

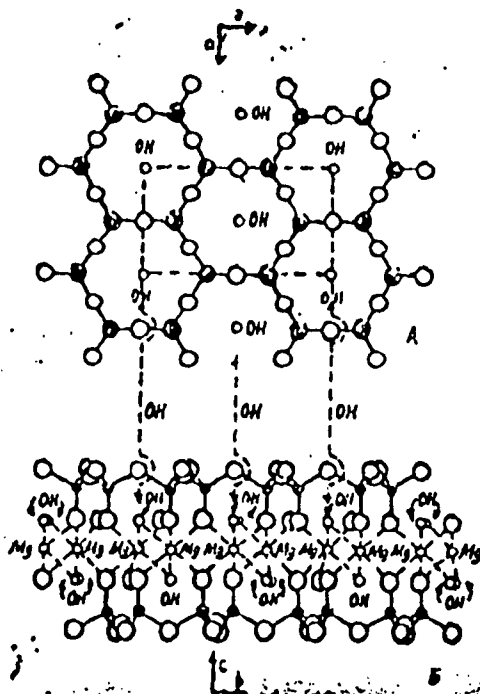


Fig. 1. The crystal structure of chrysotile-asbestos (according to A. V. Fedoseev, L. F. Grigor'yeva, T. A. Makarova, 1966).

crystal of chrysotile-asbestos (Fig. 1). The closeness between lamellar and fibrous serpentine is connected with their common geological origin. However, in chrysotile-asbestos, in connection with the difference in the dimensions of the silicon-oxygen and brucite layers there is bending of the plate which acquires therefore a tubular form and an internal capillary structure (I. M. Loshnev, 1968) (Fig. 2). They are close in crystalline structure, in particular, in the arrangement of the magnesium and hydroxyl groups and the degree of absorption of iodine (K. Frank, 1952).

Fig. 2. Filament of chrysotile-asbestos. Distinctly visible tubular structure, magnification $\times 32000$. According to I. M. Loshnev, 1968).

