

灰岩外，在长寿、綦江、仁怀以西，永川、重庆、华蓥山一带则为海陆交替相的含煤盆地沉积。西部峨嵋，珙县以东则为滨海平原及沼泽相泥砂沉积，很少夹有灰岩，而峨嵋、珙县之西侧，以夹火山岩相为特征，并因隆起而出现地层之尖灭。（图2、12）

二、矿床地质特征

1. 矿体产状：

矿体产于阳新统茅口灰岩之表部，乐平统含煤地层之下，沿两者剥蚀间断面呈面状的若断若续状分布。矿体形态复杂，一般说顶面稍规则，底面则起伏曲折，因此矿体与底板呈缝合交织状^[8]。单个矿体为巢状、窝状、钟乳状或“揉皱层状”。而矿体在大区域中呈似层状延续，层位稳定，分布甚广，单个矿体大小则一般为数平方米至数十平方米。其厚度变化范围在0~3米间，个别达4米以上。

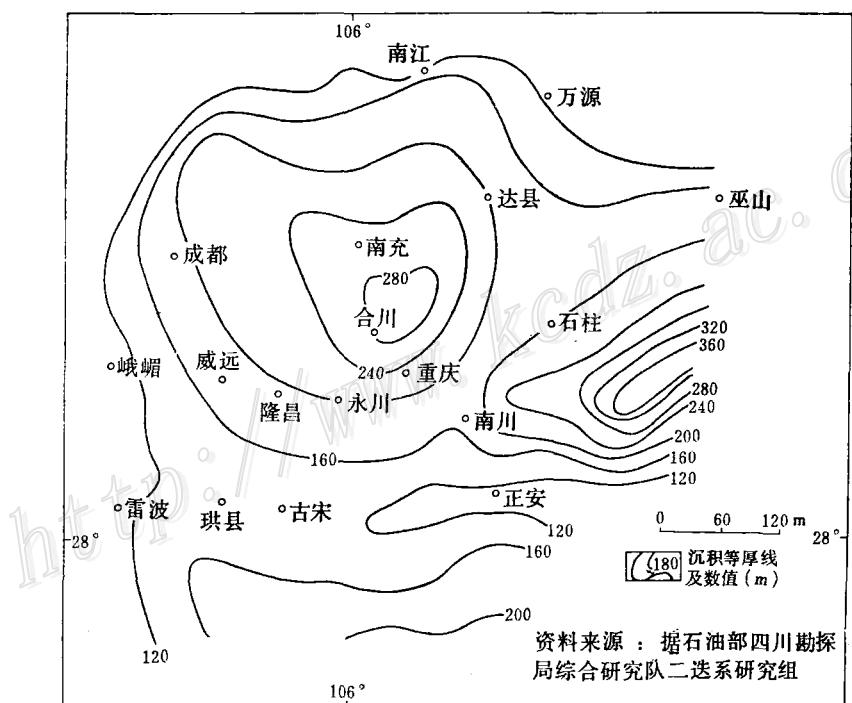


图2 四川盆地上二迭乐平统沉积等厚图

2. 矿石特征：

①矿物成分：主要矿物为多水高岭石，伴生矿物为三水铝石、水云母、水铝英石。碎屑矿物为细粒方解石、石英及金红石，以及三氧化二铁和有机质等。

多水高岭石① 又称叙永石(Halloysite)，常见为白色、黑色、红色、淡兰色及杂色等。硬

① 目前矿物归属尚不一致，有称变埃洛石(Metahalloysite)与水埃洛石(Hydrohalloysite)之间过渡物

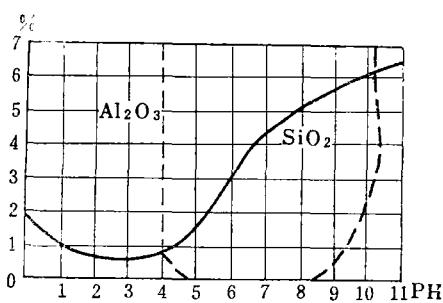


图 10 SiO_2 、 Al_2O_3 的溶解度与溶液 pH关系 (南大地质系)

