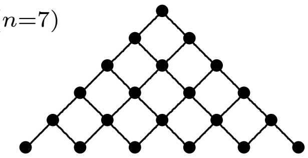
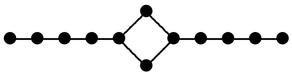
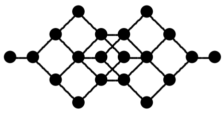
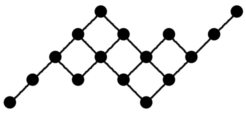
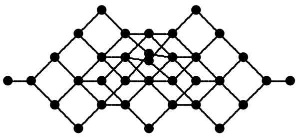
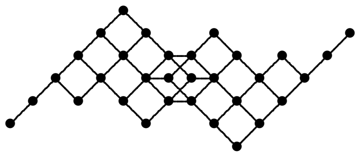
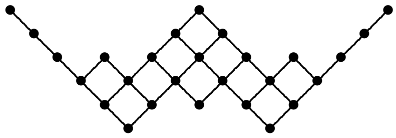
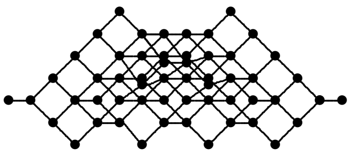
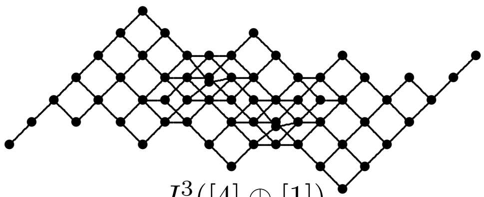
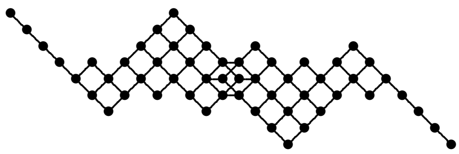
The lattices $J^r([p-1] \oplus [q-1])$, where $\mathbb{T}_{pqr}$ is a Dynkin diagram.

$\mathbb{A}_n$ $r = n$ (n=7) $J^n(\emptyset) = [n]$		
$\mathbb{D}_n$ $r = 2$ (n=7)  $J^2([n-3] \oplus [1])$ $= J([n-2, 2]) = W(n)$	$r = n-2$  $J^{n-2}([1] \oplus [1])$ $= J^{n-3}([2, 2])$	
$\mathbb{E}_6$ $r = 2$  $J^2([2] \oplus [2])$ $= J([3, 3])$	$r = 3$  $J^3([2] \oplus [1])$ $= J^2([3, 2]) = J(W(5))$	
$\mathbb{E}_7$ $r = 2$  $J^2([3] \oplus [2])$ $= J([4, 3])$	$r = 3$  $J^3([3] \oplus [1]))$ $= J^2([4, 2]) = J(W(6))$	$r = 4$  $J^4([2] \oplus [1]))$ $= J^3([3, 2])) = J^2(W(5))$
$\mathbb{E}_8$ $r = 2$  $J^2([4] \oplus [2])$ $= J([5, 3])$	$r = 3$  $J^3([4] \oplus [1])$ $= J^2([5, 2]) = J(W(7))$	$r = 5$  $J^5([2] \oplus [1])$ $= J^4([3, 2])) = J^3(W(5))$

Here, $[n]$ is the chain of cardinality n, and $[n, m] = [n] \times [m]$. The disjoint union of posets is denoted by $\oplus$. If P is a poset, $J(P)$ is the lattice of all ideals of P. Finally, $W(n) = J([n-2, 2])$.