

Index

Page numbers in *italics* refer to Tables and Figures

- abrasion resistance 110, 116, 125–127, 129
- acid deposition
 - dry 393–397
 - wet 397–399
- acid rain 393, 397–399
 - effect on stone 399–402
- acidity
 - of fog water 383
 - and glass behaviour 334
- actinolite 352
- aerosol pollution 393–397
- ageing tests 250–251
- air pollution *see* atmospheric pollution
- albite texture 120
- algae 180, 211
- Alsace sandstones *see* Meules sandstone; Vosgien sandstone
 - Ålvdal quartzite 317, 319
 - tile bending strength 322, 323, 324–327
- alveolar weathering 52
- ammonium sulphate 394–395
- Amoco Building (Chicago) 299
- anhydrite in mortar 166
- anisotropy *see* under fabric
- anthropogenic activity 2, 409–410, 412
- Arabella marble thermal expansion study 65–80
- atmosphere, effect of climate change on 409
- atmospheric aggressiveness 396–397
- atmospheric pollution (nitrogen oxides) 337
- atmospheric pollution (sulphur oxides and soot) 347
 - Budapest study of limestone 363–366
 - black crusts 368–370
 - breakdown 372
 - feature distribution 372–373
 - grey dust 371
 - origin of features 373–377
 - white crusts 366–367
 - effects of fog water in Venice
 - sampling and analysis 382–383
 - stone surface exposure 386–390
- Austria marbles *see* Soelk; Wachau
- Axien (Germany), sulphur pollution study 422, 423, 427
- bacteria 183, 211, 213
- Barents gneiss 317, 319–320
 - tile bending strength 322, 323, 324–327
- Basel (Switzerland), atmospheric aggressiveness 397
- Baune Pink Limestone 340
- Belfast (Northern Ireland)
 - case study of marine-induced sandstone decay 349–350
 - effect of actinolite 352
 - effect on mortar 352
 - salt distribution 351–352
 - sulphate/chloride deposits 352–353
 - bending strength testing of tiles *see* tiles
- Bern (Switzerland), atmospheric aggressiveness 397
- Bern Sandstone and atmospheric pollution 338, 340
- Berne molasse 396
- biodeterioration/biodegradation
 - climate change effects 409, 411
 - granite 279
 - methods of study 196
 - results 197–200
 - results discussed 200–201, 203–204
 - limestone 241
 - methods of study 196
 - results 196–197
 - results discussed 202–203
- biofilms
 - methods of study 179–180
 - film processing 208–209
 - TEM preparation 209–210
 - results
 - film depth 184–186
 - film development 186–187
 - film establishment 180–183
 - film structure 183
 - results discussed
 - biofilms and weathering 191–192
 - film impact 189–190
 - film modelling 190–191
 - film survival 187–189
 - occurrence 177–179
- biological weathering *see* biodeterioration *also* biofilms
- Blue Pearl 317, 318
 - tile bending strength 321, 322, 324–327
- Boehme method 116
- Bordeaux (France), atmospheric aggressiveness 397
- Boulingen Sandstone 340
- bowing 115, 299
 - experiments on panels
 - methods 301–302
 - results 302–308
 - results discussed 309–313
- Braga granite 273
 - stone decay study 274–275
 - methods 274
 - results 275–280
- Brazil *see* itacolomite studies
- Brownian diffusion 393
- Brunauer, Emmett, Teller method 83
- Brussels (Belgium), atmospheric aggressiveness 397
- Budapest (Hungary), effects of atmospheric pollution 363–364
 - Miocene limestone study 364–366
 - black crusts 368–370
 - breakdown 372

- feature distribution 372–373
- grey dust 371
- origin of features 373–377
- white crusts 366–367
- Bunter Sandstone
 - carvings 427, 428
 - see also* Meules sandstone; Vosgien sandstone; Wesersandstein
- Cairo (Egypt)
 - Mokattam Group as building stone
 - composition 221, 223
 - porosity 221–222, 224
 - rate of weathering 227–233
 - stratigraphy 220–221
 - weathering forms 222–227
 - weathering products 233–237
 - monument legacy 217, 218
 - monument weathering 219, 220, 228, 231
- calcite
 - crystallography 151
 - thermal expansion 65, 81
- calcium oxalate 195, 196, 202
- calcium sulphate *see* gypsum
