Crystal Data: Tetragonal. Point Group: 4/m 2/m 2/m. Crystals prismatic, elongated and striated || [001], to 25 cm, showing {110}, {010}, terminated by {101} or {111}, many others; equant, rarely dipyramidal; massive. Twinning: On {011}, common, or {031}, geniculated, reticulated; as contact twins with two, six, or eight individuals, cyclic, polysynthetic.


X-ray Powder Pattern: Synthetic.

Chemistry:

<p>| | |</p>
<table>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>TiO₂</td>
<td>97.46</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fe₂O₃</td>
<td>2.62</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>100.08</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(1) Graves Mountain, Georgia, USA.

Polymorphism & Series: Trimorphous with anatase and brookite.

Mineral Group: Rutile group.

Occurrence: A common high-temperature, high-pressure accessory mineral in igneous rocks, anorthosite, and granite pegmatite; in hydrothermally-altered rocks; in gneiss, schist, contact metamorphosed limestone; in clays, shales; a common detrital mineral.

Association: Anatase, brookite, hematite, ilmenite, apatite, adularia, albite, titanite, chlorite, pyrophyllite, calcite, quartz.

Distribution: Many localities; a few for fine crystals include: in Switzerland, at Cavradi, Tavetsch, Graubunden, and Lodrino, Tessin. From the Pfitschtal, Trentino-Alto Adige, Italy. On the Saulalpe, and at Herzogberg, near Modriach, Styria, Austria. From Kassoi Brod, Urals Mountains, Russia. In the USA, at Magnet Cove, Hot Spring Co., Arkansas; on Graves Mountain, Washington, Lincoln Co., Georgia; at Stony Point, Alexander Co., North Carolina; from Parkesburg and elsewhere, Chester Co., Pennsylvania; in the Champion mine, White Mountains, Mono Co., California. In Brazil, large crystals from Conquista, and at Ibitiara, Bahia. At the Giftkuppe mine, Omaruru, Namibia.

Name: From the Latin rutilus, for red, a common color of the mineral.


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