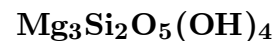


Orthochrysotile



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Crystal Data: Orthorhombic, pseudohexagonal. *Point Group:* n.d. Fibrous along [100]; asbestiform.

Physical Properties: *Tenacity:* Brittle, in part. Hardness = 2.5 D(meas.) = n.d.
D(calc.) = [2.58]

Optical Properties: Translucent. *Color:* Yellow, white, gray, green. *Luster:* Greasy, silky in aggregates.

Optical Class: Biaxial (-). $\alpha = 1.532\text{--}1.549$ $\beta = \text{n.d.}$ $\gamma = 1.545\text{--}1.556$ 2V(meas.) = n.d.

Cell Data: *Space Group:* C [*sic*]. $a = 5.32$ $b = 9.17$ $c = 14.64$ $Z = 4$

X-ray Powder Pattern: Transvaal, South Africa. (ICDD 25-645).
7.36 (100), 3.66 (80), 1.531 (65), 4.56 (50), 2.50 (50), 2.604 (40), 1.310 (40)

Chemistry: Material positively known to be this species apparently has not been analyzed.

Polymorphism & Series: Polymorphous with antigorite, clinochrysotile, lizardite, and parachrysotile; also denoted as chrysotile-2Or_{c1}.

Mineral Group: Kaolinite-serpentine group.

Occurrence: Commonly intermixed with clinochrysotile in veinlets cutting serpentinite.

Association: Clinochrysotile.

Distribution: Probably not uncommon, but difficult to characterize as intermixed with the more common clinochrysotile. The structure was determined on material from Cuddapah, Andhra Pradesh, India.

Name: Refers to the mineral's ORTHOrhombic structure, with *chrysotile* from the Greek for *golden* and *fiber*.

Type Material: n.d.

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