

The Project Gutenberg EBook of Catálogo Instructivo de las Colecciones Mineralógicas by E. Hermitté and G. Bodenbender

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Mineralógicas

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***START OF THE PROJECT GUTENBERG EBOOK
CATÁLOGO INSTRUCTIVO DE LAS COLECCIONES
MINERALÓGICAS***

REPÚBLICA ARGENTINA
MINISTERIO DE AGRICULTURA
DIVISIÓN DE MINAS, GEOLOGÍA É HIDROLOGÍA

Catálogo Instructivo de las Colecciones Mineralógicas
ESCOLARES

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BUENOS AIRES
Talleres de publicaciones de la Oficina Meteorológica
1905

I. CARACTERES MORFOLÓGICOS

CRISTALES--(sueltos ó en agregados).

Cubo de Pirlita de hierro	Nº 5 ^a	Nº 5 ^{a*}
Deltoedro del Analcima	» 92	
Dodecaedro rómbico, Deltoedro ó combinación de los dos (Granate)	» 72	» 34* y 34 ^{a*}
Pirámide hexagonal del Cuarzo	» 26 ^a	
Pirámide hexagonal con prisma del Cuarzo	» 26	» 16*
Romboedro del Espato calizo	» 43	» 23* y 24*
Escalenoedro del Espato calizo	» 44	
Cristales rómbicos (prisma con pinacoide) de la Baritina	» 64	
Prisma monoclinico con hemipirámide (incompleta) del Yeso	» 59	
Prisma monoclinico del Feldespato	» 90	

NOTA.--Los números con estrella se refieren á la colección escolar primaria, los otros á la colección escolar secundaria.

AGREGADOS.--1) *Cristalizados.*

Cuarzo » 26 y 27

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Espato de cal	» 43	» 44
Granate	» 72	
Baritina	» 64	
Epídota	» 77	
Analcima, etc	» 92	
2) <i>Cristalinos</i> --(macro y micro)		
Azufre	» 1	Nº 1*
Galena	» 7	» 6*
Blenda	» 11	» 7*
Hematita	» 20 y 21	» 11* y 12*
Estalactitas	» 47	» 25*
Mármol	» 57	» 43*
Yeso	» 60	» 62
» 29*	» 30*	
Feldespato, etc.	» 91	» 35*
3) <i>Criptocristalinos</i> .		
Limonita	» 39	» 15*
4) <i>Amorfos</i> --(Ópalo, Obsidiana, etc.)		

TEXTURA DE LOS AGREGADOS. (Forma interior)

1) *Agregados granulosos*.

(Grano grueso, medio grueso y fino, con transiciones al fibroso y laminar).

Hierro magnético » 35 » 19*

Mármol » 50 » 43*

Sal común » 40 » 20*

Yeso, etc » 62 » 30*

2) *Agregados fibrosos*--

(Gruesos, medio gruesos,finos, paralelos, radiados, reticulados, etcétera).

Yeso	» 60	» 29*
Boronatrocálcite	» 42	» 22*
Asbesto	» 84	» 36*
3) <i>Agregados laminares--</i>		
hojosos, micáceos.		
Yeso	» 61	
Mica	» 74	» 33*
Hematita, etc.	» 21	
4) <i>Agregados homogéneos.</i>		
Onix-Mármol	» 19	» 26*

NOTA.--Los agregados compactos están en contraposición á los porosos.

FORMAS EXTERIORES DE LOS AGREGADOS.

1) <i>Estalactitas</i>	» 47	
2) <i>Alambres y chapas:</i>		
Oro, Plata, Cobre	» 2, 3, 4	» 2*, 3*, y 4*
3) <i>Concreciones:</i>		
Tosca	» 51	» 44*
Boronatrocálcite	» 42	» 22*
4) <i>Drusas.</i> (Secreciones):		
Espato de cal	» 43	
Analcima	» 92	
5) <i>Costras, revestimientos, pegaduras:</i>		
Azurita	» 58	» 28*
Descloizita	» 71	
6) <i>Eflorescencias:</i>		
Alumbre	» 65	
Sulfato de magnesio	» 66	
7) <i>Embutidas:</i>		
Granate en feldespato, etc.	» 73	

