

PRIMARY AND (OTHER) TRADE NAMES: **AQUA GRANTIQUE™**

QUARRY LOCATION: Mosinee, Marathon County, Wisconsin

GEOLOGICAL DESIGNATION: Honeblende Gneiss/Amphibolite

MATERIAL CLASS: Metamorphic

COLOR RANGE: Dark green to black, may contain rust coloring, white or green veining

FINISHES: Brushed, polished, honed, and shot-blast,

SIZES: Quarried/produced according to specifications

Standard Thicknesses: 3 CM (1 3/16"), 2 1/4", 3 1/2" (non gauged)

TECHNICAL INFORMATION*

		Test Method - American Society for Testing and Materials (ASTM)
Dry Density	189.3 pcf	ASTM C97-96
Bulk Specific Gravity	3.03	ASTM C97-96
Absorption	0.00%	ASTM C97-96
Modulus of Rupture	2,910 psi	ASTM C99-87
Compressive Strength	22,710 psi	ASTM C170-90
Freeze-Thaw Weight Loss	<0.5%	ASTM C67-94
Flexural Strength Perpendicular to Bedding Rift	Dry 8,810 Wet 9,330	ASTM C880-09
Flexural Strength Parallel to Bedding Rift	Dry 5,460 Wet 6,770	ASTM C880-09
Mohs Hardness	7	

* **Note:** The ASTM results above are for reference only and are averages representative of recent tests. Because stone is a natural product variations can occur.

CHEMICAL PROPERTIES:

Coarse-Grained Plagioclase-Hornblende Gneiss

Plagioclase-Feldspar	58%
Hornblende	40%
Magnetite	2%

Fine-Grained Quartz-Hornblende Gneiss

Quartz	50%
Hornblende	30%
Silicate	15%
Iron-Oxide	2%
Feldspar	3%

This rock is called an amphibolite. The dark green to black minerals that make up the majority of the rock are called amphiboles, and give the rock its name. An amphibolite is a rock that has been metamorphosed into another type of rock by high pressures and/or temperatures. Before it was transformed by high temperatures or pressures, the original rock was probably either: 1. a dark-colored mudstone made up of volcanic particles derived from a volcanic ash-fall; or 2. a basalt (basalt is an igneous rock, formed by lava cooling at the Earth's surface). In either scenario, the Aqua Grantique™ formed from a volcanic rock that was later metamorphosed. What about the minerals in the narrow cracks and fissures? The white to pistachio-green colored minerals in the cracks and fissures are a mixture of quartz, calcite, and pyroxene. The quartz and calcite are both whitish in color; the former can't be scratched with a knife or key, the latter can be easily scratched and will dissolve in acid. Pyroxene is dark black in color. Also found in small blobs throughout the rock (both in the cracks and in the amphibole-rich parts of the rock) is a gold-colored mineral, pyrite, also known as fool's gold.



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