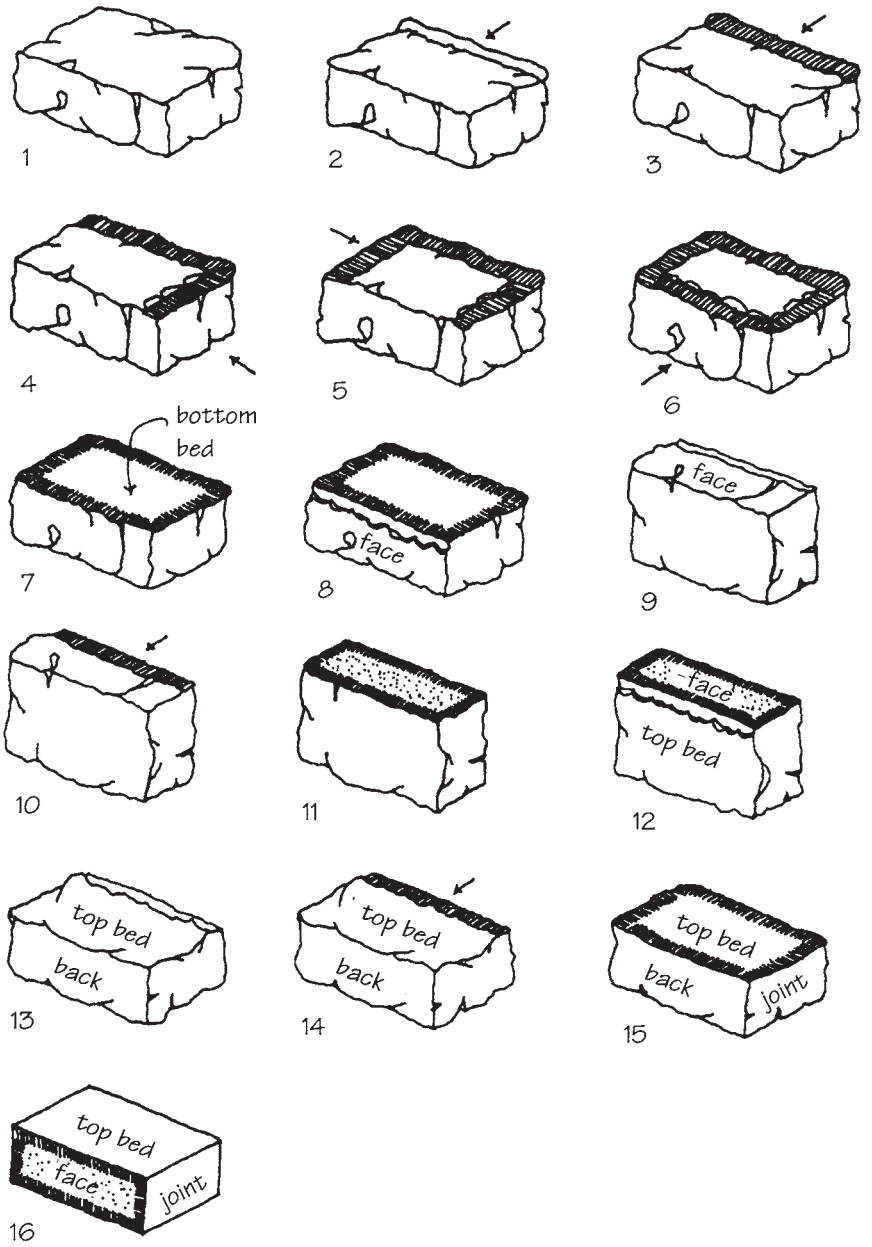

Figure 5-4 Steps in hand dressing the face, beds, and joints of a rough stone. (*From Harley J. McKee,* Introduction to Early American Masonry, *National Trust for Historic Preservation and Columbia University, Preservation Press, Washington, D.C., 1973.*)

rough, smooth, or polished. Flagstone is used on the exterior for walks, paths, and terraces, and on the interior as stair treads, flooring, coping, sills, and so on. *Dimension stone,* such as ashlar, decorative elements, and thin veneer slabs, is delivered from stone fabricators cut and dressed to a specific size and thickness and squared to dimension each way. Surface treatments include a rough or natural split face, smooth, slightly textured, or polished finishes. Ashlar is a type of flat-faced dimension stone, generally in small squares or rectangles, with sawed or dressed beds and joints. Dimension stone is used

