

The Gyroscopic Periodic Table of Elements

The Periodic Table of Chemical Elements is a well known organisation of the chemical elements that form the basis of our material world.

There appears to be some debate still occurring about the positioning of the elements in the outer rings of the table. Not being a chemist of any academic note, I can not enter into this debate, and so have chosen to use the Periodic Table as presented at the WebElements website. Maybe later in my study I will have an opinion on this.

This table is traditionally presented as a rectangle diagram. In this form we can see the basic form of elements in family relationships (vertical columns) and then in their 'shell' relationships, (horizontal lines).

Major Elements																	
1	2	Transition Elements										3	4	5	6	7	8
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
H 1																	He 2
Li 3	Be 4											B 5	C 6	N 7	O 8	F 9	Ne 10
Na 11	Mg 12											Al 13	Si 14	P 15	S 16	Cl 17	Ar 18
K 19	Ca 20	Sc 21	Ti 22	V 23	Cr 24	Mn 25	Fe 26	Co 27	Ni 28	Cu 29	Zn 30	Ga 31	Ge 32	As 33	Se 34	Br 35	Kr 36
Rb 37	Sr 38	Y 39	Zr 40	Nb 41	Mo 42	Tc 43	Ru 44	Rh 45	Pd 46	Ag 47	Cd 48	In 49	Sn 50	Sb 51	Te 52	I 53	Xe 54
Cs 55	Ba 56	Lu 71	Hf 72	Ta 73	W 74	Re 75	Os 76	Ir 77	Pt 78	Au 79	Hg 80	Tl 81	Pb 82	Bi 83	Po 84	At 85	Rn 86
Fr 87	Ra 88	Lr 103	Rf 104	Db 105	Sg 106	Bh 107	Hs 108	Mt 109	Ds 110	Rg 111	Uub 112	Uut 113	Uuq 114	Uup 115	Uuh 116	Uus 117	Uuo 118
		La 57	Ce 58	Pr 59	Nd 60	Pm 61	Sm 62	Eu 63	Gd 64	Tb 65	Dy 66	Ho 67	Er 68	Tm 69	Yb 70		
		Ac 89	Th 90	Pa 91	U 92	Np 93	Pu 94	Am 95	Cm 96	Bk 97	Cf 98	Es 99	Fm 100	Md 101	No 102		

Lanthanoids and Actinoids

However when it comes to imagining the make up of any one element we are challenged to imagine a 3 dimensional spherical arrangement. For example when we imagine Magnesium, we have to imagine a sphere with a nucleus of protons and neutrons, with three shells with electrons present. The first two shells are full with only two out of a possible eight electrons in the third shell. The exact movement and placement of these electrons, is another subject still under debate, and so I will also not enter into it. If we add another neutron and proton to the nucleus, and another electron on the third shell, we would have Aluminium, and so on it goes.



For me, this jump from the rectangular form to the spherical form has always posed a problem. So the question arose—Why not draw the table as a circle?

Source: webelements.

