PAST AND PRESENT

















ARRANGERS











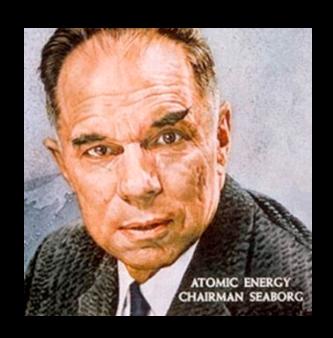




OF CHEMICAL ELEMENT SYSTEMS

After de Chancourtois started the ball rolling with a *PERIODIC* periodic table, Meyer and Mendeleev, by reducing the arrangement to two dimensions, made them far more convenient for printing and distribution as well as for working.

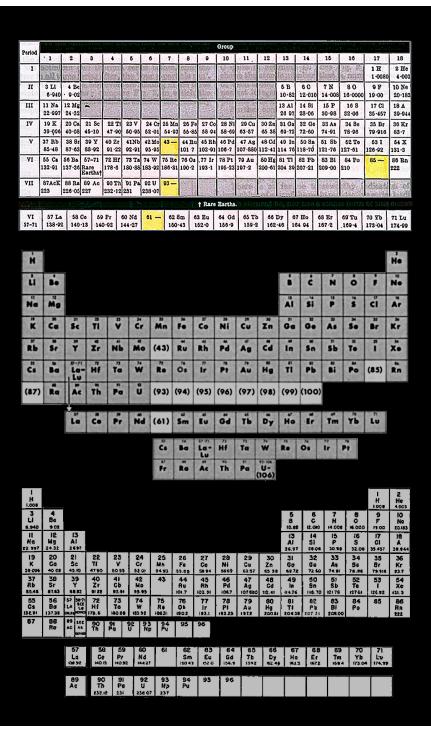
Following Moseley's establishing technical accuracy to the sequence of elements, the icon of chemistry seemed settled, but other forms were to come...



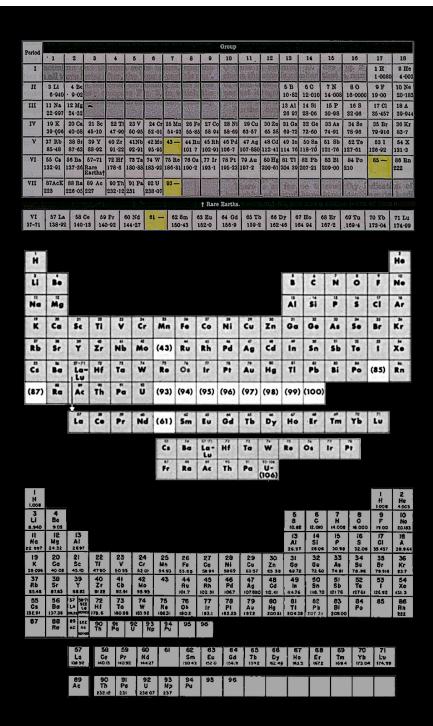
While creating the Atom Bomb, Glenn Seaborg demonstrated that the heavy elements form a "transition series" of elements like the lanthanide elements. **During the period of his** leading development of the atom bomb, made the first serious periodic table change since Moseley.

As the periodic table became more and more crowded as Seaborg and crew discovered more post-uranium elements, he put all heavy elements together, below the rest of the Periodic Table, a move in which he took great pride - a Nobel Prize factor.

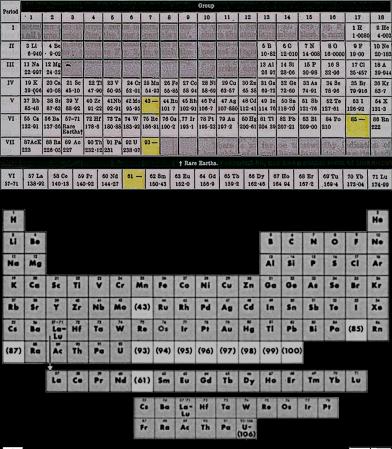




Before Seaborg's new transuranium elements, this 1942 table shows the Actinides being placed in the main body of the table, while Lanthanides remain outside.



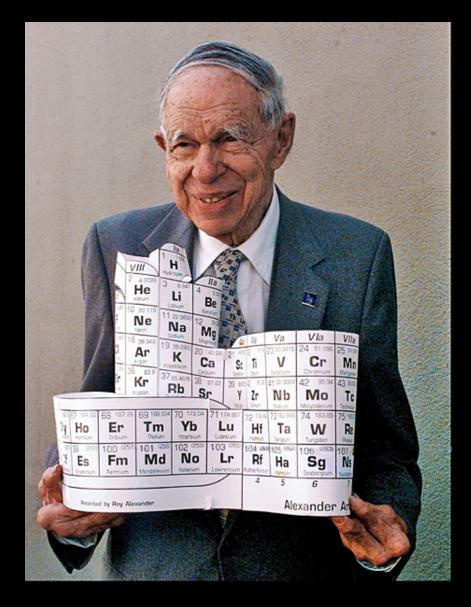
By 1944, the Uranides with 2 new transuranium elements had been moved, and some previous element positions corrected.