- capillary absorption
 - methods of measurement 21
 - results for sandstone 26–27
- Caraca Group 137
- carbon particles 401
- carbonate rock surfaces and biofilm formation
 - 177–179
 - methods of analysis 179–180
 - results
 - biofilm depth 184–186
 - biofilm development 186–187
 - biofilm establishment 180–183
 - biofilm structure 183
 - results discussed
 - biofilm impact 189–190
 - biofilm modelling 190–191
 - biofilm survival 187–189
 - biofilm and weathering 191–192
 - see also* limestone biodeterioration
- Carboniferous stone *see* Dunhouse sandstone
- Carrara marble
 - acid deterioration 398
 - atmospheric pollution effects 340, 386, 387
 - bowing 299
 - consolidation and thermal testing 265, 266
 - degradation 150
 - fabric 257–258
 - freeze-thaw properties 14, 16, 17
 - grain size 260
 - hygric expansion 65
 - microfabric 10–11
 - and wave velocity 153, 156, 158, 159–160
 - porosity 261
 - sulphation 332–333
 - texture 68–70, 71, 260
 - thermal expansion study 65–80
- cathodoluminescence, Cretaceous sandstones 287, 288–289, 293–295
- cation exchange capacity in sandstones
 - methods 432–433
 - results 433–435
 - unweathered sandstone 435–436
 - weathered sandstone 436–437
 - results discussed 437–439
- chemical weathering *see* weathering
- citric acid mortar retarder 171
- climate change 407–408
 - effect on weathering 410–412
 - microclimate 413
 - UK case studies 414–417
 - factors 409–410, 411, 412–413
- compressional waves *see* ultrasonic wave velocity
- compressive strength
 - gypsum-based mortar 166
 - mylonite 116, 125, 128
 - Wesersandstein 110
- conservation treatments 248–249
 - durability of treatments 250–252
 - efficiency of treatments 249–250
 - results discussed 252–253
- consolidants 255
 - effect on thermal dilation of marble 263–268, 268–269
 - appearance of marble 261–262
 - marble porosity 262–263
 - ultrasonic wave behaviour 268
 - types 256, 257
 - see also* water-repellant products
- Cretaceous sandstones (Germany) provenance and properties
 - interpretation of provenance 291, 295–296
 - mineralogy and petrology testing
 - methods 285, 287
 - results 287–291
 - use in buildings 283–285
- crust formation due to atmospheric pollution
 - 330–332, 363, 401–402
- Budapest (Hungary) study
 - black crusts 368–370
 - feature distribution 372–373
 - origin of features 373–377
 - white crusts 366–367
- Venice (Italy) study 383, 385, 387, 389, 390
- cryoclasty *see* freeze-thaw
- crystal wedging 52
- cyanobacteria 180, 182, 198, 203, 214
- Dala sandstone 317, 319
 - tile bending strength 322, 323, 324–327
- darapskite 280
- Dartmoor granite biodeterioration 199–200, 202
- density 110, 235, 236
- desalination 52, 59
- diagenesis in Wesersandstein 105–108
- Diamant marble thermal expansion study 65–80
- dissolution and climate change 411
- dolerite 317, 318–319
 - tile bending strength 321, 322, 324–327
- dolomite, thermal expansion 65, 81
- dolomitic marble *see* Sivec marble; Swedish marble
- Dresden (Germany) sulphur pollution 424, 425, 427
- dry deposition 393–397
- Dumfries Sandstone 350, 351, 358, 359
- Dunhouse Sandstone 350, 351, 358, 359

- efflorescence 53
 Egypt *see* Cairo
 Eichbühl Sandstone 432
 electron microscopy
 techniques for biofilms
 film processing 208–209
 TEM preparation 209–210
 see also SEM images
 Ely cathedral limestone biodeterioration 196, 197, 198
 epsomite *see* magnesium sulphate
 fabric
 anisotropy in mylonite 115–116
 experimental measurement 116–117
 results 117–127
 results discussed 127–133
 itacolumite study 138
 in marble 10–11
 effect on bowing 302–305, 309–311
 falling damp 52
 Fe (iron) patinas 203
 Finlandia Hall (Helsinki) 299
 flexibility testing of itacolumite
 method 138
 results 138–144
 results discussed 144–146
 flexible quartzite *see* itacolumite
 flexural strength 110
