## Marble Soundness Classification

The assessment of physical properties in natural stone products is a challenging task. The challenge is not unique to the stone industry in that producers of all natural materials are charged with developing a system of classifying and categorizing those materials within their industry. The Marble Soundness Classification System has been with us, essentially unmodified, for more than half of a century (originating with the National Association of Marble Producers who merged with the Marble Institute in 1963). Its long, established use is definitely a result of its simplicity and effectiveness, but perhaps the greatest strength of this system is that it is linked only to material working properties, and specifically excludes any relationship with the market value of the materials. The intentional disassociation with market value has encouraged the objective review of natural stone materials for technical purposes, while avoiding the temptation to publish inappropriate classifications in the interest of inflating the cost of these materials. The recent incorporation of the Marble Classification data by ASTM into the C503 Standard Specification prompted the publication of this technical bulletin to educate MIA members about this system. Since this system has been so successful with marble and marble-like stones, the MIA is currently working on a similar classification system for granite and granite-like products.
This bulletin contains five sections:

1. Marble Soundness Classification definitions and descriptions (revised since the publication of the Dimension Stone Design Manual, VI)-pages 1-2.
2. How Marbles receive their Soundness Classification-pages 2-3.
3. What is on the horizon for a Granite Soundness Classification System-page 3.
4. Listing of Marbles with Soundness Classification designations-pages 3-10.
5. Understanding Stone Test Reports of Group C Marbles (this is the last article that Vincent Migliore wrote for the Marble Institute) - pages 11-12.

## Section 1: Marble Soundness Classification

(This text is a revision to that referenced on pages 82-83 of the Dimension Stone Design Manual, VI, and will be incorporated into next version of the Design Manual)

As a result of knowledge gained from extensive practical experience in the dimension stone industry, marbles have been classified into four groups known as the Marble Soundness Classification.

The groupings- $\mathrm{A}, \mathrm{B}, \mathrm{C}$, and $\mathrm{D}-$ should be taken into account when specifying or using marble, for all marbles are not suitable for all building applications. This is particularly true of the comparatively fragile marbles classified under Groups C and D , which may require additional fabrication before or during installation.

The basis of this classification is the characteristics encountered in fabricating, and has no reference whatsoever to the comparative merits or value of each type of marble (e.g. an A class marble is not necessarily more valuable than a D class marble). The classification indicates what method of fabrication is considered necessary and acceptable in each instance

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## Marble Institute of America

as based on standard trade practice, and applies only to marble and limestone/marble.

## The four groups of Marble Soundness Classification are:

## Group A Marbles

Sound marbles with uniform and favorable working qualities, containing no obvious geological voids or fissures. They include completely metamorphosed (recrystallized) limestone or dolostone, in which non-carbonate minerals associated with clay and silt have been recrystallized or altered into other minerals. These stones have uniform working qualities, can be used on the exterior or interior, and do not require any filling or patching.

## Group B Marbles

Marbles similar in character to Group A, but some geological imperfections could be evident. Group B Marbles are similar in quality to limestone or dolostone of Group A, except all the non-carbonate minerals associated with clay and silt have not been recrystallized or altered into other minerals. These marbles may contain holes or voids which are filled with epoxy, shellac, or polyester resin by "waxing," "sticking," or "filling". Filling is not intended to be noticeable to a great degree, nor is it expected to be perfectly color matched or "glass" smooth. Group B Marbles are suitable for exterior or interior applications.
Waxing ,sticking and filling (common industry terms) are defined below:
Waxing refers to the practice of filling minor surface imperfections such as voids or sand holes with melted shellac, cabinetmaker's wax or certain polyester compounds. It does not refer to the application of paste wax to make surfaces shinier.
Sticking describes the butt edge repair of a broken piece, now generally done with dowels, cements, or epoxies. The pieces are "stuck" together; thus "sticking."
Filling describes the filling of natural voids in stone units with cements or synthetic resins and similar materials.

