HOW TO BUILD A PYRAMID. Norman Hossack

A tribute to the engineers who built the Pyramids.

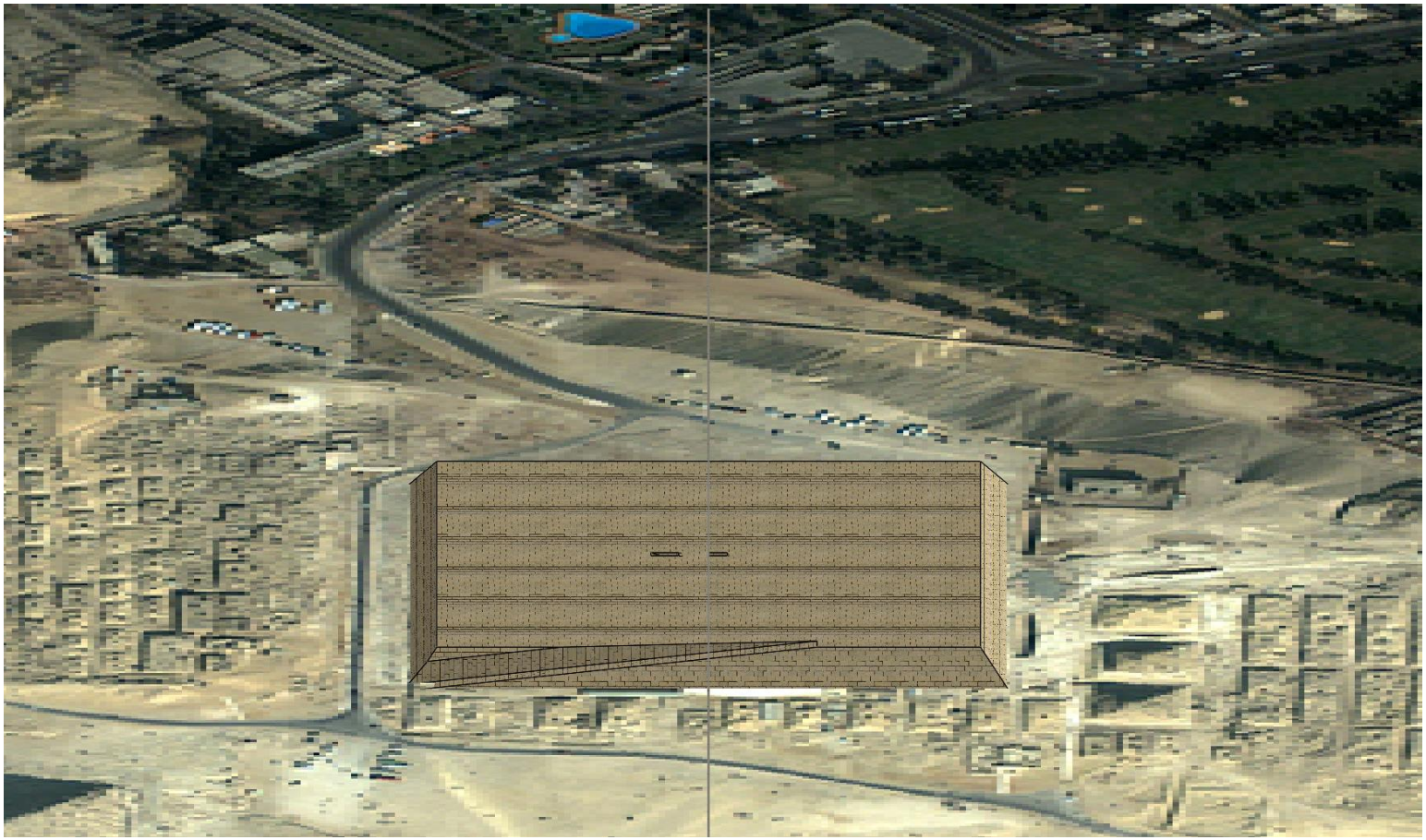
How I would have done it!