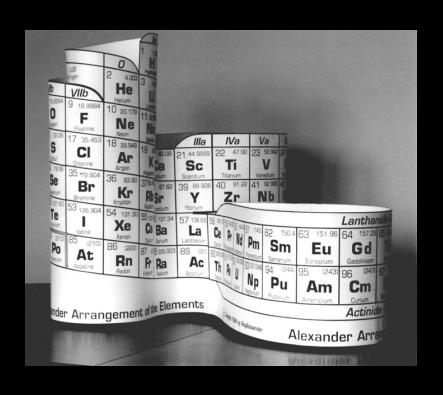
 																1 toos	2 He 1003
3 Li 6,940	4 Ba sct											5 B 10.42	6 C 12.000	7 N H.008	8 0 16.000	9 F 11.00	10 No 20.183
11 Ma 22. 297	12 Mg 24.32	13 Al 2697										(5 Ai 26.97	14 SI 28.06	15 P 30.90	(6 S 32.06	17 GI 35.457	18 A 39,944
19 K 39.096	20 Ga 40 08	21 Sc 45.60	22 Ti 4790	23 V 5095	24 Cr 52 Or	25 Mh 54.93	26 Fe 55.65	27 Co 58 94	28 Ni 5869	29 Cu 63 57	30 Zn 65 38	31 Go 69.72	32 60 72 60	33 Aş 74.81	34 50 78.85	35 Br 79.916	36 Kr 83.7
37 Rb 85.48	38 Sr 87.63	39 Y 88.92	40 Zr sı ze	4) Cb 82.91	42 Mo 95.95	43	44 Au 101.7	45 Rh 102.91	46 Pd 1067	47 Ag 107 880	48 Cd 12.41	49 In #6.76	50 Sh 118,70	5) 5b 121 76	52 Te 12761	53 126 92	54 Xe (31.3
55 Cs 13£ 91	56 Ba 137.35	ない。	72 Hf 178.6	73 To 180 56	74 ₩ 183 92	75 Re 10631	76 01 1902	77 ir 193.:	78 PI 181.23	79 Au 197.2	80 Hg 20051	81 T1 20439	82 Pb 207.21	83 Bi 201.00	84 Po	85	86 Ra 222
87	B8 Re	AG AG	90 Th	91 S	12 93 Np	94 Pu	95	96									
		67 La 06 52	58 Ce 40/3	59 P/ H0.92	60 Nd 164 27	61	62 Sm 1004)	63 Eu 152 0	64 6d 154.7	65 7b 1372	66 Dy 62.45	67 Ho #4.5	68 Er 1672	69 Tm 1694	70 Yb 173.04	71 Lu 174,99	
		89 Ac	90 Th 152.4	91 Pg 231	92 U 234 07	93 Np 237	94 Pu	95	96								

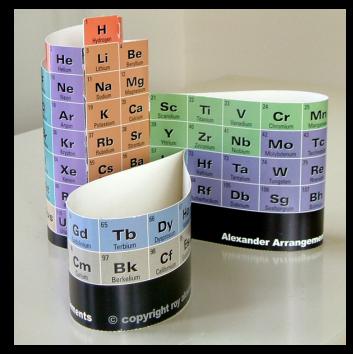
This post WWII 1945 periodic table has become much like those still in use into the 21st century.

Dr. Seaborg, to be photographed with his favorite periodic table, chose this 3D model showing the f- and dblocks looping out from the main group, which he had informed the designer was "correct".



It was one of several three-dimensional tables that Roy Alexander had designed in hopes of improving chemistry education.



