



Brevard Stone, Inc.
403 South Cocoa Blvd.
Cocoa, FL 32922
Phone: 321.636.9344
Fax: 321.636.9349
www.brevardstone.com
info@brevardstone.com

Slab Materials Information Sheet

GRANITE

Granite is an igneous rock, formed mainly by the crystallization of once molten material under conditions of extreme heat and pressure. Commercially, various stones of volcanic origin with different characteristics form true granites, such as pegmatite, diorite, larvikytes (labradorite) and syenites, are also sold as “granites”. The properties of granite which make it the ideal stone surface are its hardness and inherent resistance to acid – granites are not “attacked” by the acids normally present in foods and cleaning products. Yet granite is a porous stone and requires proper sealing with a silicone based impregnator to prevent staining.

Examples of Granite: Absolute Black, Emerald Pearl, Santa Cecilia, Tropic Brown, etc.

MARBLE

Marble is a metamorphic, crystalline rock formed by the intrusion of an igneous rock into a limestone stone mass. The heat and pressure of such an event alters the original molecular structure of the calcite present in the limestone and causes re-crystallization of the calcite and the formation of new minerals. The result is marble with the much appreciated characteristics of heavy veining and wide range of colors. Marble surfaces take a high polish, but are not very hard and scratch easily. Its natural composition makes marble an easy target for acids normally found in food and cleaning products. The acids etch the marble surface damaging the polished finish. Marble is a porous stone and requires preventative sealing with silicone based impregnators.

With proper maintenance, using neutral products, marble performs extremely well. It is not recommended for use in kitchens, however, it has been used for many years.

Examples of Marble include: Crema Marfil, Botticino, Thassos, and Nero Marquina.

TRAVERTINE

Travertine is a sedimentary rock, composed almost entirely of calcium carbonate, formed by the accumulation of calcium carbonate deposited by hot springs. Many of the old Roman “termas” or baths were located in the rich travertine producing region of Tivoli, south of Rome in the Rapolano area in Tuscany. Travertine was the stone of choice of ancient Rome. Travertine is distinguished from other sedimentary rocks by its “spongy” texture and large number of holes, varying in size and shape. Travertine colors are usually light ivory and beige, but impurities and iron compounds found in the stone are responsible for the creation of reds, yellows and dark brown colors. Travertine is durable and performs well in all types of applications but must be properly sealed and maintained. The distinctive holes may be filled or left natural (unfilled) according to its proposed application and desired aesthetic appeal.

Examples of Travertine include: Noce, Beige, Turkish, and Alabastrino.

ONYX

Onyx belongs to the family of chalcedony, a microcrystalline variety of quartz. Commercially, transparent to opaque stones, characterized by alternating, parallel bands of color, are known as Onyx. Most of the Onyx sold in the world today is quarried in Iran, Pakistan, Turkey and Mexico. Onyx colors may include white, red, blue, green and brown (dark brown to very light beige.) The variations of color are attributed to impurities such as iron, aluminum and nickel present in the stone. Onyx is often used in jewelry because of its many colors and ability to polish to a high luster. Its glassy and brittle nature makes Onyx prone to cracking. New resins available in the marketplace today correct this problem and allow the “miracle of technology” to produce slabs 10 feet long and 6 feet high and only $\frac{3}{4}$ ” thick. Onyx does not perform well under situations of intense use or in high traffic areas. Use should be limited to private areas.

Examples of Onyx include: Honey, Volcano (Red), Tiger Eye and Green.