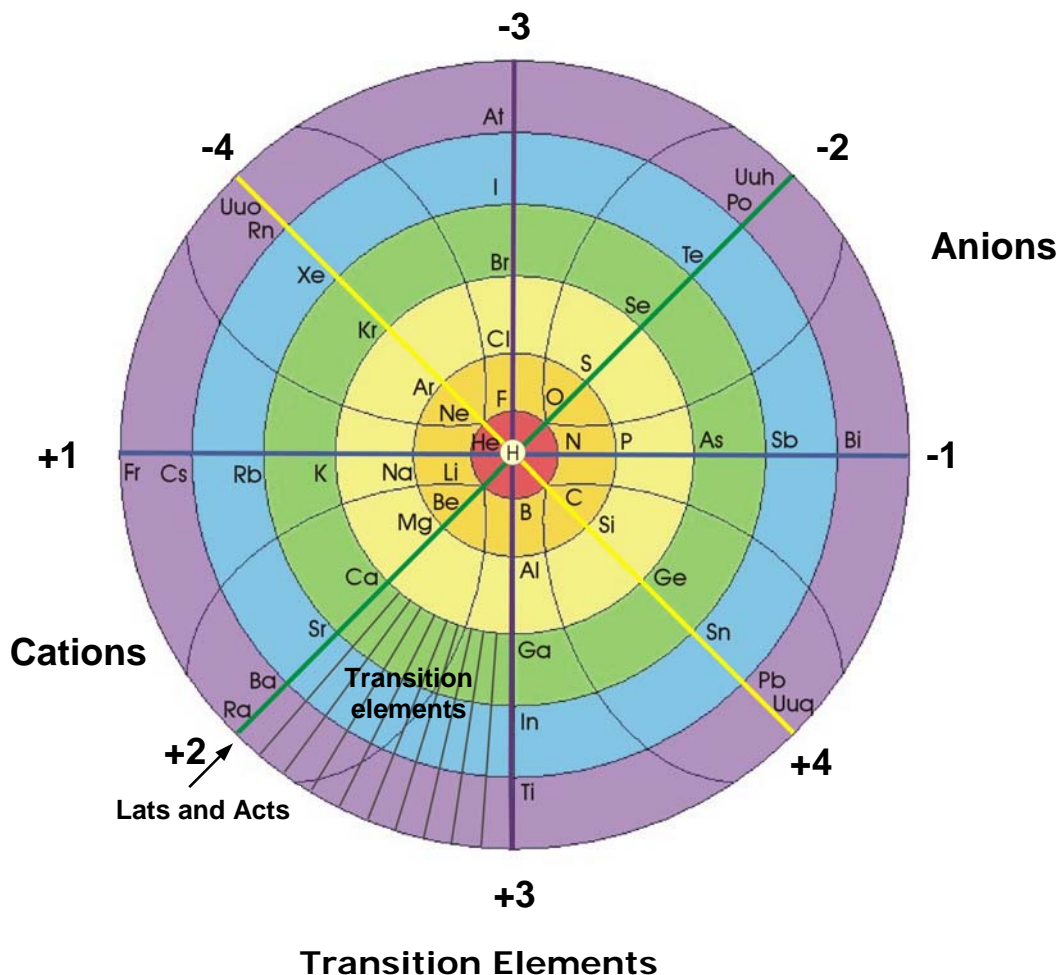
This is a simple question which poses a few challenges. In the rectangular table we are told there are 8 primary vertical groups. However at the third shell, the transition elements appear. These add another 10 vertical columns to the table. Later at the sixth ring another group of elements—the Lanthanoids and the Actinoids appear, adding another 14 vertical columns. This become unwieldy on one chart, so the latter groups are usually drawn below the main chart as separate rows.

So if we take the 8 primary columns as the primary structure of the circle, then what do we do with these other groups, the transitions and the 'Lats' and 'Acts'. The obvious first step is to put them where they arise in the circle. (See diagram on the next page)

The next question with a circle is - Where do we place the arms? Where is the start and the finish of a circle. We can accept that group 1 elements as 'the start', but should they be on the vertical or the horizontal, or oblique arms? Does it really matter? I imagine the answer for many folks to this is that it does not really matter. The main thing is, the relationships which arise will be the same, from whatever direction we look at them.

If it does not really matter, then you would not mind if I chose to put the first group of elements on the left hand side horizontal plane. This point has been found to be significant with cultures that use circles in their reference systems. A commonly used reference is the ancient positioning of the Sun at the spring equinox, in relationship to the sky, which indicates the beginning of the marking of the signs of the zodiac, and the great ages so often referenced as the present age of Pisces, which is soon (in 300 years) to move to the Age of Aquarius. This position is also indicative of the point of dawn. Where the Sun comes over the horizon. This the beginning of the new day.

In keeping with the custom of, drawing such circular diagrams from a northern hemisphere perspective, this dawn point is drawn on the left hand side of the diagram. See over the page.



