

## 58685 - 58688 Quartzite

Quartzites are banky-massive metamorphic rocks with a quartz content of at least 90%, formed from quartz sandstones. Secondary aggregates are siliceous minerals like muscovite, disthene (cyanite), epidote, dumortierite. Hematite also occurs as a coloring mineral. From these quartzites formed by metamorphism, the metaquartzites, the cement quartzites are to be distinguished. Cement quartzites are sandstones intensively cemented by siliceous (quartzitic) binder.

**Color:** light gray, greenish, brown-reddish, bluish.

**Gem constituents:** The occurring mineral is quartz, depending on the coloration of the rock, hematite (red) or limonite (yellow) may be admixed besides.

**Structure:** The relative size is equal-grained, the absolute size is mostly in the fine- to medium-grained range. The shape is (as almost usual for quartz in crystalline rocks) xenomorphic, the association is immediately solid.

### Technical Values \*

Compressive strength:	150 - 300 N/mm <sup>2</sup>
Flexural strength:	13 - 25 N/mm <sup>2</sup>
Water absorption:	0.2 – 0.5 wt-%
Density:	2.6 – 2.7 g/cm <sup>3</sup>
Abrasive wear:	7 - 8 cm <sup>3</sup> /50 cm <sup>2</sup>

\* The above "Technical Values" are compiled according to DIN 52 100 and other sources and reflect the ranges of mechanical parameters for the rock.

**German occurrences:** Hunsrück, Harz, Taunus.

**Foreign varieties:** Azul Imperial, Azul Macaubas, Flamenco (Brazil); La Rhune (France); Rauris ["Rauris green"] (Austria); Wasa (Sweden).

**Uses:** Flooring, wall coverings, solid works, paving stones.