Hierro cromífero en Serpentina	» 36
8) <i>Vetas ó filones.</i> (Agregados de orden superior) Galena, blenda, etc., con cuarzo ó espato de hierro, etc.	» 19
FÓSILES.--(Formas orgánicas)	
Plantas fósiles (carbonizadas)	» 100 » 50*
Madera fósil silicificada	» 34 » 18*
Animales fósiles	» 99 » 49*
SEUDOMORFISMO. (Epigenias):	
Hierro pardo en cubos, por descomposición de pirita de hierro	» 6
MACLAS. (Gemelos), múltiples, caracterizados por estriamiento sobre los planos de clivaje.	
Espato de cal	» 45

II. CARACTERES FÍSICOS

CLIVAJE, (ó cruceros):

A) Según la posición de los planos de clivaje:

1) *Octaedrico:*

Hierro magnético » 35

2) *Cúbico:*

Galena » 7 » 6*

3) *Romboédrico:*

Espato de cal	» 45 y 46	» 23* y 24*
4) <i>Prismático:</i>		
Antimonita	» 12	
Enargita	» 17	
B) Segundo el grado de perfección:		
1) <i>Sumamente perfecto:</i>		
Mica	» 74	» 33*
2) <i>Muy perfecto:</i>		
Galena	» 7 y 8	» 6*
Espato de cal	» 45 y 46	» 23* y 24*
3) <i>Imperfecto ó muy imperfecto.</i>		
Cuarzo	» 26 y 27	» 16*
Granate	» 72	

FRACTURA.--A) Según la forma de la superficie:

- 1) *Concoidal*: (factura del vidrio grueso) (Obsidiana).

2) *Desigual*:

Pirita de hierro	» 5
Cuarzo	» 86 » 17*

3) *Llana*.

Piedra Córnea.

B) Según la calidad de la superficie: *Lisa*:

Piedra córnea y Calcedonia.

2) *Astillosa*:

Triplita	» 70
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3) *Erizada*:

Oro, Plata, Cobre	» 2, 3, 4 » 2*, 3* y 4*
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4) *Terrosa*:

Hematita ocrácea	» 22 » 11*
Kaolina	» 94 » 37*

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DUREZA.--Escala de dureza:

1) Talco	» 80
2) Yeso	» 62 » 30*
3) Espato de cal	» 45 » 23*
4) Espato fluor	» 41 » 21*
5) Apatita	» 69
6) Ortoclasa	» 91 » 35*
7) Cuarzo	» 28 » 16*
8) Topacio.	
9) Corindón.	
10) Diamante.	

1) Minerales muy blandos, rayados por la uña (grados 1 hasta 3)	
Oro, Plata, Cobre	» 2, 3, 4 » 2*, 3* y 4*
Galena	» 7 » 6*
Sal común	» 40 » 20*
Yeso	» 60 y 63 » 29* y 30*
Mica	» 74 » 33*
Kaolina	» 94 » 37*
2) Minerales que no son rayados por la uña, pero si por la punta de un cuchillo (grados 3 hasta 5).	
Blenda	» 10 » 7*
Calcita	» 43 » 22*
Espato fluor	» 41 » 21*
3) Minerales que no son rayados por la punta de un cuchillo (grados 6 en adelante).	
Feldespato.	Nº 91 Nº 35*
Cuarzo	» 28 » 16* y 17*

Granate etc. » 72 » 34*

TENACIDAD I) frágiles:

Pirita de hierro	» 5	» 5*
Cuarzo	» 26 etc.	» 17*
Caliza etc.	» 43 »	» 22* y 23*
2) <i>Sectiles</i> : Chalcosina	» 9	
Talco	» 81	
3) <i>Maleables</i> (ductil): Oro, Plata,	» 2, 3, 4	» 2, 3, 4*
Cobre		
4) <i>Elásticos</i> : Mica	» 74	» 33*
5) <i>Flexibles</i> (Clorita, Talco, Asbesto).		

