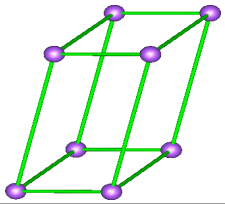
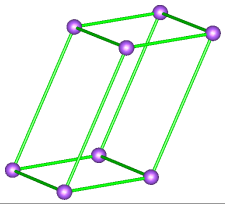
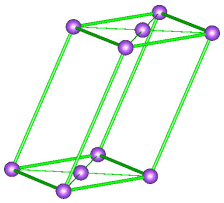
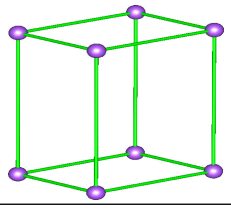
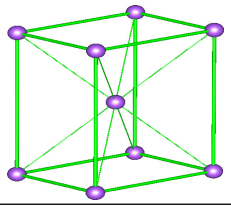
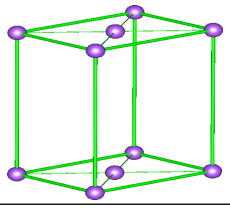
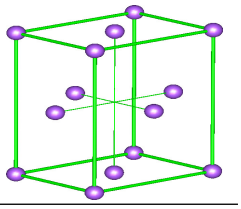
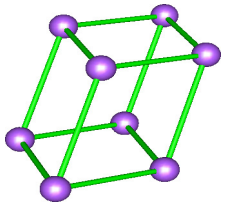
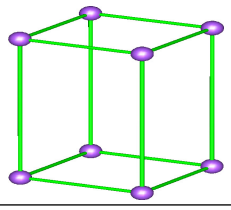
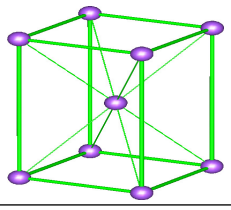
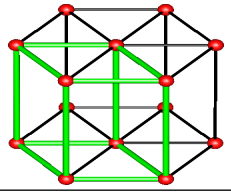
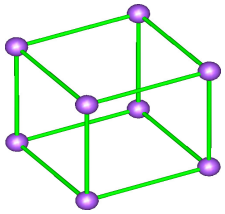
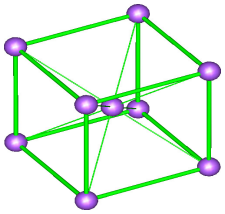
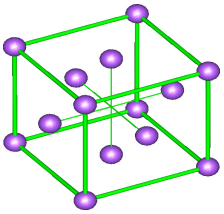
Système cristallin	Réseau			
	Primitif	Centré	Bases centrées	Faces centrées
Triclinique $a \neq b \neq c$ $\alpha, \beta, \gamma \neq \pi/2$				
Monoclinique $a \neq b \neq c$ $\alpha, \gamma = \pi/2; \beta \neq \pi/2$				
Orthorhombique $a \neq b \neq c$ $\alpha = \beta = \gamma = \pi/2$				
Rhomboédrique $a = b = c$ $\alpha = \beta = \gamma \neq \pi/2$				
Tétragonal $a = b \neq c$ $\alpha = \beta = \gamma = \pi/2$				
Hexagonal $a = b \neq c$ $\alpha = \beta = \pi/2$ $\gamma = 2\pi/3$		La maille primitive (à base losange) est matérialisée par les barres vertes, les barres noires matérialisant le prisme conventionnel à base hexagonale.		
Cubique $a = b = c$ $\alpha = \beta = \gamma = \pi/2$	 P	 P		 P

Les 14 réseaux de Bravais. Chaque maille primitive est caractérisée par ses trois *paramètres de maille* ***a***, ***b*** et ***c***, formant entre eux les angles α, β et γ. Seuls les réseaux sur les schémas desquels figure un P sont au programme de MPSI.