A Burt Rutan Hobby

A study of early Egyptian manufacturing methods
An Ancient, but forgotten Technology?

Cheops pyramid. Four long, small shafts, (200+ feet deep) and tilted upward. A perfect tunnel angled through many stacked stones. Carving them today would require robotics and modern diamond cutters.

Were the builders able to **Cast** Granite?
An Ancient, but forgotten Technology?

Poor-fitting blocks crumble, tight fitting ones last. Random surface angles on pyramid stones, yet adjacent stones all fit each other. There is frothing at the top of many blocks, indicating a casting imperfection.

Were the builders able to Cast Limestone?

The Gaza Pyramids stand because the blocks fit

These copies will soon be not recognizable as man-made

Stack and Fit?

No way, without CAD/CAM

Easy
An Ancient, but forgotten Technology?

Inward, top-to-bottom offset in one corner of King’s chamber granite box.

A casting tool offset is believable, a carving error is not.

Were the builders able to **Cast Granite**?
An Ancient, but forgotten Technology?

Is the horizontal frothing separately-cast levels?

Is the “Unfinished Obelisk” a proof of the early building method, or a just a failed attempt to duplicate it?

Were the builders able to **Cast** hard stone?

Horizontal frothing evidence

Unfinished Obelisk Carved, cracked, then abandoned in place.
An Ancient, but forgotten Technology?

Karnak Temple Columns: Stacked, 1m-high blocks; 10-m tall, 3-m diameter. Flash, external to ‘carved cylinder’ blocks.

Were the builders able to Cast Limestone?

Protruding flash extends upward, appearing in each stacked block. The flash also appears at the opposite side of the ‘carved’ cylinder blocks.