 fly ash 329, 336–337, 347, 396, 401
 fog water 382–383, 398
 fracture system analysis 108
 France *see* Meules sandstone; Vosgien sandstone
 freeze-thaw
 ageing test 250–252
 effect of climate change on 410
 effect on marble 10, 14
 effect on sandstone
 methods of study 21–22
 results 22–28
 results discussed 28–31
 resistance, Wesersandstein 110
 Freiberg (Germany), atmospheric aggressiveness 397
 fretting 52
 frost and salt weathering 58
 fungi and rock colonization 180, 181, 183
 gas pollution 393–397
 Geneva (Switzerland), atmospheric aggressiveness 397
 geochemistry, Globigerina Limestone Formation 43, 44, 47
 Germany *see* Görlitz region; Peccia marble study; Saxony; Zittau region
 Gitano marble thermal expansion study 65–80
 glacial retreat and biofilm development 183
 glass decay 330, 334
 global warming *see* climate change
 Globigerina Limestone Formation
 research programmes 41
 church buildings 42
 geochemistry 37–39, 43, 44, 47
 mineralogy 43, 44, 45
 petrology 46–47
 porosity 39, 43, 44–45, 46
 temple buildings 39–40
 weathering 47–49
 stratigraphy 35, 36–37
 franka 33, 36
 soll 33, 36
 gneiss 317, 319–320
 and atmospheric pollution 340
 tile bending strength 322, 323, 324–327
 Görlitz region sandstones
 interpretation on provenance 291
 mineralogy and petrology testing
 methods 285, 287
 results 287–291
 use in buildings 283–285
 Gozo *see* Maltese Islands
 Grand Arche de la Defense (Paris) 299
 granite
 biodeterioration
 methods of study 196
 results 197–200
 results discussed 200–201, 203–204
 stone decay study, Braga (Portugal) 274–275
 methods 274
 results 275–280
 tile bending strength 316, 317, 321, 322, 324–327
 Grauer Wesersandstein *see under* Wesersandstein
 Greece, marbles
 Greece marble thermal expansion study
 methods 67–68
 results 72–78
 results discussed 78–79
 texture 68–70
 Grossjena carvings 427, 428
 Grosskunzendorf marble thermal expansion study 65–80
 groundwater 280, 412
 gypsum formation
 biological mediation of 198, 204
 in crusts 373–374, 376, 377, 394, 400, 401, 422
 effect of salt on 55, 351
 from groundwater 280
 growth 383
 on limestone 385
 on marble 387, 388
 on sandstone 347
 mechanism for growth 329–332
 reaction with actinolite 352
 S isotope composition 425–427
 gypsum-based mortar
 historic uses 165–166
 properties 166–171
 water resistance 171–173
 Hagar Qim temple 33, 34
 halite 55, 59
 haloclasty *see* salt crystallization
 heating and cooling *see* thermoclasty
 hexahydrate 280
 honeycomb weathering 52
 human activity *see* anthropogenic activity
 humidity and salt weathering 56
 Hungary *see* Budapest
 hydrology and climate change 409

- hydrolysis and climate change 411
 hydrophobic treatment *see* water-repellant products
- Iddefjord granite 317, 318
 tile bending strength 321, 322, 324–327
- Indiana limestone 398
- iron (Fe) patinas 203
- Istrian stone 385, 399
- Itabria Group 137
- itacolumite 137
 flexibility testing
 method 138
 results 138–144
 results discussed 144–146
- Italian marble
 porosity and temperature analysis
 methods 82–84
 results 84–85
 results discussed 85–87
see also Carrara; Lasa; Sterzing
- Jämtland limestone 317, 319
 tile bending strength 322, 323, 324–327
- Jaumont limestone 338, 340, 341, 396
- Kauffung marble, microfabric and wave velocity 153, 154, 156, 159
- larvikite 317, 318
 tile bending strength 321, 322, 324–327
- Lasa marble
 consolidation and thermal testing 266
 fabric 259
 grain size 260
 microfabric and wave velocity
 experimental methods 152–153
 results 153–162
 texture 68–70, 260
 thermal expansion study 65–80
 ultrasonic wave velocity 268
- Lausanne (Switzerland)
 atmospheric aggressiveness 397
 atmospheric pollution effects 338
- Leithakalt calcarenite 399, 400, 401
- leucogranite decay, Portugal 275
 methods of analysis 274
 results 276, 277