Start by leveling the ground, and setting the orientation. This is done with water for leveling and stars for orientation.

First layers of stones easily placed

The ramp is built into the slope and is wide enough for the stones to pass on.

Ramp turns and continues up the next wall. The ramp follows as the Pyramid rises.



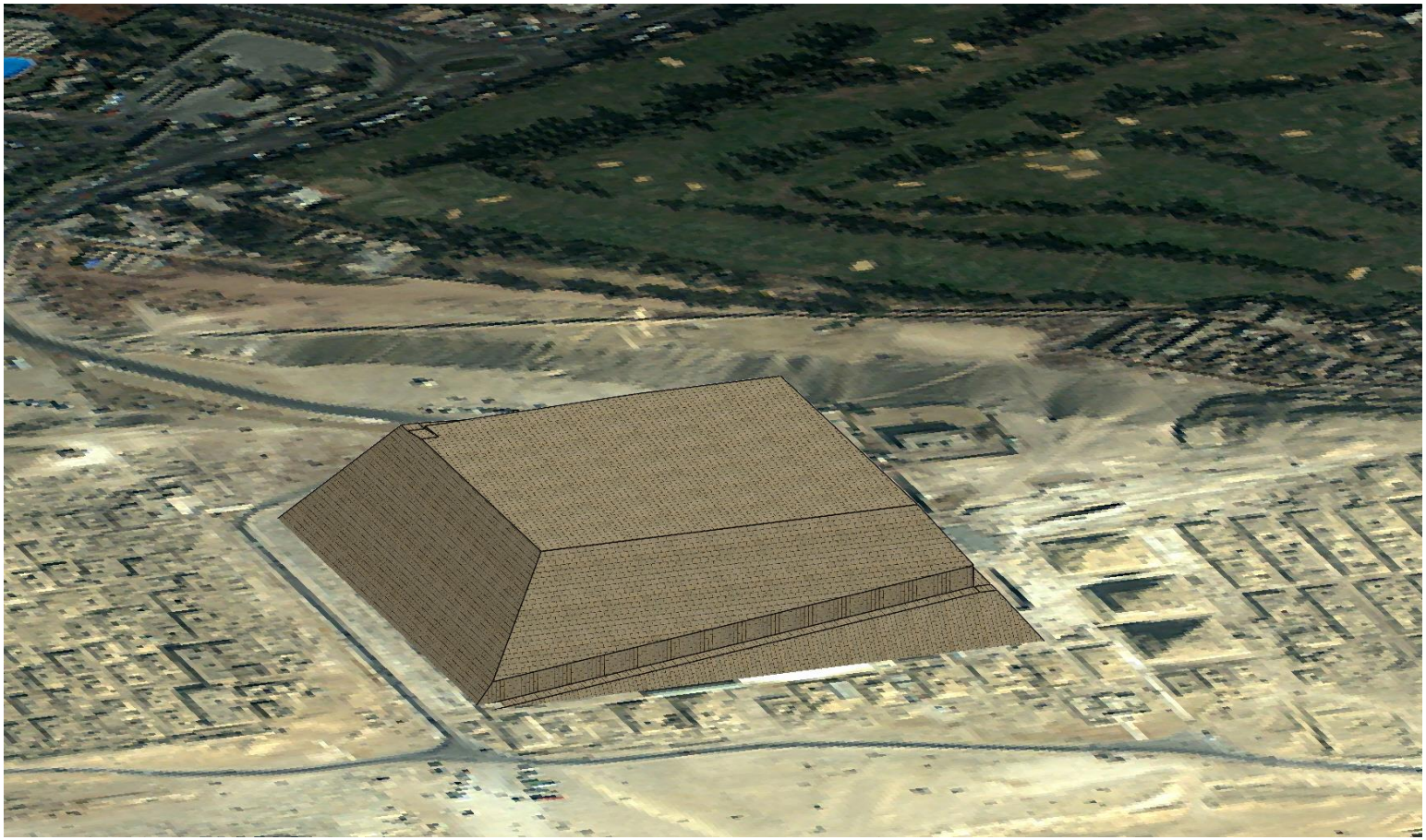
As the Pyramid rises the ramp continues around all the walls.

