



# Jargon Buster

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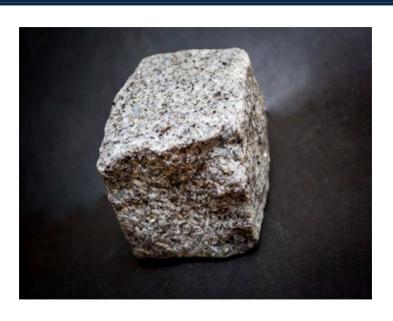
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# Finishes

### **Cropped finish:**

Cropping stone is the process of splitting granite down. This creates a rough nominal natual looking face (8).



Fairpicked finsh:
Stone is sawn (5) into shape before being hammered to create a rough looking texture but more regular then the cropped granite (4) finish.

### **Fine picked finish:**

Stone is sawn (5) into shape and then hammered to create a fine rough texture. Similar to flamed (5) texture.



#### **Flamed texture:**

Flaming is a popular finish which gives the granite a slight rough texture ideal for adding grip, very similar to fine picked finish (4)



#### **Sawn texture:**

This texture is created when the stone is sawn with a blade, it is relatively smooth to the touch

## **Honed texture:**

The surface has been grounded to a smooth consitant texture.



#### **Polished:**

This is the smoothest texture available. After sawing the stone is then polished to give it a reflective smooth surface.

#### Riven:

Riven texture is a natural looking surface with a varing thikness.





#### **Tumbled:**

Tumbled finish is a process of tumbling granite setts (10) to create a more rounded looking sett.

# **Edging**

#### **Edging:**

Edging refers to the finish applied to the edge of the stone.



#### Sawn:

This is the most common type of edging. The stone has been sawn into shape and no other smoothing or edging has been applied.

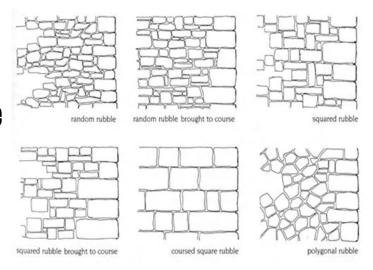
#### **Pencil edging:**

The angular rounding finish to the edge of stone for example a sill or counter top. When finished it appears not unlike the curvature of a pencil.

## **Walling terminology**

#### **Coursing:**

The course of the stone refers to the general look of the stone when laid. (see image)





#### Face:

This simply refers to the side of the stone that faces outward. So, the stone that you see exposed when looking at a wall will be the face.

#### **Hammered:**

After extraction the larger granite pieces can get broken down to smaller pieces this is achieved by a large hammer. This is a popular choice for garden walling.



#### **Bed depth:**

This simply refers to the distance from the face (8) of the stone to the back of the stone built into the wall.



#### **Masonary walls:**

Walls constructed with mortar's and blocks or stones.





#### **Drystone walls:**

Walls constructed from stones without the use or mortar. This can be done by carefully balancing the stones to create a sturdy structure or by using earth as a binding material.



#### **Quoins:**

Quoins, sometimes referred to as corner stones are the stone you find at the end of the building, these can have a natural end or be sawn (5).

## **Products**

#### **Aggregates:**

Small to medium grade stone used often for sub-base, driveways or agricultural use.



**CIIIs/SIIIs:**Cills are a slab of stone used under a window or door,

#### **Sotts:**

Small pieces of stone, shaped like bricks. They are often used for paving and are of Roman origin. Some people also use setts for walling.



## **Haulage terms**

#### **Wheeler:**

Wheeler refers to the amount of wheels on a lorry. The more wheels the bigger the lorry. There are 4 wheelers, 6 wheelers and 8 wheelers



#### Hlab:

A lorry with a crane capable of lifting pallets or bags off and placing them down.

#### **Flatbed:**

A flatbed lorry is a vehicle with a flat surface on the back. It cannot offload itself.



#### Drag:

A drag refers to a trailer which can be added to a hiab (11) or flat bed (11) to increase its payload.



#### **Cabstar:**

A small transit size tipper (12) which is capable of transporting small amounts of stone,





### Tipper:

A vehicle which can tip loose materials from the back of the lorry.



### **Moffett:**

A vehicle with a small all terrain forklift attached to the back