

CHAPTER III

THE SPIKE GROUP

ALL the eleven elements in this group occur on the left-hand swing of the pendulum. They are all of the spike type, somewhat similar to the diagram in Fig. 21, which is that of Lithium. In most cases, however, there are a number of spikes of equal size, instead of one large spike and a number of smaller petals as in Lithium. Fluorine does not conform to the type since its spikes are reversed.

From Potassium onwards the constituent group N 110 appears as the centre from which the spikes radiate. The most striking component in all the elements of this groups is that termed the Lithium spike, Li 63.

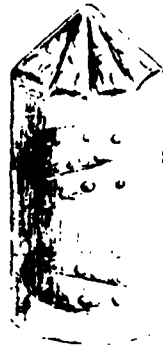
How, with this Li 63 and N 110 as units, the elements of this family are generated can be studied from the diagrams. Of course, additional smaller bodies are brought in but a wonderful symmetry appears, as if a Grand Geometrician were indeed the Builder.

THE SPIKE GROUP

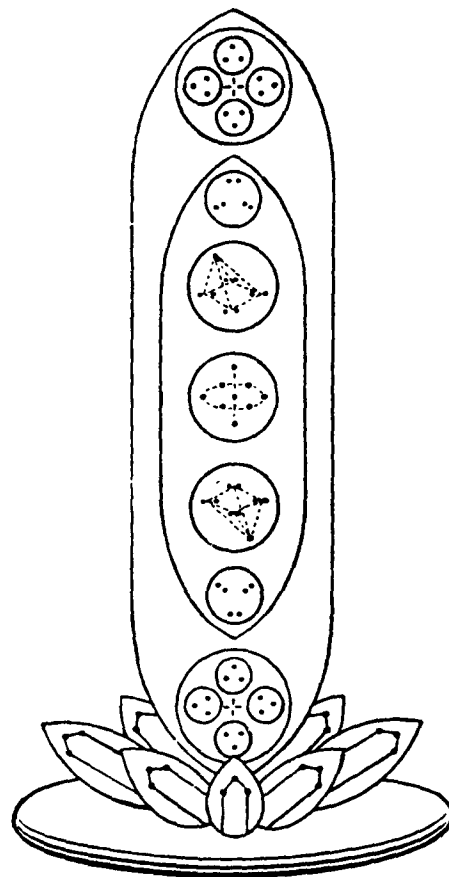
ATOMIC NO.	ANU	ELEMENT	CENTRE	SPIKES
3	127	Lithium	4 Li 4	1 (Li 63) + 8 Ad 6
9	340	Fluorine	2 N 110	8 (2 Be 4 + H 3' + Li 4)
19	701	Potassium	N 110+6 Li 4	9 (Li 63)
25	992	Manganese	N 110	14 (Li 63)
37	1,530	Rubidium	3 N 110	16 (Li 63 + Rb 12)
43	1,802	Masurium	3 N 110	16 (Li 63 + Ma 29 (a or b))
55	2,376	Caesium	4 N 110	16 (Li 63 + 2 Ma 29 a)
61	2,640	Illinium	4 N 110	16 (2 Li 63 + II 9 or II 14)
	2,736	II. Isotope	4 N 110	16 (2 Li 63 + II 17 or II 18)
69	3,096	Thulium	4 N 110	16 (2 Li 63 + Tm 40)
73	3,368	Rhenium	4 N 110	16 (2 Li 63 + Re 57)
87	4,006	87	5 N 110	16 (3 Li 63 + 87.27)



LITHIUM



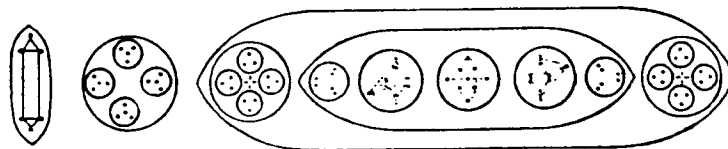
FLUORINE



LITHIUM

FIG. 21. ELEMENTS SPIKE GROUP

LITHIUM



FLUORINE

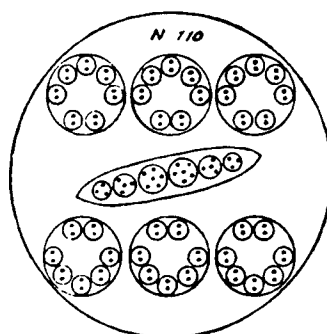
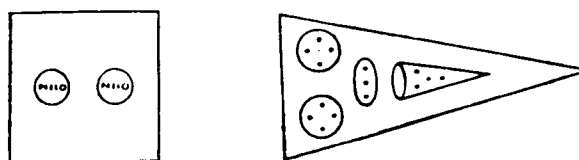


FIG. 22. LITHIUM, FLUORINE

ATOMIC NO. 3.