The ramp keeps its angle all the way.

The process continues to the top.

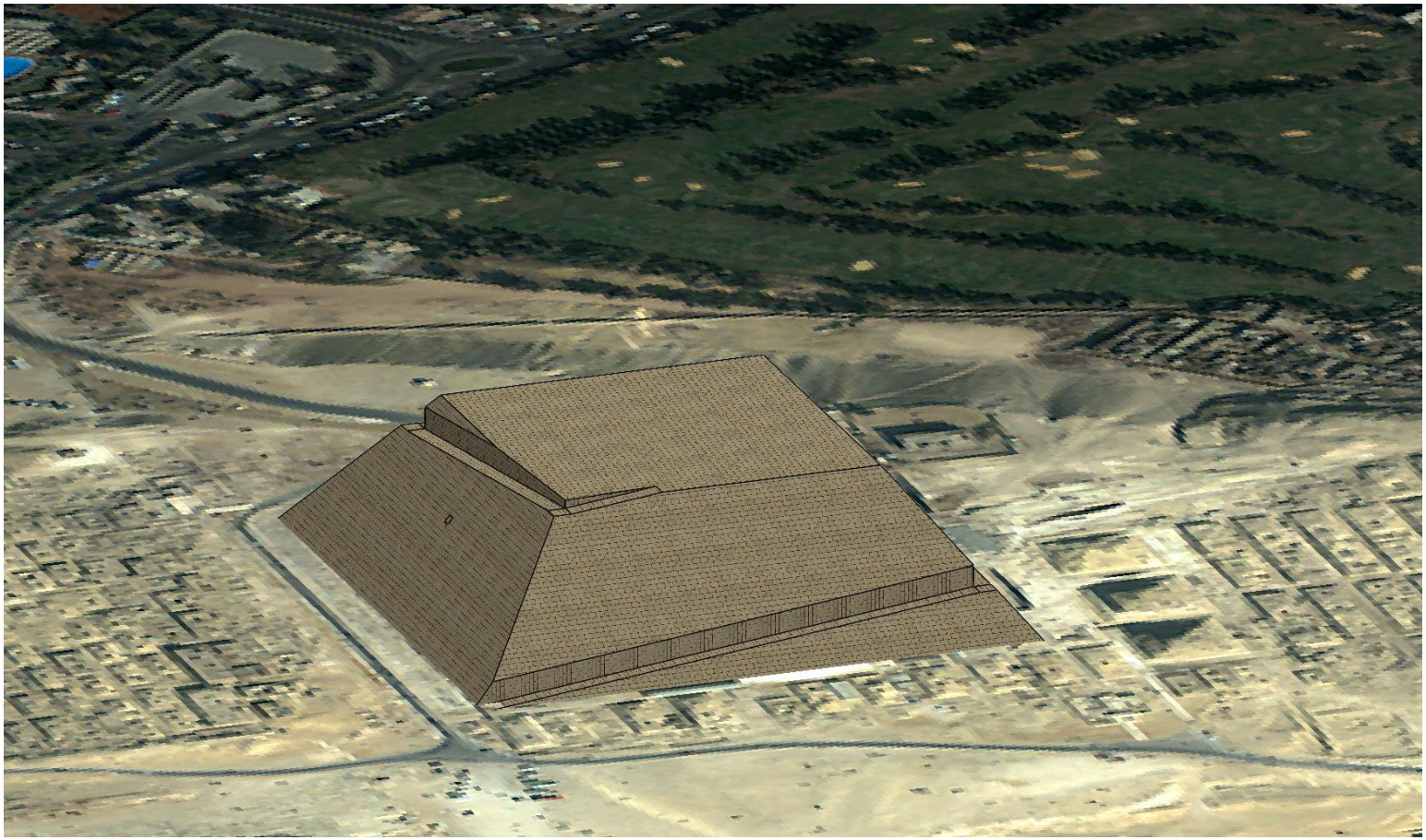
At this point the process goes into reverse in what I call ‘build back’

This ramp is wide enough to allow blocks to be pulled to the top.



