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.

REFERENCES

FLUGEL, E., 1982, Microfacies analysis of limestones: Berlin, Springer-Verlag, 633 p.

GINDY, A. M., AND SULTAN, I. Z., 1978, Thin-section mechanical analysis of a Miocene coquina from Salum, Egypt: Jour. Sed. Petrology, v. 48, p. 513–517.

GUTTERIDGE, P., 1983, Sedimentological study of the Eyam Limestone Formation of the east-central part of the Derbyshire Dome [unpubl. Ph.D. thesis]: Univ. of Manchester, England, 320 p.

HARRELL, J., 1981, Measurement errors in the thin section analysis of grain packing: Jour. Sed. Petrology, v. 51, p. 674–676.

KATZ, A., AND FRIEDMAN, G. M., 1965, The preparation of stained acetate peels for the study of carbonate rocks: Jour. Sed. Petrology, v. 35, p. 248–249.

KELLERHALS, R., SHAW, J., AND ARORA, V. K., 1975, On grain size from thin sections: Jour. Geol., v. 83, p. 79–96.