– *Some flake tools with a large use of the whole edges*

	cave	*Level 5 Trench SII*	*Level 4 Trench SII*
Quartzporphyre	12,2%	14,3%	6,2%
Porphyrites	22,2%	15,8%	
Quartz	29,4%		33%
Flint	75%	45,5%	
Obsidian	18,2%	33%	
Quartz-quartzite	22,4%	13,1%	
Calcite		100%	100%
Total	106-23,2%	24-19,5%	29-10,3%

Table 6: Tool frequency for each kind of raw material

Less than 25% of the products show a retouch. The tools are on all kinds of flakes and the broken flakes were also selected. The demand seems to be low. The whole cutting edges on the retouched flakes or, sometimes, on a rought flake show a high use and are crushed. It is not necessary due to successive retouches but rather to activities which use the sharp edges. The back of the flake is rarely retouched, sometimes on the inferior surface of the flake. The retouches are in general marginal, steep, and do not change the shape of the product. They are for the most on the upper face of the flake, except if the lower face is more convex. In some cases, the inverse retouch seems to participate to a specific shaping, associated to retouched areas on the opposite edge or the adjacent edge. The bifacial retouch is rare and often partial. The side-scrapers are dominant, associated to some points on triangular products. Some tools are also end-scrapers, always associated to notches and retouched cutting edges. These composite tools could be considered each time as one tool composed by different parts.

For the quartzporphyres and the porphyrites, the tools are longer than the rough flakes. It is the opposite for the obsidian and the flint, due maybe to the long distance location and a specific use.