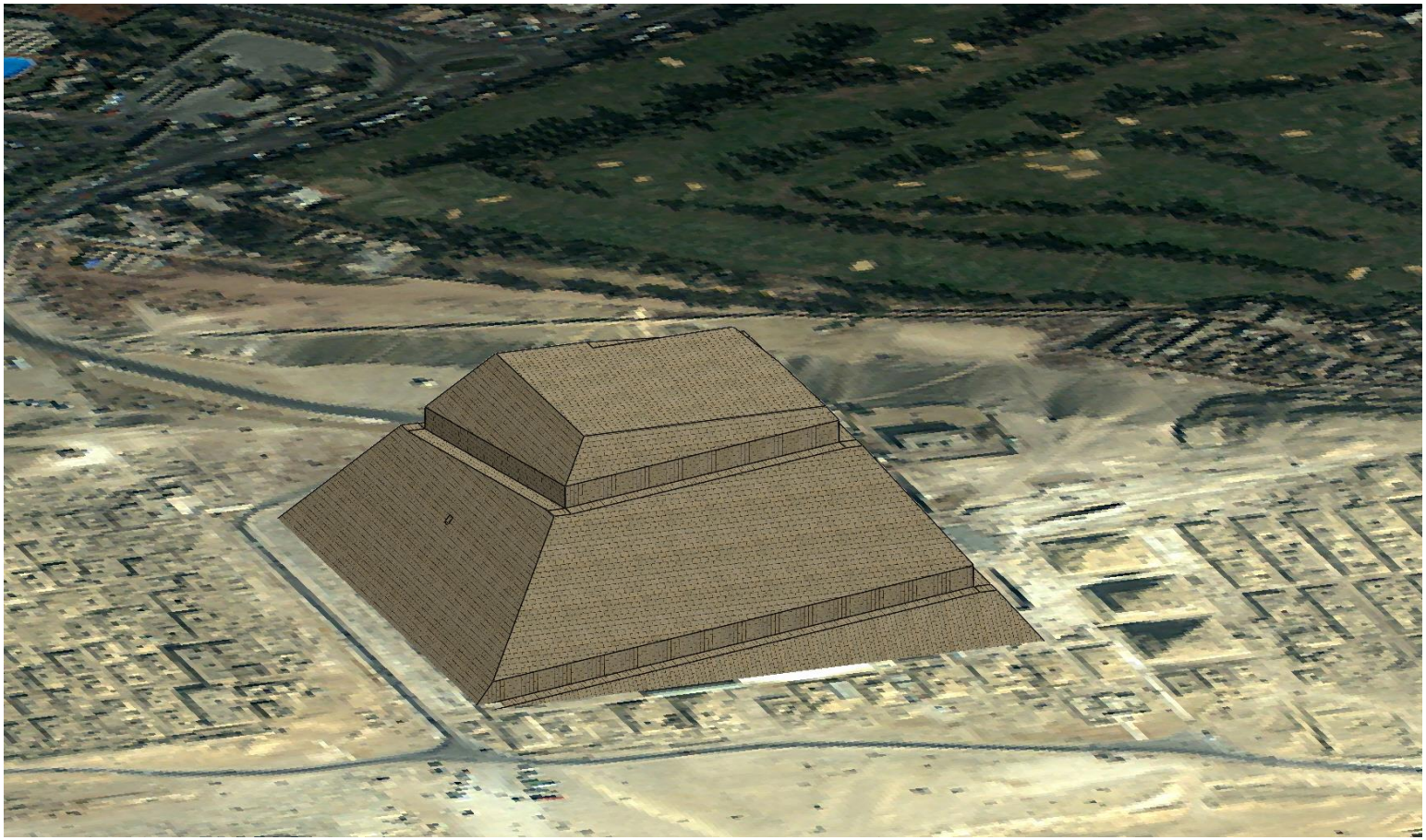
By this height the internal work will be complete.

