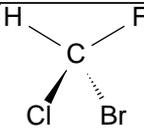
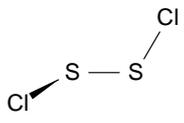
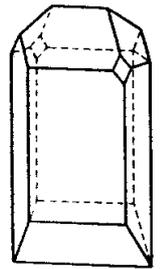
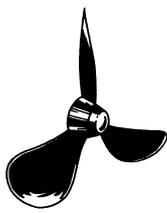
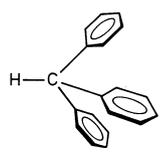
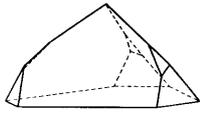
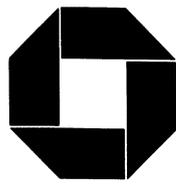
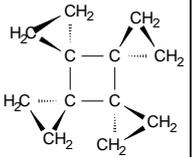
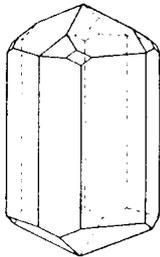
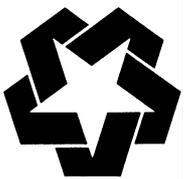
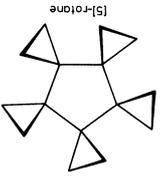
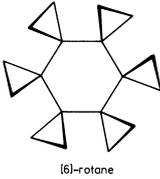
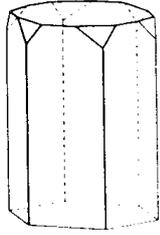


2. Symmetrie bei konstantem Punkt

2.2. Symmetrie-Elemente/Operationen (2- und 3-dimensional)

Drehachsen

Hermann-Mauguin-Symbol	Schönflies-Symbol	Zeichen	Beispiele			
			2-dimensional	div.	Moleküle	Kristallpolyeder
1	C <sub>1</sub>	-			 <chem>ClC(Br)(F)H</chem>	 <chem>SrH2(C4H4O6)2·4H2O</chem>
2	C <sub>2</sub>				 <chem>ClSSCl</chem>	 <chem>C12H22O11</chem>
3	C <sub>3</sub>				 <chem>c1ccccc1C(c2ccccc2)c3ccccc3</chem>	 <chem>NaIO4·3H2O</chem>
4	C <sub>4</sub>				 <chem>C1CCC2(C1)CC3(C2)CC4(C3)CC14</chem>	 <chem>Ba(SbO)2(C4H4O6)</chem>
5	C <sub>5</sub>	-			 <chem>C1CC2(C1)CC3(C2)CC4(C3)CC14</chem> (5)-Rotan	-
6	C <sub>6</sub>				 (6)-Rotan	 <chem>NaK3Al4Si4O16</chem>
n → ∞	C <sub>n</sub>					