LUSTRE a)--Según cantidad. Mui lustroso:

Mica	» 74	» 33*
Espato de Islandía	» 45	» 23*

Lustroso:

Galena	» 7	» 6*
Granate	» 72	» 34*

Poco lustroso:

Feldespato	» 91	» 35*
Berilo	» 88	

Mate:

Caolina	» 94	» 37*
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b) Según calidad: Metálico:

Oro, Plata, Cobre	» 2, 3, y 4	» 2*, 3* y 4*
Pirita de hierro etc.	» 5	» 5*

Diamantino: (Diamante)--

Vidrioso:

Espato de cal	» 45	» 23*
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Cuarzo (sobre las caras de los cristales)	» 26	» 16*
<i>Grasoso:</i> (ó resinoso): Cuarzo sobre los planos de fractura)	» 26 y 27	» 16 y 17*
Wolframita (sobre los planos de fractura)	» 67	» 31*
<i>Perlado:</i> (nacarado).		
Mica	» 74	» 33*
Crisotila	» 83	» 36*
<i>Sedoso:</i>		
Wolastonita	» 85	
Aragonita	» 52	
Alumbre	» 65	
Boronatrocacita	» 22	» 22*

DIAFANIDAD:*Transparente:*

Espato de Islandia » 45 » 23*

Semi-transparente:

Cuarzo » 26 » 16*

Translúcido:

Onyx » 49 » 26*

Semi translúcido:

Feldespato » 90 » 35*

Opacos:

Oro, Plata, Pirlita de hierro, etc.

COLOR: Minerales incoloros (en su estado puro)

Cuarzo » 26 » 16*

Sal común » 40 » 20*

Espato de Islandia » 45 » 23*

2) *Minerales con colores propios (idiocromáticos)* Oro, Plata, Cobre.

Pirita de hierro	» 5	» 5*
Malaquita	» 56	» 28*

3) *Minerales con colores accidentales (alocromáticos)*

Cuarzo rosado	» 29	» 17*
Onyx--Mármol	» 49	» 26*
Espato-Fluor	» 41	» 21*
Granate	» 72	» 34*
Feldespato	» 91	» 35*

COLORES METÁLICOS: *Blancos*:

Blanco de plata	» 3	» 4*
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(Blanco de estaño) *Amarillos*:

De oro	» 2	» 2*
De bronce	» 5	» 5*
De latón	» 13	» 9*

Gris:

De plomo	» 7	» 6*
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Rojo:

De cobre	» 4	» 3*
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Negro:

De acero hasta negro de hierro	» 17	» 10*
Enargita	» 20	» 12*
Hematita	» 24	» 13*

COLORES NO METÁLICOS: *Blancos*

(tipo blanco de nieve):

Yeso	Nº 60	Nº 29* y 30*
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Caliza	» 46 y 47	» 24* y 25*
Wolastonita	» 85	
<i>Grises</i> (tipo gris de ceniza):		
Tierra de infusorios	» 33	
<i>Negros</i> (tipo negro de terciopelo):		
Turmalina	» 76	» 32*
Carbón de piedra	» 97	» 38*
<i>Azules</i> (tipo azul de Prusia):		
Azurita	» 58	» 28*
<i>Verdes</i> (tipo verde de esmeralda):		
Malaquita	» 56	» 28*
Onix-mármol	» 49	» 26*
Crisocola	» 79	
Apatita	» 69	
Epídotas	» 77 y 78	
Serpentina	» 82	
<i>Amarillos</i> (tipo amarillo de limón).		
Azufre	» 1	» 1*
Ocre de hierro	» 39	» 15*
<i>Rojos</i> (tipo rojo-carmesí):		
Hematita ocrácea	» 22	» 11*
Cuarzo rosado	» 29	» 17*
<i>Pardos</i> (tipo pardo de castaño):		
Limonita	» 37	» 14*
Triplita	» 70	

RAYA (color del polvo del mineral):

1) Minerales incoloros (al estado puro) ó alocromáticos. Tienen por lo común un polvo blanco ó gris:

Cuarzo rosado	» 29	» 17*
Espato fluor	» 4	» 21*
Turmalina	» 76	» 32*
Feldespato	» 91	» 35*

2) Minerales con colores propios (idiocromáticos). El color del mineral y de su polvo no difieren ó son por lo menos parecidos:

Galena (polvo gris-oscuro)	» 7	» 6*
Hematita (polvo rojo-parduzco)	» 20	» 11*
Malaquita (polvo verde)	» 56	» 28*

3) Minerales maleables. Se ponen lustrosos por frotamiento:
Oro, plata, cobre.