The closing stones are brought to the top and finishing is done in reverse.

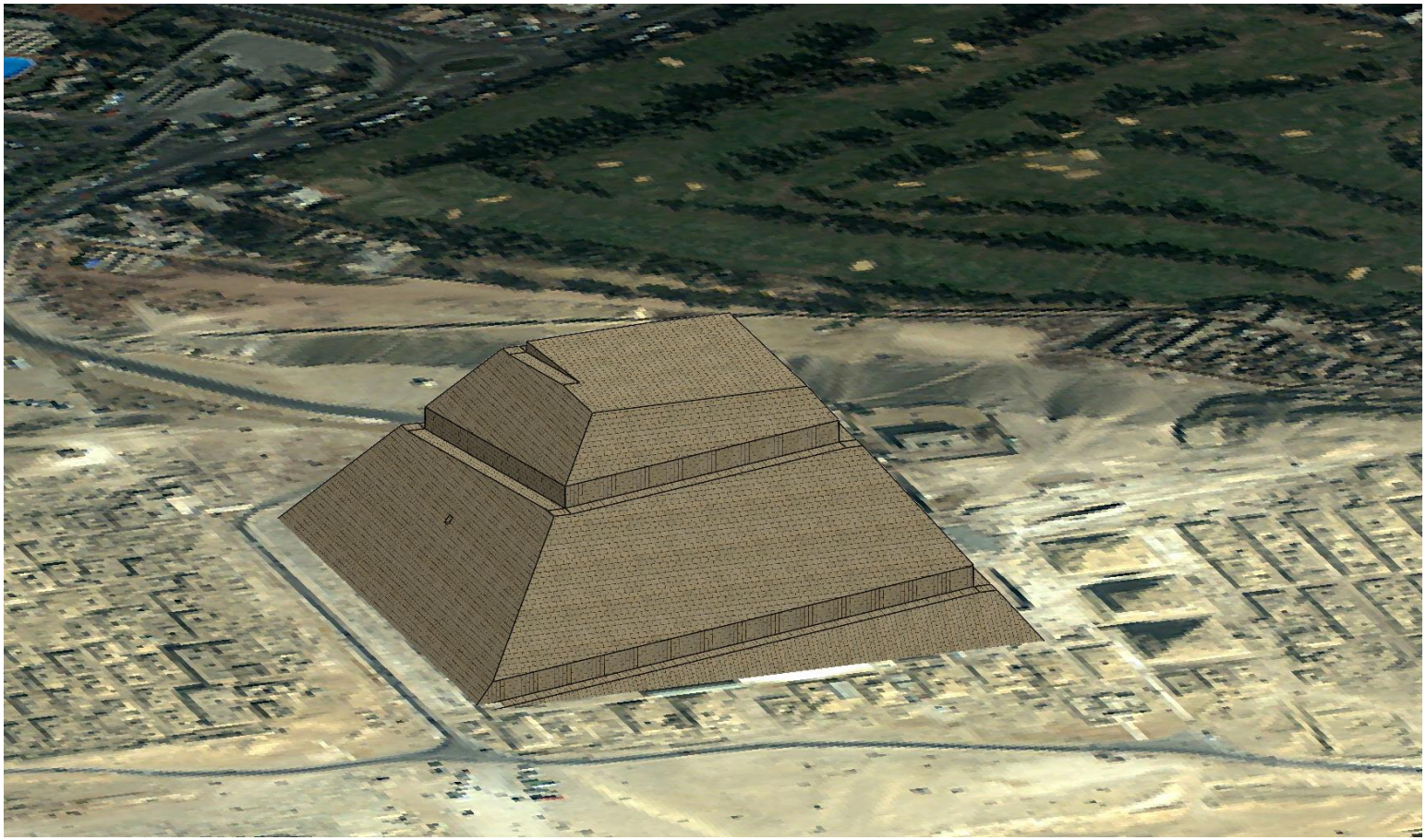


The end of the ramp is built under to close the outer face.

