

4.1 - Triple Vectors

In order that **matter** may exist (a three dimensional structure) there must be three dimensions. These directions or orientations are by convention and for ease of use: up/down, north/south and east/west. These directions or orientations are implied from The Beginning of **materiality**. These directions may be drawn as three lines intersecting at **90 degrees** to each other. Within this three dimensional framework are inherent any number of other dimensions. In the **SVP** context these other dimensions are held to be ranges, **subdivisions** or planes of different frequencies as shown in **Figure 1.3** and their consequential **attributes**. These are held to be nine in number and represent the nine types and/or energy or frequency ranges of **Matter** and **Energy**. **Russell** presented eighteen additional dimensions of **matter** which can be seen in **12.11 - Eighteen Attributes or Dimensions**. The writer considers these to be more like "attributes" than true dimensions but we will use **Russell's** designation, **dimension**.

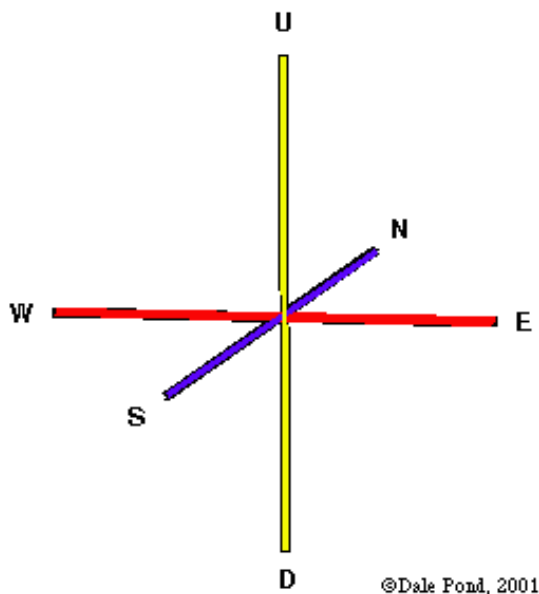


Figure 4.1 - Triple Cardinal Directions, Vectors or Dimensions

([click to enlarge](#))