COLORES MULTIPLES (por agragación):

Espato fluor	» 41	» 21*
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COLORES SUPERFICIALES (abigarrados, en mayor parte debido á una descomposición química):

Pirita de cobre	» 13, 14	» 9*
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IRISACIÓN:

Espato de Islandia.

FOSFORESCENCIA:
Cuarzo, Espato fluor, etc.

DOBLE REFRACCIÓN:
Espato de Islandia. etc.

ELECTRICIDAD:
Azufre, Cuarzo, Espato calizo,
Mica, Turmalina.

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MAGNETISMO: Hierro magnético 35 » 19*

PESO ESPECÍFICO: (Densidad)

0,6 .. 1	Kerosene, Agua
1 .. 1,5	Hulla.
1,5 .. 2,0	Alumbre.
2,0 .. 2,5	Yeso, Sal común.
2,5 .. 3,0	Cuarzo, Calcita, Feldespato.
3,0 .. 3,5	Espato Fluor, Turma- lina.
3,5 .. 4,0	Malaquita, Azurita.
4,0 .. 4,5	Pirita de cobre, Blenda.
4,5 .. 5,5	Pirita de hierro, Cobre gris.
5,5 .. 6,5	<i>Magnetita</i> , Chalcosina.
6,5 .. 8	Cerusita, Casiterita, Galena.
8,5 .. 10,0	Cobre, Bismuto.

10,0 .. 14,0 Plata, Plomo, Mercurio.

15,0 .. 21 Oro, platino.

21,5 .. 23 Iridio.

III. CARACTERES FISIOLÓGICOS

1) Por frotamiento emite olor á azufre:

Pirita de hierro » 5 » 5*

2) Cuando se le echa el aliento emite olor terroso:

Kaolina y tierras » 94 » 37*

3) Se pega á la lengua:

Kaolina y tierras » 94 » 37*

4) Untuoso al tacto;

Talco » 81

5) Sabor salino:

Sal común » 40 » 20*

6) Sabor salino amargo:

Sulfato de magnesio » 66

7) Sabor metálico:

Vitriolo de cobre.

IV. CARACTERES QUÍMICOS¹

FUSIBILIDAD 1) Minerales facilmente fusibles (fusibles con la llama de una vela:

Antimonita, Sal común.

2) Difícilmente fusibles á un globulito:

Granate (Almandina).

3) Facilmente fusibles en astillas finas:

Feldespato.

4) Difícilmente fusibles en astillas: Bronzita.

5) Infusibles á la llama del soplete: Cuarzo.

Según Kobell, hay siete grades de fusibilidad.

1) Antimonita.

2) Natrolita.

3) Almandina.

4) Actinolita.

5) Ortoclasa.

6) Bronzita.

7) Cuarzo.

¹ Los institutos de enseñanza en los que se quiera hacer ensayos químicos con minerales pueden dirigirse á la División de Minas, Geología é Hidrología para obtener las muestras necesarias.

SUBLIMACIÓN: (total ó parcial).

Azufre, Pирita de hierro,

SOLUBILIDAD: A) En agua: *Sal común.*

B) En ácido clorhídrico:

1) Con desprendimiento de ácido carbónico: *Caliza.*

2) Con desprendimiento de cloro: *Pirolusita.*

3) Con desprendimiento de ácido sulfhídrico: *Blenda.*

C) En ácido nítrico, con desprendimiento de bióxido de nitrógeno (vapores rutilantes): *Hierro magnético.*

D) Parcialmente solubles en los ácidos:

1) Sulfuros, solubles en ácido nítrico concentrado, con separación de azufre: *Blenda, Pirita de hierro.*

2) Silicatos solubles en ácido clorhídrico con separación de ácido sílicico.

a) Bajo la forma de polvo arenoso: *Serpentina.*

b) Bajo la forma de masa gelatinosa: *Wolastonita.*

3) Wolframatos solubles (en polvo muy fino) en ácido clorhídrico concentrado, separándose ácido wolfrámico: *Wolframita.*

E) Insolubles en los ácidos Cuarzo, Espato fluor, Feldespato.