LITHIUM

Lithium is a striking and beautiful form, with its upright cone, or spike, its eight radiating petals at the base of the spike, and the plate-like support, in the centre of which is a globe on which the spike rests. The spike revolves swiftly on its axis, carrying the petals with it: the plate revolves equally swiftly in the opposite direction.

The central globe contains four small spheres, each of 4 Anu. These spheres are identified as Li4.

The spike contains two globes and a long ovoid; the spheres within the globe revolve as a cross. Within the ovoid are five spheres. In four of these the Anu are arranged as a tetrahedron. The central sphere has an axis of three Anu surrounded by a spinning wheel of six. This spike occurs in all the members of this family and since it contains 63 Anu in all, has been distinguished in our diagrams and for purposes of reference, as Li63.



Central globe	=	16	Anu
Spike of 63 Anu	=	63	..
8 petals of 6 Anu	=	48	..
Total	=	127	Anu

$$\text{Number weight } \frac{127}{18} = 7.06$$

ATOMIC NO. 9.

FLUORINE

Fluorine is a most peculiar object like a projectile. The 8 spikes, reversed funnels coming to a point, are partly responsible for this warlike appearance.

Each spike contains four small groups, three tetrads and a triplet.

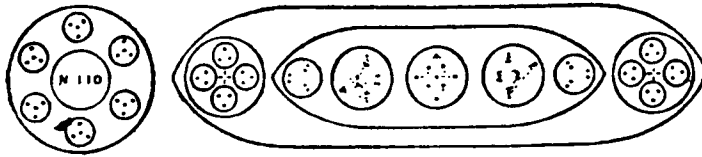
The cylindrical body is occupied by two spheres each containing 110 Anu. As this group occurs first in Nitrogen it is identified as N110. Fig. 22.



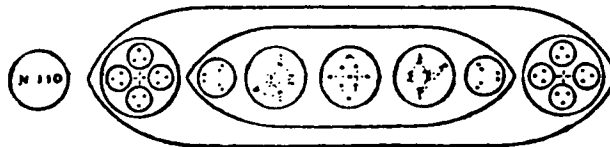
2 N 110 spheres	=	220	Anu
8 spikes of 15 A	=	120	..
Total	=	340	Anu

$$\text{Number weight } \frac{340}{18} = 18.88$$

POTASSIUM



MANGANESE



RUBIDIUM

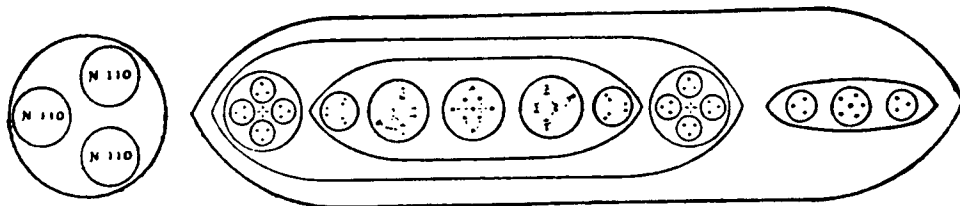


FIG. 23. POTASSIUM, MANGANESE, RUBIDIUM

THE SPIKE GROUP

51

ATOMIC NO. 19

POTASSIUM

Potassium resembles Lithium in its arrangement except that it has 9 Li63 spikes instead of 1 spike and 8 petals. Its *central globe* is larger and consists of a central sphere, N110, encircled by 6 small spheres of 4 Anu.

$$\text{Potassium} = (\text{N110} + 6\text{Li4}) + 9\text{Li63}$$

Central globe	==	134	Anu
---------------	----	-----	-----

9 Spikes of 63 Anu	==	567	..
--------------------	----	-----	----

Total	==	701	Anu
-------	----	-----	-----

Number weight	$\frac{701}{18}$	=	38.94
---------------	------------------	---	-------

ATOMIC NO 25

MANGANESE

Manganese resembles Potassium but it consists of 14Li63 spikes radiating from a *central globe* N110.

$$\text{Manganese} = \text{N110} + 14\text{Li63}$$

Central globe	==	110	Anu
---------------	----	-----	-----

14 Spikes of 63 Anu	==	882	..
---------------------	----	-----	----

Total	==	992	Anu
-------	----	-----	-----

Number weight	$\frac{992}{18}$	=	55.11
---------------	------------------	---	-------

ATOMIC NO 37

RUBIDIUM

Rubidium is built on the same pattern as Manganese but contains 16 spikes.

Each spike consists of the Li63 group and a smaller ovoid containing two triplets and a sextet.