- lichen 180, 181, 182
 in biofilms 212
 model of growth 190–191
 role in granite biodeterioration 197–200
 mechanisms 200–202, 203–204
 role in limestone biodeterioration 196–197
 mechanisms 202–203
- limestone
 atmospheric pollution effects 338, 340, 341, 343
 Istrian stone 385
 biodeterioration
 methods of study 196
 results 196–197
 results discussed 202–203
see also carbonate rock surfaces
 Miocene oolitic of Hungary 364–366
 black crust 368–370
 breakdown 372
 grey dust 371
 origins of features 373–377
 weathering feature distribution 372–373
 white crust 366–367
- Tertiary Mokattam Group of Cairo
 composition 221, 223
 monuments and weathering 217, 218, 219, 220, 228, 231
 porosity 221–222, 224
 rate of weathering 227–233
 stratigraphy 220–221
 weathering forms 222–227
 weathering products 233–237
- Tertiary Páramo Limestone Formation of Spain
 conservation 248–252
 deterioration 247–248
 patina 246–247
 petrography 243, 244–245
 petrophysics 243, 245–246
 tile bending strength 317, 319, 322, 323, 324–327
- Lisboa (Portugal), atmospheric aggressiveness 397
- London (UK)
 atmospheric aggressiveness 397
 micro-erosion study 414, 416
- Lucerne (Switzerland), atmospheric aggressiveness 397
- Lugano (Switzerland), atmospheric aggressiveness 397
- magnesium sulphate (epsomite) 53, 59, 280, 395, 423
- magnetic susceptibility 118
- Main Sandstone 340
- Maltese Islands (Malta and Gozo)
 building stones 33–35
 geological setting 35–37
- Globigerina Limestone studies
 research programmes 37–40
 results 43–49
- marble 317, 320
 anisotropy 151
 bowing panels, experiments on
 methods 301–302
 results 302–308
 results discussed 309–313
 degradation 149, 150
 history of study 9
 microfabric and wave velocity
 experimental methods 152–153
 results 153–162
 petrophysical studies
 methods 10
 results 10–14
 results discussed 14–17
 results freeze-thaw 14
- porosity and temperature analysis
 methods 82–84
 results 84–85
 results discussed 85–87
- porosity and wave velocity 151–152
- sulphation 332–333
- thermal behaviour post consolidation 255, 256–257
 effect on dilation 262–268
 effect on marble porosity 262–263

- effect on ultrasonic waves 268
- overall results discussed 268–269
- sample fabric 257–260
- sample texture 260
- thermal expansion studies
 - methods 67–68
 - results 72–78
 - results discussed 78–79
 - texture 68–70, 71
- thermal stress degradation 89, 90
 - finite element modelling of 90–101
- tile bending strength 322, 323, 324–327
- Venetian monument decay 386, 387, 390
- weathering 66
- marine-induced decay 58
 - case study in Belfast 349–350
 - effect of actinolite 352
 - effect on mortar 352
 - salt distribution 351–352
 - sulphate/chloride deposits 352–353
 - introduction 347–349
 - laboratory simulations
 - microclimate effects 353–355
 - salt loading effects 355–357
 - modelling block retreat 357–360
- Mars, honeycomb weathering 59
- Meules sandstone freeze-thaw response study
 - methods 21–22
 - results 22–28
 - results discussed 28–31
- micro-organisms *see* biofilms
- microcracking of marble 149
 - finite element modelling of
 - methods 90–95
 - results 95–98
 - results discussed 99–101
 - wave velocity study
 - experimental methods 152–153
 - results 153–162
- microcracking of mylonite 116, 119–122
- microfabric, marble 10–11
- Milan (Italy) atmospheric pollution 338, 340, 397
- Minas Supergroup 137
- mineralogy
 - Cretaceous sandstones 287–288, 291
 - Globigerina Limestone Formation 43, 44, 45
 - mylonite 116, 117
 - Obernkirchen Sandstone 432
- mirabilite 424
- Moeda Formation 137
- Mokattam Group
 - composition 221, 223
 - monuments and weathering 217, 218, 219, 220, 228, 231
 - porosity 221–222, 224
 - rate of weathering 227–233
 - stratigraphy 220–221
 - weathering forms 222–227
 - weathering products 233–237
