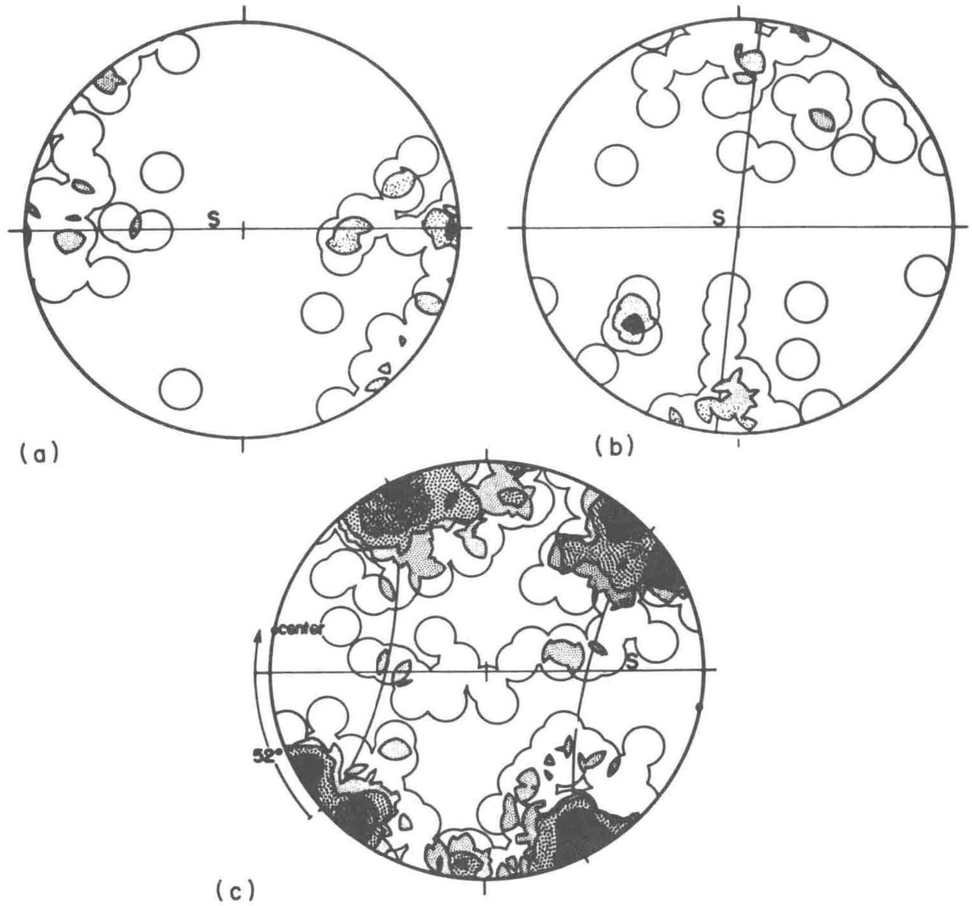
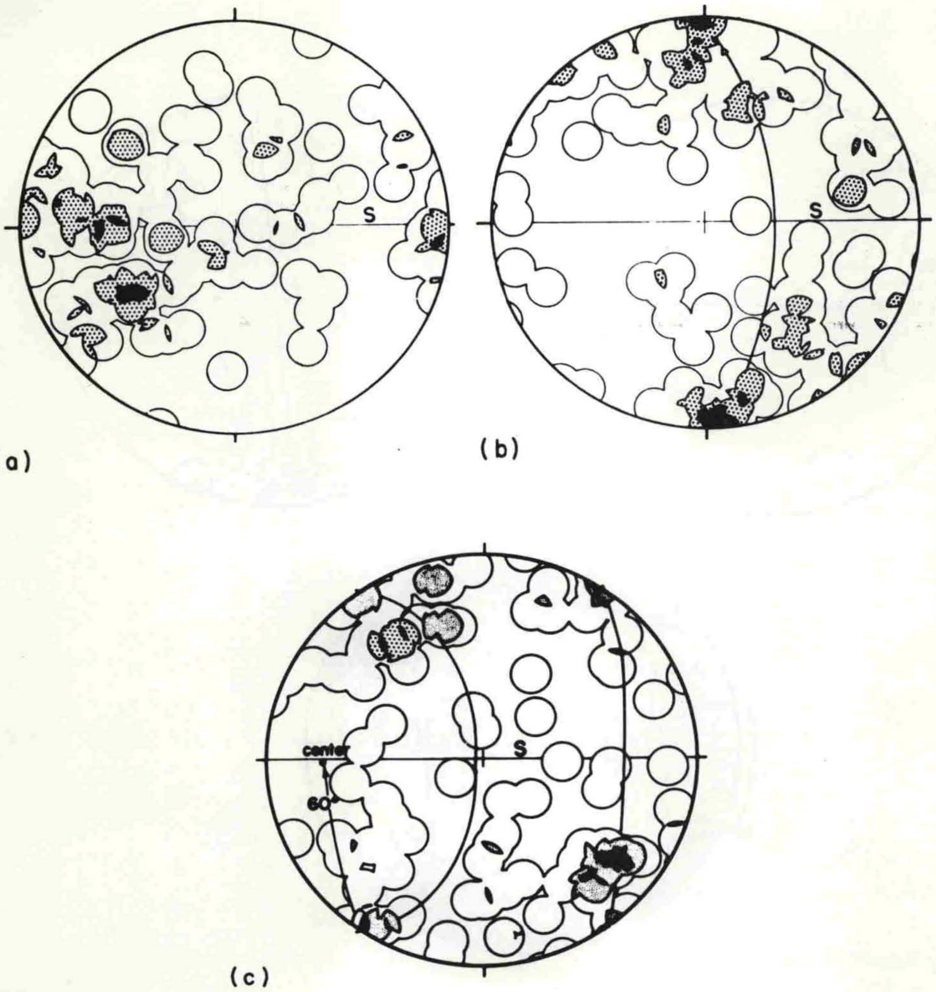


