1. @PD 4–8–12–16–20…a Perpendicular Diagonal will intersect with its SAME value @ Axis/4=STEPS.

2. @PD 2–6–10–14–18..a Perpendicular Diagonal intersects a PD+2•Axis value @ (Axis+2)/4=STEPS, e.i. @Axis 10: 10^2+2•10=120 and 120 is located @(Axis+2)/4 STEPS=(10+2)/4=3 STEPS from the PD.

3. The CBR (Coordinate-Based Rectangles) of interest, i.e. form "containers," are located where the Difference (Δ) in Axial Column and Row Coordinate SUMS (Σ) up to Exponential Power of 2 values. See below. The Difference (Δ) in the Δs in the same Coordinates are also Exponential Power of 2 based.

Δ in Axial Coordinates Sums (Σ) and the Δ of the Δs:

Col	Row	Σ	Δ in Δs	
3	5	8	2	2^1
6	10	16	4	2^2
12	20	32	8	2^3
24	40	64	16	2^4
48	80	128	32	2^5
96	160	256	64	2^6
192	320	512	128	2^7
384	640	1024	256	2^8
768	1280	2048	512	2^9
1536	2560	4096	1024	2^10
2072	5120	8192	2048	2^11

The first four Mersenne PRIME - Perfect Number Squares on the BIM