

FIG. 147. TYPES OF THE STAR GROUP

## CHAPTER XII

# THE STAR GROUP

THIS group comprises those elements known as the inert gases. Their characteristic valence is 0. In the Pendulum diagram they appear on the middle line, alternately with the Bars Group.

Each inert gas has the appearance of a flat six-armed star. All the six arms within one element are the same. Fig. 147.

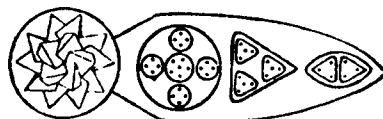
The arms radiate from a central sphere made of five intersecting tetrahedrons. This sphere first occurs in Neon and is the group Ne120 with which we are familiar. Helium, which is classed by chemists with the inert gases, has a different configuration and has been considered in the Hydrogen Group.

Each member of the Star Group has its meta variety or isotope. On examination of the diagrams it will be seen that in each meta variety each of the six arms has seven more Anu. Therefore the difference between Neon and Meta-Neon is exactly forty-two Anu; and so with all the other elements and their isotopes in the group.

One gas was discovered in the clairvoyant investigations of 1907, for which there is no place in the list of atomic numbers. Its rarity was then described by saying that there might be one in the atmosphere of an ordinary-sized room. It was named by us "Kalon," the "beautiful," and its diagram was published, with that of its meta variety.

ATOMIC NO.	ANU	ELEMENT	CENTRE	6 ARMS
10	360	Neon	Ne120	6 [Ne22 + (3Li4) + (2H3)]
18	714	Argon	Ne120	6 [N63 + Ne22 + Ar14]
36	1,464	Krypton	Ne120	6 [N63 + N110 + Ne22 + mNe15 + Ar14]
54	2,298	Xenon	Ne120	6 [Xe15 + Xe14 + N63 + 2N110 + Ne22 + mNe15 + Ar14]
—	3,054	Kalon	Ne120	6 [Xe15 + Xe14 + 2N63 + 2N110 + 2Ne22 + 2mNe15 + 2Ar14 + Ka12]
86	3,990	Radon	Ne120	6 [Xe15 + Xe14 + 2N63 + 3N110 + 3mNe22 + 3mNe15 + 3Ar14 + I.7]

NEON



META-NEON

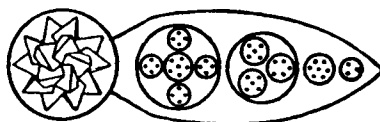


FIG. 148. NEON AND META-NEON

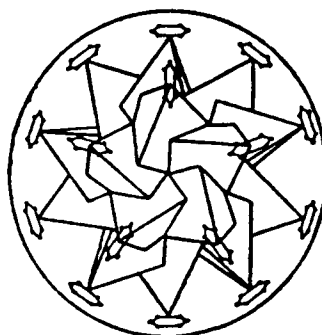


FIG. 149. Ne120

ATOMIC NO. 10.

NEON

As already stated, Neon is in the form of a flat star, with a central globe and six radiating arms. Fig. 148.

The *central globe* consists of five interpenetrating tetrahedrons, each tetrahedron being similar to that in Adyarium, Ad24. These five tetrahedrons compose a form which generates the dodecahedron and icosahedron. The group occurs often as the central globe of elements and is distinguished as Ne120. Fig. 149.

*Star.* Each arm of the star is composed of three bodies, including one of five spheres, Ne22 which occurs in all the members of this group. Then come three Li4, and finally a group containing two triplets, 2H3.

$$\text{Neon} = \text{Ne120} + 6(\text{Ne22} + 3\text{Li4} + 2\text{H3})$$

$$\text{Central globe} = 120 \text{ Anu}$$

$$\text{Six arms of 40 Anu} = 240 \text{ ..}$$

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$$\text{Total} = 360 \text{ Anu}$$


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$$\text{Number weight } \frac{360}{18} = 20.00$$

*Isotope of Neon.* Meta-Neon differs from Neon by the insertion of an additional Anu in each of the groups included in the second body within its arm, and substituting a group of seven Anu for one of the triplets in the final body. Fig. 148.

