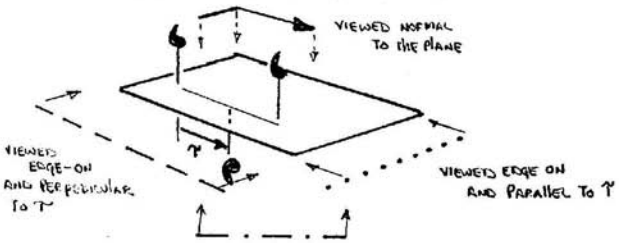
Figure removed for copyright reasons.

Source: Buerger, Martin J. Elementary Crystallography: An Introduction to the Fundamental Geometrical Features of Crystals. Cambridge, MA: MIT Press, 1978. ISBN: 0262520486.

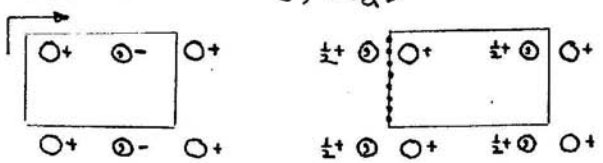
SYMBOLS FOR THE LOCUS of A GLIDE PLANE:



ANALYTICAL SYMBOLS FOR A GLIDE PLANE

AXIAL GLIDES	$\tau = \frac{1}{2}a$	a-GLIDE
	$\tau = \frac{1}{2}b$	b-GLIDE
	$\tau = \frac{1}{2}c$	c-GLIDE
DIAGONAL GLIDES	$\tau = \frac{1}{2}(a \pm b)$	n-GLIDE
	$\tau = \frac{1}{2}(b \pm c)$	
	$\tau = \frac{1}{2}(c \pm a)$	
DIAMOND GLIDES	$\tau = \frac{1}{4}(a \pm b)$	d-GLIDE (POSSIBLE ONLY FOR NON-PRIMITIVE CELLS)
	$\tau = \frac{1}{4}(b \pm c)$	
	$\tau = \frac{1}{4}(c \pm a)$	
	$\tau = \frac{1}{4}(a \pm b \pm c)$ CUBIC & TETRAGONAL ONLY	

(THESE SYMBOLS REPLACE THE SYMBOL for m IN THE POINT-GROUP PORTION of THE SPACE GROUP SYMBOL if THE SYMMETRY ELEMENT IS PRESENT — eg, $P2/a$)



ABOVE ARE TWO EXAMPLES of how GLIDE-PLANES MIGHT APPEAR IN SPACE-GROUP DIAGRAMS.