



Mirage Marble

Stones you expect

About

Mirage marble

Our company was established in 2007 after several years of experience in the natural stones sector as one of the companies specialized in manufacturing and exporting Egyptian marble.



Our experience started with the blocks selection from the quarries down to manufacturing and exporting final and semifinal products with different finishes using the modern machines and techniques.



Our specialized team work is monitoring your orders step by step starting with the production, inspection, packing, loading, shipping and preparing all the related shipping documents.



We can supply all Egyptian marble varieties such as Terista, Galala, Milly Grey, Sunny, Silvia, Roma Grey, Rosa, Felitto, Sicilia, and Atlantic Beige.

We adhere to provide good quality and guarantee fast delivery to achieve our clients' trust and satisfaction in addition to keep our long lasting business relationship with them.

Our Egyptian Marble Samples

Atlantic Beige



Origin: Upper Egypt

Water Absorption (ASTM C 97) 0.29 %

Modulus of Rupture (ASTM C 99) 2 000 psi

Compressive Strength (ASTM C 170) 13 300 psi

Abrasion Resistance (ASTM C 24) 26.4 Ha

Flexural Strength (ASTM C 880) 1 600 psi

Density (ASTM C 97) 2 618



Felitto



Origin: Sinai North, Egypt

Water Absorption (ASTM C 97) 0.17 %

Modulus of Rupture (ASTM C 99) 1 700 psi

Compressive Strength (ASTM C 170) 16 700 psi

Abrasion Resistance (ASTM C 24) 31.6 Ha

Flexural Strength (ASTM C 880) 1 200 psi

Density (ASTM C 97) 2 675



Galala



Origin: Suez, Egypt

Water Absorption (ASTM C 97) 0.17 %

Modulus of Rupture (ASTM C 99) 1 800 psi

Compressive Strength (ASTM C 170) 17 600 psi

Abrasion Resistance (ASTM C 24) 31.6 Ha

Flexural Strength (ASTM C 880) 1 250 psi

Density (ASTM C 97) 2 675



Milly Grey



Origin: Sinai, Egypt

Water Absorption (ASTM C 97) 1.32 %

Modulus of Rupture (ASTM C 99) 2 800 psi

Compressive Strength (ASTM C 170) 19 000 psi

Abrasion Resistance (ASTM C 24) 38.9 Ha

Flexural Strength (ASTM C 880) 2 200 psi

Density (ASTM C 97) 2 610



Roma Grey



Origin: Sinai South, Egypt

Water Absorption (ASTM C 97) 1.32 %

Modulus of Rupture (ASTM C 99) 2 800 psi

Compressive Strength (ASTM C 170) 19 000 psi

Abrasion Resistance (ASTM C 24) 38.9 Ha

Flexural Strength (ASTM C 880) 2 200 psi

Density (ASTM C 97) 2 610



Rosa



Origin: Red Sea Mountains, Egypt

Water Absorption (ASTM C 97) 0.87 %

Modulus of Rupture (ASTM C 99) 2 000 psi

Compressive Strength (ASTM C 170) 21 300 psi

Abrasion Resistance (ASTM C 24) 35.7 Ha

Flexural Strength (ASTM C 880) 1 800 psi

Density (ASTM C 97) 2 590



Sicilia



Origin: Sinai North, Egypt

Water Absorption (ASTM C 97) 0.17 %

Modulus of Rupture (ASTM C 99) 1 700 psi

Compressive Strength (ASTM C 170) 16 700 psi

Abrasion Resistance (ASTM C 24) 31.6 Ha

Flexural Strength (ASTM C 880) 1 200 psi

Density (ASTM C 97) 2 675



Silvia



Origin: Upper Egypt

Water Absorption (ASTM C 97) 1.62 %

Modulus of Rupture (ASTM C 99) 1 400 psi

Compressive Strength (ASTM C 170) 10 400 psi

Abrasion Resistance (ASTM C 24) 26.7 Ha

Flexural Strength (ASTM C 880) 1 000 psi

Density (ASTM C 97) 2 478



Sunny Light



Origin: Upper Egypt

Water Absorption (ASTM C 97) 0.29 %

Modulus of Rupture (ASTM C 99) 2 000 psi

Compressive Strength (ASTM C 170) 13 300 psi

Abrasion Resistance (ASTM C 24) 26.4 Ha

Flexural Strength (ASTM C 880) 1 600 psi

Density (ASTM C 97) 2 618



Sinai Pearl (Terista)