$$\text{Meta-Neon} = \text{Ne120} + 6[\text{Ne22} + m\text{Ne15} + \text{L7} + \text{H3}]$$

$$\text{Central globe} = 120 \text{ Anu}$$

$$\text{Six arms of 47 Anu} = 282 \text{ ..}$$

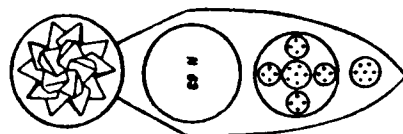
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$$\text{Total} = 402 \text{ Anu}$$

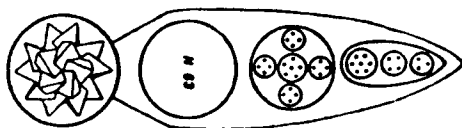

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$$\text{Number weight } \frac{402}{18} = 22.33$$

## PROTO-ARGON



## ARGON



## META-ARGON

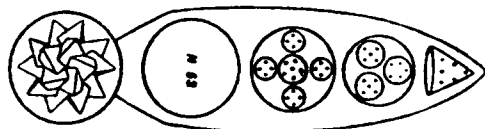


FIG. 150. ARGON

ATOMIC NO 18.

## ARGON

The *central globe* is formed of Ne120.

*Star.* Each arm of the star contains the N63 group, then Ne22 and a new group of fourteen Anu, Ar14.

Argon = Ne120+6(N63+Ne22+Ar14)

Central globe	=	120	Anu
6 arms of 99 Anu	=	594	..
		<hr/>	
Total	=	714	Anu
		<hr/>	

$$\text{Number weight } \frac{714}{18} = 39.66$$

*Meta-Argon.* This isotope of Argon contains seven more Anu in each arm, the Ar14 being replaced by m-Ne15 and a cone of six Anu.

Meta-Argon = Ne120+6(N63+Ne22+mNe15+mAr6)

Central globe	=	120	Anu
6 arms of 106 Anu	=	636	..
		<hr/>	
Total	=	756	Anu
		<hr/>	

$$\text{Number weight } \frac{756}{18} = 42.00$$

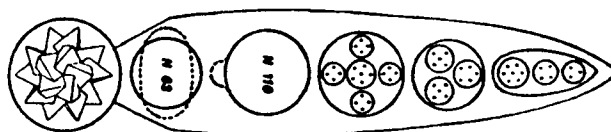
A curious irregularity appears in Argon. When its weight was determined it was found to be heavier than Potassium instead of being lighter. Argon comes, therefore, out of its proper place in the Periodic Table. But clairvoyant research shows that it does not in reality do so; the true Argon does come in its right place, and its number weight is 37.33. We have called the lighter variety proto-Argon. It is extremely rare in the atmosphere, and the ordinarily known Argon is the commoner variety.

Proto-Argon = Ne120+6(N63+Ne22+L7)

Central globe	=	120	Anu
6 Arms of 92 Anu	=	552	..
		<hr/>	
Total	=	672	Anu
		<hr/>	

$$\text{Number weight } \frac{672}{18} = 37.33$$

## KRYPTON



## META-KRYPTON

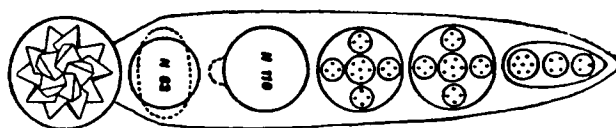


FIG. 151. KRYPTON

ATOMIC NO. 36.

KRYPTON

*Central globe.* As in all the Star Group elements the central globe is Ne120.

*Star.* Each arm of the star contains constituents from Argon and Meta-Argon, with the addition of an N110. The groups N110 and N63 appear constantly in the building up of these elements. When these two bodies appear one above the other there is a strong attraction between them; the sphere-wall of N110 is pulled towards N63, while the sphere wall of the latter undergoes a flattening compression.

$$\text{Krypton} = \text{Ne120} + 6(\text{N63} + \text{N110} + \text{Ne22} + m\text{Ne15} + \text{Ar14})$$

$$\text{Central globe} = 120 \text{ Anu}$$

$$6 \text{ arms of } 224 \text{ Anu} = 1344 \text{ ..}$$

$$\text{Total} = 1464 \text{ Anu}$$

$$\text{Number weight } \frac{1464}{18} = 81.33$$

*Meta-Krypton.* This isotope is slightly higher in atomic weight, and the two together should make up about the atomic weight given by science.

