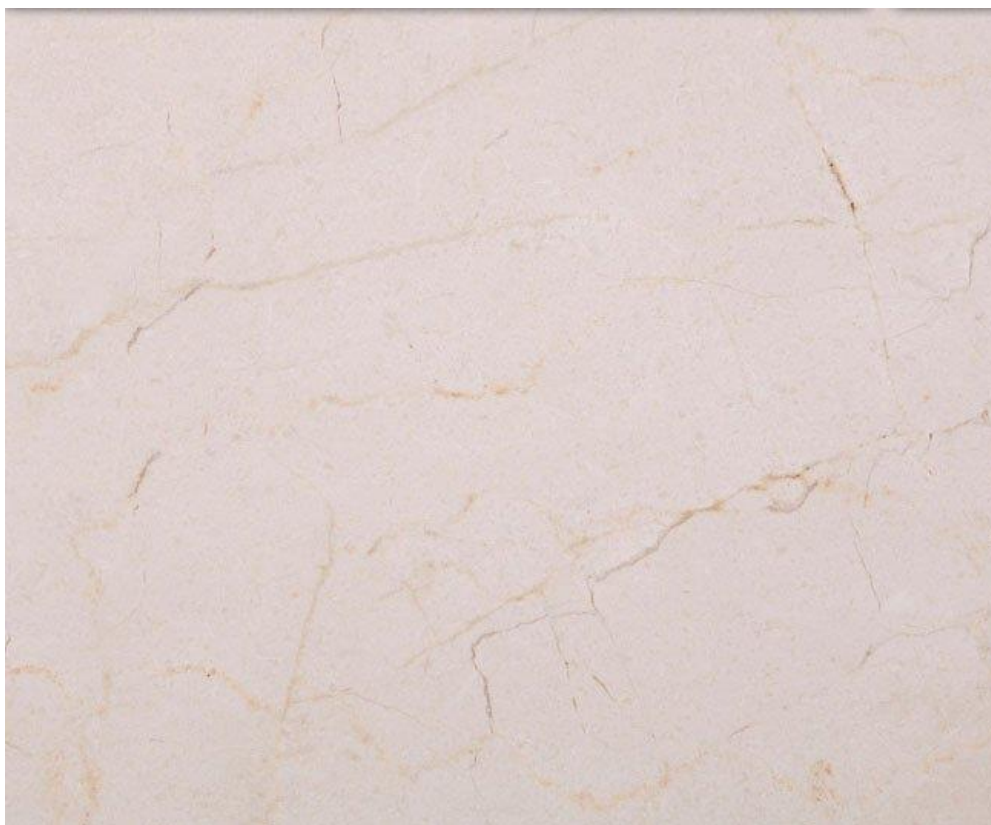


Crema Marfil Zafra



www.grupomos.com

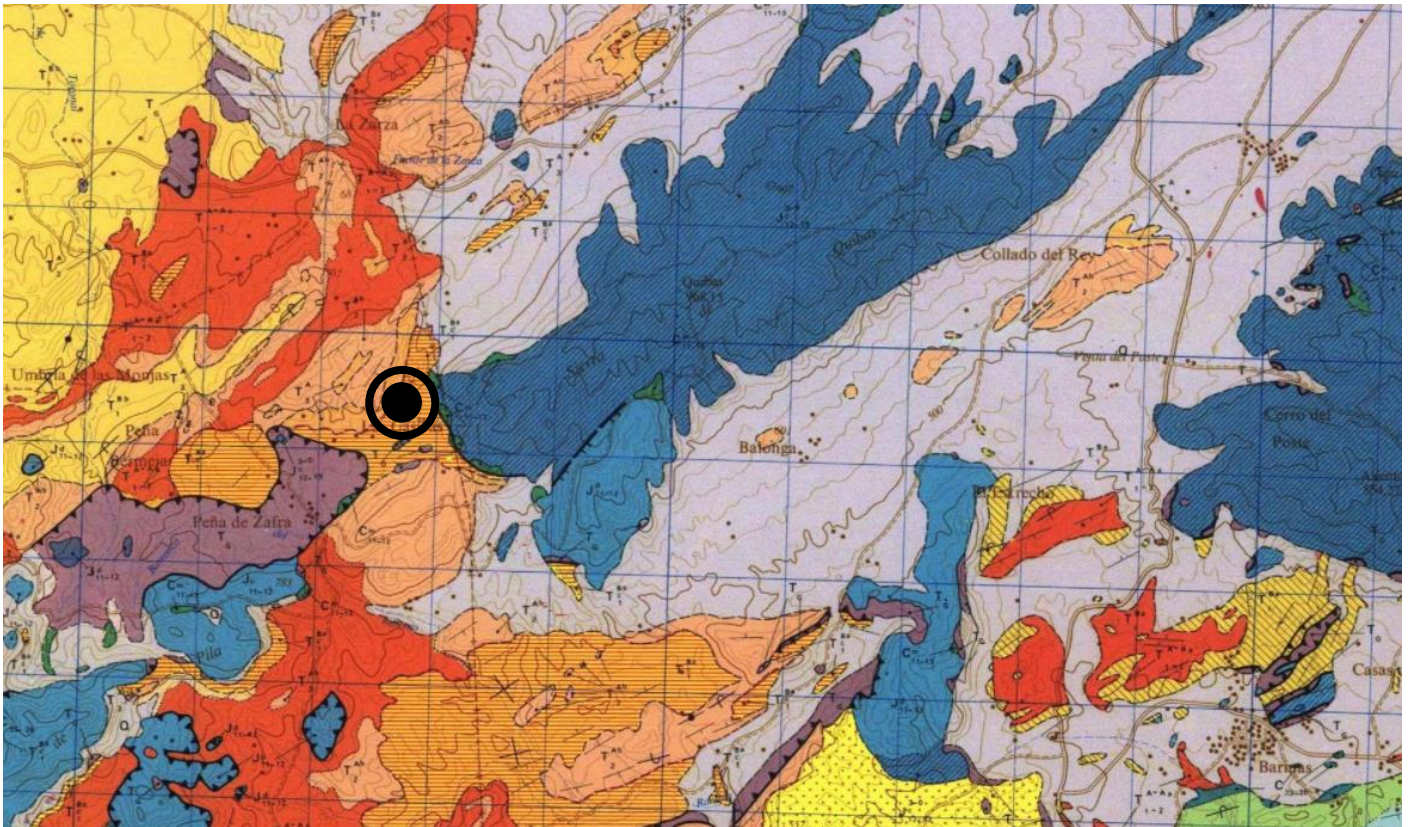
4 cm

Short description:

Cream-coloured massive limestone. Stylolite, calcite veins and joints can be present.

Commodity (vocabulary)	Lithology (vocabulary)	Typical colour (code list)	Place of origin			
			Country	County / District / Province	Municipality / Community	Place/town / Village
Limestone	Limestone	cream	Spain	Murcia	Fortuna	Fortuna

Geological setting



Geology:

Crema Marfil Zafra quarries are located in the Prebetic Domain belonging to the External Zones of the Betic Cordillera. Cretaceous stratigraphic serie in the Prebetic Domain of this area correspond to an alternance of marls, limestones and marly limestones with high fossiliferous content. Paleocene and lower Eocene materials are defined by green and red clays, sandstones and marls; whilst the upper Eocene materials correspond to white massive nummulitic limsetones (commercialized as “Crema Marfil Zafra”). Finally, the stratigraphic column of the Internal Prebetic Domain in this area finishes with Oligocene and Miocene rocks, corresponding to conglomerates, sandstones, clays, marls and sandy limestones.

Geological age: Eocene

Geological unit: Internal Prebetic Domain

Application, use and heritage

Description:

The Crema Marfil Zafra commercialization started as a consequence of the high demand of the Crema Marfil Coto. Both varieties are very similar and nowadays they are commercialized under a generic name (“Crema Marfil”). However, some differences can be found between both rock varieties. The “Crema Marfil” (as a generic material) is one of the most commercial varieties of ornamental limestone at a national level and it is widely distributed internationally. The most frequent use of this rock variety is for both outdoor and indoor paving as well as for cladding.