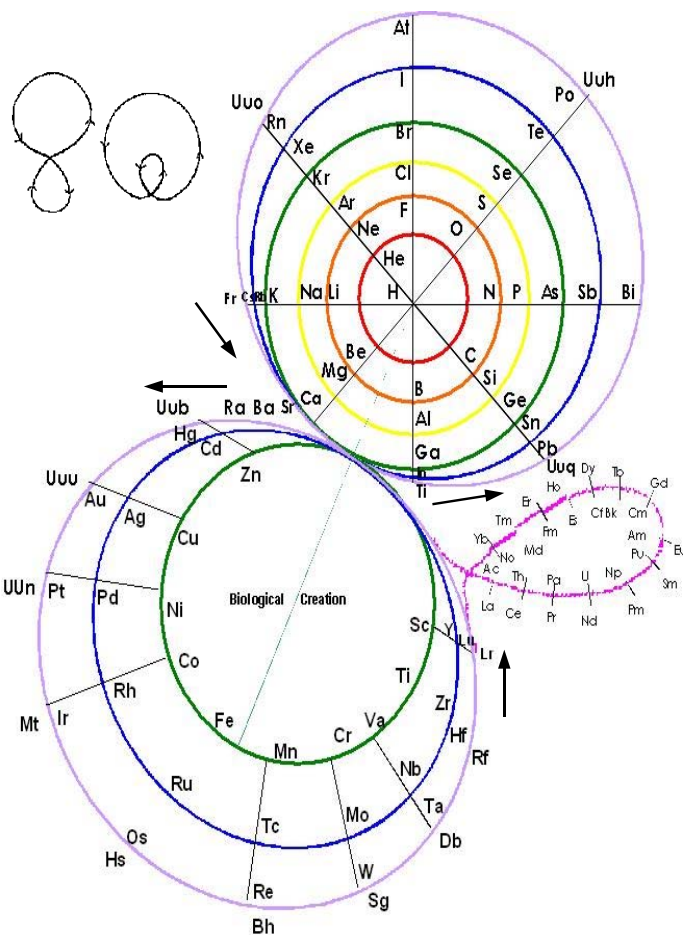
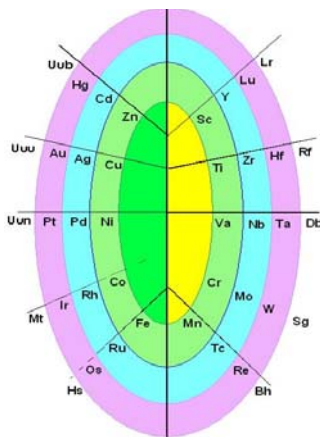
The transition elements pose an interesting question when placed on the circle or gyroscope.

With the 8 primary arms being taken as 'dominant', and providing the primary structure for the table of elements, we find when they are placed on this circle, the transition elements fall as a group in the left hand bottom quadrant. (see the earlier diagram)

There are 10 groups of elements each having 4 rings of elements. When active, they act as catalysts, for processes in the biochemistry of living forms. So while the major elements can be seen as the building blocks of life, the transition elements are lifes little directors of secondary organic processes.

There is an interesting anomaly in the Periodic Table. As the elements move out from the centre of the table, they become increasingly dense, and therefore increase in hardness. So the 'normal' direction of hardness is from left to right. However when we come to the transition elements, there is a jump in hardness from Calcium (20) to Zinc (30). Which is placed at the end of the transition group. We then move backwards right to left, Copper (29) Nickel (28) etc till we are at Scanadium (21), before moving back to Gallium (31).

However if we 'pull' this cluster of elements out and twist them to form a loop, we have a lemniscate form. In this arrangement, we can read the elements so they follow the 'line of hardness' from Calcium onto Zinc, Copper etc and then round to Scanadium, before moving onto Gallium.