Fig. 44—Diagrams showing orientations of compression and extension axes (a and b) derived from calcite-cement twin lamellae and of quartz deformation lamellae (c) in Oriskany sandstone specimen E4 (from Hansen and Borg, Ref. 120, Figs. 6 and 7). Diagrams are oriented similar to those in Fig. 43. (a) 49 compression axes derived from the well-developed sets of e twin lamellae in 100 grains. Contours are at 2, 6, and 10 per cent per 1 per cent area. (b) 49 extension axes. Contours are at 2, 6, and 10 per cent per 1 per cent area. The great circle defines the plane normal to the major concentration of compression axes. (c) Normals to 220 deformation lamellae in 412 grains. Contours are at 0.5, 1.4, 2.3, 3.6, and 5.0 per cent per 1 per cent area, 7.3 per cent maximum. The center of the small circle defined by the normals to the lamellae is marked by a dot.



(a) (b) (c)

Fig. 45—Diagrams showing orientations of compression and extension axes (a and b) derived from calcite-cement twin lamellae and of quartz deformation lamellae (c) in Oriskany sandstone specimen E6 (from Hansen and Borg, Ref. 120, Figs. 8 and 9). Diagrams are oriented similar to those in Figs. 43 and 44. (a) 92 compression axes derived from the well-developed sets of e twin lamellae in 134 grains. Contours are at 1.1, 3.3, 5.5 per cent per 1 per cent area, 7.6 per cent maximum. (b) 92 extension axes. Contours are at 1.1, 3.3, and 5.5 per cent per 1 per cent area, 8.7 per cent maximum. Great circle defines the plane normal to the major concentration of compression axes. (c) Normals to 92 deformation lamellae in 210 grains. Contours are 1.1, 3.3, and 5.5 per cent per 1 per cent area, 5.9 per cent maximum. The center of the small circle is marked by a dot.