gradually changes to chlorite, forming with it a disordered mixed layer structure (Fig. 3A and B: at temperatures above 400° C reflection with $\underline{d} \approx 14A$ is no longer shifted towards ≈ 18 A in montmorillonite saturated with glycerine, and does not decrease sharply to 9.9 A in montmorillonite heated for 2 hours at 600° C). The transformation of montmorillonite to chlorite at $\underline{P}_{H2O} = 1400$ kg/cm² is shown in Fig.4. The diagram shows change in the value of \underline{d}_{100} in untreated montmorillonite (\underline{a}), montmorillonite saturated with glycerine (\underline{b}), and montmorillonite heated for 2 hours at 600° C (\underline{c}).

The formation of discdered mixed layer montmorillonite-chlorite structure begins at point A (500°C, 1400 kg/cm²). At 650°C

the structure becomes strictly non-expandable. If, instead of the mixed layer phase, chlorite is taken as the end member in the montmerillenite - chlorite transformation, the transformation may be represented by equation:

$$2(Mg_{1.78}^{Fe}0.35^{Al}_{1.22})(Si_{7.41}^{Al}0.59)^{0}_{20}(OH)_{4} \cdot \underline{n}H_{2}O \rightarrow$$

 $\rightarrow (Mg_{3.56}^{Fe}0.70^{Al}_{1.74})(Si_{2.12}^{Al}_{1.88})^{0}_{10}(OH)_{8} + 12.7Si_{2} +$
 $++\underline{m}H_{2}O$

The silica released in this reaction crystallizes as quartz,