. (BIA)

EFFLORESCENCE: A crystalline deposit appearing on stone surfaces caused by soluble salts carried through or onto the stone by moisture, which has sometimes been found to come from brick, tile, concrete blocks, mortar, concrete, and similar materials in the wall or above. (BSI)

The formation of a white saline powder on the surface of masonry walls. (ILA)

A powder or stain sometimes found on the surface of masonry, resulting from deposition of water-soluble salts. (BIA)

ENTABLATURE: Consists of an architrave, frieze and cornice. (BSI) (ILA)

- In classical architecture, the elaborated beam member carried by the columns, horizontally divided into architrave (below, frieze and cornice (above). The proportions and detailing are different for each order, and strictly prescribed. (DNR)

ENTASIS: The curve of the upper two-thirds of a column. (BSI)

Intentional slight convex curving of the side profiles in a tapered column to overcome the optical illusion of pinching that characterizes straight-sided columns. (DNR)

The curve resulting from the gradual diminishing of the diameter of the upper two-thirds of a column. (ILA)

EPOXY JOINT: In masonry, a visible joint filled with epoxy resin in place of mortar or caulking. (DNR)

FACE: (1) The exposed surface of a wall or masonry unit. (2) The surface of a unit designed to be exposed in the finished masonry. (BIA)

FACING: Any material, forming a part of a wall, used as a finished surface. (BIA)

FASCIA: A horizontal belt of vertical face--often used in combination with moldings. (BSI)

A flat member or band at the surface of a building or the edge beam of a bridge; exposed eave of a building; often inappropriately called fascia. (ACI)

A flat horizontal band, appearing as a vertical face, used decoratively, alone or in combination with other moldings. (DNR)

FEATHER-EDGED COPING: Coping that slopes in only one direction (not ridged or gabled). In some usage implies slope toward rear of wall. Also called (Brit.) "wedge coping". (DNR)

FIELD: The expanse of wall between openings, corners, etc., principally composed of stretchers. (BIA)

FILTER BLOCK: A hollow, vitrified clay masonry unit, sometimes salt-glazed, designed for trickling filter floors in sewage disposal plants. See ASTM Specification C159. (BIA)

FINES: The powder, dust, silt-size and sand-size material resulting from processing (usually crushing) rock. (BSI)

FIRE CLAY: A clay which is highly resistant to heat without deforming and used for making brick. (BIA)

An earthy or stoney mineral aggregate which has as the essential constituent hydrous silicates of aluminum with or without free

silica, plastic when sufficiently pulverized and wetted, rigid when subsequently dried, and of suitable refractoriness for use in commercial refractory products. (ACI)

FIREPROOF: Relatively incombustible. (BSI)

FIREPROOFING: Any material or combination protecting structural members to increase their fire resistance. (BIA)

FIRE RESISTANCE: The property of a material or assembly to withstand fire or give protection from it; as applied to elements of buildings, it is characterized by the ability to confine a fire or to continue to perform a given structural function, or both. (ACI)

FIRE RESISTIVE MATERIAL: See "Noncombustible Material." (BIA)

FLAT ARCH (JACK ARCH, STRAIGHT ARCH): An arch that has little or no convexity. Arch construction (keyed) with essentially horizontal top and bottom. (DNR)

FLY ASH: The finely divided residue resulting from the combustion of ground or powdered coal and which is transported from the fire-box through the boiler by flue gases; known in UK as "pulverized fuel ash (pfa)." (ACI)

FOOTING: That portion of the foundation of a structure which spreads and transmits load directly to the piles, or to the soil or supporting grillage. (ACI)

FOUNDATION: The material or materials through which the load of a structure is transmitted to the earth. (ILA)

FRIEZE: (1) The middle member of a classical entablature. (2) A horizontal decorative band or border, carved or painted, encircling a room at dado level or higher, or used on exterior building faces. (DNR)

A belt course--sometimes decorated with sculpture relief, occurring just under a cornice. (BSI)

FROG: A depression in the bed surface of a masonry unit; sometimes called a panel. (ACI)

A depression in the bed surface of a brick. Sometimes called a "panel." (BIA)

FURRING: A method of finishing the interior face of a masonry wall to provide space for insulation, prevent moisture transmittance, or to provide a level surface for finishing. (BIA)

GALLETING: (Brit.) Insertion of chips or spalls of stone into the joints of rough masonry to solidify the wall, reduce the amount of mortar required, or add detail to the appearance. (DNR)

GAUGED OR GAUGING: A grinding process to make all pieces of material to be used together the same thickness. (BSI)

GROG: A fired clay material that is ground, pulverized and screened and used as an additive to unfired clay material. (SC)

Burned refractory material, usually calcined clay or crushed brick bats. (ACI)

GROUNDS: Nailing strips placed in masonry walls as a means of attaching trim or furring. (BIA)

GROUTED MASONRY: Concrete masonry construction composed of hollow units where hollow cells are filled with grout, or multi-wythe construction in which space between wythes is solidly filled with grout. (NCMA)

GROUTING: The process of filling with grout. (ACI)

HACKING: (1) The procedure of stacking brick in a kiln or on a kiln car. (2) Laying brick with the bottom edge set in from the plane surface of the wall. (BIA)

HARD-BURNED: Nearly vitrified clay products which have been fired at high temperatures. They have relatively low absorptions and high compressive strengths. (BIA)

HAUNCH: The deepened portion of a beam that increases in depth toward the support. (ACI)

HEADER: A brick laid across a wall with the end surface exposed. Headers are usually used as bonders. (BIA)

(1) See "bond stone". (2) Colloquial term for a lintel (DNR)

A masonry unit which overlaps two or more adjacent wythes of masonry to tie them together. Often called "bonder".

Blind Header: A concealed brick header in the interior of a wall, not showing on the faces.

Clipped Header: A bat placed to look like a header for purposes of establishing a pattern. Also called "false header."

Flare Header: A header of darker color than the field of the wall. (BIA)

A masonry unit laid across a wall with the end surface exposed. Headers are usually used as bonders. (NCMA)

(See "bonder": A masonry unit laid flat with its greatest dimension at a right angle to the face of the wall; when the unit is only the depth of the face wythe it is known as a false header. (ACI)

HEADING COURSE: A continuous bonding course of header brick. Also called "header course." (BIA)

HEAD JOINT: The vertical mortar joint between ends of masonry units. Often called "cross joint." (BIA)

HEARTH: (1) The masonry floor of a fireplace together with an adjacent area of fireproof material which may be a continuation of the flooring in the embrasure or some more decorative surfacing, as tile or marble. (2) An area permanently floored with fireproof material beneath and surrounding a stove. (DNR)

HOLLOW CONCRETE MASONRY UNITS: A masonry unit whose net cross-sectional area in any plane parallel to the bearing surface is less than 75 percent of its gross cross-sectional area measured in the same plane. (NCMA)

HONED FINISH: Honed is a super fine smooth finish. (BSI)

INITIAL RATE OF ABSORPTION: The weight of water absorbed expressed in grams per 30 sq. in. of contact surface when a brick is partially immersed for one minute. Also called suction. See ASTM Specification C67. (BIA)

INCISE: To cut inwardly or engrave--as in an inscription. (ILA) (BSI)

JACK ARCH: One having horizontal or nearly horizontal upper and lower surfaces. Also called flat or straight arch. (BSI)

JOINT: (1) The end or side surface of a piece, which is covered when the piece is set in place. (2) A filled or open space extending vertically between adjacent pieces set in place. (NBGQAI)

The space between stone units--usually filled with mortar. (BSI)

JOINTS: Flush, Rake, Cove, Weathered, Bead, Stripped and/or "V". (BSI)

In masonry, the surface at which two members join or butt. If they are held together by mortar, the mortar-filled aperture is the joint. The exposed edges of mortar joints are finished in many ways, each named, including: concave, flush, plain (filled to surface but not carefully smoothed), rustic (sunk back from surface), struck (excess mortar removed by a flush stroke of the trowel), raked (cut back from surface with a raking tool), bead (convex, protruding), V (indented by triangular jointing tool), and mason's (finished with a triangular projection). Concave and V joints are varieties of tooled joints. (DNR)

KERF: Kerf is to wire-cut a soft clay unit during extrusion, permitting easier breaking or cutting of the units on the job for specific and varied applications. (SC)

KILN: A furnace oven or heated enclosure used for burning or firing brick or other clay material.

Kiln Run: Brick from one kiln which have not been sorted or graded for size or color variation. (BIA)

KING CLOSER: A brick cut diagonally to have one 2" end and one full width end. (BIA)

LATERAL SUPPORT: Members such as cross walls, columns, pilasters, buttresses, floors, roofs or spandrel beams which have sufficient strength and stability to resist the horizontal forces transmitted to them may be considered as lateral support. (BIA) (NCMA)

LEAD: The section of a wall built up and racked back on successive courses. A line is attached to leads as a guide for constructing a wall between them. (BIA)

LINTEL: A beam located over an opening in a wall to carry superimposed load. (NCMA)

Horizontal member that bridges a door or window opening. (DNR)

A horizontal supporting member above an opening such as a window or a door. (ACI)

A beam placed over an opening in a wall. (BIA)

LIVE LOAD: Any load that is not permanently applied to a structure. (ACI)

LOAD-BEARING WALL: A wall designed and built to carry superimposed vertical and shear loads as opposed to nonload-bearing walls. (ACI)

LUG: Projection from, or extension of, a building unit to engage adjacent unit. In masonry, that part of a sill that extends into adjoining jamb. (DNR)

MASONRY: That branch of construction dealing with plaster, concrete construction and the laying up of stone, brick, tile and other such units with mortar. (ILA)

(1) Strictly speaking, the art of building in stone, but by extension the practice of the mason's craft with brick, tile, concrete block, and other materials. (2) The work resulting from the practice of the mason's craft, as structures built of stone, brick, or other materials set as units in patterns (and amenable to assembly with mortar, whether or not mortar is actually used). Also called stonework. (DNR)

Construction composed of shaped or molded units, usually small enough to be handled by one man and composed of stone, ceramic brick or tile, concrete, glass, adobe, or the like; sometimes used to designate cast-in-place concrete. (ACI)

A built-up construction or combination of masonry units set in mortar or grout. (NCMA) (BIA)

Brick, stone, concrete, etc., or masonry combinations thereof, bonded with mortar. (BIA)

Built-up construction, usually of a combination of materials set in mortar. (BSI)

MASONRY UNIT: Natural or manufactured building units of burned clay, concrete, stone, glass, gypsum etc.

Hollow Masonry Unit: One whose net cross-sectional area in any plane parallel to the bearing surface is less than 75 percent of the gross.

Modular Masonry Unit: One whose nominal dimensions are based on the 4" module.

Solid Masonry Unit: One whose net cross-sectional area in every plane parallel to the bearing surface is 75 percent or more of the gross. (BIA)

MITER: The junction of two units at an angle, of which the junction line usually bisects on a 45° angle. (BSI)

The junction of two units at an angle. The junction line usually bisects on a 45° angle. (ILA)

MOISTURE MOVEMENT: (1) The movement of moisture through a porous medium. (2) The effects of such movement on efflorescence and volume change in hardened cement paste, mortar, concrete, or rock. (ACI)

MOSAIC: (1) A pattern or design formed by in-laying fragments or small pieces of stone, tile, glass or enamel into a cement, mortar or plastic matrix. (2) An irregular pattern of stone masonry surface used in veneering or solid stone walls (for example, (Brit.), polygonal masonry). (DNR)

NOMINAL DIMENSION: A dimension greater than a specified masonry dimension by the thickness of a mortar joint, but not more than 1/2 ". (BIA)

NONCOMBUSTIBLE MATERIAL: Any material which will neither ignite nor actively support combustion in air at a temperature of 1200 F when exposed to fire. (BIA)

OPACITY: Opacity is the opaque characteristic of a glaze eliminating or restricting the viewing of stains or colors occurring in the clay body. (SC)

OVERHAND WORK: Laying brick from inside a wall by men standing on a floor or on a scaffold. (BIA)

PANEL: (1) A section of form sheathing, constructed from boards, plywood, metal sheets, etc., that can be erected and stripped as a unit. (2) A concrete member, usually precast, rectangular in shape, and relatively thin with respect to other dimensions. (ACI)

PARAPET: That part of a wall that extends above the roof level; a low wall along the top of a dam. (ACI)

A low wall used on bridges, roofs and balconies (DNR)

PARAPET WALL: The part of a wall that extends above the intersection of the wall with the roof. (DNR)

PARGE: To coat with plaster, particularly foundation walls and rough masonry. (ACI)

PARGING: Dampproofing by placing a coat of 1/2" of setting mortar to the back of stones, or, the face of the backup material. (BSI)

TARGETING: The process of applying a coat of cement mortar to masonry. Often spelled and/or pronounced "parging." (BIA)

PARTIALLY REINFORCED MASONRY WALLS: Walls designed as plain masonry except that reinforcement is provided in some portions to resist flexural tensile stresses. (NCMA)

PARTITION: An interior nonloadbearing wall one story or less in height, supporting no vertical load other than its own weight. (BIA) (NCMA)

PAVER: (1) A paving stone, brick or quarry tile. (2) A paving stone more than 6" square. (DNR)

PEDESTAL: An upright compression member whose height does not exceed three times its average least lateral dimension, such as a short pier or plinth used as the base for a column. (ACI)

PEDIMENT: The triangular face of a gable, if separated by entablature or molding from the lower wall and treated as a decorative unit. By extension, a triangular surface used ornamentally over doors or windows. (DNR)

PERFORATED WALL: One which contains a considerable number of relatively small openings. Often called pierced wall or screen wall. (BSI)

PERPEYN WALL (PERPEND WALL): Wall built in the interior of a building and at right angle to an enclosing wall, forming divisions like stalls, as in ecclesiastical buildings. (DNR)

PICK AND DIP: A method of laying brick whereby the bricklayer simultaneously picks up a brick with one hand and, with the other hand, enough mortar on a trowel to lay the brick. Sometimes called the "Eastern" or "New England" method. (BIA)

PIER: An isolated column of masonry. (BIA)

PIERCED WALL: A nonbearing masonry wall in which an ornamental pierced effect is achieved by alternating rectangular or shaped blocks with open spaces. (DNR)

