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Crystal Data: Hexagonal. Point Group: 3m. Steep trigonal rhombohedra  $\{03\overline{3}2\}$ , modified by  $\{10\overline{1}0\}$ ,  $\{10\overline{1}1\}$ ,  $\{01\overline{1}2\}$ ,  $\{0001\}$ , to 2 mm; may form polycrystals with galeite.

**Physical Properties:** Fracture: Conchoidal. Tenacity: Brittle. Hardness =  $3.5 \, \mathrm{D(meas.)} = 2.612 - 2.616 \, \mathrm{D(calc.)} = 2.619 \, \mathrm{Slowly soluble in } \mathrm{H}_2\mathrm{O}.$ 

 $\begin{array}{ll} \textbf{Optical Properties:} & \textbf{Transparent to translucent with clay inclusions.} & \textbf{Color: Colorless;} \\ \textbf{colorless in transmitted light.} & \textbf{Luster: Vitreous.} \\ \end{array}$ 

Optical Class: Uniaxial (+).  $\omega = 1.440$   $\epsilon = 1.445$ 

**Cell Data:** Space Group: P31m. a = 12.197(4) c = 19.259(11) Z = 3

**X-ray Powder Pattern:** Searles Lake, California, USA. 2.76 (10), 3.52 (8), 3.79 (7), 1.760 (7), 3.01 (6), 2.58 (6), 4.44 (2)

## Chemistry:

	(1)	(2)	(3)
$SO_3$	42.79	42.96	42.95
$Na_2O$	49.51	49.54	49.88
$K_2O$	0.16		
F	8.30	8.55	8.74
Cl	3.53	2.76	2.72
$-\mathcal{O} = (\mathcal{F}, \mathcal{Cl})_2$	4.29	4.22	4.29
Total	[100.00]	99.59	100.00

(1) Searles Lake, California, USA; recalculated to oxides from an original total of 98.95%, after deduction of (Fe, Al)<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> 0.15%, CaO 0.30%, loss on ignition 0.90%, insoluble 0.20%. (2) Do.; by electron microprobe, average of two sets of analyses, recalculated to oxides from an original total of 99.61%. (3)  $Na_{21}(SO_4)_7F_6Cl$ .

Occurrence: In a playa lake deposit (Searles Lake, California, USA); associated with an intrusive alkalic gabbro-syenite complex (Mont Saint-Hilaire, Canada).

**Association:** Galeite, gaylussite, tychite, pirssonite, thénardite, northupite, trona, hanksite, calcite (Searles Lake, California, USA); pectolite, shortite, kogarkoite, phlogopite, arfvedsonite, leucophanite, leucophanite (Mont Saint-Hilaire, Canada).

**Distribution:** In the USA, from Searles Lake, San Bernardino Co., California. At Mont Saint-Hilare, Quebec, Canada. From the Nagyvisnyó evaporite deposit, Bükk Mountains, Hungary.

Name: To honor Dr. John Frank Schairer (1904–1970), American physical chemist, Carnegie Geophysical Laboratory, Washington, D.C., USA, who studied the system  $Na_2SO_4-NaF-NaCl-H_2O$ .

**Type Material:** National Museum of Natural History, Washington, D.C., USA, 96437, 96439, 112736.

References: (1) Palache, C., H. Berman, and C. Frondel (1951) Dana's system of mineralogy, (7th edition), v. II, 547–548. (2) Brown, F.H. and A. Pabst (1971) New data on galeite and schairerite. Amer. Mineral., 56, 174–178. (3) Pabst, A., D.L. Sawyer, and G. Switzer (1963) Galeite and related phases in the system Na<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub>-NaF-NaCl. Amer. Mineral., 48, 485–510. (4) Fanfani, L., A. Nunzi, P.F. Zanazzi, A.R. Zanzari, and C. Sabelli (1975) The crystal structure of schairerite and its relationship to sulphohalite. Mineral. Mag., 40, 131–139.