Abstract. An algebraic integer whose other conjugates over the field of the rationals $\mathbb{Q}$ are of modulus less than $\varepsilon$, where $0 < \varepsilon \leq 1$, is called an $\varepsilon$-Pisot number. A Salem number is a real algebraic integer greater than 1 all of whose other conjugates over $\mathbb{Q}$ belong to the closed unit disc, with at least one of them of modulus 1. Let $K$ be a number field generated over $\mathbb{Q}$ by a Salem number. We prove that there is a finite subset, say $F_\varepsilon$, of the integers of $K$ such that each Salem number generating $K$ over $\mathbb{Q}$ can be written as a sum of an element of $F_\varepsilon$ and an $\varepsilon$-Pisot number. We also show some analytic properties of the set of $\varepsilon$-Pisot numbers.