The central globe of Rubidium is composed of three N110 spheres.

$$\text{Rubidium} = 3\text{N110} + 16(\text{Li63} + \text{Rb12})$$

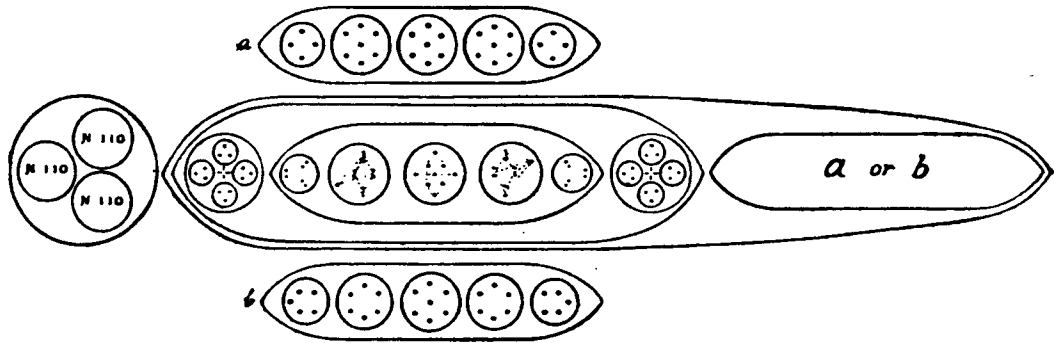
Central globe	=	330	Anu
---------------	---	-----	-----

16 Spikes of 75 Anu	=	1200	..
---------------------	---	------	----

Total	=	1530	Anu
-------	---	------	-----

Number weight	$\frac{1530}{18}$	=	85.00
---------------	-------------------	---	-------

MASURIUM



CAESIUM

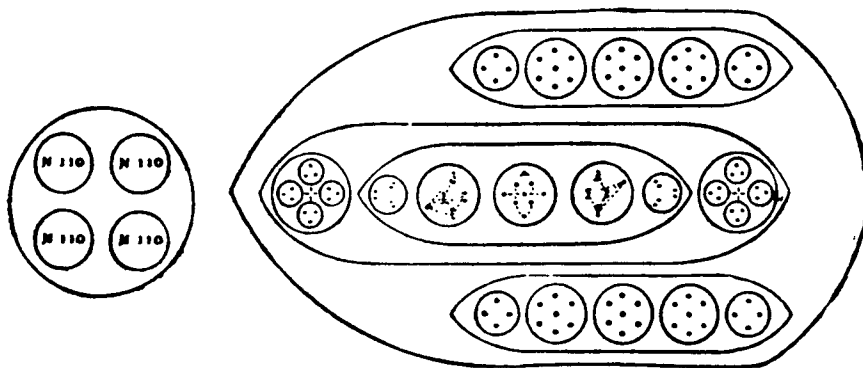


FIG. 24. MASURIUM, CAESIUM

ATOMIC NO. 43.

MASURIUM

Masurium was recorded by clairvoyant observation in 1909 and discovered spectroscopically in 1931. There are two varieties, each containing the same total number of Anu.

Like Rubidium, Masurium, has sixteen spikes. *Each spike* contains the Li63 group and an ovoid. The ovoids each contain 29 Anu, but in different atoms these vary in their arrangements, as shown in Fig. 24.

The central globe contains three N110.

$$\begin{array}{rcll} \text{Masurium} & = & 3\text{N110} + 16 [\text{Li63} + \text{Ma29 (a or b)}] & \\ & & \text{Central globe} & = 330 \text{ Anu} \\ & & 16 \text{ Spikes of 92 Anu} & = 1472 \text{ ..} \\ & & & \hline & & \text{Total} & = 1802 \text{ Anu} \\ & & & \hline & & \text{Number weight} & \frac{1802}{18} = 100.11 \end{array}$$

ATOMIC NO 55.

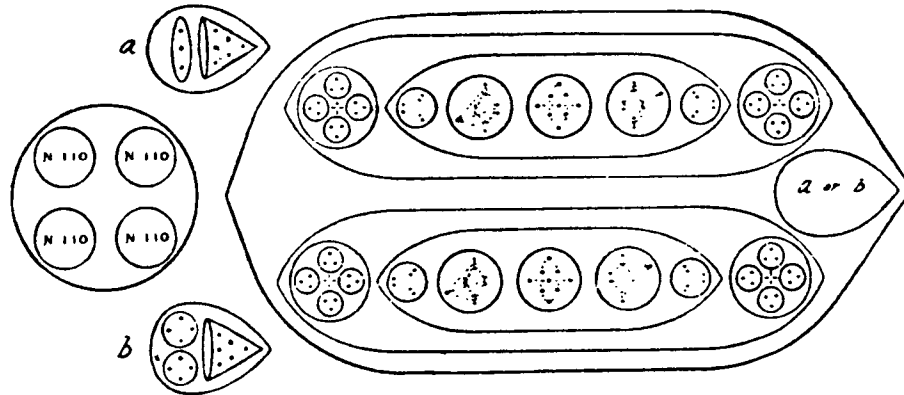
CAESIUM

Caesium is in many ways similar to its predecessors. It contains sixteen *spikes*, each consisting of one Li63 and two smaller ovoids of 29 Anu similar to those in the *a* variety of Masurium.