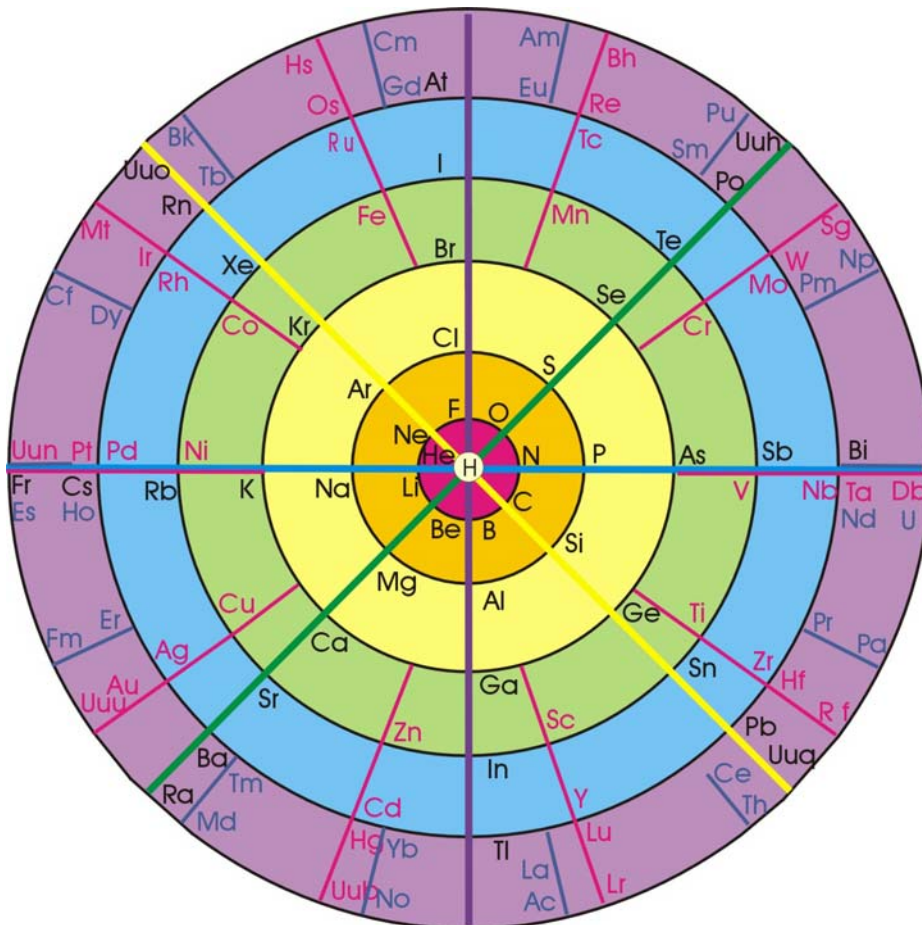


This also allows the transition elements to form their own circular relationship within themselves. Using a musical reference we can see the 10 transition elements arms are a based upon the 5th harmonic as 2 lots of 5 = 10.

A similar image can be seen in the major elements with their 8 arms making them resonate to the 4th harmonic, and with the 14 Lats and Acts, being based upon the 7th harmonic. Thus the elements can be space at distances relative to their harmonic relationships around the circle.

The next stage of development in this picture is to see this circle as a complete sphere, with its base point between Zinc and Scanadium.

If this is then flipped back over, to fit over the major elements circle, the following diagram results. This diagram also includes the Lats and Acts after a similar process has been performed for them.

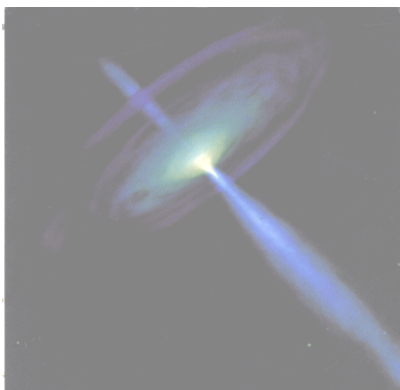
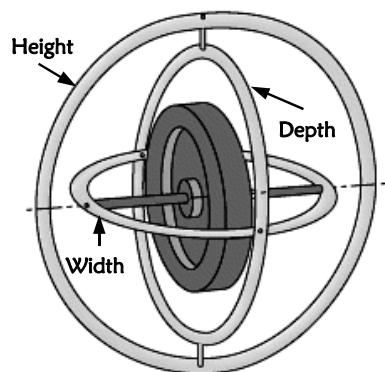


Three Dimensional Periodic Table

So far all the diagrams presented have been 2 dimensional images, however atomic structure is imaged as being in dynamic and moving three dimensional forms. Moving three dimensional forms most usually form themselves into gyroscopic forms, that can be described as having height Width and depth. Two of these, height and depth are on the vertical axis and are at a 90 degree angle to each other, while width is on the horizontal.

