

# octaves of elements

"Polarity begins as [sexless unity](#) at the [cathode](#), which is the location for the [inert gases](#) in the **octaves of elements**. From there it is divided into [sex-conditioned pairs](#) as they are extended centripetally toward [anodes](#). They again unite as one [sexless unity](#) at [amplitude wave positions](#) where they collide and become the two hemispheres of an incandescent microscopic, or macrocosmic [sun](#), which corresponds to a "[loop of force](#)" in an [electric current](#)." [[Atomic Suicide](#), page 182]

See Also

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[1st octave](#)

[2nd octave](#)

[3rd octave](#)

[4th octave](#)

[5th octave](#)

[6th octave](#)

[7th octave](#)

[8th octave](#)

[9th octave](#)

[Figure 1.8 - Electromagnetic Scale in Octaves](#)

[Figure 11.01 - Octave composed of Equal Thirds and Triads](#)

[Figure 17.03 - Analysis of the Octave Gravity Bar](#)

[Figure 7B.10 - Russells Periodic Chart of the first four octaves of proto-matter](#)

[Figure 9.16 - Russells 1-4 Octaves of Matter as Integrated Light - The Universal Constant](#)

[Figure 9.17 - Russells Ten Octaves of Matter as Integrated Light - The Universal Constant](#)

[Law of Octave](#)

[octave of integration](#)

[octave pairs of rings](#)

[RULE OF THE OCTAVE](#)

[Scale of the Forces in Octaves](#)

[seed of the octave wave](#)

[The Russell Nine Octave Chart of the Elements](#)