T=619	*Cave*	*Level 4 Trench I*	*Level 5 Trench II*	*Level 4 Trench II*
quartzporphyre	277-60,6%	5-50%	21-17,1%	16-55,1%
porphyrites	45-9,8%	1-10%	57-46,3%	2-6,9%
Quartz	17-3,7%			3-10,3%
Flint	46-10,1%		11-8,9%	2-6,9%
radiolarites ?	10-2,2%			
Obsidian	22-4,8%	2-20%	3-2,4%	1-3,3%
Quartz-quartzite	46-10,5%	2-20%	1-0,8%	4-13,8%
Chert	1-0,2%		22-17,9%	
Sandstone			5-4,1%	
Calcite			3-2,4%	1-3,4%
Total	464	10	123	29

Table 1: The kinds of stones according to the location of the excavations

The porphyres and the quarztporphyres are local,[11] as the flint, the cherts, the quartz-quartzites and the sandstones which can come from the Bükk mountain. However, the obsidian could not be collected from this mountain. Consequently, this raw material comes from a long distance area. The closest obsidian layers are located in the Tokaj mountain, from 40 to 60 km from the cave.[12]

The work of the raw materials: a same processing system, a full *"chaîne opératoire"* for the porphyrites and a partial "chaîne opératoire" for the flint and the obsidian (fig. 4, 5, 6.)

	quartzporphyre	*porphyrites*	*quartz*	*flint*	*obsidian*	*quartz-quartzite*
Cortical flakes	7,4%	16,6%	7,1%	11,3%		4,7%
Large and thick flakes	51,9%	55,5%	7,1%	52,8%	52,4%	45,2%
Backed flakes	22,2%	22,2%	7,1%	32%	19%	42,8%
Elongated flakes	4,4%		78,5%			
Thin flakes	9,4%	2,7%		1,8%	19%	4,7%
Cores	4,4%	2,7%		1,8%	9,5%	2,4%
Tools on flakes	13,3%	24,4%	29,4%	75%	18,2%	22,4%

Table 2: Types of flakes according to the types of stones from the excavation inside the cave

[11] Vértes–Tóth 1963.; Mester 1989.; 1995.

[12] Takács-Biró 1986.