PILASTER: A wall portion projecting from either or both wall faces and serving as a vertical column and/or beam. (BIA)

A flat engaged pier, extending less than half its width from a wall. Many pilasters are really decorative features that imitate engaged piers but are not supporting structures. If used with free-standing columns, as in classical or Renaissance structures, pilasters follow their order in detailing and proportion. (DNR)

Column built within a wall, usually projecting beyond the wall. (ACI)

That portion of a wall which may serve as either a vertical beam or a column or both. In reinforced masonry the pilaster may or may not project beyond either face of the wall. (NCMA)

An engaged pier of shallow depth; in classical architecture it follows the height and width of related columns, with similar base and cap. (BSI)

PLUMB: Vertical or to make vertical. (ACI)

POINTING: Troweling mortar into a joint after masonry units are laid. (BIA)

The final filling and finishing of mortar joints that have been raked out. (BSI)

POROSITY: The ratio, usually expressed as a percentage, of the volume of voids in a material to the total volume of the material, including the voids. (ACI)

PREFABRICATED BRICK MASONRY: Masonry construction fabricated in a location other than its final inservice location in the structure. Also known as pre-assembled, panelized and sectionalized brick masonry. (BIA)

PRESSURE-RELIEVING JOINT: An open horizontal joint below the supporting angle or hanger located at approximately every floor line and not over 15 ft. apart, horizontally, and every 20-30 ft. vertically, to prevent the weight from being transmitted to the masonry below. These joints are to be caulked with a resilient material to prevent moisture penetration. (BSI)

PRISM: A small masonry assemblage made with masonry units and mortar. Primarily used to predict the strength of full scale masonry members. (BIA)

- QUALITY CONTROL:** A system of procedures and standards by which a constructor, product manufacturer, materials processor or the like, monitors the properties of the finished work. (ACI)
- QUEEN CLOSER:** A cut brick having a nominal 2" horizontal face dimension. (BIA)
- QUIRT:** A groove separating a bead or other moulding from the adjoining members. (BSI)
- QUOIN:** A projecting right angle masonry corner. (BIA)
- RACKING:** A method entailing stepping back successive courses of masonry. (BIA)
- RAGGLE:** A groove in a joint or special unit to receive roofing or flashing. (BIA)
- RAKED JOINT:** A joint in a masonry wall which has the mortar raked out to a specified depth while it is only slightly hardened. (ACI)
- RBM:** Reinforced brick masonry. (BIA)
- REBATE:** A rectangular groove or slot, as to receive a frame insert in a door or window opening. (DNR)
- RECESS:** A sinkage. (ILA)
A sinkage in a wall plane. (BSI)
- REGLET:** A recess to receive and secure metal flashing. (ILA)
- REINFORCED BRICK MASONRY:** Brick masonry in which reinforcement is embedded as required in this standard and in such a manner that the two materials act together in resisting forces. (BIA)
- REINFORCED CONCRETE MASONRY:** Masonry construction made with hollow concrete masonry units in which certain cells are continuously filled with grout and in which reinforcement is embedded, or multi-wythe construction in which space between wythes is solidly filled with grout and in which reinforcement is embedded. (NCMA)
- REINFORCED MASONRY:** Masonry containing metal mesh or rods in the joints to resist shearing and tensile stresses. (DNR)
Masonry units, reinforcing steel, grout and/or mortar combined to act together in resisting forces. (BIA)
Unit masonry in which reinforcement is embedded in such a manner that the two materials act together in resisting forces. (ACI)
Unit masonry in which reinforcement is embedded as required in these regulations and in such a manner that the two materials act together in resisting forces. (NCMA)
- RELIEF OR RELIEVE:** Ornament in relief.. The ornament or figure can be slightly, half or greatly projected. (BSI)
- 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. (BSI)
An arch, usually blind, built into the wall above a lintel or flat arch to carry the load to walls or other supporting members. (DNR)
- REPOINTING:** Replacing mortar in masonry. (DNR)
- RETEMPERING:** Addition of water and remixing of concrete or mortar which has lost enough workability to become unplaceable or unusable. (ACI)
- RETURN:** The right angle turn of a molding. (BSI)
The shorter run in a right-angle turn that continues but changes direction of a molding or wall. (DNR)
Any surface turned back from the face of a principal surface. (BIA)
- REVEAL:** That portion of a jamb or recess which is visible from the face of a wall. (BIA)
In the side of a door or window opening that is rebated for a frame, the surface extending from the slot (or frame) to the outer surface of the wall (compare "sconcheon"). (DNR)
The side of an opening in a wall for a window or door; depth of exposure of aggregate in an exposed aggregate finish. (ACI)
- RISER:** The vertical component or panel between treads in a stair. (DNR)
- ROMAN ARCH:** Semicircular arch. (BSI)
A semicircular arch. If built of stone, all units are wedge-shaped. (DNR)
- ROWLOCK:** A brick laid on its face edge so that the normal bedding area is visible in the wall face. Frequently spelled "rolok". (BIA)
- RUBBED FINISH:** Mechanically rubbed for smoother finish. (BSI)
- RUSTICATION:** A groove in a concrete or masonry surface. (ACI)
- RUSTIFICATION OR RUSTICATION:** Recessing the margin of cut stone so that when placed together a channel is formed at each joint. (BSI)
- SALT GLAZE:** A gloss finish obtained by thermochemical reaction between silicates of clay and vapors of salt or chemicals. (BIA)

SAND-LIME BRICK (CALCIUM-SILICATE BRICK): A building unit made from sand and lime. (NCMA)

SATURATION COEFFICIENT: See "C/B Ratio. (BIA)

SAWED EDGE: A clean cut edge generally achieved by cutting with a diamond blade, gang saw or wire saw. (BSI)

SCOTIA: A concave molding. (ILA)

SECTILIA: A pavement made up of fitted hexagonal stones or tiles. (DNR)

SETTING SPACE: In masonry paneling or veneering, the distance between the finished face of the wall and the backup wall. (DNR)

SHALE: Clay which has been subjected to high pressures until it has hardened. (BIA)

SHEAR: A type of stress; a body is in shear when it is subjected to a pair of equal forces which are opposite in direction and which act along parallel planes. (BSI)

SHOVED JOINTS: Vertical joints filled by shoving a brick against the next brick when it is being laid in a bed of mortar. (BIA)

SILL: In masonry, a flat or slightly beveled stone set horizontally at the base of an opening in a wall. (DNR)

SLENDERNESS RATIO: Ratio of the effective height of a member to its effective thickness. (BIA) (NCMA)

SLUSHED JOINTS: Vertical joints filled, after units are laid, by "throwing" mortar in with the edge of a trowel. (Generally, not recommended). (BIA)

SOAP: A masonry unit of normal face dimensions, having a nominal 2" thickness. (BIA)

SOFFIT: The underside of a beam, lintel or arch. (BIA)

The finished underside of a lintel, arch, or portico. (ILA)

The finished lower underside of a lintel, arch, or portico. (BSI)

The exposed lower surface of any overhead component of a building, such as a lintel, vault or cornice, or an arch or entablature. (DNR)

SOFT-BURNED: Clay products which have been fired at low temperature ranges, producing relatively high absorptions and low compressive strengths. (BIA)

SOLAR SCREEN: A perforated wall used as a sunshade. (BIA)

SOLDIER: A stretcher set on end with face showing on the wall surface. (BIA)

SOLID MASONRY UNIT: A masonry unit whose net cross-sectional area in every plane parallel to the bearing surface is 75% or more of its gross cross-sectional area measured in the same plane. (BIA)

SPALL: A fragment, usually in the shape of a flake, detached from a larger mass by a blow, by the action of weather, by pressure, or by expansion within the larger mass; a small spall involves a roughly circular depression not greater than 20 mm in depth nor 150 mm in any dimension; a large spall may be roughly circular or oval or, in some cases elongated, more than 20 mm in depth and 150 mm in greatest dimension. (ACI)

A small fragment removed from the face of a masonry unit by a blow or by action of the elements. (BIA)

SPANDREL: (1) In an arcade, a flat vertical face bounded by the adjacent curves of two arches and the horizontal tangent of their crowns. When a lintel is used above an arched doorway or archway, two half-spandrels may sit astride the arch. (2) On buildings supported by skeleton structure, the facing of the area between the sill of one window and the top (or lintel) of the window next below. (DNR)

SPANDREL WALL: That part of a curtain wall above the top of a window in one story and below the sill of the window in the story above. (BSI)

SPLAY: A beveled or slanted surface. (ILA)

In masonry, a reveal at an oblique angle to the exterior face of the wall. (DNR)

A beveled or slanted surface. (BSI)

SPLIT-FACE BLOCK: Concrete masonry unit with one or more faces produced by purposeful fracturing of the unit, to provide architectural effects in masonry wall construction. (ACI)

STACK: Any structure or part thereof which contains a flue or flues for the discharge of gases. (BIA)

STACK BOND: Stack bond is an installation joint pattern where the joints, both horizontal and vertical, are aligned throughout the installation. Units are stacked one over the other, either in a horizontal or vertical position. (SC)

STOOL: (1) Interior window sill, shelf or ledge. (2) (Brit.) Flat member against which the lower sash of a doublehung window seats, and thus both interior and exterior feature. (DNR)

- STRETCHER:** A masonry unit laid with its greatest dimension horizontal and its face parallel to the wall face. (BIA)

Stretchers are units which occur in sequence in multiple units that form the basic wall layout and pattern. Such units as jambs, miters, starters and ends are generally not considered stretcher units. (SC)

STRING COURSE (BELT COURSE, BOND COURSE);
A horizontal band of masonry, generally narrower than other courses, extending across the facade of a structure and in some structures encircling such decorative features as pillars or engaged columns. May be flush or projecting, and flat-surfaced or decorated. (DNR)

STRINGING MORTAR: The procedure of spreading enough mortar on a bed to lay several masonry units. (BIA)

STRUCK JOINT: Any mortar joint which has been finished with a trowel. (BIA)

In masonry, (1) a joint from which excess mortar has been removed by a stroke of the trowel, leaving an approximately flush joint. (2). (Brit.) A horizontal joint recessed at the base and suitable only for interior work. (3) (Brit.) A horizontal joint recessed at the top. Also called "weather struck joint". (DNR)

SUCTION: See "initial rate of absorption". (BIA)

SURROUND: An enframement. (BSI) (ILA)

TEMPER: To moisten and mix clay, plaster or mortar to a proper consistency. (BIA)

TEMPERING: The addition of water and mixing of concrete or mortar as necessary to bring it to the desired consistency during the prescribed mixing period; for truck-mixed concrete this will include any addition of water as may be necessary to bring the load to the correct slump on arrival at the work site but not after a period of waiting to discharge the concrete. (ACI)

TEXTURE: Three-dimensional surface enrichment independent of color. (BSI)

The pattern or configuration apparent in an exposed surface, as of concrete or mortar, including roughness, streaking, striation, or departure from flatness. (ACI)

TOLERANCE: Acceptable dimensional allowance, under or over ideal net sizes. (ILA)

Dimensional allowance made for the inability of men and machines to fabricate a product of exact dimensions. (BSI)

Specified allowance of variation from a size specification. (DNR)

TOOLING: Compressing and shaping the face of a mortar joint with a special tool other than a trowel. (BIA)

TOOTHING: Constructing the temporary end of a wall with the end stretcher of every alternate course projecting. Projecting units are "toothers." (BIA)

TRADITIONAL MASONRY: Masonry in which design is based on empirical rules which control thickness, lateral support requirements and height without a structural analysis. (BIA)

TREAD: (1) The horizontal component of a stairstep (compare "riser"). (2) The fore-to-aft dimension of a stairstep. (3) The upper surface of a step. (DNR)

TUCK POINTING: The filling in with fresh mortar of cut-out or defective mortar joints in masonry. (BIA)

VENEER: In stone masonry, facing material used decoratively and as protection, but not loadbearing. (DNR)

A masonry facing which is attached to the backup but not so bonded as to act with it under load. (ACI)

A layer of facing material used to cover a wall. (ILA)

A single wythe of masonry for facing purposes, not structurally bonded. (BIA)

VIRTUAL ECCENTRICITY: The eccentricity of a resultant axial load required to produce axial and bending stresses equivalent to those produced by applied axial loads and moments. It is normally found by dividing the moment at a section by the summation of axial loads occurring at that section. (BIA)

The eccentricity of resultant axial loads required to produce axial and bending stresses equivalent to those produced by applied axial and transverse loads. (NCMA)

VITRIFICATION: The condition resulting when kiln temperatures are sufficient to fuse grains and close pores of a clay product, making the mass impervious. (BIA)

WALL: A vertical member of a structure whose horizontal dimension measured at right angles to the thickness exceeds three times its thickness.

Cavity Wall: A hollow wall built of masonry units so arranged as to provide a continuous air space within the wall (with or without insulating material), and in which the inner and outer wythes of the wall are tied together with metal ties.

Composite Wall: A multiple-wythe wall in which at least one of the wythes is dissimilar to the other wythe or wythes with respect to type or grade of masonry unit or mortar.

Curtain Wall: An exterior nonloadbearing wall not wholly supported at each story. Such walls may be anchored to columns, spandrel beams, floors, or bearing walls, but not necessarily built between structural members.

Faced Wall: A composite wall in which the masonry facing and backing are so bonded as to exert a common reaction under load.

Hollow Wall: A wall built of solid or hollow masonry units so arranged as to provide an air space within the wall between the inner and outer wythes.

Loadbearing Wall: Wall which supports any vertical load in addition to its own weight.

Nonloadbearing Wall: A wall which supports no vertical load other than its own weight.

Panel Wall: An exterior nonloadbearing wall wholly supported at each story.

Shear Wall: A wall which resists horizontal forces applied in the plane of the wall.

Single-Wythe Wall: A wall containing only one masonry unit in wall thickness.

Solid Masonry Wall: A wall built of concrete masonry units laid continuously, with joints between units filled with mortar or grout.

Veneered Wall: A wall having a facing of masonry units or other weather-resisting noncombustible materials securely attached to the backing, but not so bonded as to intentionally exert common action under load. (NCMA)

A vertical member of a structure whose horizontal dimension measured at right angles to the thickness exceeds three times its thickness.