Origin: Sinai, Egypt

Water Absorption (ASTM C 97) 0.28 %

Modulus of Rupture (ASTM C 99) 2 500psi

Compressive Strength (ASTM C 170) 26 100 psi

Abrasion Resistance (ASTM C 24) 48.60 Ha

Flexural Strength (ASTM C 880) 2 300 psi

Density (ASTM C 97) 2 659



Grey Sinai



Origin: Sinai, Egypt

Water Absorption (ASTM C 97) 0.28 %

Modulus of Rupture (ASTM C 99) 2 500psi

Compressive Strength (ASTM C 170) 26 100 psi

Abrasion Resistance (ASTM C 24) 48.60 Ha

Flexural Strength (ASTM C 880) 2 300 psi

Density (ASTM C 97) 2 659

Pantheon Beige

New



Origin: Sinai, Egypt

Water Absorption (ASTM C 97) 0.28 %

Modulus of Rupture (ASTM C 99) 2 500psi

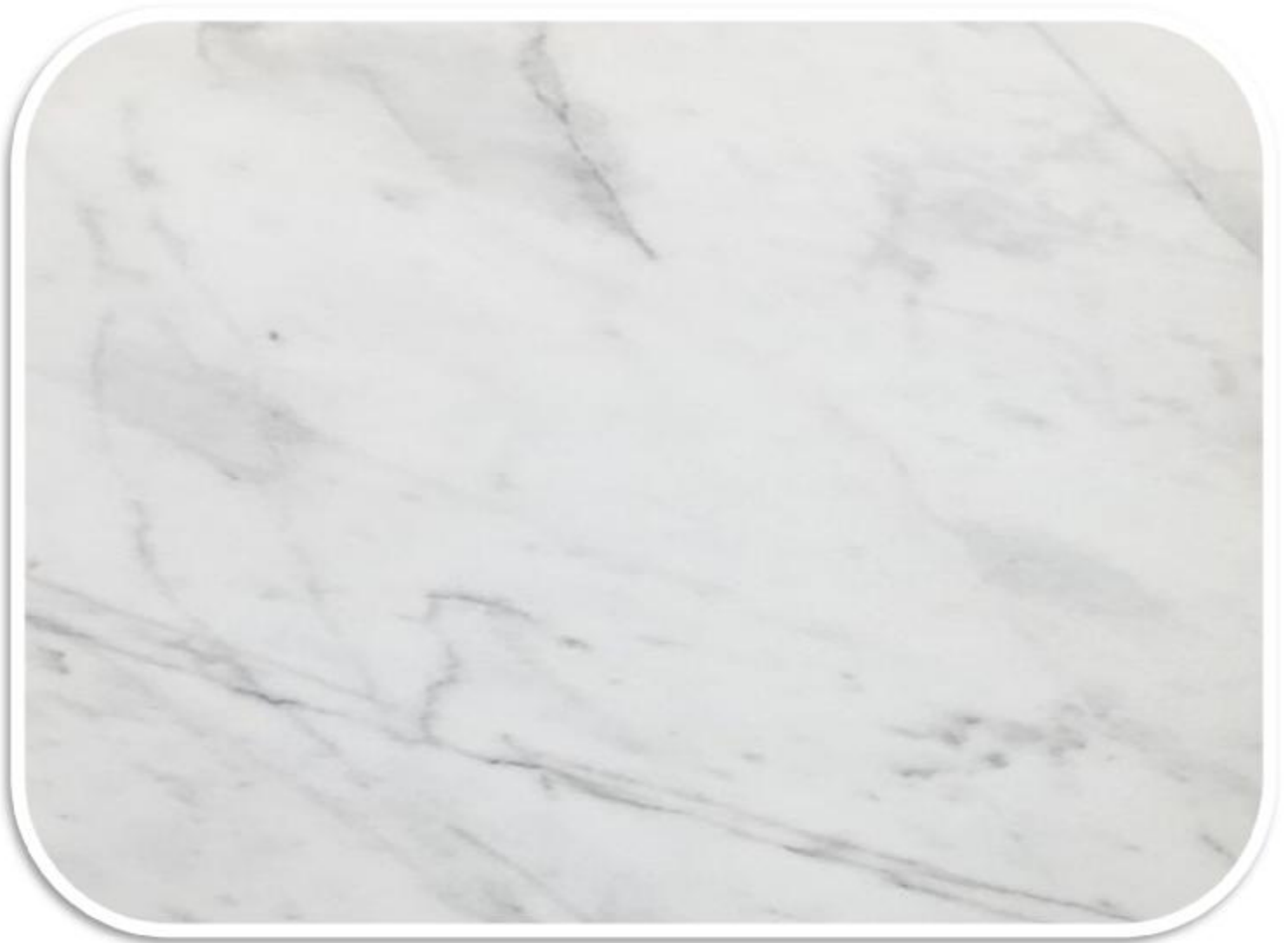
Compressive Strength (ASTM C 170) 26 100 psi