DISGREGACIÓN DE MINERALES INSOLUBLES EN LOS ÁCIDOS por fusión con carbonatos alcalinos:
Cuarzo, Feldespato.

INVESTIGACIÓN DE LOS COMPOSICIONES MÁS IMPORTANTES.

Agua. Agua higroscópica: Sal común.

Agua de cristalización: Yeso.

Agua de cristalización y de constitución: Serpentina.

Acido sulfídrico ó azufre: Galena, Blenda.

Acido clorhídrico: Sal común.

Ácido fluorhídrico: Espato fluor.

Acido sulfúrico: Yeso.

Acido fosórico: Apatita.

Acido carbónico: Espato de cal, Cerusita.

Acido sílico: Serpentina, Feldespato, Wolastonita.

Cobre: Pirlita de cobre. Crisocola.

Zinc: Blenda.

Plomo: Galena. Cerusita.

Hierro: Pirlita de hierro. Hierro magnético.

Antimonio: Antimonita. Enarginita.

Arsénico: Hierro arsenical.

Manganeso: Pirolusita. Wolframita.

Aluminio: Alumbre. Ortoclasa.

Calcio: Espato de cal. Yeso.

Magnesio: Sulfato de magnesio.

Sodio: Sal común.

Potasio: Feldespato.

COLECCIÓN DE MUESTRAS DE ENSAYO

- N.º 1 Blenda.
- » 2 Galena.
- » 3 Piritita de hierro.
- » 4 Limonita ó Hematita.
- » 5 Cuarzo.
- » 6 Pirolusita.
- » 7 Espato fluor.
- » 8 Sal común.
- » 9 Espato calizo.
- » 10 Cerusita.
- » 11 Yeso.
- » 12 Sulfato de magnesia.
- » 13 Apatita.
- » 14 Wolframita.
- » 15 Serpentina.
- » 16 Wolastonita.
- » 17 Crisocola.
- » 18 Feldespato.

ALGUNOS EJEMPLOS DE LA FORMACIÓN DE MINERALES

A) Minerales formados en disoluciones acuosas por evapación del agua:

Sal común	Nº 40
Yeso	» 59
Calcedonia	» 31
Cuarzo cristalizado	» 27

B) Minerales formados en disoluciones acuosas cargadas de ácido carbónico, por evapación de este último.

Espato calizo	Nº 44, etc.	(dentro de grietas que cruzan el mármol).
Estalactitas	» 47	(dentro de cavernas en caliza).
Travertina	» 48	(en agua bajo la acción de plantas).
Onyx-Mármol	» 49	(en aguas calientes)

C) Minerales formados por procesos químicos; par la acción del oxígeno, del ácido carbónico y del agua:

- 1) Limonita, por descomposición de Pирита de hierro № 38
3) Cerusita, por descomposición de Galena » 53
4) Malaquita por descomposición de Cobre » 4
5) Analcima, por descomposición de Basalto » 92
6) Caolina, por descomposición de Feldespato » 94
- D) *Minerales formados en una masa fusión (rocas eruptivas)*
- Feldespato en granito » 91
Cuarzo » 28
Mica en granito » 74
Anfibol » 86
- E) *Minerales en filones metálicos, como: Galena, Pирита de hierro, Blenda, etc., formados:*
- 1) por procedimientos de disoluciones acuosas, ej.: sulfato de hierro, ha sido reducido á sulfuro de hierro, ó
2) por acción del gas sulphídrico (ó sulfuros alcalinos) sobre disoluciones; ej.: carbonato de plomo, transformado en galena:
3) por sublimación de gases (casos raros)

4) por reducción de sus disoluciones ó de minerales compuestos: oro nativo por reducción de cloruro de oro; cobre nativo en parte por reducción de óxido de cobre (cobre rojo) ó de malaquita (carbonato de cobre)

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