It differs from Krypton only in the substitution of Ne22 for mN. j in each arm of the star.

$$\text{Meta-Krypton} = \text{Ne120} + 6(\text{N63} + \text{N110} + 2\text{Ne22} + \text{Ar14})$$

$$\text{Central globe} = 120 \text{ Anu}$$

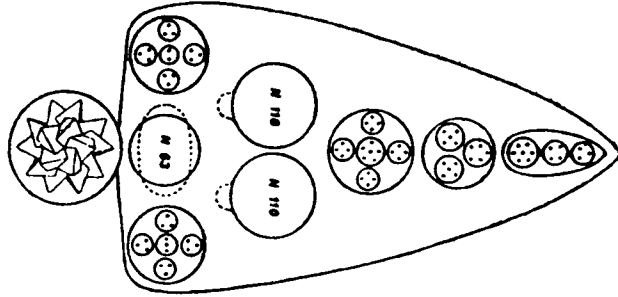
$$6 \text{ arms of } 231 \text{ Anu} = 1386 \text{ ..}$$

$$\text{Total} = 1506 \text{ Anu}$$

$$\text{Number weight } \frac{1506}{18} = 83.66$$



XENON



META-XENON

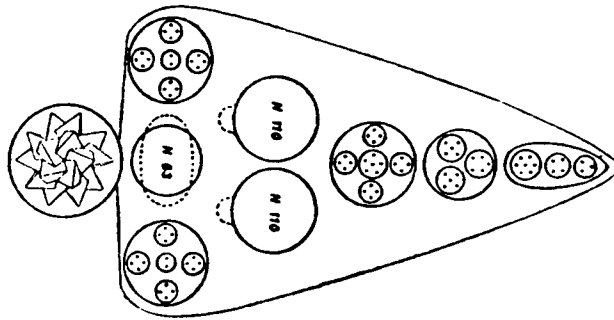


FIG. 152. XENON

THE STAR GROUP

257

ATOMIC NO 54

XENON

The *central globe* is Ne120.

*Star.* Each arm of the star contains the constituents of Krypton, with the addition of another N110 globe and two smaller spheres, Xe14 and Xe15.

These are arranged symmetrically as shown in Fig. 152.

Xenon	Ne120 + 6[Xe15 + Xe14 + N63 + 2N110 + Ne22 + mNe15 + Ar14]		
	Central globe	=	120 Anu
	6 arms of 363 Anu	=	2178 ..
			2298 Anu

$$\text{Number weight } \frac{2298}{18} = 127.66$$

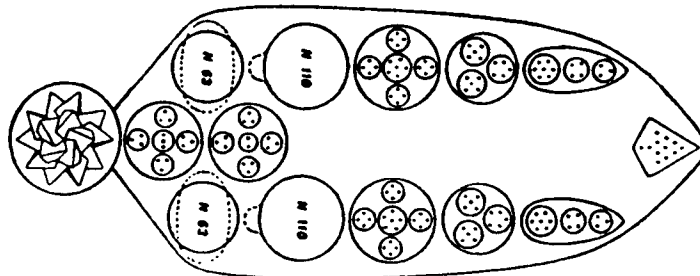
*Meta-Xenon.* Again the isotope, being of higher atomic weight, would make the mean value for the element approach that of science.

It differs from Xenon in the substitution of the two bodies, 2Xe18, for Xe15 and Xe14, thus making up the difference of seven Anu.

Meta-Xenon	Ne120 + 6[2mXe18 + N63 + 2N110 + Ne22 + mNe15 + Ar14]		
	Central globe	=	120 Anu
	6 arms of 370 Anu	=	2220 ..
			2340 Anu

$$\text{Number weight } \frac{2340}{18} = 130.00$$

## KALON



## META-KALON

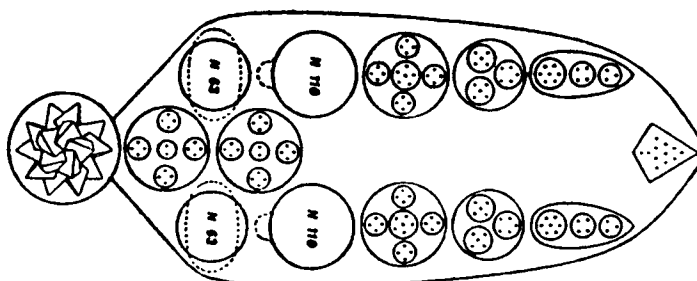


FIG. 153. KALON

ATOMIC NO.—

## KALON

The *central globe* is, as usual, Ne120.