Apron Wall: That part of a panel wall between window sill and wall support.

Area Wall: (1) The masonry surrounding or partly surrounding an area. (2) The retaining wall around basement windows below grade.

Bearing Wall: One which supports a vertical load in addition to its own weight.

Cavity Wall: A wall built of masonry units so arranged as to provide a continuous air space within the wall (with or without insulating material), and in which the inner and outer wythes of the wall are tied together with metal ties.

Composite Wall: A multiple-wythe wall in which at least one of the wythes is dissimilar to the other wythe or wythes with respect to type or grade of masonry unit or mortar.

Curtain Wall: An exterior nonloadbearing wall not wholly supported at each story. Such walls may be anchored to columns, spandrel beams, floors, or bearing walls, but not necessarily built between structural elements.

Dwarf Wall: A wall or partition which does not extend to the ceiling.

Enclosure Wall: An exterior nonloadbearing wall in skeleton frame construction. It is anchored to columns, piers or floors, but not necessarily built between columns or piers nor wholly supported at each story.

Exterior Wall: Any outside wall or vertical enclosure of a building other than a party wall.

Faced Wall: A composite wall in which the masonry facing and backing are so bonded as to exert a common reaction under load.

Fire Division Wall: Any wall which subdivides a building so as to resist the spread of fire. It is not necessarily continuous through all stories to and above the roof.

Fire Wall: Any wall which subdivides a building to resist the spread of fire and which extends continuously from the foundation through the roof.

Foundation Wall: That portion of a loadbearing wall below the level of the adjacent grade, or below first floor beams or joists.

Hollow Wall: A wall built of masonry units arranged to provide an air space within the wall. The separated facing and backing are bonded together with masonry units.

Insulated Cavity Wall: See "SCR insulated cavity wall"

Loadbearing Wall: A wall which supports any vertical load in addition to its own weight.

Nonloadbearing Wall: Wall which supports no vertical load other than its own weight.

Panel Wall: An exterior, nonloadbearing wall wholly supported at each story.

Parapet Wall: That part of any wall entirely above the roof line.

Party Wall: A wall used for joint service by adjoining buildings.

Perforated Wall: One which contains a considerable number of relatively small openings. Often called "pierced wall" or "screen wall"

Shear Wall: A wall which resists horizontal forces applied in the plane of the wall.

Single Wythe Wall: A wall containing only one masonry unit in wall thickness.

- **Solid Masonry Wall:** A wall built of solid masonry units, laid contiguously, with joints between units completely filled with mortar or grout.

Spandrel Wall: That part of a curtain wall above the top of a window in one story and below the sill of the window in the story above.

Veneered Wall: A wall having a facing of masonry units or other weather-resisting noncombustible materials securely attached to the backing, but not so bonded as to intentionally exert common action under load. (BIA)

Bearing: A wall supporting a vertical load in addition to its own weight.

Cavity: A wall in which the inner and outer wythes are separated by an air space, but tied together with metal ties.

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.

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.

Wind (Wined): A twisting warp from cutting slabs in the gang saws.

Wythe: The inner or outer part of a cavity wall. (BSI)

WALLS, BEARING: A wall supporting a vertical load in addition to its own weight. (ILA)

WALLS, CAVITY: A wall in which the inner and outer wythes are separated by an air space but tied together with metal ties. (ILA)

WALLS, COMPOSITE: A wall in which the facing and backing materials are bonded together. (ILA)

WALL PLATE: A horizontal member anchored to a masonry wall to which other structural elements may be attached. Also called **head plate**. (BSI) (BIA)

WATERPROOFING: Prevention of moisture flow through masonry due to water pressure. (BIA)

See "Dampproofing" (ILA)

WATER RETENTIVITY: That property of a mortar which prevents the rapid loss of water to masonry units of high suction. It prevents bleeding or water gain when mortar is in contact with relatively impervious units. (BIA)

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. (BIA) (BSI)

WEEP HOLE: A drainage opening usually inserted at the base of a stone unit to release moisture accumulating between the stone and backup. (ILA)

Opening placed in mortar joints of facing material at the level of flashing to permit the escape of moisture. (BSI) (BIA)

WITH INSPECTION: Masonry designed with the higher stresses allowed under EBM. Requires the establishing of procedures on the job to control mortar mix, workmanship and protection of masonry materials. (BIA)

WITHOUT INSPECTION: Masonry designed with the reduced stresses allowed under EBM. (BIA)

WORKING STRESS DESIGN: A method of proportioning structures or members for prescribed working loads at stresses well below the ultimate, and assuming linear distribution of flexural stresses. (ACI)

WYTH: The inner or outer part of a cavity wall. (ILA)

(1) Each continuous vertical section of masonry one unit in thickness. (2) The thickness of masonry separating flues in a chimney. Also called "withe" or "tier". (BIA)

WYTHE (LEAF): Each continuous vertical section of a wall one masonry unit in thickness. (NCMA)

• **ABATE:** In stone carving, to cut away material, leaving parts in relief. (DNR)

AGATE: A variegated variety of quartz showing colored bands or blotchy markings (clouded, moss-like, etc.) (BSI)

ALABASTER: Fine-grained, translucent variety of gypsum, generally white or delicately shaded. Term is also incorrectly applied to fine-grained marble. (DNR)

A massive, densely crystalline, softly textured form of practically pure gypsum.

APEX STONE: Uppermost stone in a gable, pediment, vault or dome. (DNR)

ARCHITRAVE: Lowermost unit of an entablature, carried by columns (or their capitals) or pilasters. (DNR)

The member of an entablature resting on the capitals of columns and supporting the frieze. (BSI) (ILA)

ARGILLITE: A compact sedimentary rock composed mainly of clay, and aluminum silicate minerals. (BSI)

Metamorphic rock resulting from induration of siltstone and/or claystone and shale. Used locally as building stone, although rarely produced commercially. (DNR)

ARKOSE: ARKOSIC SANDSTONE: FELDSPATHIC SANDSTONE: A sandstone containing 10% or more elastic grains of feldspar. (BSI)

ARKOSE: Sandstone containing feldspar grains in abundance. Used as building stone. (DNR)

ARRIS: A natural or applied line on the stone from which all leveling and plumbing is measured. (BSI)

External angular intersection between two planar faces, or two curved faces, as in moldings or between two flutes on a Doric column or between a flute and the fillet on an Ionic or a Corinthian column. (DNR)

ARTIFICIAL STONE: A contradiction in terms, as stone is naturally occurring earth material, but used to include materials variously called art marble, artificial marble, cast stone, mazzetta, patent stone, and reconstructed stone. Some mixture of stone chips or fragments is generally embedded in a matrix of cement or plaster, and the surface may be ground, polished, molded or otherwise treated to simulate stone. (DNR)

AXED WORK: (Brit.) Hand-dressed stone surface showing fine to coarse toolmarks made by axe, pick or bush-hammer. (DNR)

BANKER: Bench of timber or stone (may be a single block) on which stone is worked. (DNR)

BARGE STONE: Masonry unit, generally projecting, set at slope of roof and defining edges of gable wall. (Corruption of earlier term verge stone). (DNR)

BASALT: Dark fine-grained igneous rock used extensively for paving stones and rarely for building stone. (DNR)

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. (BSI)

BATTED WORK: (Brit.) Hand-dressed stone surface scored top to bottom in narrow parallel strokes, using a batting tool. Strokes may be vertical (in which case the surface may be called tooled) or oblique, and may range from 8 to 10 per inch. Batting is also called broad tooling, droving, or angle dunting. (DNR)

BATTING TOOL: A mason's chisel several inches wide used to dress stone to a striated surface. (DNR)

BAUXITE: A rock composed principally of hydrous aluminum oxides, the principal ore of aluminum, and a raw material for manufacture of calcium aluminate cement. (ACI)

BED: (1) In granites and marbles a layer or sheet of the rock mass that is horizontal, commonly curved and lenticular, 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. (BSI)

The top or bottom of a joint, natural bed--surface of stone parallel to its stratification. (BSI)

(1) A layer (stratum) of rock between two bedding planes. (2) In layered stone used for building, a surface parallel to the stratification. (3) In construction, the bottom surface of the masonry unit as it lies in the wall or other structure. (4) The layer of mortar on which a masonry unit is set. (DNR)

BEDDING PLANE: The surface at which two beds, layers, or strata join in stratified rocks. (DNR)

BELT COURSE: A continuous horizontal course of flat stones placed in line marking a division in the wall plane. (BSI)

BERLINER: A type of terrazzo topping using small and large pieces of marble paving, usually with a standard terrazzo matrix between pieces. (ACI)

BLOCK: In quarrying, the large piece of stone, generally squared, that is taken from the quarry to the mill for sawing, slabbing, and further fabrication. (DNR)

BLUESTONE: A trade term applied to hard, fine-grained, commonly feldspathic and micaceous sand stone or siltstone of dark greenish- to bluish-gray color that splits readily along bedding planes to form thin slabs commonly used to pave surfaces for pedestrian traffic. A variety of flatstone. (DNR)

A hard sandstone of characteristic blue, gray and buff colors quarried in the states of New York and Pennsylvania. (BSI)

BOASTED WORK: (Brit.) Hand-dressed stone surface showing roughly parallel narrow chisel grooves, not uniform in width or carried across the face of the stone. (DNR)

BOND: In masonry, the arrangement of stone units or brick to provide strength, stability and, in some cases, beauty, through a setting pattern in which some units extend into adjacent courses, between wythes, or through the wall, and vertical joints are not continuous. (DNR)

BOND STONE: Stones projecting laterally into the backup wall used to tie the wall together. (ILA)

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. (BSI)

BOND STONE (BONDER, HEADER, THROUGH BONDER, THROUGH STONE: A stone so set that it carries through, or nearly through, a thick masonry wall to tie the wall together. Long dimension generally perpendicular to wall, but a very large bond stone may be set with its long dimension parallel to the wall and still serve as a bonder. End(s) may or may not be exposed, although through stone implies full thickness of wall. (DNR)

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. (BSI)

BOULDER: Naturally rounded rock fragment larger than 256 mm diameter. Used for crude walls and foundations, generally in mortar. (DNR)

BOX: Tapered metal box wedged in the top columns or other heavy stones for hoisting. (BSI)

BRECCIA: Rock composed of angular fragments of older rock cemented together. (ACI)

Rock characterized by coarse, angular, fragments, either the result of crushing and recementing essentially in place, or deposition of angular pieces that become consolidated. Numerous marbles owe their distinctive appearance to the brecciation caused by metamorphism. (DNR)

BROACH: (1) (v.) In quarrying, to free stone blocks from the ledge by cutting out the webbing between holes drilled close together in a row. (2) (v.) To finish a stone surface with broad diagonal parallel grooves cut by a pointed chisel. Some broached work has a shallow drafted margin surrounding the broaching. (DNR)

BROACHED WORK: See entry 2 under "broach". (DNR)

BROWNSTONE: A trade term applied to ferruginous dark-brown and reddish-brown as-kosic sandstones quarried and extensively used for building in the eastern United States during the middle and late 19th century. Most later use has been for renovation, repair or additions to structures in which the stone was originally used. Stone for the noted "brownstone fronts" came mainly from the Connecticut Valley in Massachusetts and from southeastern Pennsylvania. (DNR)

A sandstone of characteristic brown or reddish-brown color that is due to a prominent amount of iron oxide as interstitial material. (BSI)

BRUSHED FINISH. Stone finish produced by a coarse, rotating wire brush. (DNR)

Obtained by brushing the stone with a coarse rotary-type wire brush. (BSI)

BUSHHAMMER: A hammer having a face that is sharply ridged or toothed with points in square-set pattern. Used to dress stone. (DNR)

BUSHHAMMER FACE. A stone surface dressed with a bushhammer (q.v.) to have spaced, square-set pits. Used both decoratively and to provide a roughened traction surface for treads, floors and pavements. (DNR)

CALCITE: A mineral form of calcium carbonate. Principal constituent of most limestones. (DNR)

CALCITE LIMESTONE: A limestone containing not more than 5 percent of magnesium carbonate. (BSI)

- CALCITE STREAK:** A former fracture of parting (in limestone) that has been recemented and annealed by deposition of obscure white or light-colored calcite. Contrasts with dry (q.v.) and is like glass seam (q.v.) except obscure. (DNR)

Description of a white or milky streak occurring in stone. It is a joint plane usually wider than a glass seam which has been recemented by deposition of calcite in the crack. It is structurally sound. (ILA) (BSI)

CAPITAL: Intermediate member between shaft of a column or pier and beam, arch or vault, usually ornamented by molding or carving or both. (DNR)

CAPSTONE: Any single stone at the top of a masonry structure. If a continuous course, the term coping (q.v.) is used. (DNR)

CARVE: Shaping, by cutting a design to form--the trade of a sculptor. (BSI)

CARVER: In stone industry, the artisan who does carved work (q.v.) (DNR)

CARVED WORK: In stonework, hand cutting of ornamental features for which the lines cannot be applied from pattern. (DNR)

CARVING: Cutting of ornamental shapes, figures, etc., from models or details, which are too intricate to produce from patterns. (ILA)

CARYATID: A supporting member serving the function of a pier, column or pilaster and carved or molded in the form of a draped human female figure. (DNR)

CHAT SAWED: Description of a textured stone finish, obtained by using chat sand in the gang sawing process. (ILA)

CHAT-SAWED FINISH: In stone fabrication, the moderately rough surface resulting from using chat (crushed chert) as the abrasive agent carried by the gang saw blades. (DNR)

CHAMFERED RUSTICATION: Rustication in which the smooth face of the stone parallel to the wall is deeply beveled at the joints to an angle of 135° with the face so that where two stones meet the chamfering forms an internal right angle. (DNR)

CIRCULAR CIRCULAR FACE (CIRCLE ON CIRCLE FACE): In stonework, a face worked to convex spherical shape. (DNR)

CIRCULAR FACE: In stonework, a face worked to convex circular (not spherical) shape. (DNR)

CIRCULAR CIRCULAR SUNK FACE (CIRCLE ON CIRCLE SUNK FACE): In stonework, a face worked to concave spherical shape. (DNR)

CIRCULAR SUNK FACE: In stonework, a face worked to concave circular (not spherical) shape. (DNR)