- molasse d'Ostermundigen 396
- mortar
 - historic uses 165–166
 - properties 166–171
 - reaction with sandstone 352
 - water resistance 171–173
- Munich (Germany), atmospheric aggressiveness 397
- muscovite texture 121
- mylonite fabric anisotropy
 - experimental measurement 116–117
 - results 117–127
 - results discussed 127–133
- Nero Zimbabwe dolerite 317, 318–319
 - tile bending strength 321, 322, 324–327
- Nersac Limestone 340
- Neuchâtel (Switzerland), atmospheric aggressiveness 397
- nitratine 280
- nitre 280
- nitric acid 394, 396
- nitrogen oxides (NOx) pollution 337, 394, 395–396
- Nuevo Baztán palace (Spain) 241–242
 - building stone conservation 248–252
 - building stone deterioration 247–248
 - building stone patina 246–247
 - building stone tests
 - petrography 243, 244–245
 - petrophysics 243, 245–246
 - environmental setting 243, 247
- Obernkirchen Sandstone
 - cation exchange capacity 433–435
 - significance of 437–439
 - unweathered 435–436
 - weathered 436–437
 - mineralogy 432
- object-oriented finite (OOF) element modelling of
 - marble degradation
 - methods 90–95
 - results 95–98
 - results discussed 99–101
- Oeconomicum Building (Goettingen University, Germany)
 - bowing marble panels, experiments on
 - methods 301–302
 - results 302–308
 - results discussed 309–313
 - building characterisation 300–301
 - climatic setting 301
- organic acids and biodeterioration 203
- Ouro Preto Stone 137
- oxalate patina 195, 196, 202, 246
- P wave velocity *see* ultrasonic wave velocity
- Palissandro marble
 - freeze-thaw 14
 - microfabric 10–11
 - properties discussed 16
 - texture 68–70
 - thermal expansion studies 65–80
- Páramo Limestone Formation
 - properties as building stone
 - conservation 248–252
 - deterioration 247–248
 - patina 246–247
 - petrography 243, 244–245
 - petrophysics 243, 245–246
- Paris (France) atmospheric pollution 330, 334, 397

- particle size distribution, Cretaceous sandstones 288
- particulate matter pollution 393–397
- patinas 207, 330–332
 - granite 276, 279
 - limestone 246–247
 - see also* crust formation
- Peccia marble bowing panels
 - methods of measurement 301–302
 - results 302–308
 - results discussed 309–313
- penetrating damp 52
- Pennsylvania blue marble 398–399
- permeability 21, 308
- Permian stone *see* Dumfries sandstone
- petrography
 - itacolomite 138–139
 - Meules sandstone 22, 23
 - Páramo Limestone Formation 243, 244–245
 - Vosgien sandstone 22, 23
 - Wesersandstein 105
- petrology
 - Cretaceous sandstones 287–288, 291
 - Globigerina Limestone Formation 46–47
- petrophysical properties
 - marble 10, 14–17
 - freeze-thaw 14
 - microfabric 10–11
 - texture 11–12
 - thermal expansion 12–14
 - sandstone 21–22, 28–31
 - dilation 28
 - P wave response 25–26
 - petrography 22
 - porosity 22–25
 - transfer properties 26–27
 - Wesersandstein 110–111, 112
- pH
 - of fog water 383
 - and glass behaviour 334
- physical weathering *see* weathering
- Pinczów limestone 399
- Piracicaba Group 137
- Poland, marbles *see* Grosskunuzendorf
- pollution *see* atmospheric pollution
- polymethyl-methacrylate (PMMA)
 - as a consolidant 256, 257
 - effect on marble 261–263, 266–269
- polysilicic acid ester (PSAE)
 - as a consolidant 256, 257
 - effect on marble 261–263, 266–269
- pore modelling, gypsum-based mortar 167–169, 170
- porosity
 - change in weathering profile 235, 236
 - Cretaceous sandstones 287, 289, 291, 293, 295
 - effect on pollution crusts 333
 - Globigerina Limestone Formation 43, 44–45, 46
 - gypsum-based mortar 167, 169
 - impact of salt crystals 55
 - itacolomite study 138, 141
 - marble 10, 386
 - consolidated 262–263
 - effect on wave velocity 151–152
 - effect on bowing 305
 - experimental measurement 82–84
 - experimental results 84–85
 - experimental results discussed 85–87
 - modelling 161–162