## Group C Marbles

Group C Marbles comprise the largest and most colorful group of marbles. They may contain all or some of the following features: holes, voids, lines of separation and structural flaws. Group C Marbles have variations in working qualities. Many of the non-carbonate minerals associated with clay and silt have not been recrystallized or altered into other minerals due to incomplete metamorphism.
It is standard practice to repair these variations by use of reinforcing backing, liners, sticking together, filling with resin or cement, fabricating corners or missing stone with compounds of similar nature, color and texture. Any other work necessary to hold the stone together is performed to yield a finished product that is usable for architectural purposes. Upon completion, most repairs can be visible and apparent given a difference in light reflection. Quality of the repair work will vary in this group. With several exceptions, these marbles are not suitable for exterior application.

## Group D Marbles

Marbles which are very similiar to Group C, but contain a larger proportion of natural faults, maximum variations in working qualities and require more methods of finishing. Few stones carry this designation; it is reserved for only very laborious Group C stones.

## Section 2: How Marbles Receive Their Soundness Classification

The actual classification ( $\mathrm{A}, \mathrm{B}, \mathrm{C}$, or D ) is determined by the quarry/producer based on the definitions described above. The Marble Institute of America confirms the designation and publishes the listing.
Quarry/Producer Members desiring that a marble be added or re-classified to this listing should follow this process:

Step 1: Designate the marble with one of the classifications (using the definitions published in this technical bulletin and/or Dimension Stone Design Manual, VI).
Step 2: Request that the MIA Technical Department verify the quarry/producer designation. The sup-
porting documentation should include the following:

- A letter to the MIA Technical Department stating the classification, stone name, origin, and reason for the designation.
- 12 "x12" ( $300 \mathrm{~mm} \times 300 \mathrm{~mm}$ ) sample
- 2-3 photographs featuring close-up images of the vein the stone was taken from.
- Payment of $\$ 250$ USD (payable to the Marble Institute of America) to cover review and report fees.
- Quarry/producer pays all costs associated with shipping samples, photos, etc.

Step 3: MIA Technical Department issues a report. The classification given in this report is a point of reference only. To work with stone is to work with a product of nature, and products of nature vary from sample to sample. Further research and testing is normally done to substantiate the stone's worthiness for particular applications.

## Section 3: Granite Soundness Classification System

Currently there is no soundness classification system established for granite. Similar to marble, the unique properties and characteristics found in various granites also require specific measures to be employed in the fabrication, handling, and installation practices to ensure quality applications of the material. The Marble Institute is developing a classification system for granite for use by the stone industry in 2005.

## Section 4: Listing of Marbles with a Soundness Classification Designation

Many marbles have received a Marble Soundness Classification designation since the inception of this system. The most recent listing of marbles was featured in both Dimension Stone Design Manual, IV (1991), and the Dimension Stones of the World (2-volume set). Several dozen marbles have received a designation since these publications were first printed. This technical bulletin includes the most recent list. It is important to note that many of the classifications were originally established by the producer. Therefore consumers are encouraged to investigate a stone's classification and request documentation about the classification from the supplier of the product.

## Key to Color Range Abbreviations

Black ..... Blk
Blue-Gray ..... Bl/Gy
Brecciated, Black \& White ..... Brc-Blk/W
Brown . ..... Brw
Buff-Brown-Yellowish ..... Bf-Brw-Y
Buff-Cream or Light ..... Bf-C/L
Buff-Dark ..... Bf-Dk
Gray. ..... Gy
Gray-Bluish ..... Gy-B1
Green ..... Gr
Pink .....  P
Orange .....  O
Red ..... R
Red-Reddish Brown. ..... R-RBrw
Rose ..... Rs
Veined, Brecciated (Bluish or Gray Background) ..... V, Brc (Bl-Gy)
Veined, Brecciated (Tan or Yellowish Background). ..... V, Brc (T-Y)
White. ..... W
White-Bluish. ..... W-BI
White-Brownish ..... W-Brw
White-Creamy ..... W-Cr
White-Goldish ..... W-Go
White-Grayish ..... W-Gy
White-Greenish ..... W-Gr
Yellow or Gold ..... Y/G

