	Tetrahedron	720°	$\frac{720°}{720°} = 1$ tetrahedron
	Octahedron	240° × 6 = 1440°	$\frac{1440°}{720°} = 2$ tetrahedra
	Prism	240° × 6 = 1440°	$\frac{1440°}{720°} = 2$ tetrahedra
	Cube	270° × 8 = 2160°	$\frac{2160°}{720°} = 3$ tetrahedra
	Icosahedron	300° × 12 = 3600°	$\frac{3600°}{720°} = 5$ tetrahedra
	Rhombic Dodecahedron	109°28′ × 24 = 2628° 70°32′ × 24 = 1692° 2628° × 1692′ = 4320°	$\frac{4320°}{720°} = 6$ tetrahedra
	Dodecahedron	324° × 20 = 6480°	$\frac{6480°}{720°} = 9$ tetrahedra
	Triacontahedron	180° × 60 = 10,800°	$\frac{10,800°}{720°} = 15$ tetrahedra
	Two Frequency Regular Geodesic	180° × 80 = 14,400°	$\frac{14,400°}{720°} = 20$ tetrahedra $= 5 \times 2^2$
	Three Frequency Alternate Geodesic	20° × 9 = 180° 180° × 180 = 32,400°	$\frac{32,400°}{720°} = 45$ tetrahedra $= 5 \times 3^2$
	Four Frequency Triacon Geodesic	180° × 240 = 43,200°	$\frac{43,200°}{720°} = 60$ tetrahedra $= 15 \times 2^2$

Table 224.70A *Tetrahedral Mensuration Applied to Well-Known Polyhedra.* We discover that the sum of the angles around all vertexes of all solids is evenly divisible by the sum of the angles of a tetrahedron. The volumes of all solids may be expressed in tetrahedra.
