

Crema Loja



Image source: www.marmolesmoreno.es

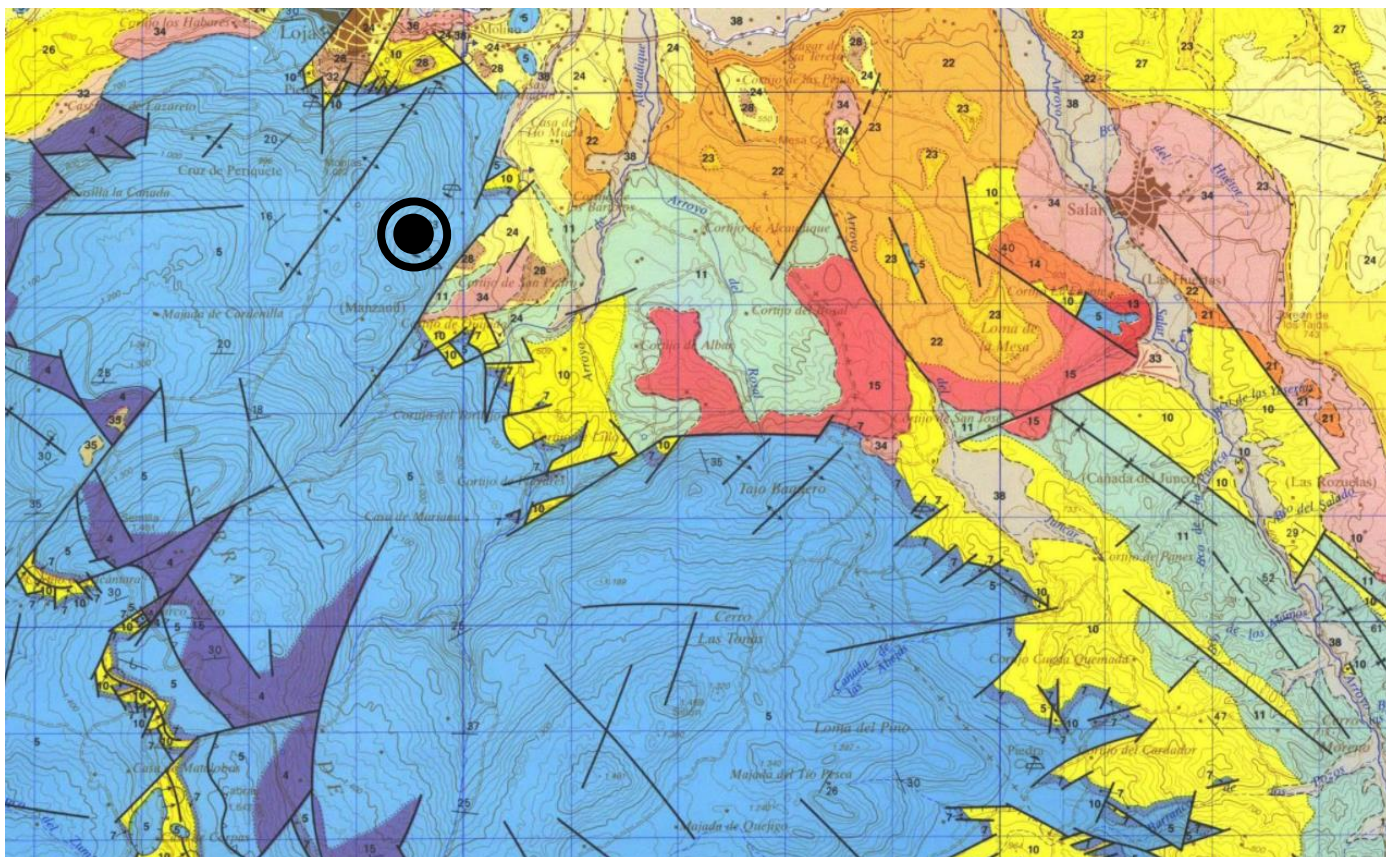
4 cm

Short description:

Light brown pisolitic/oncolytic limestone with very low porosity. This rock can show frequent stylolites and veins filled with calcitic sparite.

Commodity (vocabulary)	Lithology (vocabulary)	Typical colour (code list)	Place of origin			
			Country	County / District / Province	Municipality / Community	Place/town / Village
Limestone	Oolitic limestone	Brown	Spain	Granada	Loja	Loja

Geological setting



Geology:

Crema Loja quarries are located in the Subbetic Domain of the Betic Mountain Range. The Jurassic materials in this area are characterized by carbonate materials deposited in a shallow marine environment. Three different lithofacies can be distinguished in Jurassic carbonate materials: oolitic-oncolitic limestones, micritic limestones and, finally, coarse-grained pisolitic limestones. All these facies are related to lagoon-type sedimentation environment.

Geological age: Jurassic (Lias)

Application, use and heritage

Description:

Crema Loja is widely used nowadays as an ornamental and dimension stone. This limestone variety is mainly used in indoor paving and outdoor cladding.

Petrography

Description:

Light brown pisolitic/oncolytic limestone with very low porosity. This rock can show frequent stylolites and veins filled with calcitic sparite.

Source of information: Geological Survey of Spain

Physical properties

Apparent density (EN 1936) kg/m ³	Open porosity (EN 1936) % vol	Water absorption at atmospheric pressure (EN 13755) % wt	Uniaxial Compressive strength (EN 1926) MPa	Flexural strength under concentrated load (EN 12372) MPa
2710	0.4	0.17	95.4	14.1

Real density (EN 1936) kg/m ³	Total porosity (EN 1936) % vol	Water absorption coefficient by capillary (EN 1925) (g/m ² x s ^{0,5})	Flexural strength under constant moment (EN 13161) MPa

Frost resistance (EN 12371)				
Technological Test (Test A)				Identification Test (Test B): Number of cycles completed prior to stone failure
Flexural strength (EN 12372) after freeze-thaw cycling, MPa	Number of cycles	Uniaxial compressive strength (EN 1926) after freeze-thaw cycling, MPa	Number of cycles	
		95.0	48	

Source of information:

- 1) Spanish Geological Survey (IGME)
- 2) Mármoles y Calizas españoles, 1990, ITGE.
- 3) RocMaquina, Piedras Naturales, maquinaria y equipos. ISSN: 0214-0217.

Sources of more information

Type of information	Name of provider	URL
This data sheet		
Non-commercial directory	Spanish Geological Survey	www.igme.es
Commercial directory	RockMaquina – Piedras naturales, maquinaria y equipos.	
Scientific publication		
Other publication		

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