*Star.* The arms are now much more complex. Kalon contains twice the constituents of Krypton, with the addition of Xe14 and Xe15 from Xenon and a curious cone. Ka12, possessing a kind of tail. Fig. 153.

Only a few atoms of Kalon and Meta-kalon have been found in the air of a fair-sized room. This probably accounts for the fact that they have not yet been isolated by science.

$$\text{Kalon} = \text{Ne120} + 6[\text{Xe15} + \text{Xe14} + 2\text{N63} + 2\text{N110} + 2\text{Ne22} + 2\text{mNe15} + 2\text{Ar14} + \text{Ka12}]$$

Central globe	=	120	Anu
6 arms of 489 Anu	=	2934	..
		—	
Total	=	3054	Anu
		—	

$$\text{Number weight } \frac{3054}{18} = 169.7$$

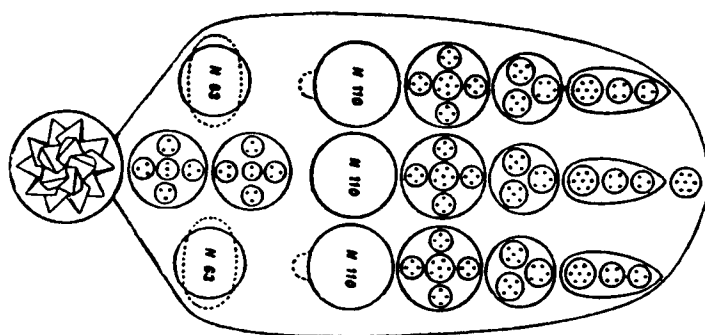
*Meta-Kalon.* The isotope contains seven extra Anu, made up, as in the case of Xenon, by the substitution of two mXe18 for Xe15 and Xe14.

$$\text{Meta-Kalon} = \text{Ne120} + 6[2\text{mXe18} + 2\text{N63} + 2\text{N110} + 2\text{Ne22} + 2\text{mNe15} + 2\text{Ar14} + \text{Ka12}]$$

Central globe	=	120	Anu
6 arms of 496 Anu	=	2976	..
		—	
Total	=	3096	Anu
		—	

$$\text{Number weight } \frac{3096}{18} = 172.00$$

## RADON



## META-RADON

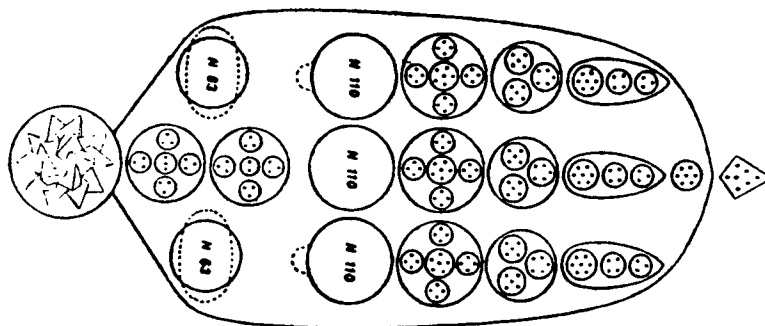


FIG. 154. RADON

ATOMIC NO 86.

RADON

Scientists place Radon in this group of the inert gases. It was first known as Radium Emanation and is formed by the action of the powerful vortex of Radium.

The *central globe* is, as usual, Ne120.