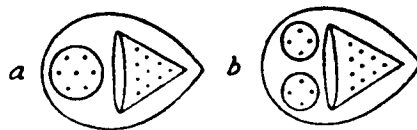
The central globe consists of four N110 groups.

$$\begin{array}{rcll} \text{Caesium} & = & 4\text{N110} + 16 (\text{Li63} + 2 \text{Ma29a}) & \\ & & \text{Central globe} & = 440 \text{ Anu} \\ & & 16 \text{ Spikes of 121 Anu} & = 1936 \text{ ..} \\ & & & \hline & & \text{Total} & = 2376 \text{ Anu} \\ & & & \hline & & \text{Number weight} & \frac{2376}{18} = 132.00 \end{array}$$

ILLINIUM



ISOTOPE



THULIUM

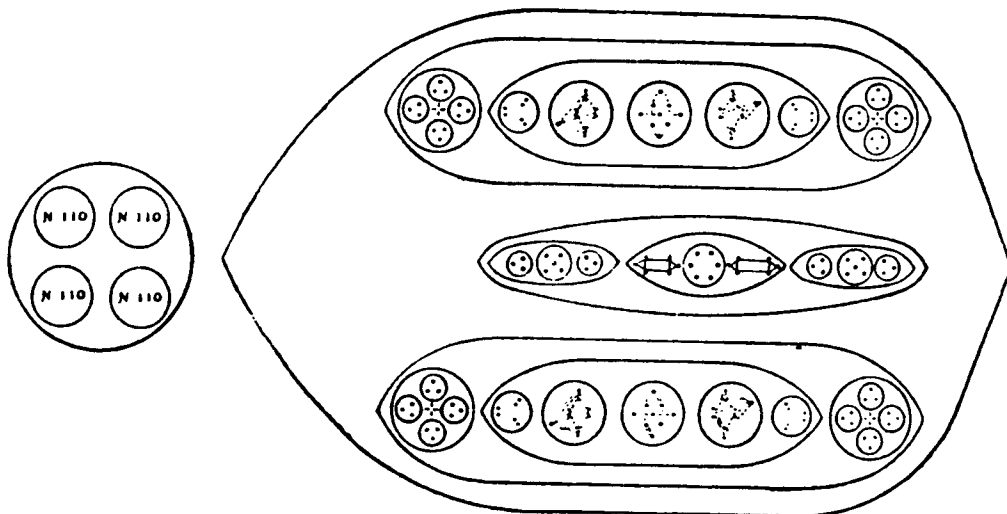


FIG. 25. ILLINIUM, THULIUM

THE SPIKE GROUP

ATOMIC NO 61

ILLINIUM

Illinium also contains sixteen *spikes*, but each contains two Li63 groups and a tiny floating cap. Alternate spikes have caps of nine and fourteen Anu respectively.

The *central globe* contains four N110 groups.

Illinium = 4N110 + 16 (2Li63 + Il.9 or Il.14)

Central globe	440	Anu
8 spikes of 135 Anu	1080	..
8 140 Anu	1120	..
	2640	
Total		Anu
	2640	
Number weight	$\frac{2640}{18}$	146.66

ISOTOPE OF ILLINIUM

< A curious fact is that a single atom of Illinium was found which appears to be a variant of Illinium; an absolutely unique specimen, identical with Illinium except that the two little caps contain seventeen and eighteen Anu respectively, instead of nine and fourteen. > This gives a total of 2736 Anu which would give a number weight of 152.

Illinium b = 4N110 + 16 (2Li63 + Il.17 or Il.18)

Central globe	440	Anu
8 spikes of 143 Anu	1144	..
8 144 Anu	1152	..
	2736	
Total		Anu
	2736	
Number weight	$\frac{2736}{18}$	152.00

ATOMIC NO 69

THULIUM

Thulium is another sixteen spike element.

Each *spike* consists of two Li63 groups revolving round a smaller central column of 40 Anu. This central column contains three ovoids.

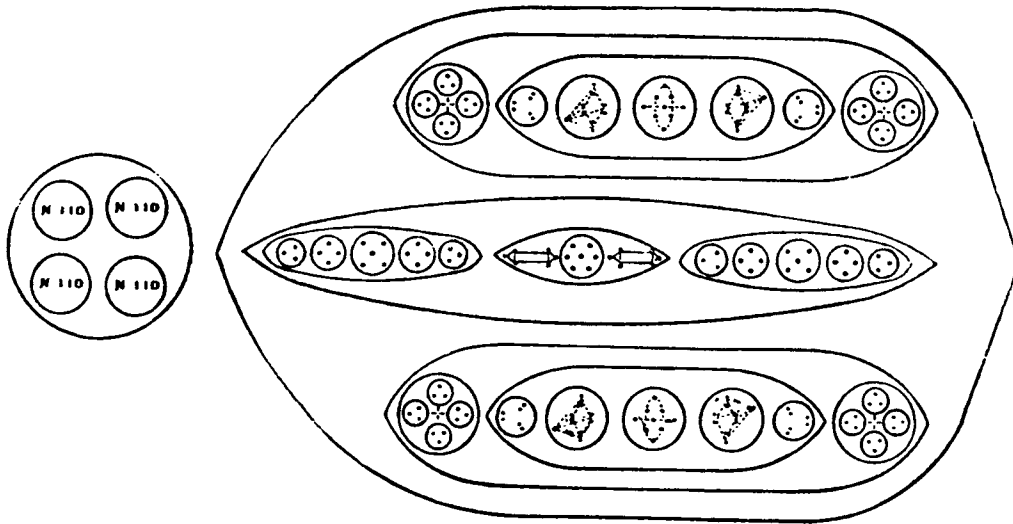
The *central globe* contains four N110 groups.