| Name | Color | Origin | S.C. | Name | Color | Origin | S.C. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | A |  |  | A (continued) |  |  |  |
| Abancado Laranja | O | Portugal | C | Aurisina Chiara | Gy | Italy | B |
| Abancado Laranja Claro | O | Portugal | C | Aurisina Fiorito | Gy | Italy | B |
| Acquabianca | W-Bl | Italy | A | Aurisina Granitello | Gy | Italy | B |
| Adair Marble | W-Bl | Canada | B | Avorio Beta | Bf-C/L | Italy | C |
| Adria Grigio | Gy | Yugoslavia | C | Avorio di Siena | Y/G | Italy | C |
| Aegean Crystal | W | Greece | B | Avorio Siena | Y/G | Italy | C |
| African Rose | Brw | Morocco | C |  |  |  |  |
| African Rose Light | Brw | Morocco | C | B |  |  |  |
| Afyon | Bf-C/L | Turkey | B | Baker Dark Cedar Bardiglietto | Brw$\mathrm{Gy}-\mathrm{Bl}$ | U.S.A. | A |
| Afyon White | W | Turkey | A |  |  |  | B |
| Ajax | W-Cr | Greece | A | Bardiglio Cappella | Bl/Gy | Italy | C |
| Alagao Beige | O | Philippines | C | Bardiglio Carrara | Gy | Italy | B |
| Alba Pallida | $\mathrm{Bf} / \mathrm{Cl}$ W | Italy | C | Bardiglio Carrara Chiaro | Gy-Bl | Italy | B |
| Alexander White Almiscado | W | Guatemala Portugal | A | Bardiglio Carrara Scuro | Bl/Gy | Italy | B |
| Alpinina Clara* | Bf-C/L | Portugal | C | Bardiglio Costa | Gy | Italy | D |
| Alpinina Clara* | Bf-C/L $\mathrm{Bf}-\mathrm{L}$ | Portugal | C | Basaltina | Gy | Italy | A |
| Andies Grey | Gy | U.S.A. | A | Beige Classic Beige Maya | Bf-C/L | Philippines <br> Mexico | C |
| Apache Gold Vein | Gy | U.S.A. | C | Beige Peach* | O | Philippines | C |
| Aphrodisias Cloudy | W-Bl | Turkey | A | Beige Serpentina | Bf-C/L | Spain | C |
| Aphrodisias White | W | Turkey | A | Belgium Black | Blk | Belgium | B |
| Apollo | Gr | Taiwan | B | Belgium Blue* | Blk | Belgium | B |
| Arebescato <br> Arabescato Alga Marina | V, $\operatorname{Brc}(\mathrm{Cr}-\mathrm{W})$ | Italy | B | Belgium Red Light | R | Belgium | C |
| Arabescato Alga Marina Stazzema |  |  | C | Belice Verde | Gr | Guatemala | C |
| Arabescato Arni | V, $\operatorname{Brc}(\mathrm{Cr}-\mathrm{W})$ | Italy | C | Bettogli Vein | V, $\operatorname{Brc}(\mathrm{Cr}-\mathrm{W})$ | Italy | A |
| Arabescato Arni Corchia | V, $\operatorname{Brc}(\mathrm{Cr}-\mathrm{W})$ | Italy | B | Bianco Arni Bianco Carrara B | W-Gy | Italy Italy | A |
