

A Burt Rutan Hobby

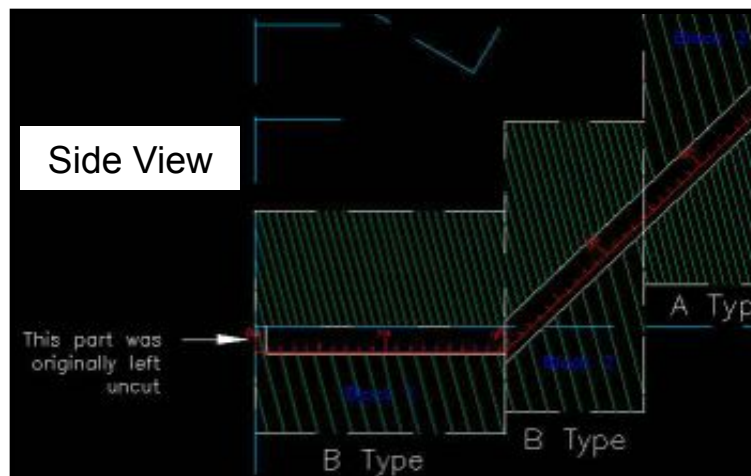
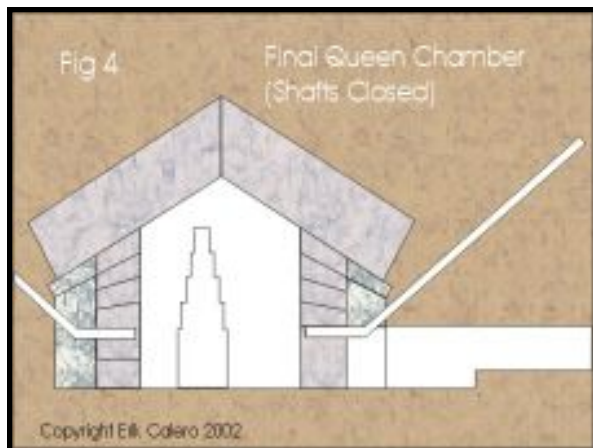
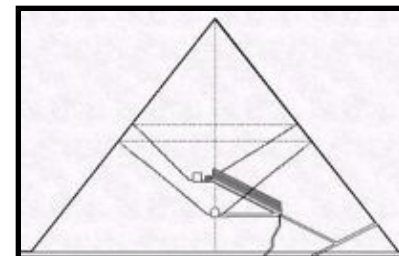
A study of early Egyptian manufacturing methods



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**?



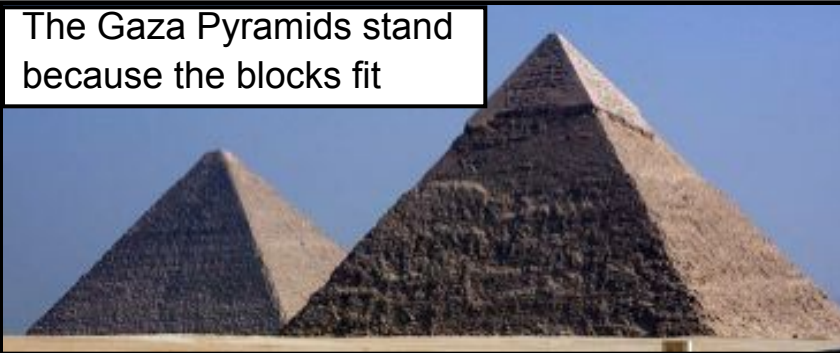
An Ancient, but forgotten Technology?

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



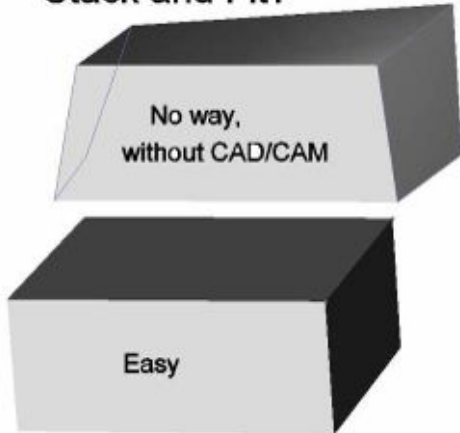
These copies will soon be not recognizable as man-made



Stack and Fit?

No way,
without CAD/CAM

Easy

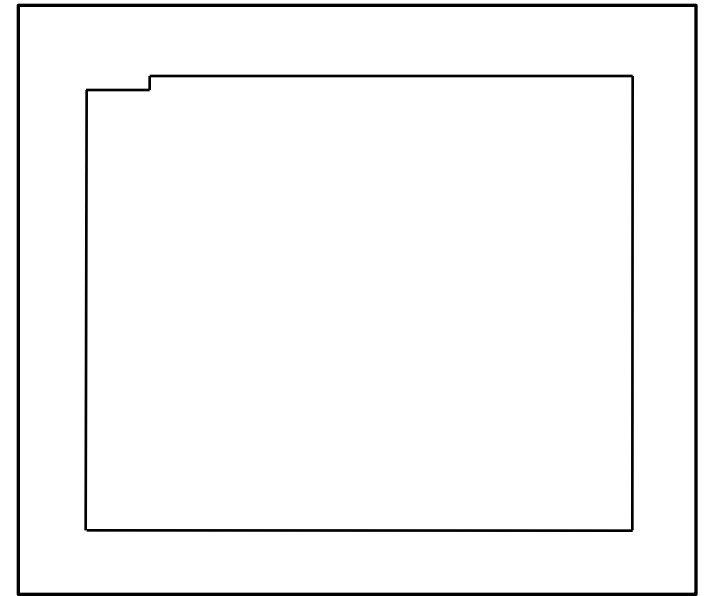


An Ancient, but forgotten Technology?

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**?

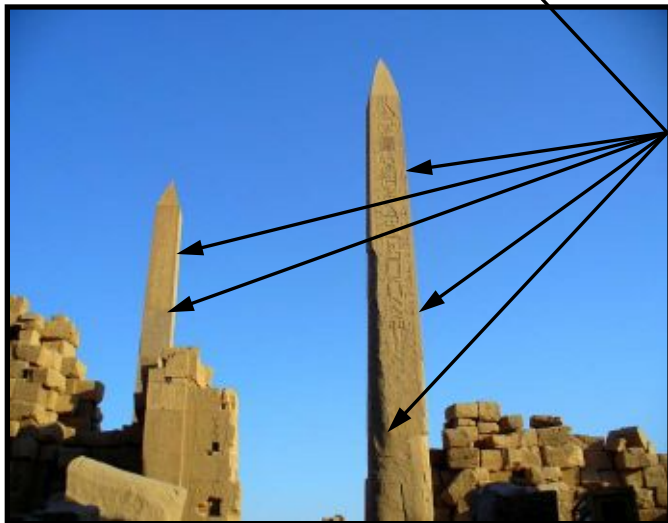


An Ancient, but forgotten Technology?

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**?