 - Mokattam Group 221–222, 224
 - mylonite 116
 - Páramo Limestone Formation 246
 - sandstone 21, 22–25
 - Wesersandstein 110
- Portland Limestone and pollution 343
- Portugal
 - granite *see* Braga granite
 - marble *see* Rosa Estremoz marble
- poulticing 59
- pressure effect on wave velocity 157–158
- Priebrorn marble
 - consolidation and thermal testing 265, 266, 267
 - fabric 258–259
 - grain size 260
 - microfabric and wave velocity 156, 158
 - porosity 261
 - texture 260
- provenance recognition in sandstones 291, 295–296
- Pyramids (Egypt) 231, 232
- quartz texture 120
 - itacolomite study 138, 141–144
- rising damp 52
- Rochlitz (Germany), sulphur pollution study 422, 423
- Rome (Italy), atmospheric aggressiveness 397
- Rosa Estremoz marble
 - bowing 311
 - thermal expansion study 65–80
- Roter Wesersandstein *see under* Wesersandstein
- saccharoidal marble 386, 390
- St Margrethen Sandstone 340
- St Paul's Cathedral (London) micro-erosion study 414, 416
- Saint-Trophime Church (Arles, France) 335
- salt creep 53
- salt crystallization (haloclasty) 52
 - ageing test 250–252
 - effect of climate change on 410
- salt damp 52
- salt extraction 52
- salt hydration distress 52
- salt loading on Cairo monuments 233, 234, 237
- salt pollution
 - by capillary action 333
 - effect on granite 279–280
- salt weathering 431
 - experimental observations 55–56
 - field observations 56–58
 - history of research 52
 - interactions 53, 54
 - methods of study 56
 - potential 59
 - theory 53–55
 - treatment 58–59
 - see also* marine-induced decay
- sandstone
 - and atmospheric pollution effects 338, 339, 340
 - cation exchange capacity

- methods of measurement 432–433
 - results 433–437
 - results discussed 437–439
- petrophysical properties
 - Alsatian sandstone 21–28
 - Wesersandstein 103–111
- salt weathering 347–349
 - case study in Belfast 349–352
- tile bending strength 317, 319, 322, 323, 324–327
- see also* Gorlitz region; Zittau region
- Saxony (Germany)
 - sulphur pollution study 419, 421–424
 - isotopic source differentiation 424–427
 - results 427–428
 - see also* Görlitz region *also* Zittau region
- Scrabo Sandstone 350, 351, 358, 359
- sea level, effect of climate change on 409, 411
- SEM images
 - atmospheric pollutants 331, 332, 335, 336, 387, 400, 401, 402
 - biodeterioration 180, 197, 198, 199, 200, 201, 202, 279
 - granite 279
 - gypsum-based mortar 167, 168, 172, 173, 174
 - impregnated stone 250, 251, 262
 - itacolumite 140
 - marble 91, 150
 - mylonite 126, 130
 - sandstones 23, 287, 290, 292
- Sesia-Lanzo Zone mylonite *see* mylonite
- Sivec dolomitic marble
 - finite element modelling of degradation 90–101
- smoke pollution 334–337
- sodium sulphate 53, 395
- Soelk marble, thermal expansion study 65–80
- soil water and pollutants 427
- soluble salts and weathering 45
- Spain *see* Nuevo Baztán palace
- Sterzing marble
 - consolidation and thermal testing 266
 - fabric 259–260
 - freeze-thaw 14
 - grain size 260
 - microfabric 10–11
 - porosity 261
 - properties discussed 16
 - texture 68–70, 260
 - thermal expansion 65–80
- Stone Album carvings 427, 428
- stone lace/lattice 52
- storminess, effect of climate change on 409
- Strasbourg cathedral study *see* Meules sandstone; Vosgien sandstone
- stress-strain curves 128
- sulphates 52, 204
- sulphur pollution and sulphation 347, 394, 395, 396, 419
 - changes with time
 - coal and oil smoke 336–337
 - wood smoke 334–336
 - effect of climate change 411
 - effect on glass 333–334
 - effect of humidity 332–333
 - effect of porosity 333
 - German case study 421–424
 - isotope analysis results 427–428
 - isotope composition 419–421
 - isotope source differentiation 424–425
 - atmosphere 425–427
 - building materials 425
 - soil 427
 - mechanism 329–332
 - modelling dose response 340–342
