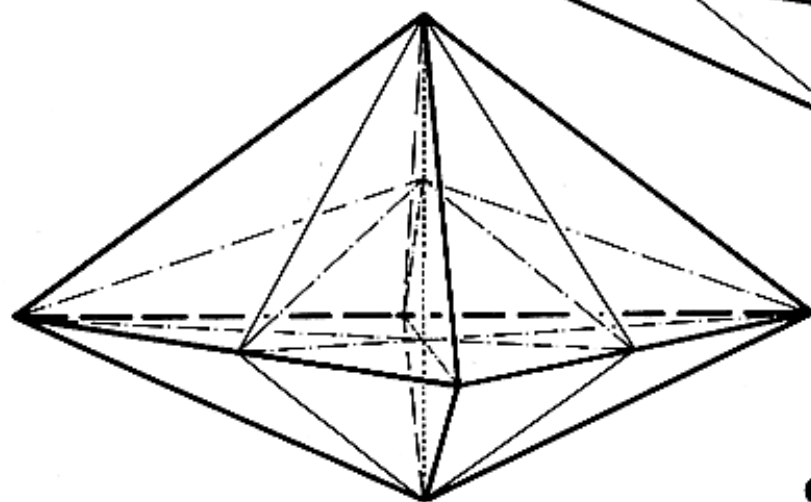
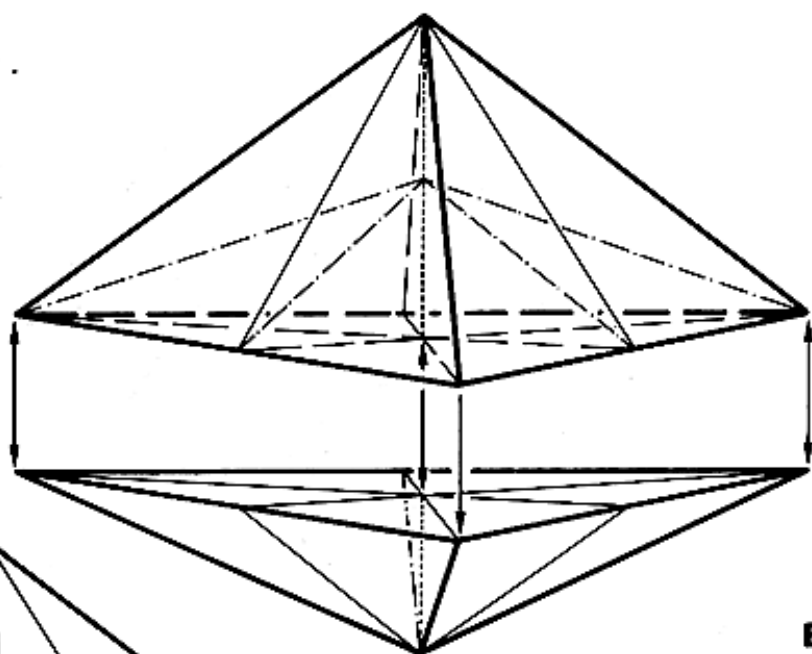
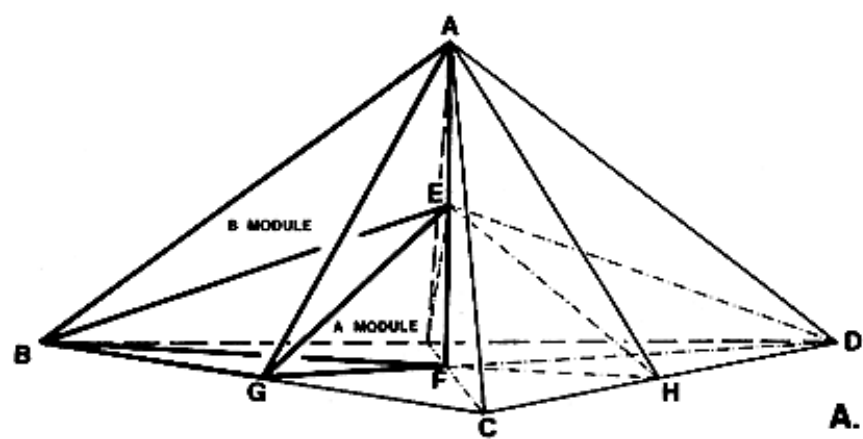
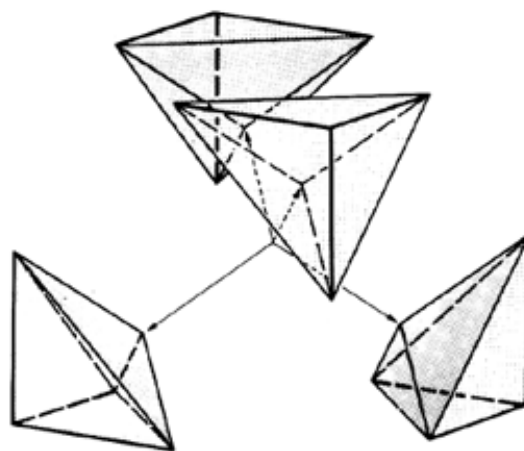
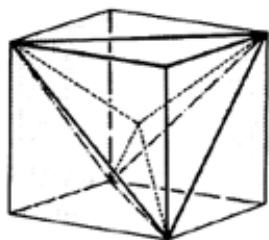
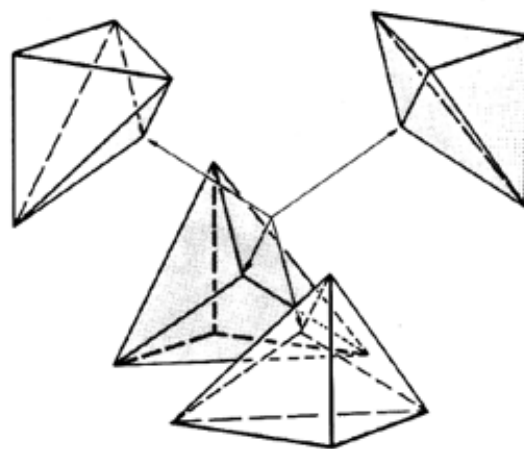
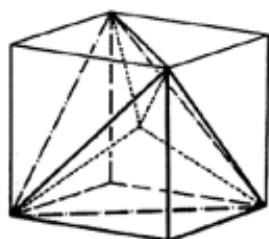


