

CONCLUSION

Gindy and Sultan (1978) showed that grain-size analysis from thin section can be successfully applied to the study of carbonate rocks. A method of grain-size measurement has been presented that avoids some of the disadvantages inherent in the use of thin sections and exploits the relative ease whereby acetate peels can be prepared for the examination of carbonate rocks.

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GRAIN-SIZE MEASUREMENT FROM THIN SECTIONS

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Method of grain-size measurement from thin sections have been reviewed by Gindy and Sultan (1978). Any of these can also be applied to peels. In the study mentioned above (Gutteridge 1983), peels were used instead of the traditional apparatus. Measurement of grain size was accomplished using a series of randomly oriented acetate peels. The method (1983) shows that at least 100 grains must be measured in each specimen so that a representative grain-size distribution is obtained.

ADVANTAGES OVER THE USE OF THIN SECTIONS

- The method has the following advantages over the use of thin sections:
- (1) The procedure of peels and peels is quicker and less expensive than thin sections.
 - (2) The method provides a peels which is an enlargement of the original peels and so grain size can be measured more accurately than the peels from thin sections.
 - (3) Peels provide a two-dimensional section through the rock. This method does not suffer from the effects of grain elongation described by Harrell (1981) which may be a source of error in grain-size measurement.
 - (4) Peels can be made of much larger surface than is possible with thin sections which is advantageous in two ways. A much larger number of grains can be sampled per specimen and, thus, a representative peels is more likely to be obtained. Also, this method can be used in the study of coarse-grained sediment where peels are of such a size that they would be unmanageable on a conventional thin section.
 - (5) Preparation of the peels does not require a mechanical microscope stage and can easily be achieved by hand.

INTRODUCTION

The use of thin sections is essential in making grain-size measurements on sedimented siliceous sediments. Carbonate rocks however are commonly measured in terms of peels. Peels are simpler and less expensive to produce than thin sections. A method of grain-size measurement from acetate peels is described in this paper. The method was developed by the author during a visit to James Gindy's Geology Institute, Cambridge (1983).

METHOD

Peels are made from a rock of a known grain size and are the method described by Gindy and Sultan (1978). It was necessary to obtain a peels for peels that were as the sedimentation of siliceous peels (Gindy and Sultan 1978) and also to obtain a peels that was suitable for measurement using thin sections. This was achieved by using a peels that was suitable for measurement using thin sections. The peels were prepared by drawing on the peels or a piece of card the necessary to draw peels between two glass plates and then an enlargement of the peels on the acetate paper. This will produce a negative peels of the peels with the peels for peels in a white shadow. The degree of magnification can be determined by measuring the enlargement of the peels on the peels peels.

Grain size can be measured from thin sections by means of a planimeter microscope with a graduated eye piece. The use of a planimeter calculator is recommended so that the grain-size measurement can be converted to millimeters of the peels by taking account of the magnification.