

Between pages 128 and 129:

The components of a three-way autocatalyst system
A three-way catalytic converter, showing the catalyst enclosed in its stainless-steel shell
Platinum–rhodium gauze for the catalytic oxidation of ammonia to nitric acid
Autocatalyst monolith bricks on the production line

Between pages 144 and 145:

The world's first platinum coin, a three-rouble piece minted in Imperial Russia in 1828
The Chinese Panda platinum coin
The 1 kg platinum Koala bullion coin, introduced in 1992
Platinum–gold combination wedding rings
Combination platinum–gold brooch, set with small diamonds

Between pages 160 and 161:

A set of platinum jewellery from Thailand
Two-ounce platinum pieces, used for jewellery manufacture in Taiwan and Hong Kong
Small platinum bars, in weights of 5 g and upwards
Large platinum bars of 500 g and 1 kg are popular with investors and speculators in Japan

Between pages 176 and 177:

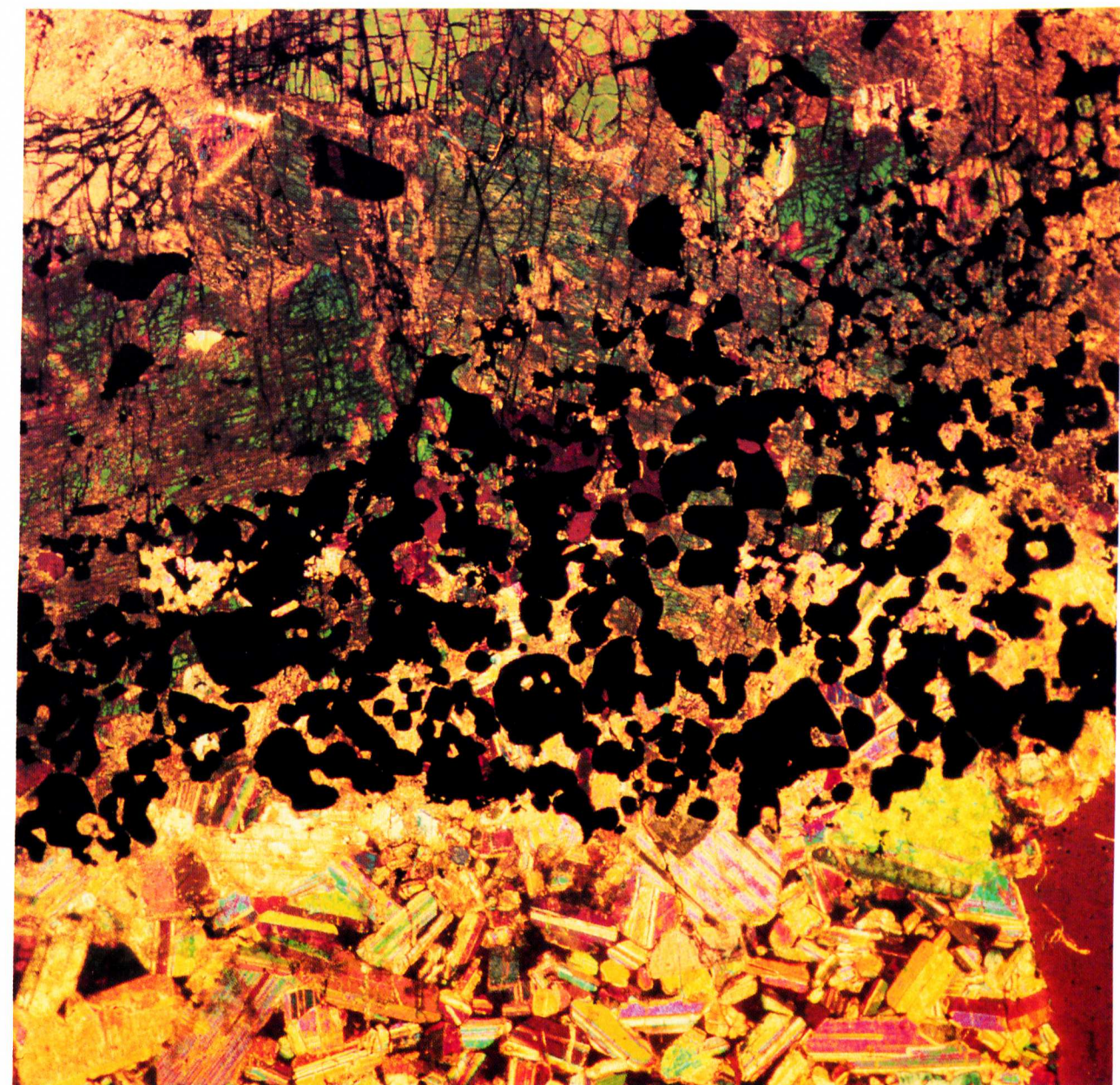
Glass fibre is produced by drawing molten glass through the holes in rhodium–platinum bushings
Ferrite crystals for the magnetic heads of video disk players are grown in these platinum crucibles
Very fine platinum wire, employed in modern cardiac treatments
Platinum–rhodium thermocouples for critical temperature measurements

Between pages 180 and 181:

Palladium salts are used for electroplating and in the manufacture of process catalysts
Many cancer patients benefit from treatment with drugs containing platinum compounds
The hardness of iridium is exploited in many small applications such as fountain-pen nibs

Between pages 188 and 189:

An aero-engine turbine blade coated with a thin layer of platinum–ruthenium for increased durability
The 11 MW phosphoric acid fuel cell plant operated by the Tokyo Electric Power Company



Typical small-scale mineral layering associated with the PGM mineralization in the Bushveld Complex. Coarse-grained pyroxenite overlying a thin band of chromite and sulphide minerals, with norite (plagioclase feldspar and orthopyroxene) below. The photomicrograph was taken with polarized light, which lends the various silicate minerals their characteristic bright interference colours