GEN.INF_TRVN

Travertine *can be considered the classic decorative stone. Its popularity is timeless, its been incorporated in office buildings, railway stations and theaters. The Romans used it in many outside walls that are standing today after 2000 years.*

GROUP	Sedimentary	COMMON ROCK-FORMING MINERAL GROUP	Calcareous
COMPOSITION	Calcite, calcium carbonate and accessory minerals and organic matter acting as coloring agents.		
HARDNESS	Soft	MOHS' SCALE	3 - 4
POROSITY %	5 - 12.0	ABSORPTION %	2.0 - 5.0
WEATHERING CHARACTERISTICS	Will fade over time in direct sunlight.		
TENDENCIES	Absorbs oil and liquids. Easily scratched. Acid sensitive. Cavity filling has a tendency to come out in high use areas.		
COLORS	Multi-colored earth tones, creams, buffs to darker shades		
FINISHES	Honed, Polished, Brushed, (Unfilled, Filled), Tumbled		
NOTATIONS	If the stone will be used where food will be present, it is recommended that it be treated with a oil repellent and in general purpose areas with a water repellent.		

*T*ravertine is a product of chemical reactions, a geological chemical inorganic precipitated limestone formed by the evaporation of supersaturated calcium carbonate rich waters, generally in hot springs. It is predominated by a cavity structure up to 1/2 in size. These cavities are frequently filled with matching or a contrasting colored cement or epoxy.

*C*ommercially Travertine has been placed into the classification of the trade name "Marble", because it can take a reflective polish, however, due to its peculiar characteristics (its cavity structure) it is generally considered apart from marble and limestone.