| Arabescato Calacatta Resceto |  | Italy | C | Bianco Carrara C | W | Italy | A |
| Arabescato Carcaraia | V, $\operatorname{Brc}(\mathrm{Cr}-\mathrm{W})$ | Italy | C | Bianco Carrara C/D | W | Italy | A |
| Arabescato Cervaiole | V, $\operatorname{Brc}(\mathrm{Cr}-\mathrm{W})$ | Italy | B | Bianco Carrara D | W | Italy | A |
| Arabescato Colletino | V, Brc(Cr-W) | Italy | C | Bianco Cristal Bianco de Nieve | W | Greece | B |
| Arabescato Corchia | V, Brc(Cr-W) | Italy | B | Bianco P | W | Italy | A |
| Arabescato Faniello | V, $\operatorname{Brc}(\mathrm{Cr}-\mathrm{W})$ | Italy | C | Bianco Pentelicon | W | Greece | A |
| Arabescato Garfagnana | V, $\operatorname{Brc}(\mathrm{Cr}-\mathrm{W})$ | Italy | B | Bianco Venato Gioia | W-Gy | Italy | A |
| Arabescato la Mossa | V, $\operatorname{Brc}(\mathrm{Cr}-\mathrm{W})$ | Italy | B | Biancospino | W-Gy | Italy | A |
| Arabescato M | V, $\operatorname{Brc}(\mathrm{Cr}-\mathrm{W})$ | Italy | B | Black and Gold | Blk | Italy | D |
| Arabescato Orobico | V, Brc(Cr-W) | Italy | C | Black and Gold Extra | Blk | Italy | D |
| Arabescato Orobico |  |  |  | Black Levadias | Blk | Greece | B |
| Grigio Nuvolato | V, $\operatorname{Brc}(\mathrm{Cr}-\mathrm{W})$ | Italy | C | Black Marquina* | Blk | Spain | C |
| Arabescato Orobico |  |  |  | Black Principessa | Blk | Spain | D |
| Rosso | V, $\operatorname{Brc}(\mathrm{Cr}-\mathrm{W})$ | Italy | C | Black Saint Laurent | Blk | France | D |
| Arabescato Rosso |  |  |  | Blanc Bleute de Savoie | Bl/Gy | France | C |
| Garfagnana | V, $\operatorname{Brc}(\mathrm{Cr}-\mathrm{W})$ | Italy | C | Blanco Macael | W | Spain | A |
| Arabescato Siena | V, $\operatorname{Brc}(\mathrm{Cr}-\mathrm{W})$ | Italy | C | Blanco Macael |  |  |  |
| Arabescato Tombaccio | V, $\operatorname{Brc}(\mathrm{Cr}-\mathrm{W})$ | Italy | C | Heavy Veined | W | Spain | A |
| Arabescato Vagli | V, Brc(Bl-Gy) | Italy | B | Blanco Marfil | Bf-C/L | Mexico | C |
| Arabescato | Bf-Brw-Y | Spain | B | Bleu Belge | Blk | Belguim | C |
| Ardesia | Blk | Italy | D | Blue Savoy | Bl/Gy | France | C |
| Arta Pink | P | Greece | B | Boardman Brown | W-Brw | U.S.A. | A |
| Asbury Pink | P | U.S.A. | A | Boardman Vein | W-Gy | U.S.A. | A |
| Athos White | W | Greece | A | Bois Jourdan | V, Brc(Bl-Gy) | France | C |


