cone

A **cone** is a three-dimensional geometric shape that tapers smoothly from a flat base (frequently, though not necessarily, circular) to a point called the apex or vertex.

A **cone** is formed by a set of line segments, half-lines, or lines connecting a common point, the apex, to all of the points on a base that is in a plane that does not contain the apex. Depending on the author, the base may be restricted to be a circle, any one-dimensional quadratic form in the plane, any closed one-dimensional figure, or any of the above plus all the enclosed points. If the enclosed points are included in the base, the **cone** is a solid object; otherwise it is a two-dimensional object in three-dimensional space. In the case of a solid object, the boundary formed by these lines or partial lines is called the lateral surface; if the lateral surface is unbounded, it is a conical surface. Wikipedia, Cone

Russell

"For many years the necessity for a zero in a quantitative universe has been considered as necessary as a fulcrum of non-motion has been necessary for the expression of motion. The apex of the **universal cone** is as far as one can go in that direction, but whatever of infinite extension there is in this universe is in the direction of its base." [Atomic Suicide, page 250-251]

"MASS IS ACCUMULATED AROUND A VORTEX. A VORTEX IS FORMED BY THE CONTRACTION OF THE AXES OF TWO OPPOSING **CONES** OF ENERGY. THE GREATER THE CONTRACTION THE GREATER THE ACCELERATION OF MOTION WITHIN THE VORTEX." [Walter Russell, The Universal One, page 153]

See Also

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center of cone bases
Figure 3.16 - Idea Precedes Manifestation in Material Form using Cubes and Cones
four pairs of cones
Vortex