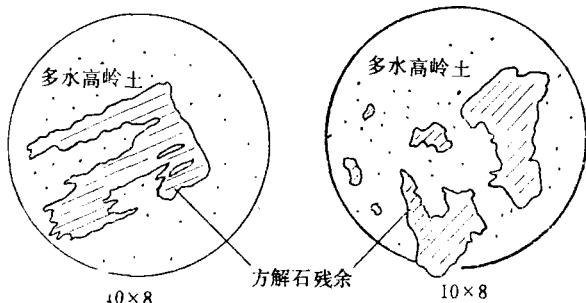


图 11 高岭土化灰岩的溶蚀现象

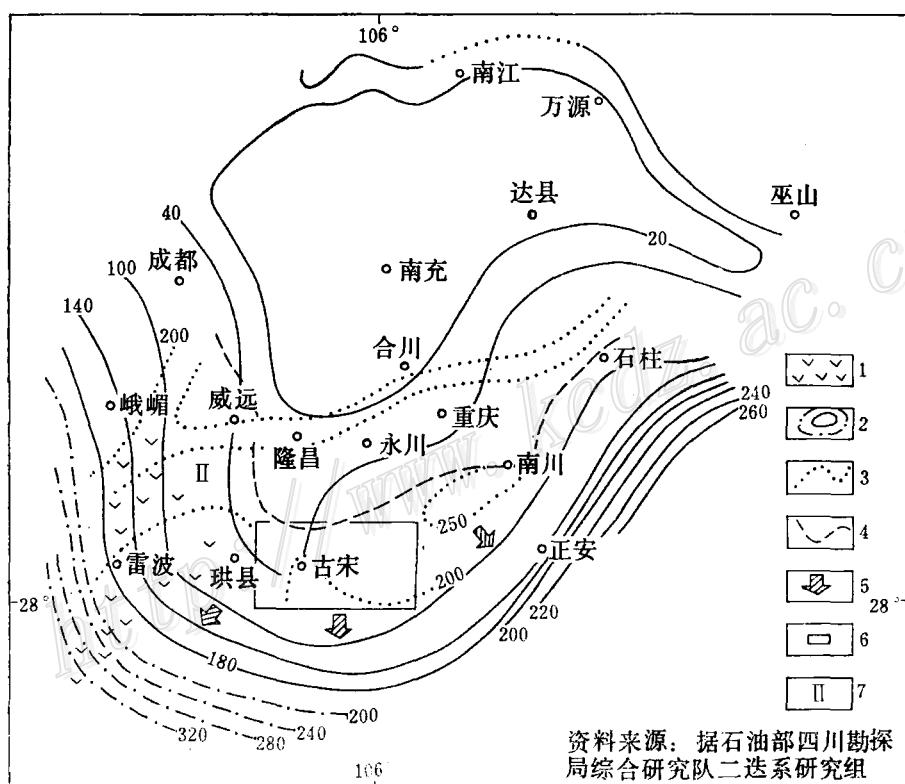


图 12 四川盆地地下二迭 Py^1-3 沉积等厚及 Py^3-4 侵蚀残余等厚图

1. 玄武岩分布区；2. 沉积等厚线（米）；3. 侵蚀残余等厚线（米）；4. Py^3 残余0点线；5. 物质转移方向；6. 已知概略成矿远景区；7. 找矿方向

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A DISCUSSION ON THE GEOLOGICAL FEATURES AND THE ORIGIN OF THE KAOLINITE DEPOSITS OF XUYONG TYPE

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Abstract

1. Kaolinite deposits of Xuyong type in Xuyong area of southern Sichuan are distributed mostly in Xuyong synclise, lying on the top of the limestone of the Lower Permian Yangshuo series or on the discontinuous surface between the Upper and Lower Permian strata. The ore bed seems to occur discontinuously but consistently at the fixed stratigraphic position and is complicated in shape. Its top is flat whereas its bottom is zigzag but closely sutured with the underlying strata. The individual ore bodies look like nests, wormwood or crumpled paper.

The ores are quite simple in mineralogic composition, consisting mainly of halloysite associated with gibbsite, hydromica, allophane and, to a much less amount, fragmental quartz, calcite, rutile, limonite, organic matter etc. Among them, calcite fragments increase in the lower part of the ore bed. The ores are also rather stable in chemical composition and are of good quality, containing generally less than 1% Fe₂O₃. They possess a variety of colours: white, black, yellow and red. Their textures range from argillaceous, sandy-silty-argillaceous to encrustation-like, often fine at the top and coarser toward the bottom because of the presence of relict calcite. They have massive, loose, po-

rous, striped and brecciated structures, the last one appearing mostly in the upper ore bed and bearing the mark of washing out and corrosion. The ores fall into three types according to their colours, textures, structures and composition; 1) red brecciated halloysite; 2) white massive halloysite; 3) black striped halloysite. At a typical section from the top downward the three types occur as layers in sequence.

The zoning structures of the ore-bearing cross section can be roughly divided into four types on the basis of the degree of their development and the perfection of their preservation. Type I has fully-developed zoning while Type II and III have only incomplete one. As to Type IV, zoning is mostly lacking or could hardly be seen. These types have a lot to do with the thickness of the ore bed, which can reach around 1m for the best developed and preserved zoning but is only tens of centimeters or even completely missing for the incomplete one.

2. The limestone immediately beneath the deposit contains insoluble clay and organic matter. Its surface has suffered intense karst corrosion. The ore bed has a stable spatial position with its clay content and chemical composition changing progressively towards the bottom. The underlying rocks have strictly controlled the shape and thickness of the ore bed whereas the overlying rocks have often found their way into the ore bed. At the top of the ore bed, there are brecciated detritus accumulations formed by washing out and corrosion. The ore bed shows zoning and has a transitional relationship with the underlying rocks. From all this one may have the impression that it is unreasonable to ascribe the origin of the deposit to deposition, weathering plus infiltration or so-called eluviation or downhill creep.

3. In consideration of the fact that 1) the underlying Maokou limestone bears genetic connection with the deposit; 2) kaolinization develops in direct proportion to the dissolution relict of calcite; 3) there remains in the deposit the pseudomorphism of fossils pertaining to the underlying strata, the author holds the opinion that the deposit seems to be a residual deposit in a fossil crust of weathering on the interface between Upper and Lower Permian period, but it has been made complicate by the washing out, corrosion and then the hypergene action following the main ore-forming phase and displays the characters of a strata-bound deposit with multiorigins.

4. It is necessary to investigate the effect of fossil crust of weathering and the karst erosion on the distribution of the deposit.