| Name | Color | Origin S | S.C. | Name | Color | Origin | S.C. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| B (continued) |  |  |  | C (continued) |  |  |  |
| Botticino Clasico | Bf-C/L | Puerto Rico | A | Cedar Tavernelle | R-RBrw | U.S.A. | A |
| Botticino Classico | Bf-C/L | Italy | C | Cevenol | Gy | France | C |
| Botticino Fiorito | Bf-C/L | Italy | C | Champlain Black | Blk | U.S.A. | A |
| Botticino Magnus | Bf-C/L | Puerto Rico | A | Chandolin* | R | France | C |
| Botticino Perlato | Bf-C/L | Puerto Rico | A | Chanteuil | Bf-Brw-Y | France | B |
| Botticino Royal | Bf-C/L | Italy | C | Charcoal Saint Jean | Brc-Blk/W | France | C |
| Botticino Sicilia | Bf-C/L | Italy | C | Chassagne Beige | Bf-Brw-Y | France | A |
| Botticino Sicilia Royal | Bf-C/L | Italy | C | Chassagne Rose | P | France | A |
| Botticino Standard | Bf-C/L | Italy | C | Chassagne Violine | P | France | C |
| Branco Mar* | W-Cr | Portugal | B | Cherokee | W | U.S.A. | A |
| Branco Rosal* | W-Cr | Portugal | B | Chiampo Mandorlaro | Bf-C/L | Italy | C |
| Brazilian Rose | Rs | Brazil | C | Chiampo Paglierino | Rs | Italy | C |
| Brazilian White | W | Brazil | A | Chiampo Perlato | bf-C/L | Italy | C |
| Breccia Aurora | V, Brc(T-Y) | Italy | D | Chiampo Porfirico | Rs | Italy | C |
| Breccia Aurora IMV | V, $\operatorname{Brc}(\mathrm{T}-\mathrm{Y})$ | Italy | D | Chiampo Rosa | P | Italy | C |
| Breccia Carsica | Bf-Dk | Italy | C | Chocolate Brun Amazone | Bf-Brw-Y | Brazil | A |
| Breccia Karnezeika | V, $\operatorname{Brc}(\mathrm{T}-\mathrm{Y})$ | Greece | C | Cipollino Dorato | W-Go | Italy | C |
| Breccia Novella | Gy | France | D | Cipollino Verde Apuano | Gr | Italy | B |
| Breccia Oniciata | Bf-C/L | Italy | D | Claro | W | Taiwan | B |
| Breccia Pernice | V, Brc(T-Y) | Italy | D | Cliffdale "A" Dark | Br-Brw-Y | U.S.A. | C |
| Brecha da Ota* | Brw | Portugal | C | Cliffdale "B" Light | Bf-Brw-Y | U.S.A. | C |
| Brecha Lioz* | R-RBrw | Portugal | C | Collemandina | R | Italy | D |
| Brecha Perola * | R-RBrw | Portugal | C | Colorado Yule | W | U.S.A. | C |
| Brecha Portuguesa* | Brw | Portugal | C | Connemara Marble | Gr | Ireland | C |
| Brecha Tavira Dourada* | Brw | Portugal | C | Coral Rouge Fleuri | R-RBrw | U.S.A | D |
