

Size in mm of class boundary	Class term	Grain size terms for rock	
256	boulders	rudite rudaceous rock conglomerate breccia	
64	cobbles		
4	pebbles		
2	granules		
1	very coarse sand	arenite arenaceous rock sandstone	
0.5( $\frac{1}{2}$ )	coarse sand		
0.25( $\frac{1}{4}$ )	medium sand		
0.125( $\frac{1}{8}$ )	fine sand		
0.0625( $\frac{1}{16}$ )	very fine sand		
0.0312( $\frac{1}{32}$ )	coarse silt	siltstone	argillite argillaceous rock mudstone mudrock shale
0.0156( $\frac{1}{64}$ )	medium silt		
0.0078( $\frac{1}{128}$ )	fine silt		
0.0039( $\frac{1}{256}$ )	very fine silt		
	clay	claystone	

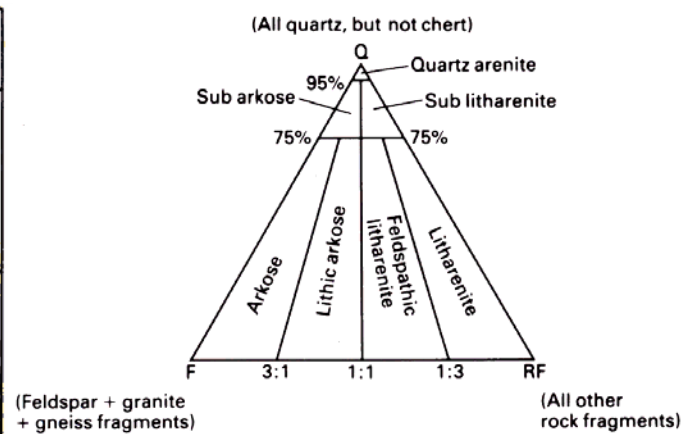


Fig. B Classification of sandstones. The upper triangle shows a sandstone classification for sediments with less than 15% fine-grained matrix. Classification involves the removal of matrix, cement, micas etc, and recalculation of components to 100%. The lower triangle shows how litharenites may be further classified. (From Folk, 1974)

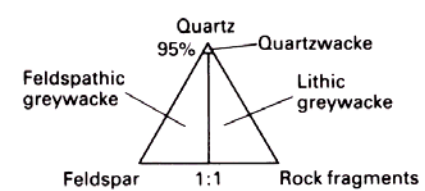
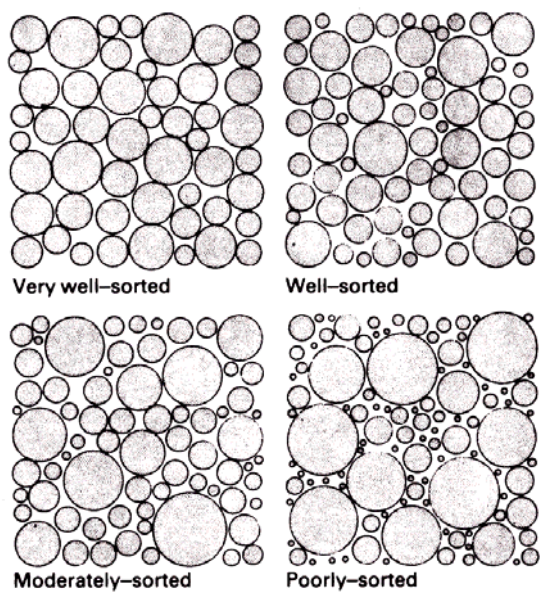


Fig. C Classification of sandstone with more than 15% fine-grained matrix (greywackes)

- Immature stage – Sediment contains > 5% clay matrix. Grains poorly-sorted and not well-rounded.
- Submature stage – sediment contains < 5% clay matrix. Grains poorly-sorted and not well-rounded.
- Mature stage – sediment contains little or no clay. Grains well-sorted, but not well-rounded.
- Supermature stage – sediment contains no clay. Grains well-sorted and well-rounded.

5. Well-rounded	4. Rounded	3. Subrounded	2. Subangular	1. Angular	0. Very angular	
						LOW SPHERICITY
						HIGH SPHERICITY

Fig. A Categories of roundness for grains of low and high sphericity (after Pettijohn et al., 1973)