See Also

cardinal number

cardinal point

Center

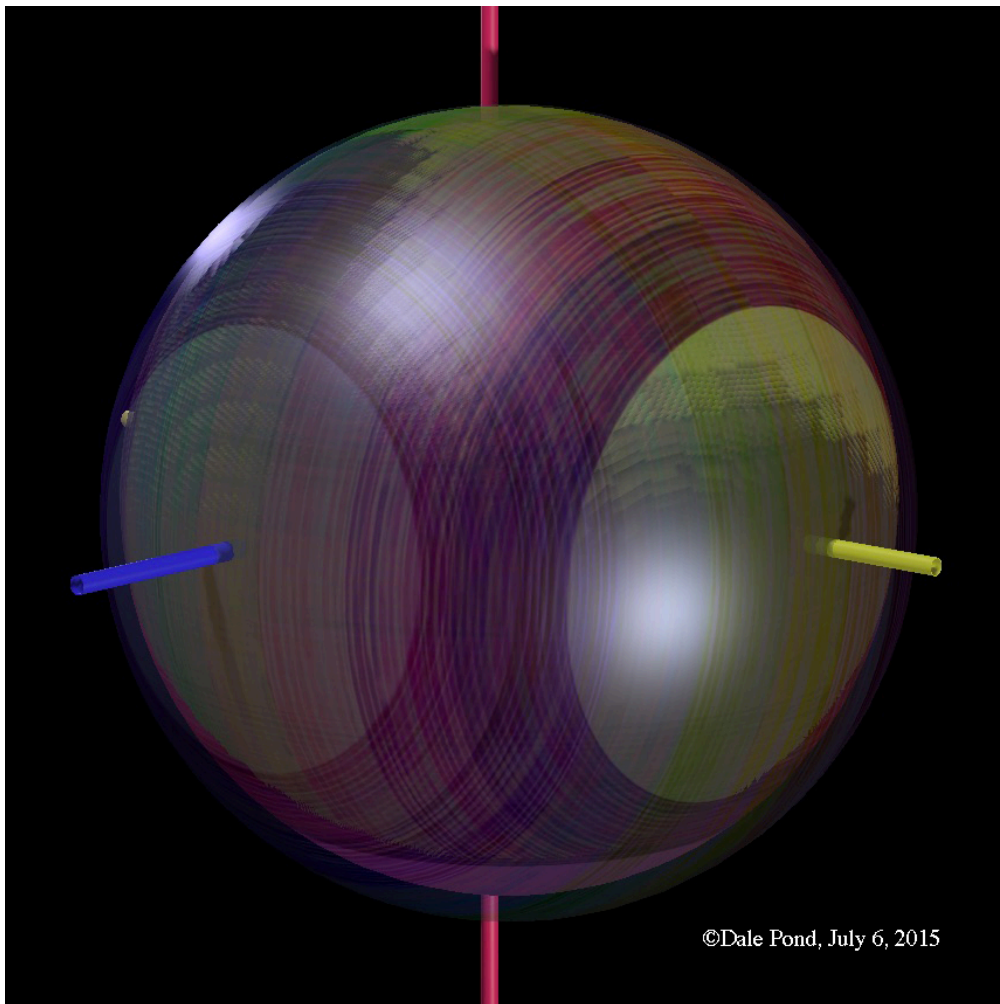
Energy

Entropy

Force

Neutral Center

Syntropy



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Triple Axial Vectors (click to enlarge)

Meanwhile Russell presented a different perspective on directions within his context of generative forces and radiative energies. There are many very good reasons for this which will be understood when we acknowledge inward forces (universal assimilation/attraction) is towards the centers of activities - much as sailors use the Pole (North) Star as a guide to their naval activities. All aspects of a rotating body are aligned to its Neutral Center which designates, controls and dominates all attributes of the body.

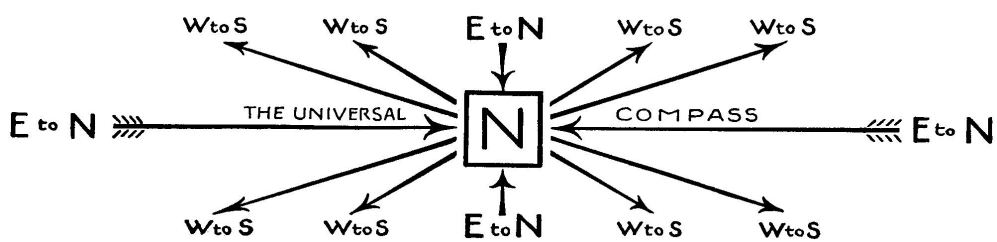


Figure 4.2 - Russell Directions of Power Accumulation (to North or Center) and Dispersion (to South or Radiation)

(courtesy of University of Science and Philosophy)

(click to enlarge)

See Also

3.04 - Power Accumulation via Fibonacci-like Patterns

accumulation

Accumulator

Dispersion

Electrical Power Accumulators

Exchanging Time for Power at Center or North

Figure 3.7 - Accumulating to Center on Three Planes

Figure 3.10 - Temperature Accumulates in the North and Cools in the South Reciprocally

Figure 3.12 - Force Accumulates from South to North

Law of Accumulation

Orgone Accumulator

Polar and depolar intermittent accumulator

Power multiplication

Scatterer

See Also

4.3 - Three Planes and Six Directions

4.8 - Centripetal Orthogonal Motions

angles of 90 degrees

Figure 10.05 - Three Orthogonal Planes where Six Gyroscopic Vortices Converge

Figure 3.13 - Orthogonal Vector Potentials

Figure 3.3 - Orthogonal Structure and Dynamics

Figure 3.7 - Accumulating to Center on Three Planes

Figure 4.10 - Pulsating to and from Centers Orthogonally

Figure 4.11 - Six Planes and Three Shafts Coincide to Produce Spheres

Figure 4.4 - Triple Vectors in Orthogonal Motions

Figure 4.6 - Triple Vectors in Motion on Triple Planes

Figure 4.7 - Triple Planes and Polar Vectors of Motion

Figure 4.9 - Pulsating to and from Centers Orthogonally

Figure 5.4 - Vortex and Gyroscopic Motion on One Plane then on three forming Sphere

Figure 5.7 - Vortices on Three Planes 90 Degrees to Each Other

Figure 6.1 - Orthogonal Vortex Motion as Structural base of Cubes

Figure 6.3 - Cube with Orthogonal Vectors

Figure 6.4 - Triple Interior Planes

Figure 6.5 - Triple Planes - May Underlay some Sacred Geometry or Religious Concepts

Figure 7.3 - Step 3 - Sphere Forms Orthogonally Triple Compressing Shell Layers

Figure 7B.15 - Triple Planes relative to Center

Figures 3.31 - Vortex Orthogonal and self-contained Motions - Structure

Figures 3.32 - Vortex orthogonal and self-contained motions - cross-section

Light Rings formed at 90 Degrees to Magnetic Center Line

Part 04 - Rotation on Three Planes

Part 05 - Three Rotating Planes Become Spheres

plane of 90 degrees

Rings

triple inertia planes

Triple Planes

Vector

Vector Field

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