

FIGURE 11.—IDEALIZED ORIENTATION DIAGRAMS SHOWING MAXIMA FOR c AXES, $\{01\bar{1}2\}$ LAMELLAE, AND $[e:e]$ EDGES, IN RELATION TO APPLIED STRESS AND PRE-DEFORMATIONAL FABRIC

Axis of applied stress (Compression in A, C, E; Extension in B, D, F) is normal to plane of diagrams. The c axes of the initial fabric were concentrated around points c . Maxima for c axes in deformed fabric are stippled; maxima for poles of conspicuous $01\bar{1}2$ lamellae are ruled vertically; maxima for edges $[e:e]$ are ruled horizontally. Density of stippling or ruling indicates relative concentration within maxima.

A, B, Applied stress axis parallel to dominant c axes of initial fabric.

C, D, Applied stress axis normal to dominant c axes of initial fabric.

E, F, Applied stress axis inclined at 45° to dominant c axes of initial fabric.

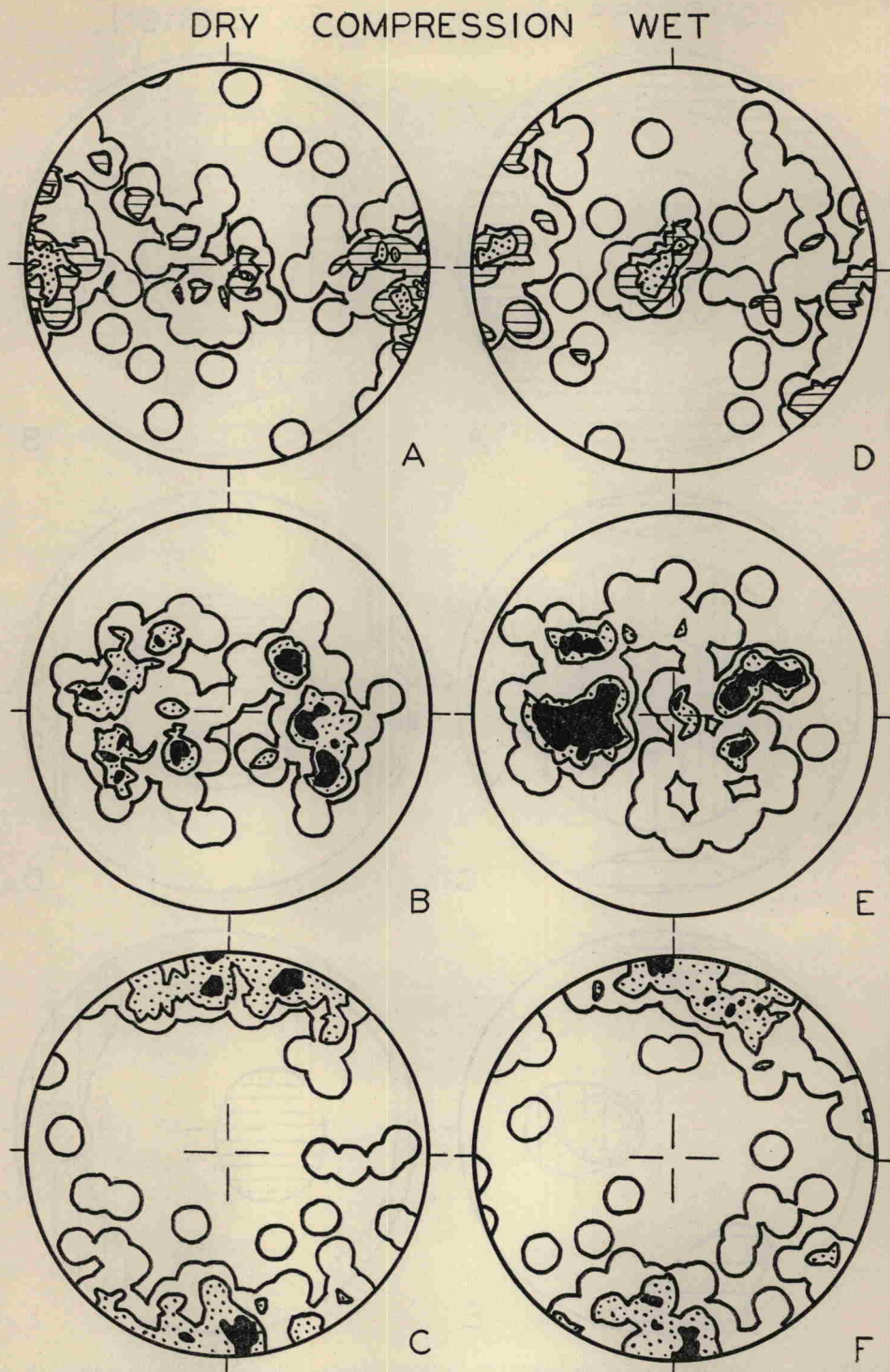


FIGURE 12.—COMPARISON OF FABRICS OF MARBLES DEFORMED DRY AND IN WATER AT 150°
 Compression of *T* cylinders, shortened (normal to plane of diagrams) by 18% (A, B, C) and 20% (C
 D, E) respectively. 306 (A, B, C), dry at 150°C. 321 (D, E, F), in water at 150°C.
 A, D. *c* axes in 100 grains; contours, 1, 3, 5%, per 1% area.
 B, E. Best-developed {0112} lamellae in 100 grains; contours, 1, 3, 4%, per 1% area.
 D, F. Edges [*e*:*e*] in 100 grains; contours, 1, 3, 6%, per 1% area.