< It is noteworthy that Thulium contains exactly the same number of Anu as the isotope of Kalon, Meta-Kalon. >

Thulium = 4N110 + 16 (2Li63 + Tm40).

Central globe	440	Anu
16 spikes of 166 Anu	2656	..
	3096	
Total		Anu
	3096	
Number weight	$\frac{3096}{18}$	172

RHENIUM



87

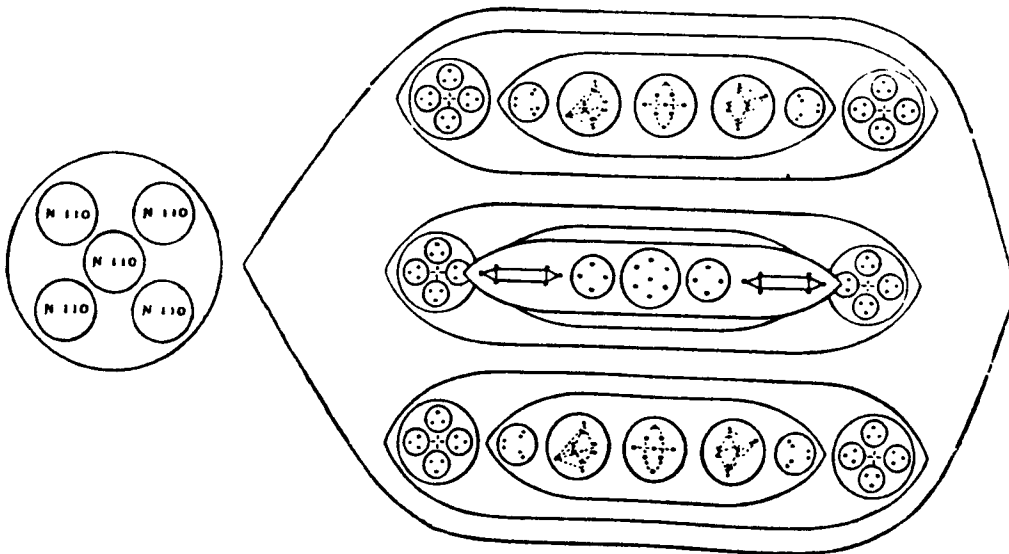


FIG 26. RHENIUM, NO. 87

ATOMIC NO. 75.

RHENIUM

Rhenium was examined in 1931, having been isolated by science in 1922.

It contains sixteen spikes. Each *spike* is composed of two Li63 groups and a third ovoid containing 57 Anu.

The central globe is composed of four N110 groups.

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Rhenium} &= 4\text{N110} + 16(2\text{Li63} + \text{Re57}) \\
 \begin{aligned}
 \text{Central globe} &= 440 \text{ Anu} \\
 16 \text{ spikes of 183 Anu} &= 2928 \text{ ..} \\
 \hline
 \text{Total} &= 3368 \text{ Anu} \\
 \hline
 \text{Number weight } \frac{3368}{18} &= 187.11
 \end{aligned}
 \end{aligned}$$

ATOMIC NO. 87.

87

This element, with atomic number 87, was reported by science in 1930. It is very unstable.

It contains sixteen spikes, each *spike* being composed of three Li63 groups and a fourth ovoid containing 27 Anu.

The central globe contains 5N110.

$$\begin{aligned}
 87 &= 5\text{N110} + 16(3\text{Li63} + 87.27) \\
 \begin{aligned}
 \text{Central globe} &= 550 \text{ Anu} \\
 16 \text{ spikes of 216 Anu} &= 3456 \text{ ..} \\
 \hline
 \text{Total} &= 4006 \text{ Anu} \\
 \hline
 \text{Number weight } \frac{4006}{18} &= 222.55
 \end{aligned}
 \end{aligned}$$