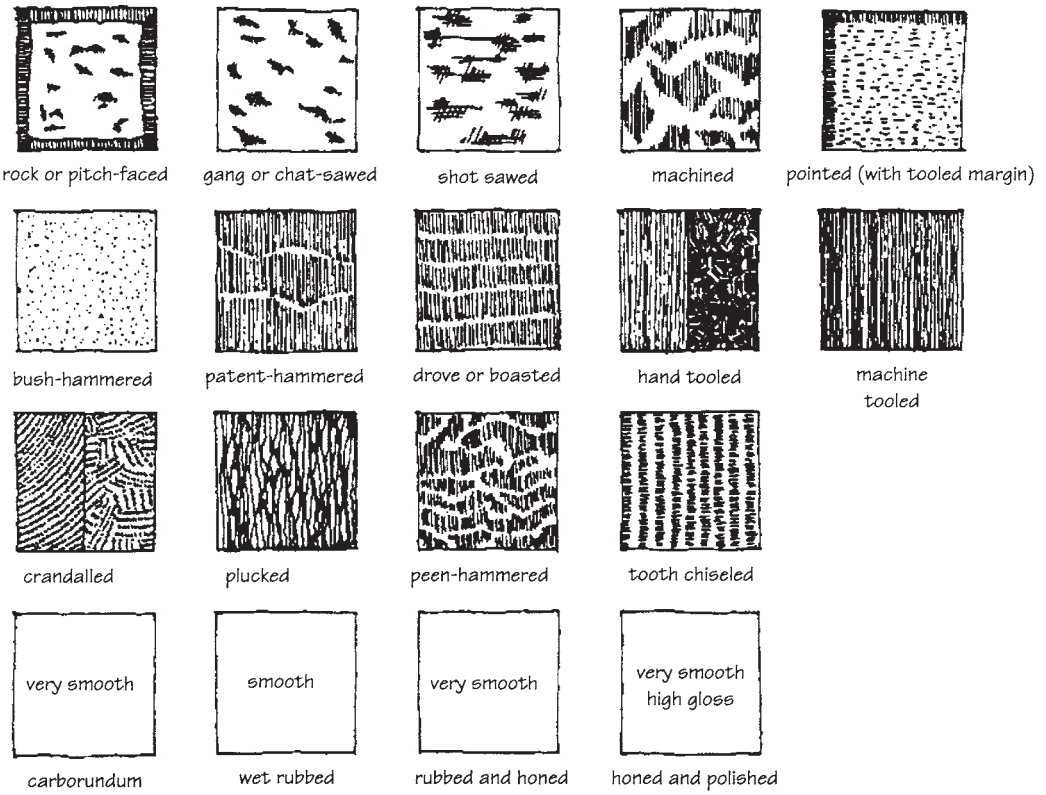

Figure 5-5 Stone surface finishes. (*From Ramsey and Sleeper,* Architectural Graphic Standards, *6th edition, ed. Joseph Boaz. Copyright 1970 by John Wiley & Sons, Inc. Reprinted by permission of John Wiley & Sons, Inc.*)

for interior and exterior surface veneers, prefabricated panels, bearing walls, toilet partitions, arch stones, flooring, copings, stair treads, sills, and so on.

Thin stone veneers are a type of dimension stone, cut to a thickness of 2 in. or less. Unlike conventionally set dimension stone, which is laid in mortar and mechanically anchored to a backing system at the project site, thin stone may be anchored directly to precast concrete panels, to glass-fiber-reinforced concrete (GFRC) panels, or to prefabricated steel truss panels. Thin stone may also be incorporated into stick-built or unitized metal curtainwall systems. *Stone tile* is generally limited to interior surfaces as wall and floor finish systems.

5.4 BUILDING STONE

Some of the natural stones that satisfy the requirements of building construction are granite, limestone, sandstone, slate, and marble (*see Fig. 5-1*). Many others, such as quartzite and serpentine, are used locally or regionally, but to a much lesser extent.

5.4.1 Granite

Granite has been used as a building material almost since the inception of man-made structures. Because of its hardness, it was first used with exposed, hand-split faces. As tools and implements were improved, the shapes