Periodic Table with atomic number and symbol

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
1	1 H																	2 He
2	3 Li	4 Be											5 B	6 C	7 N	8 O	9 F	10 Ne
3	11 Na	12 Mg											13 Al	14 Si	15 P	16 S	17 Cl	18 Ar
4	19 K	20 Ca	21 Sc	22 Ti	23 V	24 Cr	25 Mn	26 Fe	27 Co	28 Ni	29 Cu	30 Zn	31 Ga	32 Ge	33 As	34 Se	35 Br	36 Kr
5	37 Rb	38 Sr	39 Y	40 Zr	41 Nb	42 Mo	43 Tc	44 Ru	45 Rh	46 Pd	47 Ag	48 Cd	49 In	50 Sn	51 Sb	52 Te	53 I	54 Xe
6	55 Cs	56 Ba		72 Hf	73 Ta	74 W	75 Re	76 Os	77 Ir	78 Pt	79 Au	80 Hg	81 Tl	82 Pb	83 Bi	84 Po	85 At	86 Rn
7	87 Fr	88 Ra		104 Rf	105 Db	106 Sg	107 Bh	108 Hs	109 Mt	110 Ds	111 Rg	112 Cn	113 Nh	114 Fl	115 Mc	116 Lv	117 Ts	118 Og
				57 La	58 Ce	59 Pr	60 Nd	61 Pm	62 Sm	63 Eu	64 Gd	65 Tb	66 Dy	67 Ho	68 Er	69 Tm	70 Yb	71 Lu
				89 Ac	90 Th	91 Pa	92 U	93 Np	94 Pu	95 Am	96 Cm	97 Bk	98 Cf	99 Es	100 Fm	101 Md	102 No	103 Lr

Periodic Table PDF with atomic number and symbol (black and white): notes

About this sheet

The standard 18-column layout, with periods 1 to 7 down the side, groups 1 to 18 across the top, and the lanthanides and actinides in two rows below. Each tile carries only the atomic number and the element symbol, which keeps the sheet uncluttered.

Best for

A clean overview, wall charts, quick symbol lookups, and sheets that students will annotate themselves.

Printing

Plain white tiles with black outlines use very little ink and photocopy cleanly, so it suits class sets and sheets students will write on. Sized for A4 landscape: print at 100% (actual size) so the margins stay correct.

What the data shows

The 118 symbols are one letter for 14 elements (H, B, C, N, O, F, P, S, K, V, Y, I, W, U) and two letters for the other 104. Eleven symbols come from Latin or German names rather than the English one: Na for natrium, K for kalium, Fe for ferrum, Cu for cuprum, Ag for argentum, Sn for stannum, Sb for stibium, W for wolfram, Au for aurum, Hg for hydrargyrum and Pb for plumbum.

The seven periods hold 2, 8, 8, 18, 18, 32 and 32 elements, and the blocks hold 14 in the s-block, 36 in the p-block, 40 in the d-block and 28 in the f-block.

How the table is organised

Atomic number counts the protons in an atom's nucleus and fixes each element's place in the table. Moving down a group adds a new electron shell, so atomic radius grows and metallic character increases.

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