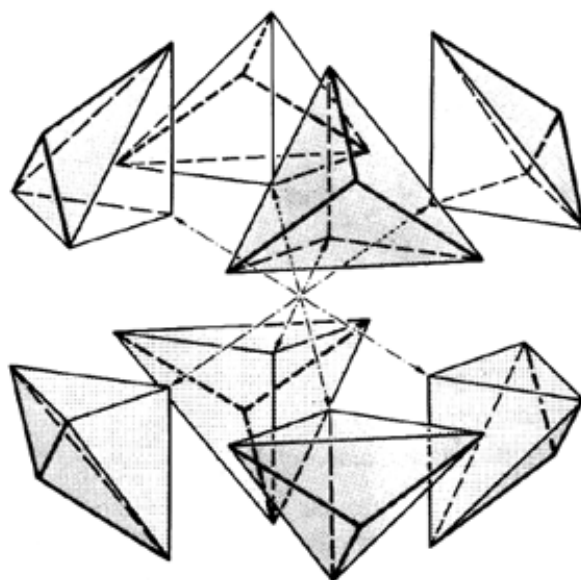




D.



E



F.

Fig. 987.241 Subdivision of Tetrahedral Unity: Octet: Duo-Tet Cube: Rhombic Dodecahedron:

Eighth-Octa composed of six asymmetric tetrahedra. Each asymmetric tetrahedron is composed of one A quanta Module and one B Quanta Module.

A. The drawing is labeled to show the relationship of the A Modules and the B Modules. Vertex A is at the center of volume of the octahedron and F is at the surface of any of the octahedron's eight triangular faces.

B. Proximate assembly of Eighth-Octa and Quarter-Tetra to be face bonded together as Octet.

C. Octet: (Oc-Tet = octahedron + tetrahedron.) An Eighth-Octa is face bonded with a Quarter-Tetra to produce the Octet. (See Sec. [986.430](#).) The Octet is composed of 12 A Quanta Modules and 6 B Quanta Modules. (Compare color plate 22.)

D, E. Duo-Tet Cube: Alternate assemblies of eight Octets from Duo-Tet Cube. Each Duo-Tet Cube = 3- tetravolumes.

F. Rhombic Dodecahedron: Two Duo-Tet Cubes disassociate their Octet components to be reassembled into the Rhombic Dodecahedron. Rhombic Dodecahedron = 6-tetravolumes.