A 1" pyrophyllite tetrahedron is cut parallel to one of the faces and the bottom half drilled with the same 3/8" bull nose drill. The depth of this hole is fixed so that the metal container would seat properly. A pressed dimple is placed in this hole and the ends, which act as the electrical contacts, are bent over the outer faces. A BN spacer is placed over the container to separate the sample from the pyrophyllite top and replace the material lost in cutting the tetrahedron. The top is replaced and taped in place. Figure 2 shows a tetrahedron ready for loading and one which has been pressed to 20Kb and heated to 1000°C.

All cuts can be made by hand on a band saw and the holes drilled on a drill press. Among the several advantages one gains by using this method are:

1. ease of fabrication,
2. a large amount of sample can be pressed (0.1 g, but this amount is fixed by the tetrahedron and anvil sizes used),
3. the tetrahedron is easily opened intact after pressing and the sample, still in the dimple, can be removed for chemical and physical characterization.