CLEAN BACK: In masonry, the visible end of a stone laid as a bond stone. (DNR)

CLEAVAGE: In rocks, a tendency to split (cleave) along parallel and generally closely spaced surfaces caused by planar orientation of mineral constituents. True cleavage surfaces are unrelated to original stratification, but the term is also loosely used in some stone industries for splitting along the depositional layering. (DNR)

The ability of a rock mass to break along natural surfaces; a surface of natural parting. (BSI)

CLEAVAGE PLANE: Plane or planes along which a stone may likely break or delaminate. (BSI)

CLOSER: (1) (Brit.) In equidimensional stone masonry, a stone trimmed to nonuniform length to close a course next to a quoin or other end unit. (2) A stone course running from one window sill to another (a variety of string course). (DNR)

COBBLE: Naturally rounded rock fragment between 64 mm and 256 mm diameter. Used for rough paving, walls and foundations. (DNR)

In geology, a rock fragment between 2-1/2 and 10 in. (64 and 256 mm) in diameter; as applied to coarse aggregate for concrete, the material in the nominal size range 3 to 6 in. (75 to 150 mm). (ACI)

COBBLESTONE: A rock fragment, usually rounded or semirounded, with an average dimension between 3 and 12 in. (75 mm and 300 mm). (ACI)

A natural rounded stone, large enough for use in paving. Commonly used to describe paving blocks, usually granite, generally cut to rectangular shapes. (BSI)

COLUMN CAPITAL: An enlargement of the end of a column designed and built to act as an integral unit with the column and flat slab and increase the shearing resistance. (ACI)

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. (BSI)

CORBEL: In stone masonry, a projecting stone, or series of stones, stepped progressively farther forward with height, at the top of a wall, story, column or chimney to support an overhanging member above, or, if continuous (corbel table), to support overhanging courses. (DNR)

CORNERSTONE: (1) Generally a stone that forms a corner or angle in a structure. (2) More specifically, a stone prominently situated near the base of a corner in a building, carrying information recording the dedication

ceremonies, and in some buildings containing or capping a vault in which are preserved contemporary memorabilia. (DNR)

A stone forming a part of a corner or angle in a wall. Also a stone laid at the formal inauguration of the erection of a building, not necessarily at corner, usually incorporating a date or inscription. (BSI)

CORNICE: A molded projecting stone at the top of an entablature. (BSI) (ILA)

COPING: A flat stone used as a cap on free-standing walls. (BSI)

COURSE: A horizontal range of stone units the length of the wall. (BSI)

A continuous horizontal band of stone of constant height. (ILA)

COURSED ASHLAR: Ashlar masonry laid in courses of stone of equal height for each course, although courses may be of varying height. (DNR)

COURSED RANDOM RUBBLE: (Brit.) Masonry construction in which roughly squared stones of random size are used to build up courses. (DNR)

COURSED VENEER: This is achieved by using stones of the same or approximately the same heights. 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. (BSI)

In stone masonry, the use of veneer stones having equal height to form each continuous course, with horizontal joints extending the full length of any facade, but adjacent vertical joints not superimposed. (DNR)

COQUINA: A type of limestone formed of sea shells in loose or weakly cemented condition, found along present or former shorelines; used as a calcareous raw material in cement manufacture and other industrial operations. (ACI)

CROSS-BEDDING (also spelled crossbedding): In sedimentary rocks, inclined layers of sedimentation, resulting from progressive deposition of granular materials over a sloping surface, within a single bed between true bedding planes. In cross-section, lends textural and color pattern to building stone. (DNR)

The arrangement of laminations of strata transverse or oblique to the main planes of stratification. (BSI)

CROWFOOT: Colloquial term for stylolite. (DNR)

(Stylolite) A dark gray to black zigzag marking occurring in stone. Usually structurally sound. (ILA) (BSI)

CRYSTALLINE LIMESTONE: A limestone, either calcitic or dolomitic, composed of interlocking crystalline grains of the constituent minerals, and of phaneritic texture. Commonly used synonymously with marble, and thus representing a recrystallized limestone. Improperly applied to limestones that display some obviously crystalline grains in a fine-grained mass but which are not of interlocking texture and do not compose the entire mass. (NOTE: all limestones are microscopically, or in part megascopically, crystalline; the term is thus confusing, but should be restricted to stones that are completely crystalline and of megascopic and interlocking texture and that may be classed as marbles. (BSI)

CURBING: Slabs and blocks of stone bordering streets, walks, etc. (BSI)

Tabular bodies of stone or concrete set on edge, and straight or curved, forming an upward projection bordering streets, sidewalks or planted areas. (DNR)

CUTTING: Handwork required to finish a stone which cannot be done by machine. (ILA)

CUTTING STOCK: A term used to describe slabs of varying size, finish, and thickness which are used in fabricating treads, risers, copings, borders, sills, stools, hearths, mantels and other special purpose stones. (BSI)

DOLOMITE: (1) Mineral form of calcium-magnesium carbonate. Constituent of some building limestones. (2) Limestone consisting principally of the mineral dolomite. Also called dolostone. (DNR)

DOLOMITIC LIME: A trade term and misnomer, as the product does not contain dolomite, for high-magnesium lime. (q.v.) (DNR)

DOLOMITIC LIMESTONE: A limestone rich in magnesium carbonate, frequently somewhat crystalline in character. It is found in ledge formations in a wide variety of color tones and textures. Generally speaking, its crushing and tensile strengths are greater than the oolitic limestones, and its appearance shows greater variety in texture. (BSI)

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

DRAFTED MARGIN: (Brit.) Tooled border around the face of a stone. Also called "margin draft". (DNR)

DRESSED or HAND DRESSED: The cutting of rough chunks of stone by hand to create a square or rectangular shape. A stone which is sold as dressed stone generally refers to stone ready for installation. (BSI)

(Brit.) Stone that has been worked to desired shape(s) and has had exposed face(s) smoothed. (DNR)

DRIP: A slot cut in the bottom of a projected stone, to interrupt the capillary attraction of rain water. (ILA)

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 rainwater to drip off. (DNR)

DRY: Natural fracture or parting (in stone) that has not been recemented or annealed by later deposition of mineral material. Contrasts (in limestone) with glass seam (q.v.). (DNR)

CUT STONE: This includes all stone cut or machined to given sizes, dimension or shape, and produced in accordance with working or shop drawings which have been developed from the architect's structural drawings. (BSI)

Building stone cut to specified size and shape, each piece fabricated to conform to drawings and to be installed in a designated location in the finished structure. (DNR)

Finished, dimensioned stone, ready to set in place. (ILA)

CUTTING STOCK: In stone milling, slabs of suitable size and thickness from which cut stone units are fabricated. (DNR)

DAB: To surface a stone with a pointed tool. (DNR)

DACITE: A fine-grained, extrusive (volcanic) rock, intermediate in color and composition between basalt and rhyolite. (BSI)

DENTIL: Block projections on an entablature. (BSI)

DIMENSION STONE: Stone that is selected, trimmed, or cut to desired shapes and/or sizes for such uses as building stone, markers, paving blocks or flagging, curbing, cut or carved ornaments and novelties, furniture (for example, tabletops, laboratory bench tops and sinks), and industrial applications that use the stone in shaped form (for example, pebble mill or furnace liners). (DNR)

Stone precut and shaped to dimensions of specified sizes. (BSI) (ILA)

DOLOMITE: A mineral having a specific crystal structure and consisting of calcium carbonate and magnesium carbonate in equivalent chemical amounts which are 54.27 and 45.73 percent by weight, respectively; a rock containing dolomite as the principal constituent. (ACI)

DRY: An open or unhealed joint plane not filled with calcite and not structurally sound. (BSI)

DRY SEAM: Unhealed fracture which is a plane of weakness. (ILA)

DRY WALL: A dry wall is a stone wall that is constructed one stone upon the other without the use of any mortar. Generally used for retaining walls. (BSI)

DUTCHMAN: (1) A small piece of stone inserted as filler in a patched area on a larger piece of dimension stone. (2) A small piece of stone inserted in an ashlar wall. (DNR)

EDGESTONE: Stone used for curbing. (DNR)

EPOXY WELD: In cut stone fabrication, a joint at an inside angle, cemented by an epoxy resin, between two pieces of stone to form an apparent single unit. (DNR)

EXFOLIATION: Peeling or scaling of stone surfaces caused by chemical or physical weathering. (DNR)

EXPOSED AGGREGATE: Phrase applied to the larger pieces of stone aggregate purposefully exposed for their color and texture in a cast slab. (BSI)

FACE: This refers to the exposed portion of stone. The word face can also be used when referring to the edge treatment on various cutting stock materials. (BSI)

In stone masonry, the surface visible after setting. (DNR)

FACE-BEDDED: (Brit) In masonry, stone set with the stratification vertical. (DNR)

FALSE JOINT: A groove routed (and generally pointed) in a solid block of stone to simulate a joint. (DNR)

FIELDSTONE: Loose stone found on the surface or in the soil ("in the field"). More strictly speaking, the term should be used for slabby units, flat in the direction of bedding or lineation of the rock, and suitable for setting as dry wall masonry. Stream shingle (q.v.) has much the same shape and appearance, but is not found in the fields. Glacial or alluvial boulders and cobbles, which may be found in or on the soil, are not fieldstone sensu strictu. (DNR)

FIELD STONE: Loose blocks separated from ledges by natural processes and scattered through or upon the regolith ("soil") cover; applied also to similar transported material such as glacial boulders and cobbles. (BSI)

FLAGGING: (1) Collective term for flagstones. (2) A surface paved with flagstones. (3) The process of setting flagstones. (DNR)

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. (BSI)

A flat stone, thin in relation to its surface area, that may be used as a stepping-stone or for terrace or floor paving. Most flagstones are either naturally thin beds of stone or are split (by nature or man) from rock that cleaves readily, but thin paving material produced by sawing is also sold as flagstone (or flagging). (DNR)

FLINT: Dense, fine-grained, naturally occurring form of silica (SiO_2) that fractures conchoidally. A variety of chert, the more technical term. Most flint is gray, brown, black, or otherwise dark, but nodules and other chunks tend to weather white or light shades from the surface inward. Broken "flints", as the nodules are called, commonly have dark interiors with light rims. They are used in cobble size, either whole or split ("knapped") in mortared walls, especially in England. (DNR)

FREESTONE: The distinguishing characteristic of freestone is that it has no tendency to split in any preferential direction, and thus is eminently suited for carving and elaborate milling, but the term is restricted to stone that is fairly fine grained and works easily. Most freestones are sandstones or granular limestone. (DNR)

A stone that may be cut freely in any direction without fracture or splitting. (BSI)

GALLET: A stone chip or spall. (DNR)

GANG SAW: A machine with multiple blades used to saw rough quarry blocks into slabs. (ILA)

GANGSAW: In fabricating dimension stone, an assemblage of parallel reciprocating saw blades to cut a quarry block into slabs generally utilizing some loose abrasive material (for example, sand, chat, silicon carbide) with water, or diamond or tungsten carbide blade inserts, to effect the cutting. (DNR)

GANG SAWED: Description of the granular surface of stone resulting from gang sawing alone. (BSI)

GARGOYLE: (1) A spout, commonly stone but may be metal, tile or other material, to discharge water outward from gutters, especially those behind parapets. (2) By usage, a carved or molded ornamentation, generally in the form of a grotesque figure, of a projecting gutter spout. (DNR)

GLASS SEAM: Vein fillings of coarsely crystalline calcite, that do not necessarily decrease the strength of stone. (ILA)

Trade term (in limestone industry) for a former fracture or parting that has been recemented and annealed by deposition of transparent calcite. Contrasts with dry (q.v.) and is like calcite streak (q.v.) except transparent. (DNR)

Description of a narrow glass-like streak occurring in stone. It is a joint plane that has been recemented by deposition of translucent calcite in the crack and is structurally sound. (BS)

GNEISS: Coarse-grained metamorphic rock with discontinuous foliation caused by planar alignment of platy and lath-shaped minerals. When used for building stone, generally classed as trade granite. Most gneisses are dark and composed mainly of quartz, feldspar, mica and ferromagnesian minerals (iron-magnesium silicates). (DNR)

GRADE COURSE: Beginning course at the grade level, generally waterproofed with a dampcheck or damp course. (BSI)

GRAIN: The easiest cleavage direction in a stone. "With the grain" same as "natural bed". Also, particles (crystals, sand grains, etc.) or a rock. (BSI)

GRANITE: A fine to coarse-grained, igneous rock formed by volcanic action consisting of quartz, feldspar and mica, with accessory minerals. Granite-type rocks include those of similar texture and origin. (BSI)

(1) In scientific (geologic) terms, igneous rock with crystals or grains of visible size and consisting mainly of quartz and the sodium or potassium feldspars. (2) In building stone, crystalline silicate rock with visible grains. The commercial term thus includes gneiss (a metamorphic rock) and igneous rocks that are not granite sensu strictu. (DNR)

GREENSTONE: Metamorphic rock altered from basic (low-silica) igneous rock. Green color due to iron-bearing silicate minerals. Quarried and fabricated at times for structural and decorative dimension stone. (DNR)

Includes stones that have been metamorphosed or otherwise so altered that they have assumed a distinctive greenish color owing to the presence of one or more of the following minerals: chlorite, epidote or actinolite. (BSI)

GROUT PILE: Colloquial term for stacked or piled quarried stone that cannot be further processed economically. (DNR)

GYPSUM: Soft mineral consisting of hydrous calcium sulfate. In massive rock form has been used for building stone, as at Knossos. The raw material from which plaster is made (by heating). (DNR)

HAND CUT RANDOM RECTANGULAR ASHLAR: A pattern where all the stone is hand cut into squares and rectangulars. Joints are fairly consistent. Similar to sawed-bed ashlar in appearance. (BSI)

HEAD: A stone that has one end dressed to match the face because the end will be exposed at a corner or in a reveal. (DNR)

The end of a stone which has been tooled 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. (BSI)

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 arris and the intended rustic finish on the face. (BSI)

HEARTH: That part of the floor of a fireplace of stone on which the fire is laid. (BSI)

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. (BSI)

HERRINGBONE WORK: In stone masonry, a pattern of setting in which the stones in a wall are laid aslant, instead of flat, with the direction of incline reversing in alternate courses, forming a zigzag effect; in floors or paving the stones are set at approximately 45° angle with the boundary of the area being clad, alternate rows reversing direction to give a zigzag horizontal pattern, and the end of each stone in one row filling the triangle between two stones in the adjacent row. Horizontal herringbone work is more common in brick than in stone.