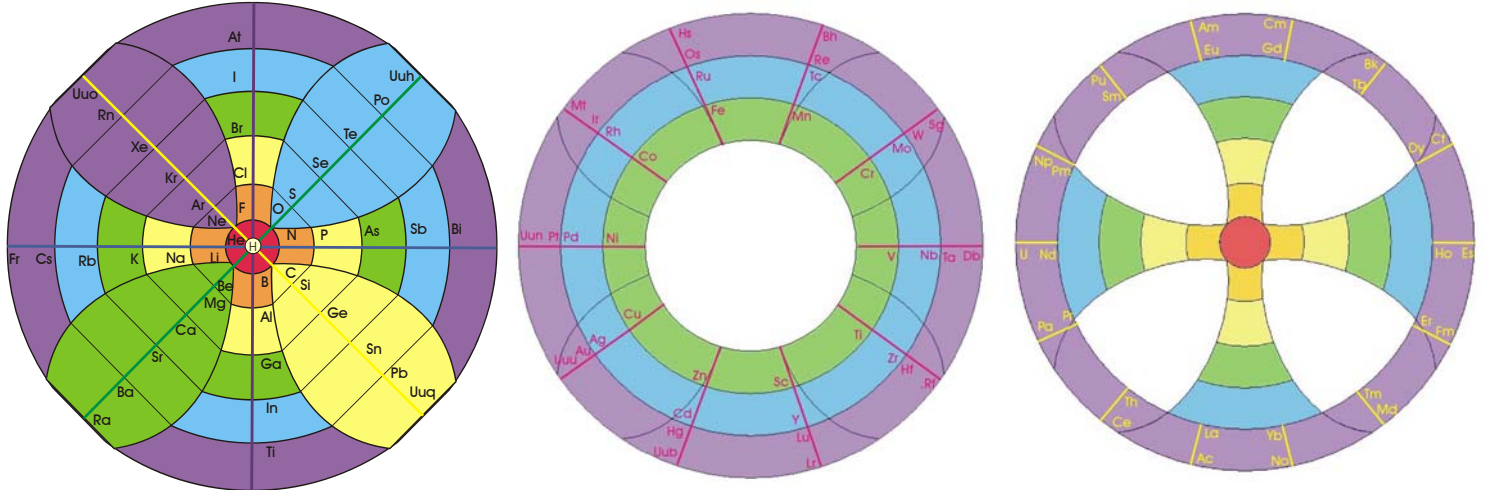
In Astronomy, we find this form at various levels. We easily identify the horizontal plane in Galaxies and Solar Systems, as the plane of the matter buildup. This is the flat plane where the stars and planets are in their respective structures. The vertical axis is often invisible in astronomy, however it is the plane where the vertical vortexes draw forces and matter into the center of the 'organism', before it is squirted out along the horizontal plane we see.

The third axis , the second vertical axis, is not commonly seen within galaxies or Solar Systems, however recent telescope photographs of 'Gyroscopic Galaxies' provide images of the usual flat plane of the spiral galaxy, with a perpendicular ring around it.



Within the process of 'observing' the Periodic table, we can identify that there are three groupings of elements, which each vibrate at a different frequency, and thus suggesting they inhabit different dimensions. These three dimensions are, the Major elements that work on the fourth harmonic, the trace elements that work on the fifth harmonic and the Actinoids and Lanthanoids work upon the seventh harmonic. Each of these have some specific characteristics. In my earlier diagrams I placed them on top of each other to identify their potential interrelationships.

The 'Major' 4th harmonic elements form the basis of manifestation. They are the base elements that are found in the environment and form the basic elements that provided the structures of many forms and activities. They are found at every ring of the Periodic Table. Generally, the elements in the inner rings are those that most actively support life, while the further out in the spheres one goes, the more toxic the elements become. Very few of the major elements found to support life are placed beyond the fourth (green) sphere of the Periodic table.



The major elements begin with Hydrogen, which is placed at the very center, of the Periodic Table. In the 3D form, these Major elements - the fourth harmonic structural elements - would be placed on the fourfold primary vertical plane of the gyroscope.

The Trace, 5th harmonic, elements are those that become active as catalysts in biological processes, and allow life processes to come into formation and be maintained. These do not start to appear on the Periodic Table until the fourth sphere. Within the organised gyrosopic spheres of our environment, the matter always appears along the horizontal plane. Thus life within the gyroscope, is found on the horizontal plane, and therefore the transition elements can best placed on the horizontal plane.

The Actinoids and Lanthanoids are rare earth and radioactive elements and are found on the outer most rings of the Periodic Table. We find in the 'gyrosopic galaxy picture the single ring that circles the periphery on the vertical axis. Thus it seems appropriate to see the second vertical plane as a ring, and that this is the place for the Actinoids and