*Star.* The six arms each contain three columns.

$$\text{Radon} = \text{Ne}120 + 6 [\text{Xe}15 + \text{Xe}14 + 2\text{N}63 + 3\text{N}110 + 3\text{mNe}22 + 3\text{mNe}15 + 3\text{Ar}14 + \text{I}.7]$$

Central globe	—	120	Anu
6 arms of 645 Anu	..	3870	..
		3990	Anu
Total	==	3990	Anu

$$\text{Number weight } \frac{3990}{18} = 221.66$$

*Meta-Radon.* The meta variety of Radon is extremely rare. It is also noteworthy for the irregularity that in its meta-variety each arm has the extra seven Anu outside the arm, and not within it.

$$\text{Meta-Radon} = \text{Ne}120 + 6 [\text{Xe}15 + \text{Xe}14 + 2\text{N}63 + 3\text{N}110 + 3\text{mNe}22 + 3\text{mNe}15 + 3\text{Ar}14 + \text{I}.7 + \text{mRn}.7]$$

Central globe	=	120	Anu
6 arms of 652 Anu	==	3912	..
		4032	Anu
Total	==	4032	Anu

$$\text{Number weight } \frac{4032}{18} = 224.0$$

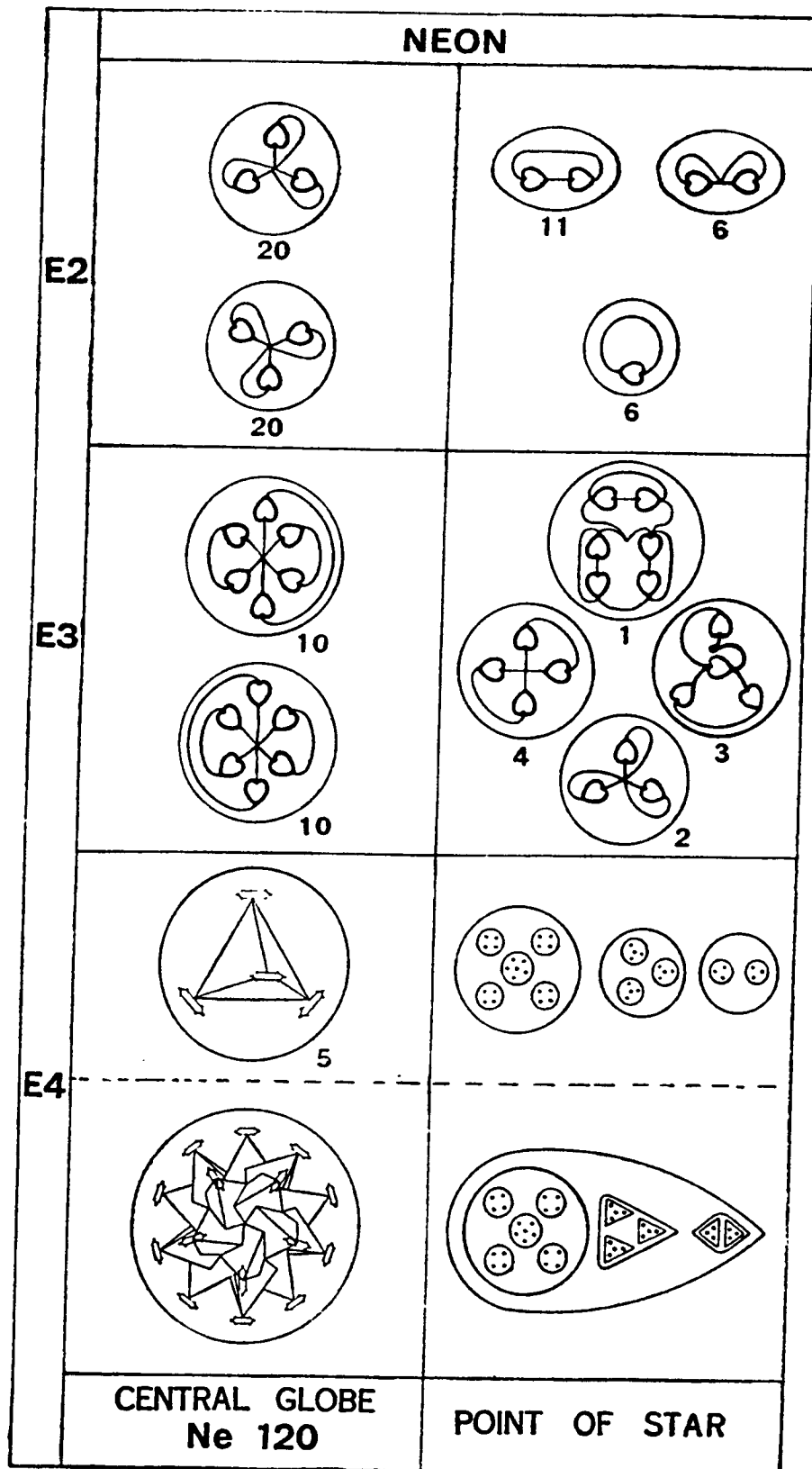


FIG. 155. DISINTEGRATION OF NEON

