

OPPDAL QUARTZITE

PRODUCT SHEET

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 MINERA
SKIFER



OPPDAL

OPPDAL QUARTZITE - STANDARD SELECTION

Edges: sawn, broken, rough broken, natural. Surfaces: natural, antique brushed, silk brushed

We deliver other sizes, thicknesses, edges and surfaces on request. We also deliver other products like facades, slabs, custom made slabs, machine stone etc.

Product	Thickness	Size
Tiles, natural	10-20, 20-30 mm	200, 300, 400, 500, 600 mm x rl, 300x600, 400x600, 300x300, 400x400 mm
Tiles, natural	12 mm	200, 300, 400 mm x rl, 300x600, 300x300, 400x400 mm
Tiles, antique brushed	12 mm	200, 300, 400 mm x rl, 300x300, 400x400 mm
Tiles, silk brushed	10 mm	200, 300, 400 mm x rl, 300x300, 400x400 mm
Paving tiles	30-40, 40-60 mm	200, 300, 400, 500, 600 mm x rl
Garden tiles	30-50 mm	400x600, 600x800, 800x1200 mm (approx)
Crazy paving, small	5-10, 10-20, 20-30, 30-40 mm	5-10 pcs pr m ²
Crazy paving, medium	10-20, 20-30, 30-40, 40-60 mm	2-5 pcs pr m ²
Crazy paving, medium (floor cladding)	10-20 mm	2-5 pcs pr m ²
Crazy paving, large	20-30, 30-40, 40-60 mm	1-2 pcs pr m ²
Crazy paving, extra large	80-130 mm	≤1 pcs pr m ²
Treads	20-30, 30-40 mm	300, 325, 350, 400, 500, 600 mm x rl
Treads	30 mm	300, 325, 350 mm x rl
Risers	15-25, 12 mm	125, 150 mm x rl
Massive treads	130-170 mm	Width 50-80 x length 80-100, 100-120, 120-150, 150-180, >180 cm
Window sill	15-25	125, 150, 175, 200, 225, 250 mm x rl
Window sill	25-40 mm	250 mm x rl
Chimney cover	20-60 mm	600x600, 700x700, 800x800, 800x1200 mm
Wall bricks, broken edge	30-60, 20-50 mm	5-8, 4-11, 8-11 cm depth, 11 cm depth
Wall bricks, rough broken edge	30-60 mm	8-11 cm depth
Wall bricks, broken edge	varying thickness	5-15, 10-30 cm depth
Wall bricks, natural edge	varying thickness	5-12, 10-20, 15-30 cm depth

TECHNICAL DATA

Feature/test	Standard	Value	Comment
Petrography	NS-EN 12670	Quartzite	
Density	NS-EN 1936	2,71 g/cm ³	
Water absorption	NS-EN 13755	0,2 weight-%	Frost resistant
Flexural strength	NS-EN 12372	38,3 MPa	Mean value
Compressive strength	NS-EN 1926	235,3 MPa	
Abrasion resistance	NS-EN 1457 (A)	17,0 mm	
Slip resistance antique brushed, dry	NS-EN 14231	60	
Slip resistance silk brushed, dry	NS-EN 14231	71	
Slip resistance honed C600, dry	NS-EN 14231	81	
Slip resistance antique brushed, wet	NS-EN 14231	30	
Slip resistance silk brushed, wet	NS-EN 14231	49	
Slip resistance honed C600, wet	NS-EN 14231	31	

MINERALOGY

Mineral	Value
Quartz	35 - 45%
Mica	15 - 30%
Feldspar	20 - 25%
Epidote	2 - 8%
Titanite	2%



OPPDAL

LOW ROAD MILES

Compared with most natural stone used in Scandinavia, our products generate only few road miles. Our quarries are at Oppdal near the Dovrefjell mountains, at Otta in the Gudbrandsdalen valley and in Offerdal close to Østersund in Sweden.

ENERGY CONSUMPTION

Energy consumption for extraction, transport from the quarry and for further processing is low. The material is split by hand and it is mostly cut to the correct sizes. No electrical power or oil is used for these operations. Just about every other type of natural stone is sawn from blocks and further processing consumes a lot of energy for splitting and grinding to produce a finished product.

RE-USE

As long as our stone is not exposed to any “abnormal” stresses (impacts and loading that is excessive for the design thickness) and is exposed to normal weather conditions, our stone is 100% reusable. The re-use percentage varies however depending on the installation method used. If the product is floor tiles cemented to a concrete base, then re-use is not really a realistic option. Wall cladding using bricks, dry stone walls, stone cladding on ventilated exterior walls and roof tiles on the other hand may be 100% recyclable.

When used for cladding interior and exterior walls, and in landscaping walls alongside roads and railways, as flood protection and such like, stone can be used to create structures that are both beautiful and benefit society. Unlike concrete structures, a natural stone wall can be rebuilt, and the material can be 100% reused in the future, if required.

In addition, the disposal of any stone material that is not reused does not entail any problems whatsoever. It can simply be returned to nature, where it came from.

EMISSIONS INTO THE ATMOSPHERE AND INTO WATER

Neither quarrying operations nor processing of the stone results in the release of any harmful substances into the air or ground or into water.

LIFETIME

As long as the stone is not exposed to any “abnormal” stresses and is exposed to normal weather conditions, it will have an estimated lifetime in excess of 100 years. The stone is already hundreds of millions of years old, and its properties will not change by being used indoors or outdoors for a few more centuries.

There are examples of stone structures that were built shortly after completion of the Dovre line in 1921 and which are still standing today precisely as they were built. There are no signs of weathering, or of any other change. These exterior surfaces have required only minor maintenance. Of course there is no need for painting or washing, removing algae or any other kind of maintenance.

The station hotel in Oppdal is a good example, as are the engine sheds. The walls of these buildings have probably not been touched since they were built. What can be seen is damage to concrete casings and such like. The stone is undamaged. Inexpert installation may shorten the lifetime of the product.