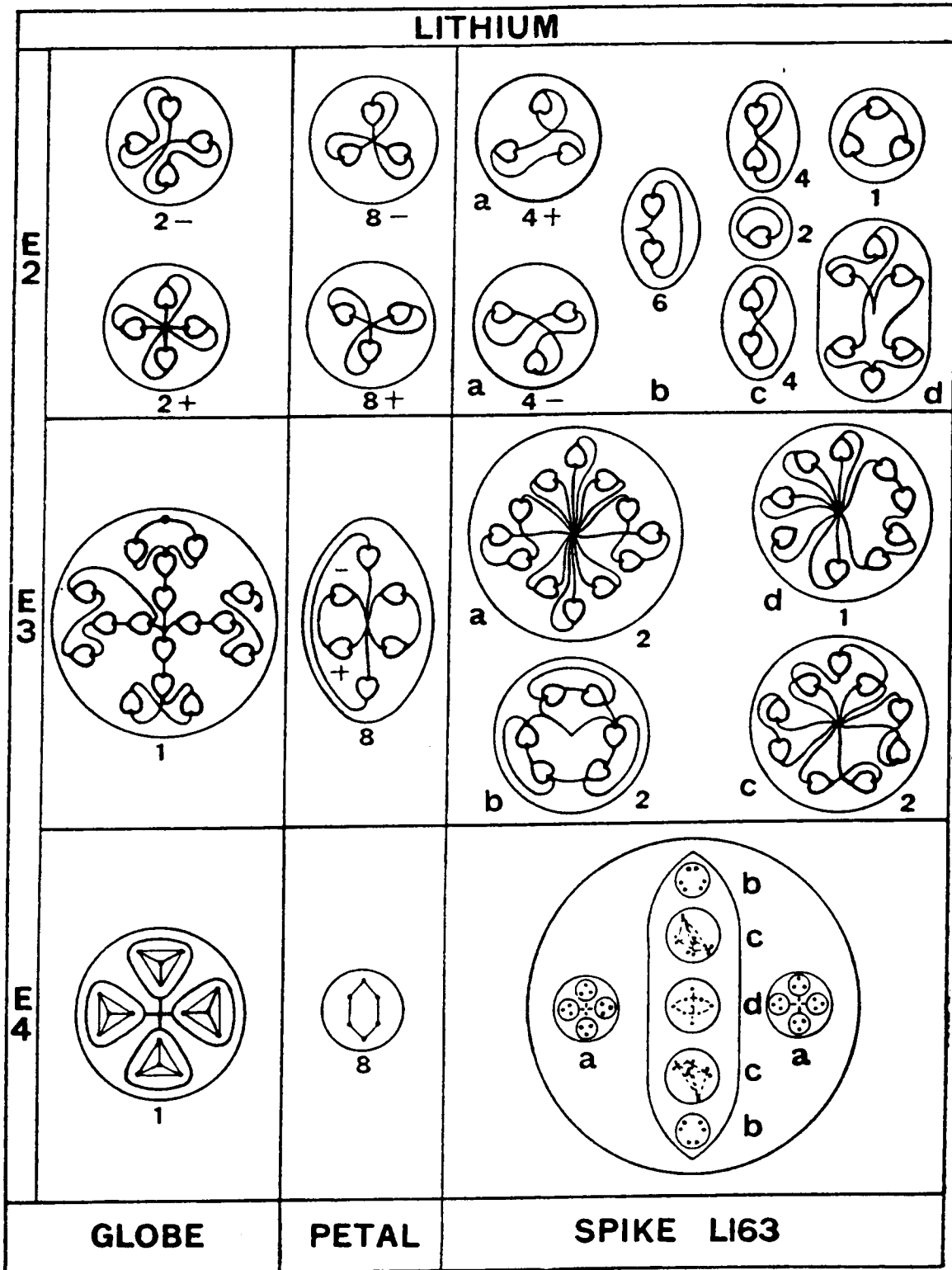


FIG. 27. DISINTEGRATION OF LITHIUM

DISINTEGRATION OF ELEMENTS OF THE SPIKE GROUP

Lithium, Fluorine, Potassium and Rubidium are the only elements in this group dealt with in detail.

DISINTEGRATION OF LITHIUM

The Lithium atom first breaks up on the E4 level into a globe, eight petals and one spike. Fig. 27.

The Globe. 4Li4. On the E4 level this forms a sphere containing 16 Anu arranged as four tetrahedrons.

On the E3 level these become a group of sixteen Anu.

On the E2 level four quartets are liberated, two positive and two negative.

The Petal. Ad6. This group is identical with the Ad6 'cigar' or prism already dealt with under Adyarium. On the E4 level eight of these are liberated.

On the E3 level they give positive and negative sextets.

On the E2 level each sextet gives two triads, one positive and one negative.

The Spike. Li63. On the E4 level the spike rearranges itself so as to form a body having the ovoid in the centre and the small spheres to left and right of it.

On the E3 level the spike breaks up into seven bodies.

- (a) Two groups, each of 12 Anu
- (b) Two groups, .. of 6 ..
- (c) Two groups, .. of 9 ..
- (d) One group, .. of 9 ..

On the E2 level further disintegration occurs.

Each (a) gives 4 triads, 4 positive and 4 negative,	8 groups in all
.. (b) .. 3 duads	6 .. in all
.. (c) .. 4 duads and a unit	10 .. in all
.. (d) .. a sextet and a triplet	2 .. in all

Thus the total number of bodies on the E2 level is twenty-six.

