7			11			13			17		1	19		
non p	fam fac		non p	fam fac	/	non p	fam fac		non p	fam fac	/	non p	fam fa	ac
91	1 7x13		121	1 11x11		481	1 13x37		391	1 17x23	/	361	1 19	x19
217	7 7x31		187	7 11x17	1	247	7 13x1 <mark>9</mark>		697	7 17x41	/	817	7 19	x43
161	11 7x23		341	11 11zx31	/	221	11 <mark>13×1</mark>	{	731	11 17x43	/	551	11 19	X29
133	13 7x19		253	13 11x23	/	403	13 13x31		493	13 17x29	/	703	13 19	x37
77	17 <mark>7x11</mark>	<u> </u>	407	17 11x37	/	377	17 13x29		527	17 17x31	/	437	17 <mark>19</mark>	)x23
49	19 7x7		319	19 11x29	/	169	19 13x13		289	19 17X17		589	19 19	x31
203	23 7x29		143	23 <mark>11x13</mark>	ì	533	23 13x41		323	23 <mark>17x19</mark>	3	893	23 19	x47
119	29 7x17		209	29 11x19		299	29 13x23		629	29 17x37		779	29 19	x41

take the lowest digits from the 2nd factor number throw it out

add thirty (30) to it - it will become the highest 2nd factor in the next table to the right The second lowest number will be the next prime (signal)

It will become the 1st factor in the next table

color is lowest moving to right +30
color is 2nd lowest - move to right as next prime - new signal

2nd lowest noise generates the next signal ???

need a bigger machine . . . - - - . . .

great at little numbers - how does it do with bigger numbers ?