 - quantification of effects 337–338
 - supercooling 19
 - supersaturation and salt weathering 55
 - surfactants and salt weathering 58
- Swedish marble porosity and temperature
 - experimental analysis
 - methods 82–84
 - results 84–85
 - results discussed 85–87
- syenite 317, 318
- tile bending strength 321, 322, 324–327
- syngenite 280
- tafoni 52
- temperature
 - effect of climate change on 409
 - experimental effects on marble
 - methods 82–84
 - results 84–85
 - results discussed 85–87
- tensile strength 21–22
- mylonite 116, 122–125
- Tertiary stone *see* Globigerina Limestone Formation; Mokattam Group; Páramo Limestone Formation *also under* Budapest
- texture
 - marble 11–12
 - mylonite 116, 118–119
- Thassos marble thermal expansion study 65–80
- tile bending strength 322, 323, 324–327
- thenardite 280, 424
- thermal dilation of marble 255
 - effect of consolidant treatment 256, 257, 263–268
 - appearance 261–262
 - effect on porosity 262–263
- thermal expansion
 - carbonates 81
 - marble 10, 12–14
 - methods of analysis 67–68
 - results 72–78
 - results discussed 78–79
- thermal stress degradation of marble
 - finite element modelling of
 - methods 90–95
 - results 95–98
 - results discussed 99–101
- thermonatrite 280
- tiles, impregnated
 - bending strength tests
 - method 321
 - results 321–323
 - results discussed 324–327
 - methods of production 320–321
- Touraine tuffeau 333
- trace fossils 40

- traffic and patina formation 279
- Tranäs granite 316, 317
- tile bending strength 321, 322, 324–327
- Triassic stone *see* Bunter; Eichbühl Sandstone; Obernkirchen Sandstone; Scrabo Sandstone
- trona 280
- ultrasonic wave velocity
- change with weathering profile 235, 236
 - marble 149, 268
 - methods of measurement 152–153
 - results 153–162
 - significance in bowing 308
 - mylonite 116–117, 131
 - sandstone 21, 25–26
- Van der Waals forces 393
- Växjö granite 316, 317
- tile bending strength 321, 322, 324–327
- Venice (Italy)
- atmospheric pollution effects 330
 - fog sampling and analysis 382–383
 - stone surface exposure
 - Carrara marble 386, 387
 - Istrian stone 385
 - memory effect 388–389
 - saccharoidal marble 386, 390
- Vermont marble 398
- Villarlod blue molasse 396
- Villarlod sandstone and atmospheric pollution 339, 340
- Volakas marble thermal expansion study 65–80
- Vosgien sandstone freeze-thaw response
- methods of analysis 21–22
 - results 22–28
 - results discussed 28–31
- Wachau marble thermal expansion study 65–80
- Washington (USA), atmospheric aggressiveness 397
- water
- absorption and uptake
 - Cretaceous sandstones 287, 289, 295
 - Wesersandstein 110
 - resistance in mortar 167, 169, 171–173
 - role in weathering 1–2
 - saturation and wave velocity 158–161
- water-repellant products 248–249
- durability of treatments 250–252
 - efficiency of treatments 249–250
 - results discussed 252–253
- weathering 1–2
- biofilm effects 191–192
 - climate effects 410–413
 - UK case studies 414–417
 - Globigerina Limestone Formation 47–49
 - marble 14–15
 - processes 1–2
 - see also* biodeterioration; freeze-thaw; salt weathering; temperature; thermal dilation, thermal expansion, thermal stress
- weddellite *see* calcium oxalate
- Wesersandstein
- depositional environment 104–105
 - diagenesis 105–108
 - fractures 108
 - geological setting 103–104
 - Grauer 104, 108, 109, 110, 113
 - petrography 105
 - petrophysical properties 110–111, 112
 - prospectivity 108–109
 - Roter 104, 108, 109, 110, 113
 - summary of properties 111
 - wet deposition 397–399
 - wood smoke pollution 334–336
- Young's modulus anisotropy 115
- Zittau region sandstones
- interpretation of provenance 295–296
 - mineralogy and petrology testing
 - methods 285, 287
 - results 291–295
 - use in buildings 285, 286
- Zurich (Switzerland), atmospheric aggressiveness 397