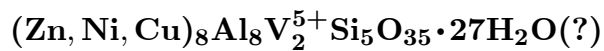


Kurumsakite

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Crystal Data: Orthorhombic (?). *Point Group:* n.d. As radiating to finely felted fibers.

Physical Properties: Hardness = n.d. $D(\text{meas.}) = 4.03$ $D(\text{calc.}) = \text{n.d.}$

Optical Properties: Transparent to translucent. *Color:* Yellowish green to bright yellow.

Luster: Vitreous to silky.

Optical Class: Biaxial (+). $\alpha = 1.616$ $\beta = \text{n.d.}$ $\gamma = 1.622\text{--}1.623$ $2V(\text{meas.}) = \sim 35^\circ$

Cell Data: *Space Group:* n.d. $Z = \text{n.d.}$

X-ray Powder Pattern: Kurumsak, Kazakhstan. (ICDD 29-571, corrected lines).

1.53 (100), 3.91 (75), 2.61 (50), 2.28 (38), 4.91 (25), 1.42 (25), 2.42 (13)

Chemistry:

	(1)
SiO ₂	13.82
Al ₂ O ₃	20.51
Fe ₂ O ₃	2.15
V ₂ O ₅	8.50
NiO	7.33
CuO	3.05
ZnO	17.55
MgO	0.92
CaO	1.24
H ₂ O	23.25
SO ₃	1.15
Total	99.47

(1) Kurumsak, Kazakhstan.

Occurrence: In bituminous schists in the walls of cavities and open fissures.

Association: n.d.

Distribution: From the Kurumsak vanadium deposit, near Dzhambul, Kara-Tau Mountains, Kazakhstan.

Name: For the locality at Kurumsak, Kazakhstan.

Type Material: Mining Institute, St. Petersburg, Russia, 1273/1.

References: (1) Ankinovich, E.A. (1954) [title unknown] *Izv. Akad. Nauk Kazakhstan SSR*, 134, Ser. Geol. 19, 116. (2) Bohnshtedt-Kupletskaya, E.N. (1955) *Zap. Vses. Mineral. Obshch.*, 84, 343–344 (abs. ref. 1, in Russian). (3) (1957) *Mineral. Abs.*, 13, 207 (abs. ref. 1). (4) (1957) *Amer. Mineral.*, 42, 583–584 (abs. ref. 2).