HEWN STONE: Stone shaped with mallet and chisel. (DNR)

HOLES: Sinkages in the top beds of stones to engage Lewis pins for hoisting. (BSI)

HONED FINISH: In stone, a very smooth surface, just short of polished, imparted by a rubbing process, either hand or mechanical. (DNR)

HUNG SLATING: (1) Slates covering a wall or other vertical surface rather than a roof (sloping) or floor (horizontal). (2) Slates supported by wire clips rather than by nails. (DNR)

INSCRIPTION: Lettering cut in stone. (ILA) (BSI)

IGNEOUS: One of the three great classes of rock, igneous, sedimentary and metamorphic; solidified from molten state, as granite and lavas. (BSI)

IGNEOUS ROCK: Rock formed by change of the molten material called magma to the solid state. The igneous rocks are one of the three genetic classes of rocks (igneous, sedimentary and metamorphic). Various igneous rocks, generally termed granite if coarse grained, are used for building stone. (DNR)

INTERLOCKING JOINT: A form of joggle (q.v.) in which a rib or other protrusion on one stone complements a routed groove or slot on another to prevent relative displacement. (DNR)

ISODOMUM: An extremely regular masonry pattern in which stones of uniform length and uniform height are set so that each vertical joint is centered over the block beneath. Horizontal joints are continuous, and the vertical joints form discontinuous straight lines. (DNR)

JAMB STONE: A stone constituting part of a vertical side in a wall aperture, such as a door or window opening. (DNR)

JOGGLE: (1) An indentation, projection, job or notch cut into or on a piece of building stone for fitting to a complementary offset in the adjacent stone in setting. (2) A piece of stone or metal that fits into paired apertures or grooves in two adjacent stones in a structure, keying them together. A dovetail joggle prevents two stones from moving apart, whereas a simple joggle merely prevents lateral movement in one direction. (DNR)

JOINT: The space between stone units--usually filled with mortar, joint sealant or epoxy. (ILA)

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. (BSI)

KEY BLOCK: (1) In deepening a quarry, or starting to quarry downward from a horizontal surface, the first block removed from a new ledge, providing space and access for further block removal by undercutting, underdrilling

or, lateral shifting. (2) A keystone. (DNR)

KEY COURSE: (1) A horizontal row of keystones passing through the center of an arch. Generally used because the archway is too deep for a single keystone (or a single transverse row of arch stones) to suffice. (2) A course of keystones used in the crown of a barrel vault. (DNR)

KEystone: Wedge-shaped stone at the center or summit of an arch or vault, binding the structure actually or symbolically. Ornamented in some of the orders. (DNR)

The last wedge-shaped stone placed in the crown of an arch regarded as binding the whole. (BSI)

The wedge-shaped stone placed at the top center of an arch. (ILA)

KNAPPED FLINT: (Brit.) Split flint cobbles laid up, split face showing, in walls. Often set in patterns. (DNR)

KNEELER (KNEESTONE, SKEW): A building stone shaped to change a direction of the masonry, as (1) the stone that supports inclined coping on the slope of a gable, or itself includes a length of coping (skew table), or (2) the stone that breaks the horizontal-vertical unit-and-joint pattern of the normal masonry wall to begin the curve or angle of an arch or vault. (DNR)

LAPIES: The rugosé bedrock surface formed beneath soil by differential solution of limestone, gypsum or other soluble rock. Generally deeply trenched along joints. Lapiés presents hazards and excessive costs in footings and foundations, frequently requiring much dental work and grouting, and test drilling to normal grid density does not yield adequate data for foundation design. Large irregular masses of lapiés are used as decorative settings in gardens and conservatories. (DNR)

LAVA: A general term applied to igneous rocks such as basalt and rhyolite that erupted from the earth by volcanic action. (BSI)

LEAD BUTTONS: Lead spacers in the solid horizontal joints to support the top stones until the mortar has set. (BSI)

LEWIS HOLE: Opening cut or drilled in stone blocks, or in columns or other heavy masonry units, to receive lewis hoisting devices. The shape and size of the hole varies with the lewis that is to be used. (DNR)

Holes in cut stones 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. (BSI)

LIMESTONE: Rock of sedimentary origin composed principally of calcite or dolomite or both. (DNR)

A sedimentary rock composed of calcium carbonate; includes many varieties. (See oolitic limestone; dolomitic limestone; crystalline limestone). (BSI)

LINER: In fabrication of stone veneer (principally marble), stone bonded to the back of thin sheets to add strength, rigidity, bearing surface, or depth of joint. (DNR)

Structurally sound sections of marble which are cemented to the back of marble veneer slabs; to give greater strength additional bearing surface; or to increase joint depth. (BSI)

LINTEL COURSE: In stone masonry, a course set at the level of a lintel, commonly differentiated from the wall by projecting, by finish, or by being lintel thickness, to continue the visual effect of the lintel(s). (DNR)

LIPPING: Usually refers to flagging materials. Lipping is 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. (BSI)

LUG SILL: In stone masonry, sill that projects into the jambs of a window or door opening (compare "slip sill"). (DNR)

A stone sill set into the jambs on each side of masonry opening. (BSI)

MACHINE FINISH: The generally recognized standard machine finish produced by the planers. (BSI)

MALPAIS: Literally, badland; refers to dark-colored rock, commonly lava, in rough terrain. (BSI)

MARBLE: A metamorphic rock composed essentially of calcite and/or dolomite, generally a recrystallization of limestone to marble. (BSI)

(1) In geology, a metamorphic rock made up largely of calcite or dolomite. (2) In dimension stone, rock that will polish and that is composed mainly of calcite or dolomite, or rarely serpentine. The commercial term thus includes many dense limestones and some rock dolomites. Numerous minerals may be present in minor to significant amounts in marbles, and their presence and distribution account for much of the distinctive appearance that many marbles possess. (DNR)

METAMORPHIC ROCK: Rock altered at depth in appearance, density and crystalline structure, and in some cases mineral composition, by high temperature or high pressure or both. Slate is derived from shale, quartzite from quartz sandstone, and true marble from limestone. (DNR)

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

MICA: A group of silicate minerals (muscovite and biotite are the most common) characterized by nearly perfect basal cleavage, causing them to split readily into extremely thin plates. Muscovite and phlogopite mica are used for electrical, electronic and thermal insulators and small heat-resistant transparent panels. The micas are prominent constituents of metamorphic and igneous rocks. (DNR)

MILLING: In the stone industries, comprehensive term for processing of quarry blocks through sawing, planing, turning and cutting techniques to finished stone. (DNR)

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 precut to allow typically for 1/4" or 1/2" joints or beds. (BSI)

MOLDINGS: Decorative stone deviating from a plane surface by projections, curved profiles, recesses or any combination thereof. (BSI) (ILA)

In cut stone, the linear, continuous, decorative motif that is cut or carved on or into strips, billets, or blocks of stone. (DNR)

MONOLITHIC: Shaped from a single block of stone, as a monolithic column, in contrast with a stacked column consisting of superimposed stone drums. (DNR)

MOSAIC: A veneering which is generally irregular with no definite pattern. Nearly all the stone used in a mosaic pattern is irregular in shape. (BSI)

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. (BSI)

The horizontal stratification of stone as it was formed in the deposit. (ILA)

Setting stratified stone so that its bedding is horizontal (parallel to course joints). As tops and bottoms of beds are never recorded in quarrying, a about half the stone so set is in its original orientation, and half is inverted, but the stone is not set on edge. The principal is applied on occasion to stone not visibly stratified, but to do so requires orientation to be marked as the stone is quarried, and preserved to point of use. (DNR)

NATURAL CLEFT: Stone that is split (cleaved) parallel to its stratification, yielding an irregular but nearly flat surface. (DNR)

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. (DNR)

NATURAL STONE: A redundancy, as stone is natural in its occurrence by definition, but term is used to distinguish true stone from imitations. (DNR)

NICKED BIT FINISH: A stone surface with parallel raised projections of various sizes and spacing formed by an irregularly notched planer blade. (DNR)

Obtained by planing the stone with a planer tool in which irregular nicks have been made in the cutting edge. (BSI)

NIDGING (OR NIGGING): (Brit.) A method of dressing stone, usually hard, by hand, using a pick or pointed hammer to furrow the entire surface. (DNR)

OBSIDIAN: A glassy phase of lava. (BSI)

A natural volcanic glass of relatively low water content. (ACI)

ONYX: A banded, varicolored form of quartz. The trade terms onyx marble and Mexican onyx are applied, confusingly, to translucent banded calcite deposited as cave fillings and used for decorative purposes, generally polished. (DNR)

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. (BSI)

OOLITE: (1) A spherical grain less than 2 mm diameter that is most commonly composed of calcite and that consists of concentric shells. (2) A rock, generally limestone, composed largely of the spherical grains also called oolites. (DNR)

OOLITIC LIMESTONE: In the building stone industry, rock consisting mainly of calcite and made up largely or in considerable part of oolites or granular particles (generally tiny fossils or fossil fragments) that have oolitic coatings. (DNR)

A calcite-cemented calcareous stone formed of shells and shell fragments, practically noncrystalline 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. (BSI)

OPAL: A mineral composed of amorphous hydrous silica ($\text{SiO}_2\text{-H}_2\text{O}$). (ACI)

OPALIZED: The introduction into a rock of siliceous material in the form of opal, a hydrous silicate. (BSI)

OPEN SLATING (SPACED SLATING): Pattern for installing slate shingles with spaces between adjacent slates in a course, providing ventilation if hung on open battens, and reducing amount of slate required. Spaces are covered by higher and lower courses. (DNR)

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. (BSI)

PALLETIZED: Loaded and (usually) strapped on wooden platforms to permit mechanized handling. Said of stone, brick, concrete block. (DNR)

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. (BSI)

PARQUETRY: A flat pattern assembled of closely fitted pieces, usually geometrical, and many patterns consisting of two or more colors or materials. Much used for ornamental flooring in stone or wood. (DNR)

An inlay of stone floors in geometrical or other patterns. (BSI)

PATCH: Compound used to fill natural voids or to replace chips and broken corners or edges in fabricated pieces of cut stone. Applied in plastic form. Mixed or selected to match the stone in color and texture. (DNR)

PAVING STONE: A block or chunk of stone shaped or selected by shape for cladding a yard or traffic surface. (DNR)

PEBBLE WALLING: (Brit.) (1) Wall built of pebbles in mortar. (2) Wall faced with pebbles embedded, at random or in pattern, in a mortar coating on the exposed surface. (DNR)

PERLITE: A volcanic glass having a perlitic structure, usually having a higher water content than obsidian; when expanded by heating, used as an insulating material and as a lightweight aggregate in concretes, mortars and plasters. (ACI)

PERPEND STONE (PARPEND STONE): (Brit.) A variety of bond stone (q.v.) that extends completely through a masonry wall and is exposed on both wall faces. A through stone. (DNR)

PERRONS: Slabs of stone set on other stones serving as steps and arches in gardens. (BSI)

PHENOCRYST: In igneous rocks, the relatively large and conspicuous crystals in a finer-grained matrix or ground-mass. (BSI)

A coarse crystal in the fine-grained matrix of the igneous rock called "porphyry" (q.v.) (DNR)

PICKED FINISH: (Brit.) In masonry, a stone surface covered with small pits produced by a pick or chisel point striking the face perpendicularly. (DNR)

PITCHED STONE: Rough-faced stone that has had each edge of the exposed face pitched (cut at a very low bevel nearly in the plane of the face) to a straight line to form a defined arris at each mortar joint. Work is done with a pitching tool--a broad chisel-like instrument that has a slightly tilted striking face. (DNR)

Stone having arris clearly defined, face however is roughly cut with pitching chisel used along the line which becomes the arris. (BSI)

PLATE TRACERY: Tracery designs, usually simple and geometrical, cut through a thin slab of stone, as distinguished from tracery proper, which is formed by mortared sections of molding. (DNR)

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. (BSI)

(1) A square or rectangular base for column, pilaster or door framing. (2) A monumental base, many of which are ornamented with moldings, bas reliefs, or inscriptions, to support a statue or memorial. (3) The base courses of a building collectively, if so treated as to give the appearance of a platform. (DNR)

PLUCKED FINISH: Surface (on stone) produced by setting a planer blade so deep that it removes stone by spalling rather than by shaving. (DNR)

Obtained by rough planing the surface of stone, breaking or plucking out small particles to give rough texture. (BSI)

POINT: A wedge-shaped or pyramidal chisel. (BSI)

POINTING: (1) Final treatment of joints in cut stonework. Mortar or a puttylike filler is forced into the joint after the stone is set. (2) In stone carving, creating points from a model and establishing their position on the stone that is to be carved. (DNR)

- The final filling and finishing of mortar joints that have been raked out. (ILA)

POLISHED: The finest and smoothest finish available in stone characterized by a gloss or reflective property. Generally only possible on hard, dense materials. (BSI)

POLISHED FINISH: In stone, a finish so smooth that it forms a reflecting surface. Chemical treatment and prolonged mechanical buffing are generally required to obtain a mirror surface, and the stone must be tight and lacking surface voids. (DNR)

PORPHYRY. Igneous rock characterized by two distinct and strongly contrasting sizes. Coarse crystals called phenocrysts are suspended in a finely crystalline groundmass or one so fine-grained that its crystallinity is invisible. Used as decorative stone for building. (DNR)

An igneous rock in which relatively large and conspicuous crystals (phenocrysts) are set in a matrix of finer crystals. (BSI)

PREASSEMBLED UNITS: Two or more stones combined into a single unit by the use of epoxy resins, steel framing or concrete backing.. (ILA)

PROJECTION: In masonry, a stone that has intentionally been set forward, at one end or throughout, of the general wall surface to appear more rugged or rustic. (DNR)

This refers to the pulling out of stones in a wall to give an effect of ruggedness. The amount each stone is pulled out can vary between 1/2" and 1-1/2". 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. (BSI)

