

# Nifontovite



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**Crystal Data:** Monoclinic. *Point Group:*  $2/m$ . Tabular crystals, to 6 cm; granular.

**Physical Properties:** *Cleavage:* One,  $\parallel$  elongation, poor. *Hardness* = 3.5–5  
D(meas.) = 2.35–2.36 D(calc.) = n.d. Fluoresces violet under LW UV.

**Optical Properties:** Semitransparent. *Color:* Colorless to gray; colorless in thin section.  
*Luster:* Vitreous.

*Optical Class:* Biaxial (+), showing anomalous interference colors. *Orientation:* Positive elongation, inclined extinction. *Dispersion:*  $r > v$ , strong.  $\alpha = 1.573\text{--}1.575$   $\beta = 1.577\text{--}1.578$   
 $\gamma = 1.585\text{--}1.584$   $2V(\text{meas.}) = 66^\circ\text{--}76^\circ$

**Cell Data:** *Space Group:*  $C2/c$ .  $a = 13.119\text{--}13.12$   $b = 9.500\text{--}9.526$   $c = 13.445\text{--}13.56$   
 $\beta = 118.40^\circ\text{--}119.62^\circ$   $Z = 4$

**X-ray Powder Pattern:** Novofrolovskoye deposit, Russia.  
2.41 (10), 7.04 (8), 2.21 (8), 3.79 (7), 3.66 (7), 3.02 (7), 2.05 (7)

<b>Chemistry:</b>	(1)	(2)	(3)
SiO <sub>2</sub>	2.09		
B <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub>	39.58	39.37	40.07
Al <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub>	0.72		
Fe <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub>	1.23		
FeO	0.00		
MnO	0.00		
MgO	0.47		
CaO	33.00	32.31	32.28
H <sub>2</sub> O <sup>+</sup>	23.35	27.08	
H <sub>2</sub> O <sup>-</sup>	0.00	0.83	
H <sub>2</sub> O			27.65
Total	100.44	99.59	100.00

(1) Novofrolovskoye deposit, Russia. (2) Fuka, Japan; corresponds to  $\text{Ca}_{3.05}\text{B}_{5.99}\text{O}_{6.04}(\text{OH})_{12}\cdot 1.96\text{H}_2\text{O}$ . (3)  $\text{Ca}_3\text{B}_6\text{O}_6(\text{OH})_{12}\cdot 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$ .

**Occurrence:** In a skarn formed by quartz diorite intruding limestone (Novofrolovskoye deposit, Russia); near gehlenite-spurrite skarn (Fuka, Japan).

**Association:** Grossular–andradite, szaibélyite, sibirskite, calciborite, dolomite, calcite (Novofrolovskoye deposit, Russia); olshanskyite, pentahydroborite, sibirskite, calcite (Fuka, Japan).

**Distribution:** From the Novofrolovskoye copper deposit, near Krasnoturinsk, Turinsk district, Northern Ural Mountains, Russia. At Fuka, near Bicchu, Okayama Prefecture, Japan. Very large crystals from Charcas, San Luis Potosi, Mexico.

**Name:** Honors Roman Vladimirovich Nifontov (1901–1960), Russian geologist who studied sedimentary and placer deposits.

**Type Material:** Vernadsky Geological Museum, Moscow, 48611; A.E. Fersman Mineralogical Museum, Academy of Sciences, Moscow, Russia, 64942.

**References:** (1) Malinko, S.V. and A.E. Lisitsyn (1961) A new boron mineral – nifontovite. Doklady Acad. Nauk SSSR, 139, 188–190 (in Russian). (2) (1962) Amer. Mineral., 47, 172 (abs. ref. 1). (3) Yegorov-Tismenko, Y.K., M.A. Simonov, and N.V. Belov (1973) Crystal structure of nifontovite,  $\text{Ca}_3[\text{B}_3\text{O}_3(\text{OH})_6]_2\cdot 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$ , a natural calcium metaborate. Doklady Acad. Nauk SSSR, 210, 678–681 (in Russian). (4) Kusachi, I. and C. Henmi (1994) Nifontovite and olshanskyite from Fuka, Okayama Prefecture, Japan. Mineral. Mag., 58, 279–284. (5) Pekov, I.V. (1998) Minerals first discovered on the territory of the former Soviet Union. Ocean Pictures, Moscow, 152–153.

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