

Do a Person Chemistry Analysis

The objective is to develop the relation between two persons by identifying so-called bingo-situations, where they cooperate well and sources of irritation, which they should agree how to handle in a better way from today;-)

The condition for the analysis is that both have done a so-called MiniProfile. For the analysis there is a work sheet in pdf-format. It is also needed colour pens for the theory Eight boxes' eight colours. Good pens are Faber-Castell.PITT artist pen. Chose light nuances for the eight colours.

1- Chose colour pens corresponding to your MiniProfiles











Both chose the colour pen, which corresponds to each person's corefactor. If you have the same corefactor, then you can use the colour for the co-factor. One of you fills in the vertical way and the other the horizontal way. For primary factors you fill in the whole square and for secondary factors you fill in only the inner square. Look at the picture below e.g. A has Structure (blue) and B has Sensibility (orange).

2- Identify your bingo-situations and their consequences

The analysis is based on the condition that equal factors works mostly well together. The only exception is Exposure, i.e. both have a great need to be noticed. There are two types of bingo-situations

- Big, i.e. both have this factor as primary. Then you fill in the whole "sun-square" with the sun's colour, i.e. yellow (in the picture Quality-Quality)
- Small, i.e. one of you or both have this factor as secondary. Then you fill in only the sun with yellow (in the picture Power-Power)

Name: _____

		Interperson					
		Sensibility		Power		Quality	
A   	B 		adapt-able	wimpish			
		straight	plump		speedy	sloppy	
		adapt-able	wimpish		enduring	stubborn	
				enduring	stubborn		
				speedy	sloppy		

Bring forward situations how it has been, when you have had "bingo". These situations give energy to the relation. Notice also that you have here a risk that you can exaggerate with these factors, where you both are strong...

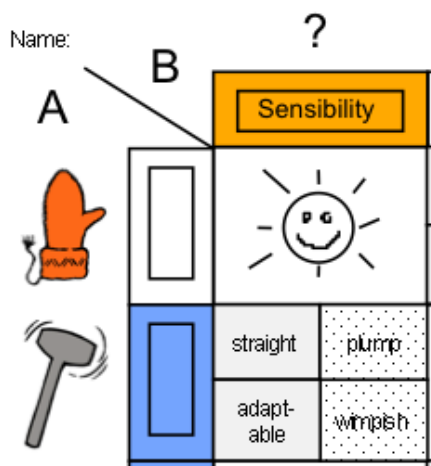
3- Identify differences and their consequences

The differences can you experience as complementary or as sources of irritation. Normally it is the biggest differences, which can cause irritation. You do the analysis like this

- a) If you don't have any differences, i.e. that you both have exactly the same primary and secondary factors, then you should do your analysis for your corefactors. If they are the same, then you use the co-factors
- b) If you have one or many differences, i.e. you have many different primary and secondary factors, then you mark these with ? (look below) and analyse what happens in your "crossroads", i.e. where you both have a primary or secondary factor

You should now for each such crossroad analyse, if it always works well or sometimes there are room for improvements, i.e. you don't need to be irritated on each other. This analysis is documented by colouring in a certain way. It is easiest to explain with an example.

Let's say that person A has coloured his/her factors in the vertical way and therefore horizontally for B. A has "empty" in the square for Sensibility, i.e. the factor is neither primary nor secondary. On the other hand B has the square for Sensibility coloured, i.e. it can be either primary or secondary. This implies then that A and B should analyse based on the column for Sensibility, because A and B differ here. Another condition is in the example that A has Power as a primary factor, i.e. there will be a crossroad between A's Power and B's Sensibility. What happens then in that crossroad? That is the question, which should be answered. In each crossroad there are four words (qualities). Two are positive (the front side of the quality) and two are negative (the back side of the quality). *The top words concern B's view on A, because B has his/her profile horizontally. The bottom words concern A's view of B.* Look below.

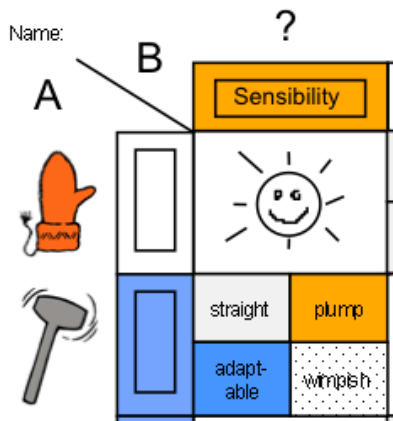


In this particularly crossroad the top words are straight and plump, i.e. B should give his/her opinion if he/she perceive A as straight or plump. In principle there are two main alternatives

- That B perceive A as 100% straight, i.e. this is good and complementary for B
- That B sometimes can be irritated at A. In order to not to much "fine-tuning" you can say that 25% irritation means that you sometimes are irritated at the other person – in this particular crossroad. 50% means that you rather often is irritated here

The first alternative means that B colours with his/her colour pen the whole square with the word "straight". If B's opinion is 25%, then B fills in 75% with his/her colour pen in the square for "straight" and 25% for the square with "plump". *In order to be practical it is then best that B first gives his/her opinion concerning all relevant crossroads in this column. Then A does the same for his/her opinion about B in the relevant crossroads and he/she of course uses the words in the bottom.*

In this example we do it in black and white, i.e. B's opinion is that A really is plump, i.e. 100%. Look at it as a theoretical example;-) On the other hand A's opinion about B is that he/she acts to 100% according to the front side of the factor, i.e. adaptable.



NOTE! There are some crossroads, where you are different, but they seldom create irritation. These crossroads are

- Sensibility and Quality, i.e. Sensibility is kind and Quality is a good guy. That goes very often along very well
- Exposure and Imagination, i.e. Exposure can be acting out very strong in his/her communication, which stimulates Imagination. Exposure can like that Imagination is exciting with different news or creativity, which can be used by Exposure
- Structure and Stability i.e. likes to be cautious both. Structure likes to have the situation in control and Stability likes to be on a stable ground

Discuss now how to handle your differences in a constructive way. Find simple and practical principles, which works in the everyday life.

4- Make a deal

Make a deal how you should cooperate from now on. Book also a follow-up meeting...