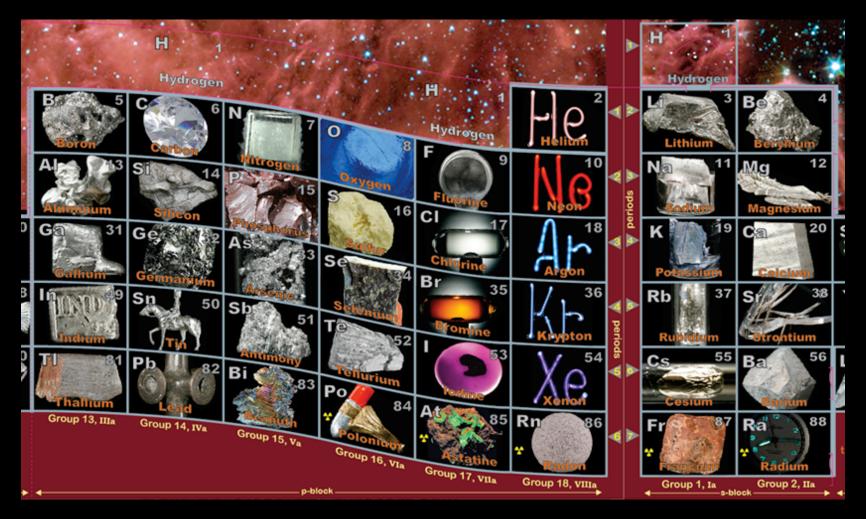




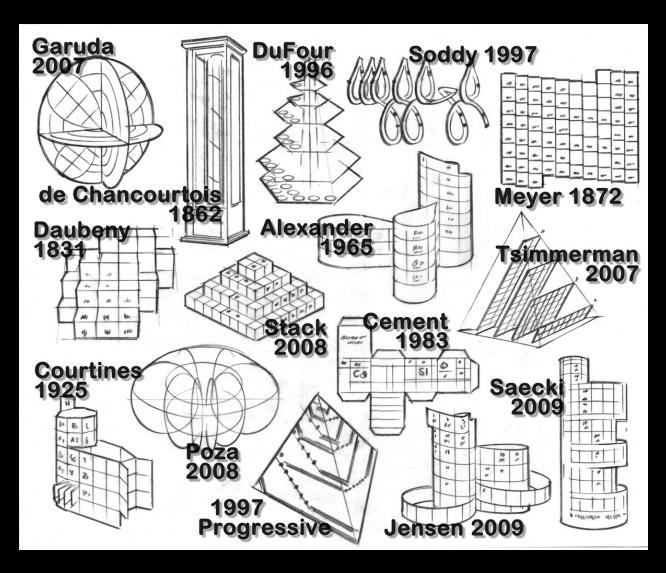
A science museum exhibit designer, he had, in 1965, used the Periodic Law to resolve his long held conviction that the standard table was "just wrong", applying three dimensions to fix the dozen breaks in the atomic numbers and between the periods.



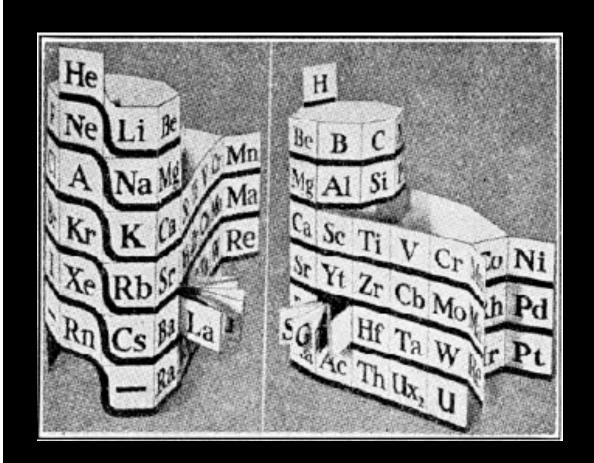
This latest Alexander Arrangement of Elements has photos of element simple substances, and thus is forever complete at element 94.



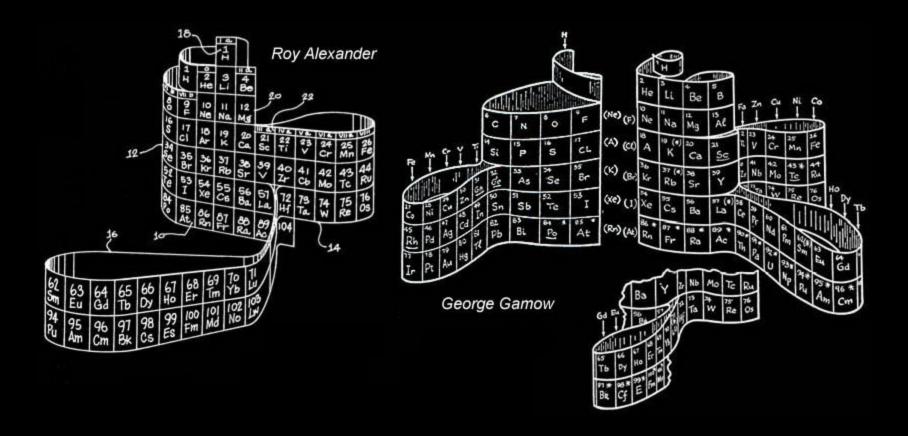
This downslant in the s-block was all that was needed to bring continuity to every element and period - without changing the property columns.



Many other creative 3D periodic tables have been published since de Chancourtois'.



This early table, by M. Courtines, was published in a magazine with instructions, as a do-it-yourself project. Note the d-block departure from the main group elements, and accordion-like handling of the Lanthanoids.



Developed and published before Alexander's, George Gamow's patent drawing was almost identical to Alexander's, and also used for education, in his Mr. Tompkins series.

Gamow also:

 was one of the foremost early advocates of the big-bang theory developed first successful explanation of the extremes in the decay rates of radioactive elements aided the

developers of DNA



During the 20th Century the periodic table of the elements had attained the perfect logic of a three-dimensional format, built on the innovations, inventions, hard work, dedication and brilliance of those before.