On the E1 level all break up into single Anu.

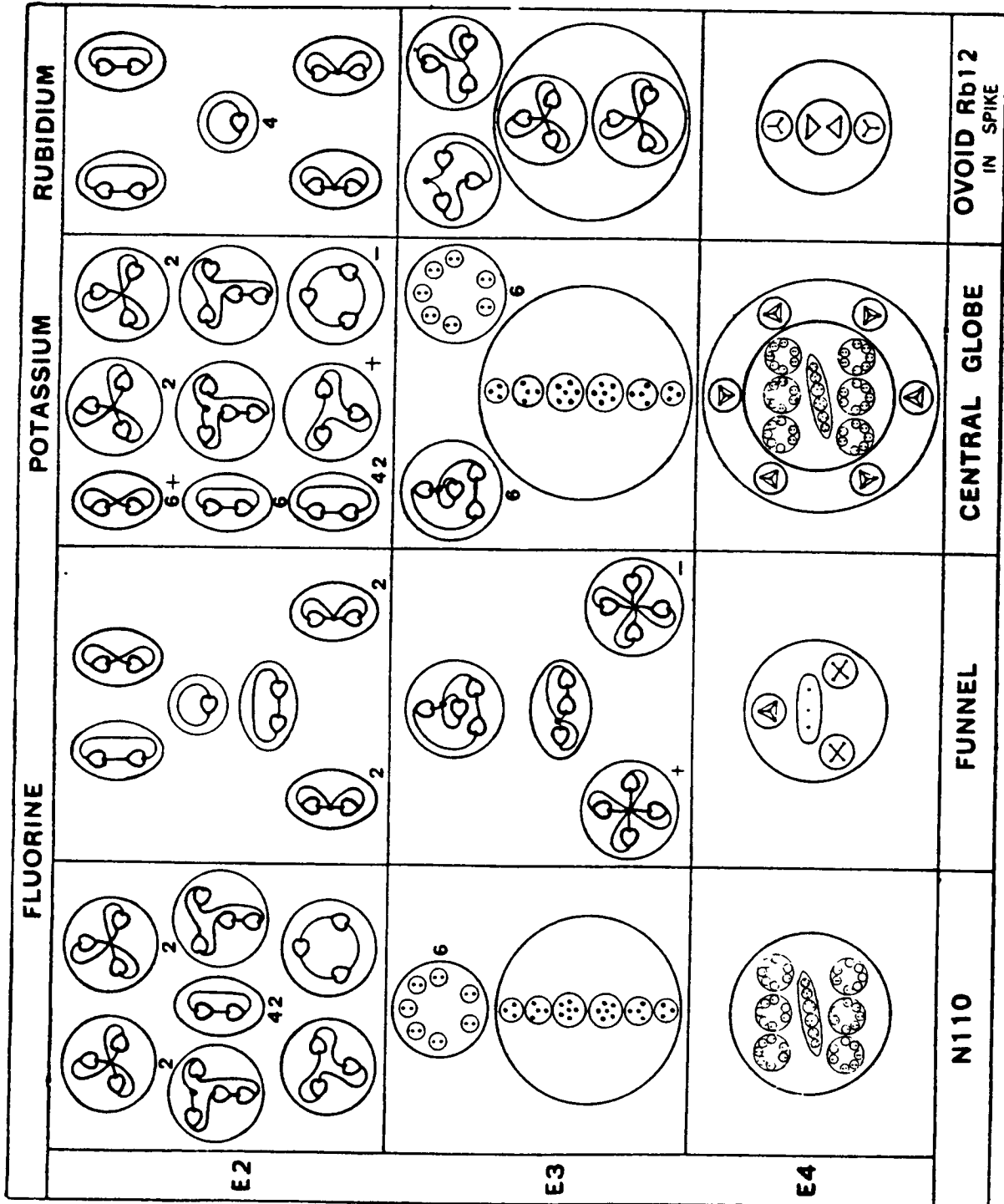


FIG. 28. DISINTEGRATION OF FLUORINE, POTASSIUM AND RUBIDIUM

DISINTEGRATION OF FLUORINE, POTASSIUM AND RUBIDIUM

FLUORINE

The main body of this element is formed by two N110 groups. Fig. 28.

On the E4 level they float off independently.

On the E3 level the central ellipse forms a sphere while the six spheres of seven duads, N14, are liberated.

On the E2 level the ellipse gives six triplets and two quartets and each N14 gives seven duads.

The funnels of Fluorine separate on the E4 level and are set free, becoming spheres.

On the E3 level the funnels set free their contained bodies, each funnel giving three quartets and a triad.

On the E2 level seven duads and a unit are formed.

POTASSIUM

On the E4 level one globe and nine spikes are liberated.

The globe. The central part of the globe is the N110 group. Fig. 28.

On the E4 level this forms a sphere surrounded by the six little tetrahedrons, 6Li4.

