



Analysis of haüyne

M.F. Varrentrapp

To cite this article: M.F. Varrentrapp (1842) Analysis of haüyne, Philosophical Magazine Series 3, 20:132, 445-445, DOI: [10.1080/14786444208650608](https://doi.org/10.1080/14786444208650608)

To link to this article: <http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/14786444208650608>



Published online: 01 Jun 2009.



Submit your article to this journal [↗](#)



Article views: 5

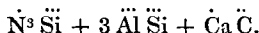


View related articles [↗](#)

Silica	40·59	40·26
Soda	17·38	17·66
Potash	0·57	0·82
Alumina	28·29	28·24
Lime	7·06	6·34
Loss	6·11—100	6·68—100

The alumina contains a little oxide of iron; and it also contains a trace of chlorine, which also exists in the *elæolite* of Ilmengebirge.

The formula, according to this analysis, is



The cancrinite is thus a combination of *elæolite* with carbonate of lime, as the *sodalite* is a combination with chloride of sodium.—*Annales des Mines*, tom. xvii.

[*Note*.—All the specimens which have been received in this country named cancrinite are *blue*. The specimens named *sodalite*, are reddish and opaque.—*Ed.*]

ANALYSIS OF HAÜYNE. BY M. F. VARRENTTRAPP.

Haüyne is found in small and large grains in the porous basalt of Nieder-Mendig, near Andernach on the Rhine. When this mineral is treated with hydrochloric acid, it soon becomes evident that a metallic sulphuret is decomposed, and it is important to ascertain the proportion of sulphur; to effect this the powdered mineral is put into a retort connected with a Woulfe's apparatus containing a solution of chloride of copper, and hydrochloric acid is to be poured upon the mineral previously moistened: the hydrosulphuric acid expelled precipitates the copper from the chloride in the state of sulphuret. When this operation is over, the solution remaining in the retort is diluted with water, and the silica is separated in the usual way, and the sulphur, using the requisite precautions, is determined by the quantity of sulphuret of copper obtained. The chlorine is ascertained by decomposing a small portion of the mineral with nitric acid; the sulphuric acid is precipitated by chloride of barium.

The results obtained were the following:—

Sulphuric acid	12·602
Silica	35·012
Soda	9·118
Lime	12·552
Magnesia	27·415
Sulphur	0·239
Iron	0·172
Chlorine	0·581
Water	0·619—98·310

Annales des Mines, tom. xvii.

ON THE PRODUCTS OF THE ACTION OF POTASH ON INDIGOTIN —CHRYSANILIC ACID.*

M. Fritzsche states that when indigotin is treated with a hot concentrated solution of potash, the liquor becomes a crystalline

* See preceding volume, p. 191, and present volume, p. 35.