response to the overthrusting of the Apulian continental crust to the west and then unconformably overlain by sediments of the Meso-Hellenic Trough.

Compressional reactivation of the western margin of the Meso-Hellenic Trough occurred in the Late Tertiary but did not affect the Krania Basin.

Field-relations suggest that the Krania Basin is an unusual type of piggy-back basin formed as a consequence of intermontane collapse on the active Pindos thrust-sheet.

TECHNICAL BEHAVIOUR OF SOME ELEFTHEROUPOLIS "SCHISTS", KAVALA, N. GREECE, USED IN CONSTRUCTION INDUSTRY

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In Greece stones has been used as construction materials for over 25 centuries (from 7th c., B.C.).

During this time considerable experience has been gained concerning the technical behaviour and the properties of the rocks in the greek teritory. In this paper a group of rocks with the commercial name "Eleftheroupolis Schists" (schistolithos) is examined. These rocks are used in construction industry as roofing and decoration plates, and as paving plates on pedestrian paths, road pavements, public squares, etc. Lithologically the rocks vary from mica and green schists to schistose gneiss and schistose granite. Geologically they belong to the lower lithostratigraphic group of the western, Rhodope massif which is consisted of amphibolites, schists, gneisses, granites, marbles, etc.

Sampling was made from four locations between Eleftheroupolis and Nikisiani Villages. Blocks of the rock were carefully selected so that not to be fractured by blasting. From that blocks cylintrical specimens were prepared with axes perpendicular to the weakness (schistocity) planas. Specimens with axes parallel to schistocity were, unfortunately, failling during preparation.

The physical, mineralogical and mechanical properties of the rocks were determined with various methods; their permeability, weatherability, salt resistance, etc., were examined as well.

From the results obtained it was concluded that the rocks were schistose gneisses and not real schists, and that they have a good to very good technical behaviour compared with the demands by the International Standards. The samples from one site showed a little lower stength, but not far out of the standards limits.