| Brecha Tavira Vermelha* | R-RBrw | Portugal | C | Coralito | Rs | Spain | C |
| Breche Maritime | Bf-C/L | Portigal | C | Craig Pink Tennessee | P | U.S.A. | A |
| Breche Noire | Brc-Blk/W | France | C | Cream Wombeyan | Bf-C/L | Australia | A |
| Breche Nouvelle | Brw | France | C | Crema Espanol | Y/G | Spain | C |
| Breche Ronceveaux | Brc-Blk/W | France | C | Crema Levante | Bf-C/L | Spain | C |
| Bronceado | Y/G | Spain | C | Crema Marfil* | Bf-C/L | Spain | C |
| Brown Beige* | Brw | Philippines | C | Crema Nuevo | Brw | Spain | C |
| Brown Chios | Brw | Greece | C | Crème Perla | Bf-C/L | Italy | C |
| Brown Terra | Brw | Venezuela | B | Cremo Delicato | W-Cr | Italy | B |
| Brown Tourmalion | Brw | France | C | Creole | E-Bl | U.S.A. | A |
|  |  |  |  | Crocidolite | R | Italy | C |
|  | C |  |  | Crystal Stratus Danby Crystal Stratus | W-Gr | U.S.A. | A |
| Café Goleta | Brw | Mexico | B | Crystal Stratus <br> Veined Danby |  |  |  |
| Calacata Campo Cecina | V, $\operatorname{Brc}(\mathrm{Cr}-\mathrm{W})$ | Italy | C | Crystalina White | $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{W}- \\ & \mathrm{W} \end{aligned}$ | Greece | A |
| Calacata Cremo | V, $\operatorname{Brc}(\mathrm{Cr}-\mathrm{W})$ | Italy | C | Crystatina White | W | Greece | A |
| Calacata Cremo Massa | V, $\operatorname{Brc}(\mathrm{Cr}-\mathrm{W})$ | Italy | C |  |  |  |  |
| Calacata di Siena | Y/G | Italy | C |  | D |  |  |
| Calacatta | V, Brc(Cr-W) | Italy | B | Dark Emperador* | Brw | Spain | C |
| Calacatta Tirreno | V, $\operatorname{Brc}(\mathrm{Cr}-\mathrm{W})$ | Italy | B | Dark Green Antique | Gr | Taiwan | C |
| Calacatta Vagli | W-Cr | Italy | C | Dark Hualian Jade | Gr | Taiwan | C |
| Calacatta Vagli Rosato | W-Cr | Italy | C | Desert Peach | O | Greece | C |
| Caliza Capri | Bf-C/L | Spain | C | Desert Pink | P | Greece | B |
| Campan Rose Vert | Gr | France | C | Dolcetto Perlato | Bf-C/L | Italy | C |
| Campan Rouge | R | France | C | Doppio Nero | Blk | China | C |
| Capistrano | Bf-C/L | Philippines | C | Dove | V, Brc(Bl-Gy) | Turkey | C |
| Cassino Rosa | Rs | Italy | D | Duchessa Rosa | Rs | Spain | C |
| Cedar Rose | R-RBrw | U.S.A. | A | Duquesa Gris | Gy | Spain | C |


