

Zeitschrift: Helvetia : magazine of the Swiss Society of New Zealand
Herausgeber: Swiss Society of New Zealand
Band: 73 (2007)
Heft: [4]

Rubrik: Hello children : where would you find carbon?

Nutzungsbedingungen

Die ETH-Bibliothek ist die Anbieterin der digitalisierten Zeitschriften. Sie besitzt keine Urheberrechte an den Zeitschriften und ist nicht verantwortlich für deren Inhalte. Die Rechte liegen in der Regel bei den Herausgebern beziehungsweise den externen Rechteinhabern. [Siehe Rechtliche Hinweise.](#)

Conditions d'utilisation

L'ETH Library est le fournisseur des revues numérisées. Elle ne détient aucun droit d'auteur sur les revues et n'est pas responsable de leur contenu. En règle générale, les droits sont détenus par les éditeurs ou les détenteurs de droits externes. [Voir Informations légales.](#)

Terms of use

The ETH Library is the provider of the digitised journals. It does not own any copyrights to the journals and is not responsible for their content. The rights usually lie with the publishers or the external rights holders. [See Legal notice.](#)

Download PDF: 16.05.2025

ETH-Bibliothek Zürich, E-Periodica, <https://www.e-periodica.ch>

If undelivered please return to:

The Secretary of the Swiss Society of New Zealand (Inc)
Silvia Schuler
536 Ahipaipa Road
RD 11
Hawera

New Zealand
Permit No. 93966

Permit 

(Registered at the GPO Wellington as a Magazine)
Monthly Publication of the Swiss Society of New Zealand (Inc)

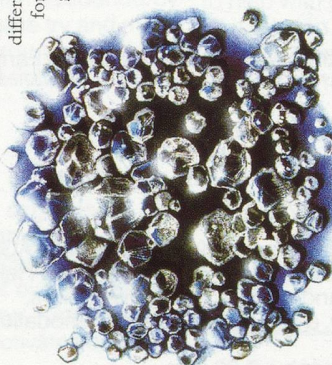
HELLO CHILDREN

Where would you find carbon?

Carbon is found in all living things; it is one of the most familiar and important chemical elements yet it makes up only 0.032 per cent of the earth's crust. Carbon is the main component of such fuels as coal, petroleum and natural gas. Carbon is also found in most plastics, many of which are derived from carbon fuels.

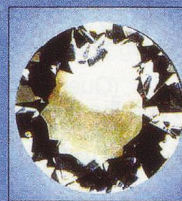
Carbon has the chemical symbol C. Pure carbon occurs in four forms: (1) diamond (2) graphite (as used in pencils) (3) amorphous carbons and (4) fullerenes. The four forms have

different crystalline structures – that is, their atoms are arranged differently. The various forms of carbon differ greatly in hardness and other properties, depending on how their atoms are arranged.



FACT FILE

Diamond is the hardest naturally occurring substance and one of the most valuable. Natural diamonds form in the rock beneath the Earth's crust where high temperature and pressure cause carbon atoms to make strong bonds with four other carbon atoms each and to crystallize.



"Welcome to SWISS Business.
Please take a bed."

Stretch out in your spacious lie-flat seat for the ultimate in sleeping comfort. And enjoy the extra legroom and our attentive service.

To find out what more SWISS has in store for the discerning traveller call 09 977 2388, your travel agent or visit swiss.com



A STAR ALLIANCE MEMBER 

swiss.com