

PRIMARY AND (OTHER) TRADE NAMES: **AQUA GRANTIQUE™**

QUARRY LOCATION: Mosinee, Marathon County, Wisconsin

MATERIALS CLASS: Metamorphic

GEOLOGICAL DESIGNATION: Honeblende Gneiss/Amphibolite

COLOR RANGE: Dark blue-green, may contain rust coloring, white or green veining

APPLICATIONS: Architectural – Full Veneer, Thin Veneer

Landscape – Patterned Flooring, Shot-Blast Steppers & Flagstone, Retaining Wall, Lawn Edging,  
Benches, Split Steps, Random Steps

Cut Stone – Sills, Mantels, Hearths, Fireplace Surrounds, Countertops, Custom Pieces

FINISHES: Split-Face, Tumbled, Shot-Blast, Bush-Hammer, Tapestry, Brushed, Polished, Honed

SIZES: Quarried/produced according to specifications. Available Thicknesses: 3 CM (1 3/16”), 2 1/4”, 3 1/2”, 7 1/2”, 11 1/2”

Disclaimer: The Aqua Grantique material contains minerals that on rare occasions may bleed. The Aqua Grantique material weighs 20 lbs. per SF at 3 CM thick; in thin veneer form weighs between 11 and 18 lbs.+ per SF- thus additional support may be required.

#### TECHNICAL INFORMATION\*

		Test Method - American Society for Testing and Materials (ASTM)
Dry Density	189.3 pcf	ASTM C97 (Test Methods for absorption and bulk specific gravity of dimension stone)
Bulk Specific Gravity	3.03	ASTM C97 (Test Methods for absorption and bulk specific gravity of dimension stone)
Absorption	0.00%	ASTM C97 (Test Methods for absorption and bulk specific gravity of dimension stone)
Modulus of Rupture	2,910 psi	ASTM C99 (Test method for modulus of rupture of dimension stone)
Compressive Strength	22,710 psi	ASTM C170 (Test method for compressive strength of dimension stone)
Freeze-Thaw Weight Loss	<0.5%	ASTM C67 (Test method for freeze-thaw weight loss of dimension stone)
Abrasion Resistance	195.6	ASTM C1353
Coefficient of Friction		ANSI A326
Finish Type	Wet	
Shot-Blast	0.84	
Mohs Hardness	7	
Flexural Strength Perpendicular to Bedding Rift	Dry 4,405 Wet 4,665	ASTM C880
Flexural Strength Parallel to Bedding Rift	Dry 2,730 Wet 3,385	ASTM C880

\* **Note:** The ASTM results above are for reference only and are averages representative of recent tests. Because stone is a natural product variations can occur.

#### CHEMICAL PROPERTIES:

##### Coarse-Grained Plagioclase-Hornblende Gneiss

Plagioclase-Feldspar	58%
Hornblende	40%
Magnetite	2%

##### Fine-Grained Quartz-Hornblende Gneiss

Quartz	50%
Hornblende	30%
Silicate	15%
Iron-Oxide	2%
Feldspar	3%

This rock is called an amphibolite. The dark green to black minerals that make up the majority of the rock are called amphiboles, and give the rock its name. An amphibolite is a rock that has been metamorphosed into another type of rock by high pressures and/or temperatures. Before it was transformed by high temperatures or pressures, the original rock was probably either: 1. a dark-colored mudstone made up of volcanic particles derived from a volcanic ash-fall; or 2. a basalt (basalt is an igneous rock, formed by lava cooling at the Earth's surface). In either scenario, the Aqua Grantique formed from a volcanic rock that was later metamorphosed. What about the minerals in the narrow cracks and fissures? The white to pistachio-green colored minerals in the cracks and fissures are a mixture of quartz, calcite, and pyroxene. The quartz and calcite are both whitish in color; the former can't be scratched with a knife or key, the latter can be easily scratched and will dissolve in acid. Pyroxene is dark black in color. Also found in small blobs throughout the rock (both in the cracks and in the amphibole-rich parts of the rock) is a gold-colored mineral, pyrite, also known as fool's gold.

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