| Name | Color | Origin | S.C. | Name | Color | Origin | S.C. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| D (continued) |  |  |  | G (continued) |  |  |  |
| Duquesa Rosa | Rs | Spain | C | Gris Antique | Blk | Belgium | B |
|  |  |  |  | Gris Duquesa | Gy | Spain | C |
| E |  |  |  | Gris Goleta | Gy-Bl | Mexico | B |
| Edward Pink | P | U.S.A. | A | Gris Macael | Gy | Spain | A |
| Emperador Light | Brw | Spain | A | Gris Paloma | Gy | France | C |
| Eretria Red | R | Greece | C | Gris Perla | Gy-Bl | Mexico | B |
| Estremoz Branco | W | Portugal | A | Gris Tellez | W-Gy | Mexico | B |
| Estremoz Crème | Bf-C/L | Portugal | A | Gris Tepeaca | Gy | Mexico | B |
| Estremoz Vergadas | W | Portugal | A | Gris Terrazo | Gy | Mexico | B |
| Estremoz Vergadas |  |  |  | Guatemala Emerald |  |  |  |
| Catanhas | W-Brw | Portugal | A |  |  |  |  |
| Etremoz Vergado | W | Portugal | A |  | Gr | Guatemala | C |
| Etremoz Vergado Escuro | W | Portugal | A | Guatemala Extra White | W | Guatemala | A |
| Etowah Fleuri | P | U.S.A. | A | Guatemala Gold | Y/G | Guatemala | A |
| Etowah Pink | P | U.S.A. | A | Guatemala Standard White | Gy | Guatemala | A |
| Eureka Danby | W-Brw | U.S.A. | A |  | W | Guatemala | A |
| F |  |  |  | Guatemala Veined Gray | Gy | Guatemala | A |
|  |  |  |  | Guatemala White | W | Guatemala | A |
| Fantastico Arni | Gr | Italy | D |  |  |  |  |
| Farges* | Bf-C/L | France | C | H |  |  |  |
| Fawntan* | Brw | Philippines | C |  |  |  |  |
| Filleto America | Bf-C/L | Italy | C | Hauteville Highland Danby | Bf-C/L | France B |  |
| Filleto Rosso | Bf-C/L | Italy | C |  | Gy | U.S.A. | A |
| Filetto Rosso Classico | Bf-C/L | Italy | C | Highland Danby <br> Hualian Jade | Gr | Taiwan | C |
| Fior di Mare | Gy | Italy | B | Hualien Green Hualien Jewel | Gr | Taiwan | C |
| Fior di Pesco | V, $\operatorname{Brc}(\mathrm{Bl}-\mathrm{Gy})$ | Italy | D | Hualien Jewel |  |  | B |
| Fior di Pesco Carnico | V, Brc(Bl-Gy) | Italy | D | Hualien White B Hualien White C | V, Brc(Cr-W) <br> V, Brc(Cr-W) | Taiwan |  |
| Florido* | Blk | Spain | C |  | V, Brc(Cr-W) | Taiwan | C |
| Forest Green | Gr | Italy | C | I |  |  |  |
| Formosa Black | Blk | Taiwan | B |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Formosa White | W | Taiwan | A | Ilios | W-Gy | Greece | A |
| French Antique Gray | Gy | France | C | Imperial Black | Blk | U.S.A. | B |
| French Red | R | France | C | Imperial Brown | V, Brc(T-Y) | Spain | B |
| French Rouge Antique | R-RBrw | France | C | Imperial Calacata | V, $\mathrm{Brc}(\mathrm{Cr}-\mathrm{W})$ | Italy | C |
|  |  |  |  | Imperal Danby | W | U.S.A. | A |
| G |  |  |  | Imperial Emperador |  |  | C |
| Galaxy | W-Cr | Greece | A | Brown | Brw | Spain |  |
| Giallo di Siena | Y/G | Italy | C | Incarnat Turquin | Gy | Spain | C |
| Giallo Mori | Y/G | Italy | C | Italian Cremo | W-Cr | Italy | C |
| Giallo Siena | Y/G | Italy | C | Italian Pink | P | Italy | B |
| Giallo Siena Avorio | Y/G | Italy | C |  |  |  |  |
| Giallo Siena Unito | Y/G | Italy | C | J |  |  |  |
| Gold Black | Blk | Honduras | A |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Gray St. Anne Alpha | V, Brc(Bl-Gy) | France | B | Jade Green | Gr | Taiwan | C |
| Gray St. Anne Basque | V, Brc(Bl-Gy) | France | B | Jaspe Gris | C, $\operatorname{Brc}(\mathrm{Bl}-\mathrm{Gy})$ | Mexico | B |
| Gray/White Wombeyan | Gy | Australia | B | Jaspe Rosa | V, Brc(Bl-Gy) | Mexico | B |
| Greek White | W | Greece | A | Jerusalem Stone* | Bf-C/L | Israel | B |
| Grey Duchess | Gy | Spain | C | Juane Rose | Rs | Norway | B |
| Grigio Carnico | V, Brc(Bl-Gy) | Italy | D | Jura | Brw | Germany | A |
| Grigio Romano | Gy | Italy | C | Jura Beige | Bf-C/L | Germany | A |
| Grimaldi | Gy | France | C | Jura Giallo | Bf-C/L | Germany | A |