## DISINTEGRATION OF THE STAR GROUP

## DISINTEGRATION OF NEON

In the first stage of the disintegration of Neon *on the E4 level* the star gives its central globe and six ovoids from the six points of the star. The globe, Ne120, then breaks up further, giving its five tetrahedrons Ad24. The ovoids each liberate three spheres containing 22, 12 and 6 Anu.

*On the E3 level* the Ad24 each give four Ad6, and the spheres a sextet, four quartets of a cross type, three quartets of the pyramid type and two triads.

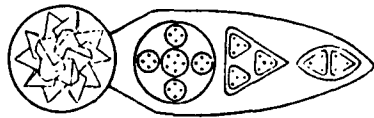
*On the E2 level* the Ad6 each give two triplets and the other groups break up into duads and units.

Many of the component parts of the elements in this group are familiar and their disintegration may be followed under other elements.

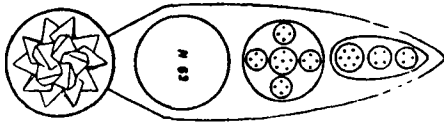


Fig. 156 shows the elements of the Star Group in a condensed form, from which their relationships can be studied.

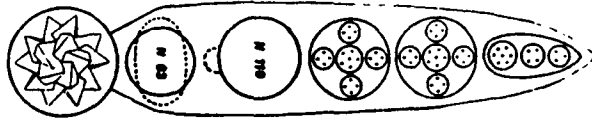
NEON



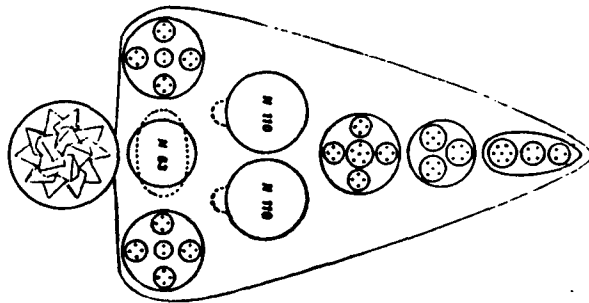
ARGON



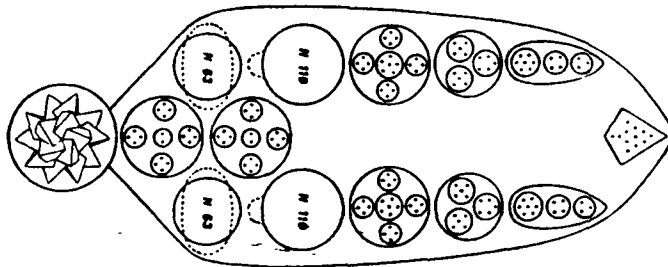
KRYPTON



XENON



KALON



RADON

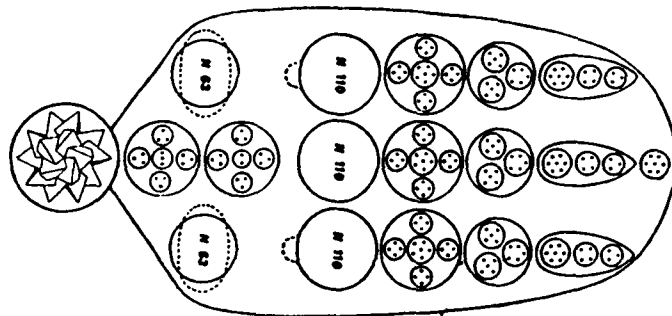


FIG. 156. THE STAR GROUP