PUMICE: An exceptionally cellular, glassy lava, resembling a solid froth. (BSI)

QUARRY: The location of an operation where a natural deposit of stone is removed from the ground. (BSI) (ILA)

An open excavation at the earth's surface for the purpose of extracting usable stone. Underground workings for building stone and certain other industrial minerals are termed quarries even though technically they are mines. Surface workings for unconsolidated or soft materials, such as sand and gravel or clay, are pits rather than quarries, and excavations for ores are called mines if underground and open pits if at the surface. (DNR)

QUARRY RUN: In building stone, unselected materials within the ranges of color and texture available from the quarry that is the source. (DNR)

QUARRY SAP: Colloquial term for the natural moisture in stone as it comes from the quarry ledge. Varies in amount with the porosity. In some types of stone it is necessary to allow time for the blocks to dry (cure) before freezing weather may cause damage. After curing, low temperatures on longer damage sound stone. (DNR)

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. (BSI)

(1) Geologically, metamorphic rock resulting from annealing of quartz sandstone. (2) In stone industry, a variety of sandstone composed largely of granular quartz and indurated either by metamorphism or cementation with silica to material that breaks with vitreous fracture across grains and cementation alike. A variety of building stone. (BSI)

QUARTZITIC SANDSTONE: Dimension stone trade term for a type of sandstone in which most of the grains are quartz and the cementing material is silica. Intermediate between normal sandstone and quartzite. (BSI)

QUOIN: (1) In stone masonry, one of a series of corner blocks, differing in size, finish or material from the adjacent walling. Originally used to strengthen corners and provide support to rubble walls, but now mainly used to provide architectural interest. In the commonest use, each of the two walls forming the corner displays the long face of a quoin and the short face of a quoin in alternate superposition. Built-up quoins of brick may be used in stone walls. (2) A wedge-shaped piece of stone. May be used in either corner treatment described above (although most quoin stones are not wedge-shaped) or as a chock, a shim, or a device for leveling or alignment. (BSI)

Stones at the corners of a wall emphasized by size, projection, rustication, or by a different finish. (ILA) (BSI)

RAGGLE: Slot or groove cut in masonry to receive mortared-in flashing. (DNR)

RAGLIN: In masonry, a joint raked to receive mortared-in flashing. (DNR)

RAGWORK: (Brit.) Crude masonry laid up in random pattern of thin-bedded undressed stone (like flagging), commonly set mostly horizontal, but term is also equated (perhaps incorrectly) with polygonal rubble, which is set on edge as exterior facing (colloquial "rock rash" [q.v.] in USA). (DNR)

RANDOM ASHLAR: Stone masonry pattern of rectangular stones set without continuous joints and laid up without drawn patterns. If composed of material cut to modular heights, discontinuous but aligned horizontal joints are discernible. (DNR)

RANDOM BOND: (Brit.) Stone masonry constructed without regular pattern. (DNR)

RANDOM COURSES: Stone masonry set in courses of variable height. (DNR)

RANDOM SLATES: Slate shingles installed in irregular pattern using varying sizes. (DNR)

RANGE MASONRY: Stone laid in horizontal courses, which need not be of uniform height. (DNR)

REGLET: Narrow molding, rectangular in profile but generally elaborated in plan, as the Greek key design in raised fretwork. (DNR)

REGRATING: In masonry, removing the surface of stone in place by some dressing method to clean by exposing fresh stone. (DNR)

RELIEVED WORK: Ornamentation done in relief--that is, extending forward from a surface--by shallow carving or molding. (DNR)

REPRISE: Inside corner of a stone member with a profile other than a flat plane. (ILA)

RETICULATED WORK: (1) Stone surface hand dressed to show a netlike or veinlike raised pattern. (2) A wall built of square blocks set diagonally, the joints showing a netlike pattern. (DNR)

RETURN OR 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. (ILA) (BSI)

REVEAL: The exposed portion of a stone between its outer face and a window or door set in an opening. (ILA)

The depth of stone between its outer face and a window or door set in an opening. (BSI)

REVET: To face a sloping foundation or embankment with stone or concrete. Used for bridge piers, highway underpasses, earth dams, levees, fortifications, and the like. (DNR)

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. (BSI)

Direction in which stone splits most readily. Term commonly used for granite or other stone without visible stratification or foliation. (DNR)

RIPRAP: Irregular shaped stones used for facing bridge abutments and fills. Stones thrown

together without order to form a foundation or sustaining walls. (BSI)

Irregularly broken and random-sized large pieces of rock. Used for trench foundations, armoring slopes (revetment), retaining walls, breakwater, moles and groins. (DNR)

RISE: The word rise refers to the heights of stone. Generally used in reference to veneer stone. (BSI)

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 fire, coherent, relatively hard earth material. (DNR)

An 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). (BSI)

ROCK (PITCH) 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. (BSI)

ROCK RASH: A patchwork applique of odd-shaped stone slabs, used on edge as a veneer, often further embellished with cobbles or geodes. Hideous but different. (DNR)

RODDING: Reinforcement of a structurally unsound marble by cementing reinforcing rods into grooves or channels cut into the back of the slab. (BSI)

Strengthening of stone slabs or panels by cementing reinforcing rods into routing in the back. Practice largely restricted to marble. (DNR)

ROSE WINDOW: A circular stone window fitted with carved tracery. (BSI)

Large circular window, usually in a church facade, ornamented with tracery (q.v.). (DNR)

ROUGH BACK: (Brit.) In masonry, a concealed end of a stone laid as a bond stone. (DNR)

Side cut (slab) having one side sawed and the other rough, from a block fed through a gang saw. (DNR)

RUBBED FINISH: A stone finish between smooth machine finish (q.v.) and honed finish (q.v.) obtained by mechanical rubbing to a very smooth surface. (DNR)

RUBBLE: Rough stones of irregular shape and size, broken from larger masses by geological processes or by quarrying. (ACI)

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 within a size range. (BSI)

Pieces of broken stone, irregular in shape and size, used in rough construction of walls, foundations and paving. (DNR)

RUBBLEWORK: Stone masonry built of rubble. (q.v.) (DNR)

RUSTIC: (1) In building stone, a term describing masonry, generally of local stone, that is roughly hand-dressed and intentionally laid with high relief in relatively modest structures of rural character. (2) A grade of building limestone, characterized by coarse texture. (DNR)

RUSTICATED: Term describing cut stone walling with strongly emphasized recessed joints and smooth or roughly textured block faces. The border of each block may be rebated, chamfered or beveled on all four sides, at top and bottom only, or on two adjacent sides. The face of the block may be flat, pitched or diamond point, and if smooth may be hand or machine tooled. Rusticated work has been used to create an appearance of impregnability in banks, armories, prisons, courthouses, and other large public or semipublic buildings. It has also been used on a ground story or plinth in buildings of extreme complexity and elegance, such as palaces, opera houses and museums. It is unfortunate that this useful term, describing precisely milled blocks used with definite aesthetic purpose, usually in an urban setting, should be so frequently confused with its antonym, "rustic" (q.v.). In British usage the terms are probably irrevocably tangled. (DNR)

RUSTICATION: A recessed surface cut around or across the face of a stone to produce shadow accent. (ILA)

RUSTIC JOINT: In stone masonry, a deeply sunk mortar joint that has been emphasized by having the edges of the adjacent stones chamfered or recessed below the surface of the face. (DNR)

RUSTIC SLATES: Slate shingles of varying thickness, yielding irregular surface when installed. (DNR)

RUSTIC STONE: A trade term for rough, broken stone suitable for rustic masonry. Generally set with elongate dimension exposed horizontally. Most commonly limestone or sandstone, but can be any sound stone. (DNR)

SADDLE: A flat strip of stone projecting above the floor between the jambs of a door; a threshold. (BSI)

A strip of stone or wood used as threshold. (DNR)

SADDLEBACK: (1) (Brit.) A saddle joint (q.v.). (2) A coping stone with top surface shaped to wash (slope) in opposite directions, with apex in center of width. (DNR)

SADDLE JOINT (Brit. saddleback). (1) In stone masonry, a vertical joint along which the stone is lapped on either side to rise above the level of the washes on a coping or sill, and thus divert water from the joint. (2) In metal roofing, a joint formed by crimping the edge of one metal sheet over an upturned edge of the adjacent sheet. (DNR)

SAND-RUBBED FINISH: In dimension stone, the type of surface obtained by rubbing with a sand-and-water mixture under a block. This actual process is now little used, and the finish so known is commonly applied with a rotary or belt sander. (DNR)

SAND-SAWED FINISH: In stone fabrication, the fairly smooth surface resulting from using sand as the abrasive agent carried by the gangsaw blades. (DNR)

SAND SAWN FINISH: The surface left as the stone comes from the gang saw. Moderately smooth, granular surface varying with the texture and grade of stone. (BSI)

SAND-SIZE: Grains between 1/16 mm and 2 mm in largest cross section. (DNR)

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. (BSI)

Sedimentary rock composed of sand-size (q.v.) grains naturally cemented by mineral material. In most sandstone used for building, quartz grains predominate. (DNR)

A cemented or otherwise compacted sedimentary rock composed predominantly of sand grain. (ACI)

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; shot-sawn. (BSI)

SAWED FINISH: Any stone surface left by a sawing process. Term is uninformative, but the names of the special sawed finishes, for example, sand-sawed and shot-sawed, are more used and more descriptive. (DNR)

SCABBLE: To dress stone to a rough planar face with a pick, scabbling hammer or chisel, leaving prominent toolmarks. (DNR)

SCABBLED: Roughly shaped or dressed to approximate shape and size. (NBGQAI)

SCAGLIOLA: Decorative inlay work in which mixtures of marble dust, a sizing, and various pigments are laid, with great care as to detail, into figures, patterns, and designs routed into a very flat surface on a plate or slab, generally of marble, but may be other stone or plaster. The filled surface is then buffed to a polish, the designs are highlighted and further tinted by delicate brushwork, and a transparent protective coating applied. Used for wall panels, tabletops and other decorative purposes. (DNR)

SCALE: Thin lamina or paperlike sheets of rock, often loose, and interrupting an otherwise smooth surface on stone. (BSI)

SCHIST: A foliated metamorphic rock (recrystallized) characterized by thin foliae that are composed predominantly of minerals of thin platy or prismatic habits and whose long dimensions are oriented in approximately parallel positions along the planes of foliation. Because of this foliated structure schists 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 (coarsely foliated feldspathic rocks). (BSI)

Metamorphic rock with continuous foliation caused by planar crystalline alignment of mica and other platy and lathlike minerals. Splits along foliation, and is used in minor amount, principally for flagging. (DNR)

SCONCHEON: In the side of a door or window opening that is rebated for a frame, the strip extending from the slot (or frame) to the innerface of the wall (compare "reveal"). (DNR)

SCORE: (1) in stone finishing, to rout a channel or groove with handtools or circular saw to interrupt the visual effect of a surface or to otherwise decorate. (2) To roughen the surface of stone with straight gouges so that stucco or plaster will adhere. (DNR)

SCORIA: Vesicular volcanic ejecta of larger size, usually of basic composition and characterized by dark color; the material is relatively heavy and partly glassy, partly crystalline; the vesicles do not generally interconnect. (ACI)

Irregular masses of lava resembling clinker of slag; may be cellular (vesicular) dark-colored and heavy. (BSI)

SCOTIA: A concave molding. (BSI)

One of the classical ornamental moldings, in profile showing a slightly asymmetrical concave curve. (DNR)

SCULPTURE: The work of a sculptor in three dimensional form by cutting from a solid block of stone. (BSI) (ILA)

Statuary cut from stone by a sculptor using handtools and polishing materials, with some assistance in modern times from powered cutting tools. Loosely, used nowadays for statues modeled or cast rather than sculptured. (DNR)

SEAM: A crack or fissure in a rough quarry block. (NBGQAI)

SEDIMENTARY ROCK: Rock formed from materials deposited as sediments, in the sea or fresh water, or on the land. The materials are transported to their site of deposition by running water, wind, moving ice, marine energy, or gravitational movements, and they may deposit as fragments or by precipitation from solution. Limestone and sandstone are the sedimentary rocks most used for building. (DNR)

SELENITE: Variety of gypsum in transparent, foliated, crystalline form. Used as decorative building stone (as at Knossos). (DNR)

SEMI RUBBED: A finish achieved by rubbing by hand or machine the rough or high spots off the surface to be used leaving a certain amount of the natural surface along with the smoothed areas. (BSI)

In split stone, a surface sand rubbed to the degree that the former prominences have been smoothed flat, but the lower areas still have the cleft surface. (DNR)

SERPENTINE: A group of minerals consisting of hydrous magnesium silicate, or rock largely composed of these minerals. Most commonly occurs in greenish shades, and is used for decorative stone, being the prominent constituent in some commercial marbles. (DNR)

A hydrous magnesium silicate material of igneous origin, generally a very dark green color with markings of white, light green or black. One of the hardest varieties of natural building stone. (BSI)

SETTING SPACE: A term used to indicate the distance from the finished face of the marble to the face of the back-up wall. (BSI)

SHALE: A laminated and fissile sedimentary rock, the constituent particles of

- .. which are principally in clay and silt sizes; the laminations bedding planes of rock. (ACI)

SHOT-SAWED: Description of a finish obtained by using steel shot in the gang sawing process to produce random markings for a rough surface texture. (ILA)(BSI)

SHOT-SAWN FINISH: In stone fabrication, the randomly scored surface resulting from chilled steel shot carried by the gangsaw blades. (DNR)

SHOT-SAWN FINISH: A rough gang saw finish produced by sawing with chilled steel shot. (BSI)

SILL: A flat stone used under windows, doors and other masonry openings. (BSI)

SILL COURSE: In stone masonry, a course set at window-sill level, and commonly differentiated from the wall by projecting, by finish, or by being sill thickness, to continue the visual effect of the sill(s). (DNR)

SIZED SLATES: Shingle slates of uniform or modular size, as distinguished from random slates. (DNR)

SKEW: In stone masonry, (1) a kneeler, and (2) in Scotland, a coping stone or the coping on a gable. (DNR)

SKEW TABLE: A variety of kneeler (q.v.) that is cut integrally with the lowest section of a gable coping and serves as a lower stop for sloping sections of coping above. (DNR)