Abrasion Resistance (ASTM C 24) 48.60 Ha

Flexural Strength (ASTM C 880) 2 300 psi

Density (ASTM C 97) 2 659

Alpine White



Origin: Europe

Water Absorption (ASTM C 97) 0.05 %

Modulus of Rupture (ASTM C 99) 2 595psi

Compressive Strength (ASTM C 170) 20 440 psi

Abrasion Resistance (ASTM C 24) 25.60 Ha

Flexural Strength (ASTM C 880) 2 080 psi

Density (ASTM C 97) 2 719

Finishes



Polished

It's a shiny finish and the most frequently applied finish. It follows the finest honing and employs polishing abrasives that add brilliance with mirror effect to the stone surface.

Honed

This finishing aims to produce a smooth surface and not reflective. It makes the color tones slightly dull, but the treatment preserves the material's natural esthetic characteristics.



Brushed

This finish is obtained by applying hard plastic or metal brushes to the stone surface. The heavily action removes the softer part of the stone and wears out the surface, giving it a look similar to that of antique finishing.



Tumbled

It's a rustic finish that buffed rather than polished, resulting in a smooth but distressed or weathered look. Unlike the brilliant sheen of a polished floor a tumbled finish results in a more natural looking surface with chips, cracks and uneven edges.



Acid Wash

It's a corrosive action on the stone. It can be used to obtain different effects depending on the material, the chemical and finally the processing time. Finishes can range from simple superficial cleaning of the material to a more definite ruggedness.



Bush Hammered

It's done by hammering the stone with a series of steel points to break up the surface and create a pitted look. It is similar to the flamed finish because it's a technique for creating highly slip-resistant surfaces. Also, it can be done a greater or lesser degree.



Sand Blasted

It's a technique that gives a more slip-resistant surface suitable for outside areas or for wet areas. It can be used on shower trays and wet-rooms and also on patios.

Flamed

It's created by passing an oxy-acetylene torch over the surface of the stone and then following it immediately with a cold pressurized jet of water to fracture the top surface of the stone.

It gives a non-slip surface which is ideal for terraces or public paved areas.

Split Face

It's created by splitting the stone to expose random and rougher surface. Split face is desirable as it provides natural texture and stratification that is hard to duplicate outside of nature.



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