[^0]| Onyx Varieties |  |  |  | Name | Color | Origin | S.C. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  | I |  |  |  |
| Name | Color | Origin | S.C. | Imperial Travertine | Y/G | Spain | C |
| A |  |  |  | Incas Golden Travertine | Y/G | Peru | C |
| Agata Malaga | Brw | Spain | C |  |  |  |  |
| Arabescato Vittoria | V, $\operatorname{Brc}(\mathrm{Cr}-\mathrm{W})$ | Norway | D | M |  |  |  |
| C |  |  |  | Montemerano Travertine Bf-Dk |  | Italy | C |
| Cabrino | Bl/Gy | Peru | D | N |  |  |  |
| H |  |  |  | Navona Travertine | Bf-C/L | Italy | C |
| Honey Onyx | Bf-C/L |  | Spain | C | 0 |  |  |  |
| M |  |  |  | Oniciato (Roman Travertine) | Brw | Italy | C |
| Mexican Onyx | V, Brc(Cr-W) | Mexico | C | Osso Travertine | Bf-C/L | Italy | C |
| 0 |  |  |  | P |  |  |  |
| Onice Pakistan Onyx Carbino | Gr Bl/Gy | Pakistan <br> Peru | $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{D} \\ & \mathrm{D} \end{aligned}$ | Pantheon (Roman Classic <br> Travertine) <br> Peruvian Golden | Bf-C/L | Italy | C |
| P |  |  |  | Travertine Pueblo Travertine | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Y/G } \\ & \text { Bf-C/L } \end{aligned}$ | Peru <br> Mexico | C |
| Pakistan Onyx | Gr | Pakistan | D |  |  |  |  |
| V |  |  |  | R |  |  |  |
| Vista Grande Onyx <br> Vista Grande Onyx Vein | $\begin{aligned} & \text { W-Brw } \\ & \text { W-Brw } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { U.S.A. } \\ & \text { U.S.A. } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{C} \\ & \mathrm{C} \end{aligned}$ | Remo (Roman Classic Travertine) | W-Cr | Italy | C |
| Travertine Varieties <br> The soundness classification of "C" for most travertines is the result of the filling process used. Unfilled travertines would be classified in either group "A" or "B." Contact your travertine producer for additional information. |  |  |  | S |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | Scheherazade Fleuri Travertine | P | U.S.A. | C |
|  |  |  |  | Scheherazade Vein |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | Travertine | P | U.S.A. | C |
|  |  |  |  | St. Peter Travertine | Brw | Italy | C |
|  |  |  |  | Striato Travertine | Bf-Dk | Italy | C |
| C |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Caesar (Roman Classic Travertine) | Bf-C/L | Italy | C | T |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | Temple Crème Travertine Travertine "N" | Bf-C/L | U.S.A | C |
| Classico (Roman |  |  |  |  | Bf-C/L | ItalyItaly | C |
| Classic Travertine) | Bf-C/L | Italy | C | Travertine BS Larry Light | Bf-C/L |  | C |
| Colosseo (Roman |  | Italy |  | Travertine Light Travertino | $\mathrm{Bf}-\mathrm{C} / \mathrm{L}$ <br> Brw | Mexico <br> Portugal |  |
| Classic Travertine) | Bf-C/L |  | C |  |  |  |  |
| Continental Buff Travertine | Bf-C/L | U.S.A. | C | Travertino Iberico Travertino Moonlight Travertino Nole | $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{Bf}-\mathrm{C} / \mathrm{L} \\ & \mathrm{Bf}-\mathrm{C} / \mathrm{L} \\ & \mathrm{Brw} \end{aligned}$ | Spain Italy Italy | C |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  | C |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  | C |
| D |  |  |  | Travertino Nole <br> Travertino Paglierino <br> Travertino Rojo | Brw <br> Bf <br> R-RBrw | Italy <br> Italy | C |
| Denizli Travertine <br> Desert Crème Travertine <br> Desert Gold Fleuri Travertine | Bf-C/LBf-Dk | Turkey U.S.A. | C |  |  | Spain | C |
|  |  |  | C | $\frac{\text { Travertino Rojo }}{\text { Travertino Silver }}$ | Gr-Bl | Italy | C |
|  | Y/G | U.S.A. | C | W |  |  |  |
| Desert Gold Veined Travertine | Y/G | U.S.A. | C | Walnut Travertine | Brw | Italy | C |


[^0]:    * Denotes hard or dolomitic limestones capable of taking a polish and known commercially as marble.