SLAB: A lengthwise cut of a large quarry block of stone. (BSI)

A slice of stone cut from a large quarry block. (ILA)

A broad, flat piece of stone cut or split from a block after quarrying. Especially, the tabular sheet, ready for further fabrication, that comes from the gangsaw or wire saw. (DNR)

SLATE: A hard, brittle metamorphic rock consisting mainly of clay minerals and characterized by good cleavage that is unrelated to the bedding in the earlier shale or clay from which it formed. Extensively used as dimension stone in thin sheets for flooring, roofing, panels (both decorative and electrical), and chalkboard, and as granules to surface composition roofing. (DNR)

A very fine-grained metamorphic rock derived from sedimentary rock shale. Characterized by an excellent parallel cleavage entirely independent of original bedding, by which cleavage the rock may be split easily into relatively thin slabs. (BSI)

SLATE HANGING (WEATHER SLATING): (1) Covering a wall or other vertical surface with overlapping slate shingles. (2) Supporting slate shingles by wire clips rather than by nails. (DNR)

SLATE ROLL: (Brit.) A cylindrical rod of slate, cut V-shaped on the lower side to fit roof pitch, that caps a ridge on a slate roof. (DNR)

SLATING: (1) Installation of slate shingles on roof or wall. (2) Shingles of slate. (DNR)

SLIP SILL: A stone sill set between the jambs. (See lug sill). (BSI)

In stone masonry, a sill set between the jambs of a window or door opening (compare lug sill). (DNR)

SMOOTH FINISH: Description of the finish produced by planer machines without further work, except the removal of objectionable tool marks where they occur. Also known as Smooth Machine Finish. (ILA)

Description of the finish produced by planer machines plus the removal of objectionable tool marks. Also known as "smooth planer finish" and "smooth machine finish". (BSI)

See "smooth machine finish". (DNR)

SMOOTH MACHINE FINISH (SMOOTH PLANER FINISH, SMOOTH FINISH): Stone surface obtained from a planer using a tool with smooth edge set to shave without plucking. If toolmarks are evident, they may be removed by carborundum or other surfacing wheel, or by hand-scraping. (DNR)

SNAPPED EDGE - QUARRY CUT OR BROKEN EDGE: This generally refers to a natural breaking of a stone either by hand or machine. The break should be at right angles to the top and bottom surface. (BSI)

SNECK: (Brit.) Small squared stone block used to fill interstices and even out courses in rubble walls (hence "snecked rubble"). (DNR)

SNECKED RUBBLE: (Brit.) Rubble masonry wall containing snecks (q.v.). (DNR)

SOAPSTONE: Massive soft rock that contains a high proportion of talc and is cut into dimension stone for laboratory sinks and bench tops and electrical panels. (DNR)

A massive variety of talc with a soapy or greasy feel, used for hearths, wash-tubs, table tops, carved ornaments, chemical laboratories, etc., known for its stainproof qualities. (BSI)

SPALL: A stone fragment that has split or broken off. (BSI)

(1) (v. trans.) To break away protrusions or edges on stone blocks with a sledge, hammer, or chisel. (2) (v., intrans.) In stone, to flake or split away through frost action or pressure. (3). (n) A chip or flake of stone. (DNR)

Sizes may vary from chip size to one and two man stones. Spalls are primarily used for taking up large voids in rough rubble or mosaic patterns. (BSI)

SPANDREL: The stone panel between the window sill and the window head below it. (ILA)

SPLIT: Division of a rock by cleavage. (BSI)

SPLIT FACE (SAWED BED): Usually split face is sawed on the beds and is split either by hand or with machine so that the surface face of the stone exhibits the natural quarry texture. (BSI)

SPLIT-FACE FINISH: In building stone, a rough face formed by splitting slabs in a split-face machine (q.v.). 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. (DNR)

SPLITSTONE FINISH: Obtained by sawing to accurate heights, then breaking by machine to required bed widths. (Normal bed widths are 3-1/2"). (BSI)

SQUARED RUBBLE: (Brit.) Wall construction in which squared stones of various sizes are combined in patterns that make up courses as high as or higher than the tallest stones. (DNR)

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. (BSI)

In stone veneer, a pattern in which units of a single size are set with continuous vertical and horizontal joints - in effect a wall without bond. (DNR)

START: The beginning of a crack, caused by quarrying, fabrication or handling. (NBGQAI)

STATUE: The representation, in stone, metal or terra cotta, of human or animal figures singly or grouped. A statue is life size (if smaller, the term statuette is used), full length (otherwise, bust) and carved in the round (otherwise, bas relief, haut relief). Nowadays the term is loosely used to describe any construction of whatever material placed on a pedestal for public view. (DNR)

A sculpture of a human or animal figure. (ILA) (BSI)

STEATITE: An industrial grade of talc that has high purity. Steatite block is soapstone that meets stated purity requirements. (DNR)

STEREOBATE: A basal pedestal-like structure or continuous basement wall supporting the higher parts of a classical building, but not carrying columns, as does a stylobate (q.v.). (DNR)

STEROTOMY: Cutting solids in three-dimensional shapes, especially formal stone cutting by the rules of solid geometry, and by extension the layout and design of such work and its placement in a structure. (DNR)

STICKING: Trade term used in marble-fabricating industry for cementing together broken or separated stone. (DNR)

An expression used in the marble finishing trade to describe the process of cementing together broken slabs or pieces of marble. (BSI)

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. (BSI)

Rock selected or processed by shaping, cutting or sizing for building or other use. (DNR)

STONEMASON: A building craftsman skilled in constructing stone masonry. The work of some masons includes such preparation of stone as is done on the job. (DNR)

STONE SLATE: Thin-bedded stone slabbing or flagging, irregular in size and shape, and generally limestone or sandstone, used as rough shingling on a roof. Unlike true slate, which is a metamorphic rock that splits along its cleavage, the stone slate separate along their bedding. (DNR)

STONework: (1) Masonry construction in stone. (2) Preparation or setting of stone for building or paving. (DNR)

STOOL: A flat stone, generally polished, used as an interior sill. (BSI)

STOP CHAMFER. A chamfer which curves or angles to become narrower until it meets the arris. (DNR)

STRATIFICATION: A structure produced by deposition of sediments in beds or layers (strata), laminae, lenses, wedges, and other essentially tabular units. (BSI)

STRATIFIED ROCK: Layered earth materials deposited as successive beds of sediment and solidified by compaction, cementation, or crystallization. Term

- is used interchangeably with sedimentary rock (q.v.), although not all the latter is visibly stratified in samples or individual exposures. (DNR)

STREAM SHINGLE: Thin slabs of stone that accumulate in the channels of small high-gradient streams in a sloped, overlapping pattern resembling shingling, the pieces dipping upstream because they are most stable in that orientation. Much flagging and material termed fieldstone occurs as stream shingle. Only thin-bedded or foliated rocks form the flat pieces required, and limestone is the most common variety. (DNR)

STRIKE: In stone setting or bricklaying, to finish a mortar joint with a stroke of the trowel, simultaneously removing extruding mortar and smoothing surface of the mortar remaining in the joint. (DNR)

STRIP RUBBLE: Generally speaking, strip rubble comes from a ledge quarry. The beds of the stone, while uniformly straight, are of the natural cleft as the stone is removed from the ledge, and then split by machine to approximately 4" widths. (BSI)

STRIPS: Long pieces of stone - usually low height ashlar courses where length to height ratio is at maximum for the material used. (BSI)

In masonry, billets of stone that are long in relation to the height of the exposed face. (DNR)

STYLOBATE: A large pedestal in the form of a basal structure or continuous basement wall that supports columns, or the stepped-back uppermost part of such a supporting structure. (DNR)

STYLOLITE (colloquial CROWFOOT): In limestone and marble, generally a bedding plane, and rarely a joint (fracture), along which differential solution of the material on each side has caused interpenetration of points, cones, or columns, forming a contact surface that is rough when separated. In cross-section, the stylolitic surface has the appearance of a jagged, zigzag line of varying amplitude. The boundary may have a thin zone of insoluble materials, as clay or iron oxide. Some stylolites constitute a surface of weakness or parting in the stone, but others are tightly annealed. Sawing stone perpendicular to or at a high angle to stylolites produces much of the "veined" stone of the marble and limestone industries, and sawing at a very low angle to stylolites causes some of the "fleur-de-lis" patterns. Stylolites may develop in sandstone or quartzite, but are rare. (DNR)

A longitudinally streaked, columnar structure occurring in some marbles, and of

the same material as the marble in which it occurs. (BSI)

TABLET: A small flat slab or surface of stone especially one bearing or intended to bear an inscription, carving or the like. (BSI)

(1) A stone or metal plate or bounded surface to carry words, letters, emblems, or carvings. (2) A coping stone set flat. (DNR)

TAIL: Exposed lower portion of a slate shingle. (DNR)

TAILING IN: Securing one end or edge of a projecting masonry unit, as a cornice. (DNR)

TALC: A soft mineral composed of hydrous magnesium silicate. Major ingredient of soapstone (q.v.). "Steatite" (q.v.) is a grade of talc. (DNR)

A mineral with a greasy or soapy feel, very soft, having the composition $Mg_3Si_4O_{10}$. (See also Cement, masonry). (ACI)

TEMPLATE: Also "safe" a water closet base. (BSI)

A pattern for repetitive marking or fabricating operation. (BSI)

A pattern used in the fabrication operation. (ILA)

(1) In cut stone fabrication, the full-size sheet metal pattern to which a block or block face is cut. (2) Marble or other stone base for a toilet. (DNR)

TERRAZZO: A type of concrete in which chips or pieces of stone, usually marble, are mixed with cement and are ground to a flat surface, exposing the chips which take a high polish. (BSI)

TEXTURE: Any finish other than a smooth finish. (ILA)

THROAT: The undercut of a projected molding to form a drip. (ILA)

THROUGH BOND: In masonry walls, the transverse bond formed by stone units or bricks extending through the wall. (DNR)

TOOLED FINISH: In stonework, a fluted, flat surface that carries 2 to 12 concave grooves (batts) per inch. (DNR)

Customarily are four, six or eight parallel, concave grooves to the inch. (BSI)

TRACERY: Ornamentation of panels, circular windows, window heads, etc. (BSI)

A curving mullion of a stone window, as in Gothic architecture. (ILA)

Gothic window ornamentation depending on window mullions in elaborate flowing or geometrical patterns built up of curved lengths of mortared stone molding. (DNR)

TRAVERTINE: A variety of limestone deposited by hot or cold water as cavern fillings, including stalactites and stalagmites, or as accumulations at springs. Generally banded and commonly coarsely cellular. Extensively used as building stone, especially as interior facing and flooring. Some varieties that polish in solid portions, although exhibiting numerous cavities, are sold as trade marbles. (DNR)

TRAVERTINE MARBLE: A variety of limestone regarded as a product of chemical precipitation from hot springs. Travertine is cellular with the cells usually concentrated in thin layers that display a stalactitic structure. Some that take a polish are sold as marble, and may be classified as travertine marble under the class of "Commercial Marble". (BSI)

TREAD: A flat stone used as the top walking surface on steps. (BSI)

TRIM: Stone used as decorative items only - such as sills, coping, enframements, etc., with the facing of another material. (BSI)

Stone used as sills, copings, enframements, etc., with the facing of another material. (ILA)

In building stone, that stone used as decorative members on a structure built or faced largely with other masonry material, as brick, tile, block or terra cotta. Trim items include sills, jambs, lintels, coping, cornices, quoins and others. Also called "trim-stone". (DNR)

TRIMMER ARCH: A stone arch, usually a low rise arch, used for supporting a fireplace hearth. (BSI)

TUFF: Cemented volcanic ash; many varieties included. (BSI)

Rock composed of volcanic particles, ranging from ash size to small pebble size, compacted or cemented or welded to firm, consolidated state. Used in modest amounts as building stone. Has low density and high porosity, and hence both easy to work and possessing good thermal and acoustic insulating properties. (DNR)

TURNED WORK: In stone cutting, pieces with circular outline, as columns, balusters, and some bases and capitals. Generally cut on a lathe, although spheres and some other shapes may be cut by hand. (DNR)

UNDERCUT: In stonework, (1) to cut away a lower part, leaving a projection above that serves the function of a drip; and (2) to rout a groove or channel (a drip) back from the edge of an overhanging member. (DNR)

Cut or molded so as to present an overhanging part, as a drip mold. (ILA)

Cut so as to present an overhanging part. (BSI)

V-CUTTING: Inscribed lettering in which the cuts are acutely triangular. (DNR)

VENEER STONE: Any stone used as a decorative facing material which is not meant to be loadbearing. (BSI)

VERD ANTIQUE: A marble composed chiefly of massive serpentine and capable of being polished. It is commonly crossed by veinlets of other minerals, chiefly carbonates of calcium and magnesium. (BSI)

VERDE ANTIQUE: Dark-green serpentine rock marked with white veins of calcite. May take a high polish where solid, and has been classed as a trade marble for several centuries. (DNR)

VUG: A cavity in rock; sometimes lined or filled with either amorphous or crystalline material; common in calcereous rocks such as marble or limestone. (BSI)

WARPED: 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 such as machining, sand rubbing, honing or polishing. (BSI)

WASH: A sloped area or the area water will run over. (BSI)

WATER BAR: Typically a strip in a reglet in window sill and stone below to prevent water passage. (BSI)

WEDGING: Splitting of stone by driving wedges into planes of weakness. (BSI)

WIND (WINED): A warp in a semifinished stone slab - to be removed by further fabrication. (ILA)

WIRE SAW: A method of cutting stone by passing a twisted, multi-strand wire over the stone, and immersing the wire in a slurry of abrasive material. (BSI)

ABRASIVE FINISH: A flat, nonreflective surface finish for marble. (MIA)

ABRASIVE HARDNESS (Ha): Refers to the wearing qualities of marble for floors, treads and similar uses subjected to abrasion by foot traffic. (MIA)

ABSORPTION: Percentage of moisture absorption by weight. (MIA)

ANCHOR: Metal device for securing marble to a structure. (MIA)

ARTIFICIAL MARBLE: A man-made product that may look like natural quarried marble, sometimes composed of thermosetting resins as a matrix and fillers. (MIA)