Petrography

Description:

Cream-coloured massive limestone. Stylolite, calcite veins and joints can be present. At a microscopic scale, this rock corresponds to a biosparite (grainstones) and biomicrite (wackestone-packestone) with benthic foraminifera (orbitoides and nummulites) and remains of echinoderms, gastropods and algae.

Source of information:

- 1) Spanish Geological Survey (IGME)

Mineral composition

If no accurate number, use MM=main minerals, SM = Subordinate minerals, AM=accessory minerals

Mineral 1 (%)	Mineral 2 (%)	Mineral 3 (%)	Mineral 4 (%)			
Calcite (99%)	Dolomite (<1%)	Opaque minerals (<1%)	Clay minerals (<0.5%)			

Source of information:

- 1) Spanish Geological Survey (IGME)
- 2) RocMaquina, Piedras Naturales, maquinaria y equipos. ISSN: 0214-0217.

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
2680	0.3	0.3	116.72	14.47

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	
93.78	48			

Source of information:

- 1) Spanish Geological Survey (IGME)
- 2) RocMaquina, Piedras Naturales, maquinaria y equipos. ISSN: 0214-0217.

Sources of more information

Type of information	Name of provider	URL
This data sheet	Levantina Company	www.levantina.com
Non-commercial directory	Spanish Geological Survey	www.igme.es
Commercial directory	RockMaquina – Piedras naturales, maquinaria y equipos. Grupo Mos Natural Stone	www.grupomos.com
Scientific publication		
Other publication		

Compiled by:	Instituto Geológico y Minero de España (IGME) http://www.igme.es/	 Instituto Geológico y Minero de España
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