On the E3 level the N110 disintegrates into a sphere and six N14, as already described under Fluorine, while the Li4 tetrahedrons are liberated as quartets. Thirteen bodies are thus liberated on this level.

On the E2 level the quartets Li4 each give two duads while the N14 each give seven duads and the ellipse six triplets and two quartets. Half of these are positive and half negative.

The Spikes. The spikes Li63 are identical with those in Lithium and their behaviour is as shown under that element. Fig. 27.

RUBIDIUM

Rubidium gives sixteen spikes and three N110 on the E4 level.

The Globe. The central globe has three N110. Each of these is liberated on the E4 level and its disintegration proceeds as in the previous elements. Figs. 27, 28.

The Spikes. The spikes are more complicated than those of Lithium as they contain an extra ovoid Rb12. The Li63 group from the spike forms a sphere and behaves as in Lithium at all levels, as shown in Fig. 27. The ovoid Rb12 has a somewhat unusual form.

On the E4 level the triangles of the sextet revolve round each other.

On the E3 level the ovoid gives two triads and a sextet with two distinct triads.

On the E2 level the triads give duads and units.

Figure 29 shows in a condensed form all the elements of the spike group. The relationships and the way each atom is built up from a few constituents can be easily observed.

SPIKE GROUP

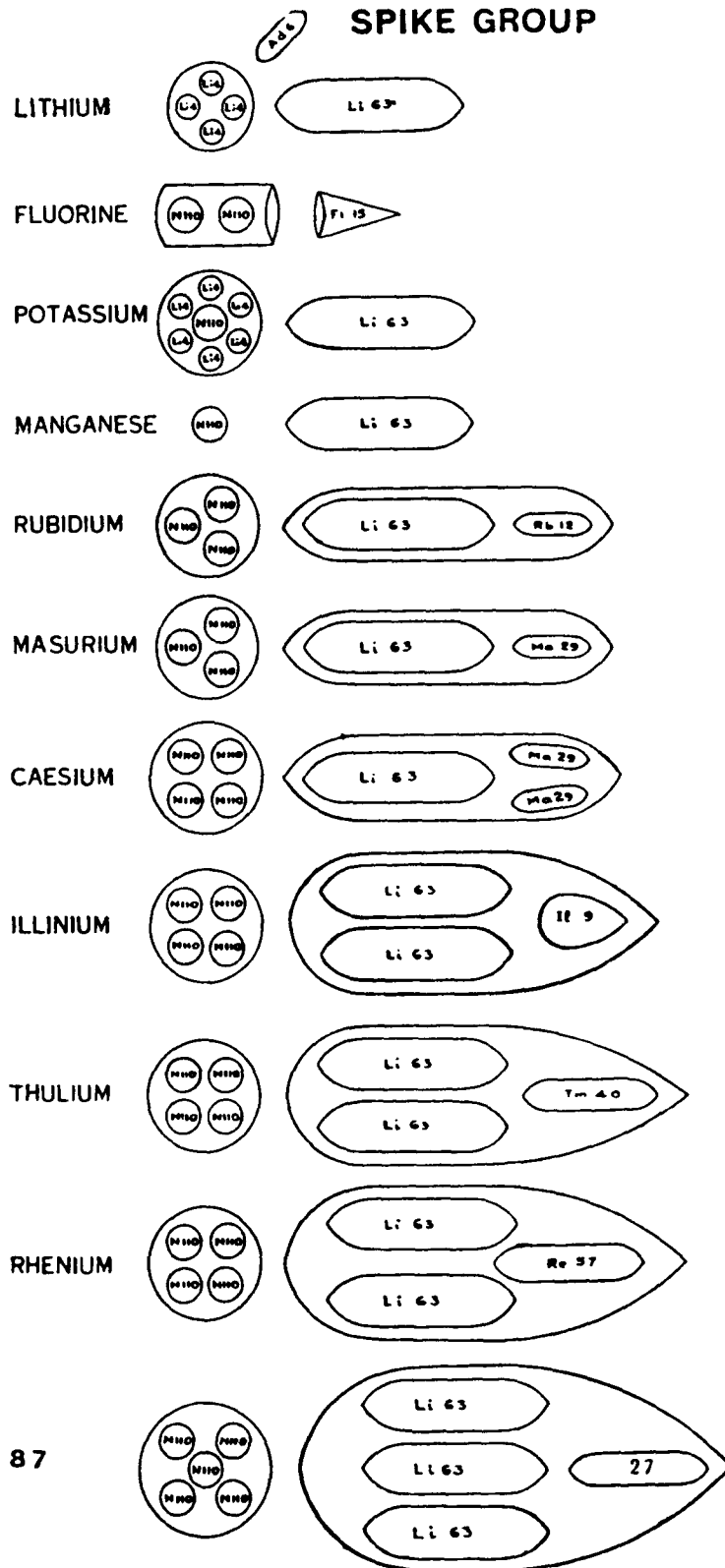


FIG. 29