ARRIS: The edge of an external angle. (MIA)

ASHLAR: Marble having a face of square or rectangular shapes. (MIA)

BLEED: Staining action on marble caused by corrosive metals, oil-based putties, mastics, caulking or sealing compounds. (MIA)

BLENDING: Refers to the proper positioning of adjacent marble veneer panels by their predominant color to achieve an overall uniform pattern. (MIA)

BLOCK: See Quarry Block. (MIA)

BRECCIA MARBLE: Any marble composed of angular fragments. (MIA)

BUTTERING: Placing mortar on marble units with a trowel before setting into position. (MIA)

CALCITE MARBLE: A crystalline variety of limestone containing not more than 5 percent of magnesium carbonate. (MIA)

CARVE: Art of shaping marble, by cutting a design to form--the trade of a sculptor. (MIA)

CAULKING: Making a marble joint tight or leakproof by sealing with an elastic adhesive compound. (MIA)

CAVITY VENT: An opening in joint of marble veneer to allow the passage of air and moisture from the wall cavity to the exterior. (MIA)

CHAMFER: To cut away the edge where two surfaces meet in an external angle, leaving a bevel at the junction. (MIA)

COMMERCIAL MARBLE: A crystalline rock composed predominantly of one or more of the following minerals: calcite, dolomite or serpentine and capable of taking a polish. (MIA)

CONTRACTOR: One who erects and installs fabricated dimension marble. (MIA)

CONTROL JOINT: Provision for the dimensional change of different parts of a structure due to shrinkage, expansion, temperature variation or other causes so as to avoid the development of high stresses. (MIA)

COURSE: A horizontal range of marble units the length of the wall. (MIA)

CRAMP: A "U"-shaped metal anchor for holding two adjacent units of marble together. (MIA)

CUBIC MARBLE: Fabricated dimension marble units more than two inches in thickness. (MIA)

CULTURED MARBLE: See Artificial Marble. (MIA)

CUSHION: A resilient pad to absorb or counteract severe stresses between adjoining marble units and other materials. (MIA)

DIMENSION MARBLE: Marble, including onyx, serpentine, travertine, verde antique, and stones used as marble, that has been selected, trimmed, or cut to specified or indicated shapes or sizes, with or without one or more mechanically dressed surfaces. (MIA)

DOLomite MARBLE: A crystalline variety of limestone, containing in excess of 40 percent of magnesium carbonate as the dolomite molecule. (MIA)

DOMESTIC MARBLE: Marble quarried in the United States, its territories and Canada. (MIA)

DOWEL: A cylindrical metal pin used in aligning and strengthening joints of adjacent marble units. (MIA)

DRESSING: The shaping and squaring, sometimes called scabbling, of marble blocks for storage and shipment. (MIA)

DRIP: A recess cut into the underside of projecting marble to divert water and prevent it from running down the face of a wall or other surface of which it is a part. (MIA)

EFFLORESCENCE: A whitish powder, sometimes found on the surface of marble caused by the deposition of soluble salts carried through or onto the surface by moisture. (MIA)

ERECTION: The process of and setting dimension marble into place. (MIA)

EXPANSION-CONTRACTION JOINT: A joint between marble units designed to expand or contract with temperature change. (MIA)

EXPORTER: One who sells dimension marble quarried in the United States, its territories and Canada to buyers in foreign countries. (MIA)

FABRICATED: Dimension marble manufactured and ready for installation. (MIA)

FACE: Refers to the exposed surface of marble on the structure. (MIA)

FILLING: A trade expression used in the fabrication of marble to indicate the filling of natural voids with cements, shellac or synthetic resins and similar materials. (MIA)

FILLER STRIP: Refers to a resilient material placed in rear portion of marble joint to function as a sealant stop. (MIA)

FINES: The powder, dust, silt-size and sand-size material resulting from processing ground marble. (MIA)

FINISH: Final surface applied to the face of marble during fabrication. (MIA)

FLEURI: The mottled effect obtained when certain marble varieties are sawn parallel to their natural bedding plane. (MIA)

FOREIGN FABRICATED MARBLE: Dimension marble fabricated outside the United States, its territories and Canada. (MIA)

FOREIGN MARBLE: Dimension marble quarried outside the United States, its territories and Canada. (MIA)

FORTIFIED MARBLE: See Artificial Marble. (MIA)

GANG SAW: A mechanical device used to reduce marble blocks to slabs of predetermined thickness. (MIA)

GROUP CLASSIFICATION FOR SOUNDNESS: Standard trade practice definitions setting forth extent of shop fabrication normally required for group A, B, C and D marbles. (See Part I, Section 3.4 MARBLE DESIGN MANUAL I). (MIA)

GROUT: Mortar of pouring consistency. (MIA)

GUIDE SPECIFICATION: A recommended specification for the furnishing and installation of building marble. (MIA)

HONE FINISH: A satin smooth marble surface finish with little or no gloss. (MIA)

IMITATION MARBLE: See Artificial Marble. (MIA)

IMPORT BROKER: One who acts as an independent sales representative in the United States, its territories and Canada for foreign suppliers of marble. (MIA)

IMPORTER: One who purchases, stocks and distributes foreign marble in the United States, its territories and Canada. (MIA)

INSTALLATION: See erection. (MIA)

JOINT: The space between installed marble units or between marble and the adjoining material. (MIA)

JOINTING SCHEME: Architects drawing detailing dimensions, location and configuration of marble units and joints as related to the structure. (MIA)

LEWIS BOLT: A tapered head device wedged into a tapered recess in edge of marble unit, used for lifting purposes and hanging soffits of marble. (MIA)

LINERS: Structurally sound sections of marble cemented and dowelled to the back of thin marble units; to give greater strength, additional bearing surface, or to increase joint depth. (MIA)

MANUFACTURED: Dimension marble fabricated ready for installation. (MIA)

MANUFACTURER: One who fabricates dimension marble. (MIA)

MARBLE:

Architectural Definition: Calcium Carbonate with other components which give it color, markings and texture suitable as a desirable building stone.

Scientific Definition: A metamorphic (recrystallized) limestone composed predominately of crystalline grains of calcite or dolomite or both, having interlocking or mosaic texture.

Commercial Definition: A crystalline rock composed predominately of one or more of the following minerals: calcite, dolomite or serpentine and capable of taking a polish. (MIA)

MARBLE INSTITUTE OF AMERICA: The national trade association of the American marble industry whose membership is composed of marble contractors, exporters, importers, manufacturers, producers and wholesalers of dimension marble in the United States, its territories and Canada. (MIA)

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF MARBLE DEALERS: The National Trade Association of the American Marble Industry whose membership is composed of marble contractors and manufacturers in the United States, its territories and Canada. (MIA)

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF MARBLE PRODUCERS: The National Trade Association of the American Marble Industry whose membership is composed of marble producers (quarriers) in the United States, its territories and Canada. (MIA)

ONYX MARBLE: A crystalline form, commonly microcrystalline, of calcium carbonate deposited usually from cold water solutions. It is generally translucent and shows characteristic layering. Commercially, onyx is considered a marble because it can be polished. (MIA)

PANEL: A single unit of fabricated marble veneer. (MIA)

PARGING: Dampproofing by applying a coat of mortar to the back of marble units, or to the face of the back-up material. (MIA)

PAVER: A single unit of fabricated marble for use as an exterior paving material. (MIA)

POINTING: The final filling and finishing of mortar joints that have been raked out. (MIA)

POLISHED FINISH: A glossy surface which brings out the full color and character of the marble. (MIA)

PRODUCER: One who quarries dimension marble. (MIA)

QUARRIER: One who extracts natural stone from a quarry. (MIA)

QUARRY: The location of an operation where a natural deposit of stone is extracted from the earth, through open pit or underground mine. (MIA)

QUARRY BLOCK: Generally a rectangular piece of rough stone as it comes from the quarry, frequently scabbed (dressed) or wire-sawed for shipment. (MIA)

QUIRK MITRE JOINT: An external corner formed by two marble panels, at an angle, with meeting edges mitred and exposed portion finished. (MIA)

REGLET: A narrow, flat recessed molding of rectangular profile. (MIA)

REINFORCEMENT: A fabrication technique often called rodding; refers to the strengthening of structurally unsound marble by cementing rods into grooves or channels cut into the back of a marble unit. Another more recent method of reinforcement is laminating fiberglass sheets to the back of the unit. (MIA)

RODDING: See Reinforcement. (MIA)

ROUGH SAWN: A marble surface finish accomplished by the gang sawing process. (MIA)

SAMPLE: A piece of marble, usually of a specified size, showing general range of marking and color of a given variety of marble. (MIA)

SAND-BLASTED: A matte textured marble surface finish with no gloss; accomplished by exposing the surface to a steady flow of sand under pressure. (MIA)

SCABBLING: The process of removing surface irregularities from marble blocks for storage and shipment. (MIA)

SCULPTURE: The work of a sculptor in a three-dimensional form by cutting from a block of marble. (MIA)

SEALANT: An elastic adhesive compound used to seal marble veneer joints. (MIA)

SEALING: Making a marble veneer joint water-tight or leak-proof with an elastic adhesive compound. (MIA)

SEDIMENTARY: Marble formed by precipitation from solution, as rock salt and gypsum, or from secretion of organisms, as most limestone. (MIA)

SERPENTINE: A commercial marble characterized by a prominent amount of the mineral serpentine. (MIA)

SETTER: An experienced journeyman who installs dimension marble units. (MIA)

SETTING: The trade of installing dimension marble units. (MIA)

SETTING SPACE: Trade terminology referring to the distance from the finished face of marble unit to the face of the back-up material. (MIA)

SHOP DRAWING: Depending on the specified product use for marble, the shop drawing is a detailed fabrication and installation drawing showing dimensions and methods of anchorage usually prepared by the marble manufacturer. (MIA)

SILL: A horizontal unit of marble used at the base of an exterior opening in a structure. (MIA)

SIMULATED MARBLE: See Artificial Marble. (MIA)

SLAB: A piece of marble cut from the quarry block prior to fabrication. (MIA)

SOFFIT: The finished underside of a lintel, beam or overhead member. (MIA)

SOUNDNESS: A property of marble used to describe relative freedom from cracks, faults and similar imperfections in the untreated stone. One of the characteristics encountered in the fabrication of marble. (See Part I, Section 3.4 MARBLE DESIGN MANUAL I). (MIA)

SPALL: A chip or splinter separated from the main mass of marble. (MIA)

SPOT or SPOTTING: An adhesive contact applied to the back of a marble veneer unit to bridge the space between the unit and the back-up wall, thus helping to maintain the unit in a fixed position. (MIA)

STICKING: Trade expression used in the fabrication of marble describing the process of cementing together broken slabs or pieces of unsound marble. (MIA)

STOOL: A flat unit of marble often referred to as an interior window sill. (MIA)

SUPPLIER: One who is engaged in supplying auxiliary materials, products, equipment and service to the American marble industry. (MIA)

TEXTURED FINISH: A rough marble surface finish that tends to subdue the color and markings of marble. (MIA)

THIN MARBLE: A fabricated marble unit of two inches or less in thickness. (MIA)

TOLERANCE: Dimensional fabrication allowance in the manufacturing of marble building products to specified dimensions. (MIA)

TRANSLUCENCE: The light emitting quality of certain marble varieties containing a crystal structure capable of transmitting light. (MIA)

TRAVERTINE: A variety of limestone which is a precipitant from cave or spring waters. Some varieties of travertine take a polish and have long been marketed as travertine marbles. (MIA)

UNIT: A piece of fabricated dimension cubic or thin marble. (MIA)

VARIETY: Type or name of a marble based on its particular color, physical properties or variations in composition. (MIA)

VEIN: A layer, seam or narrow irregular body of mineral material different from the surrounding formation. (MIA)

veneer: A facing of marble for buildings. (MIA)

veneer pattern: An arrangement of fabricated marble veneer panels. (See Part I, Section 3.11 MARBLE DESIGN MANUAL I). (MIA)

VENTING: A method used to allow air and moisture to escape to the outside from the wall cavity. (See Cavity Vent). (MIA)

VERDE ANTIQUE: A commercial marble composed chiefly of massive serpentine and capable of taking a high polish. It is commonly veined with carbonate minerals, chiefly calcite and dolomite. (MIA)

WAXING: A trade expression used in the fabrication of interior marble to describe the process of filling natural voids with cements, shellac or other materials. (MIA)

WEEP HOLES: An opening for drainage in veneer joints or in the structural components supporting the veneer. (MIA)

WHOLESALE: One who purchases marble blocks and slabs for resale to the trade. (MIA)

WIRE SAW: A sawing device consisting of one or more wire cables, running over pulleys used to cut marble into blocks and slabs by tension and fed slurry of an abrasive and water cuts by abrasion. This method is used extensively by Europeans in quarrying marble. (MIA)

- SANDBLAST: A system of cutting or abrading a surface such as concrete by a stream of sand ejected from a nozzle at high speed by compressed air; often used for cleanup of horizontal construction joints or for exposure of aggregate in architectural concrete. (ACI)

CASTABLE REFRACTORY: A packaged, dry mixture of hydraulic cement, generally calcium-aluminate cement, and specially selected and proportioned refractory aggregates which, when mixed with water, will produce refractory concrete or mortar. (ACI)

CERAMIC BOND: The development of fired strength as a result of thermo-chemical reactions between materials exposed to temperatures approaching the fusion point of the mixture such as that which may occur, under these conditions, between calcium-aluminate cement and a refractory aggregate. (ACI)

CLEAR BURNING: A term generally applied to consistently light-colored fired clays which have few, if any, impurities adding color or spots to the clay body. (SC)

DE-AIRED FIRE CLAY: The removal of all possible air during the extrusion process through the application of a vacuum chamber. (SC)

GANISTER: A highly refractory siliceous sedimentary rock used for furnace linings. (ACI)

REFRACTORIES: Materials, usually non-metallic, used to withstand high temperatures. (ACI)

REFRACTORINESS: In refractories, the property of being resistant to softening or deformation at high temperatures. (ACI)

REFRACTORY AGGREGATE: Materials having refractory properties which, when bound together into a conglomerate mass by a matrix, form a refractory body. (ACI)

REFRACTORY: Resistant to high temperatures. (ACI)