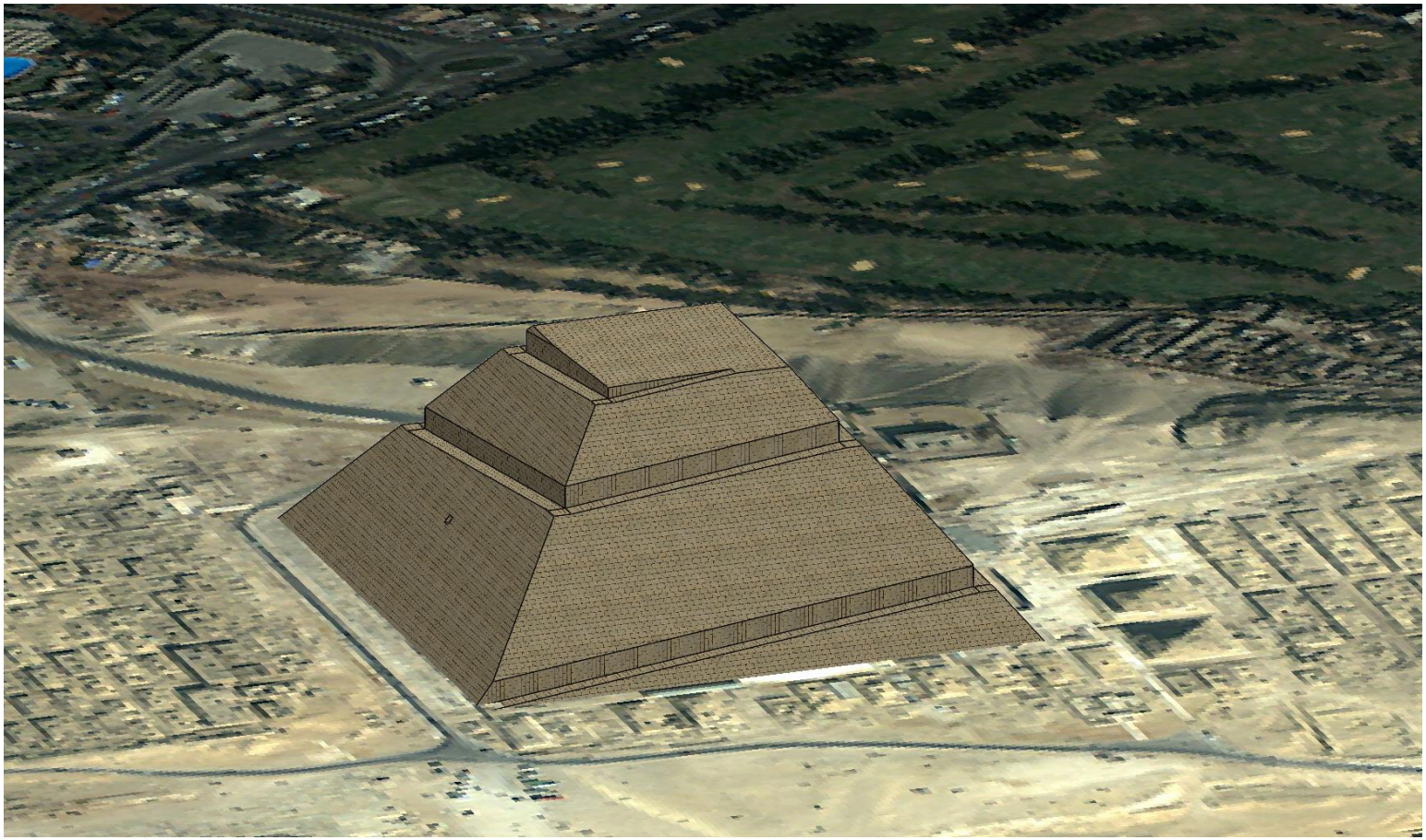
The process can be quite fast now as the ramp disappears.

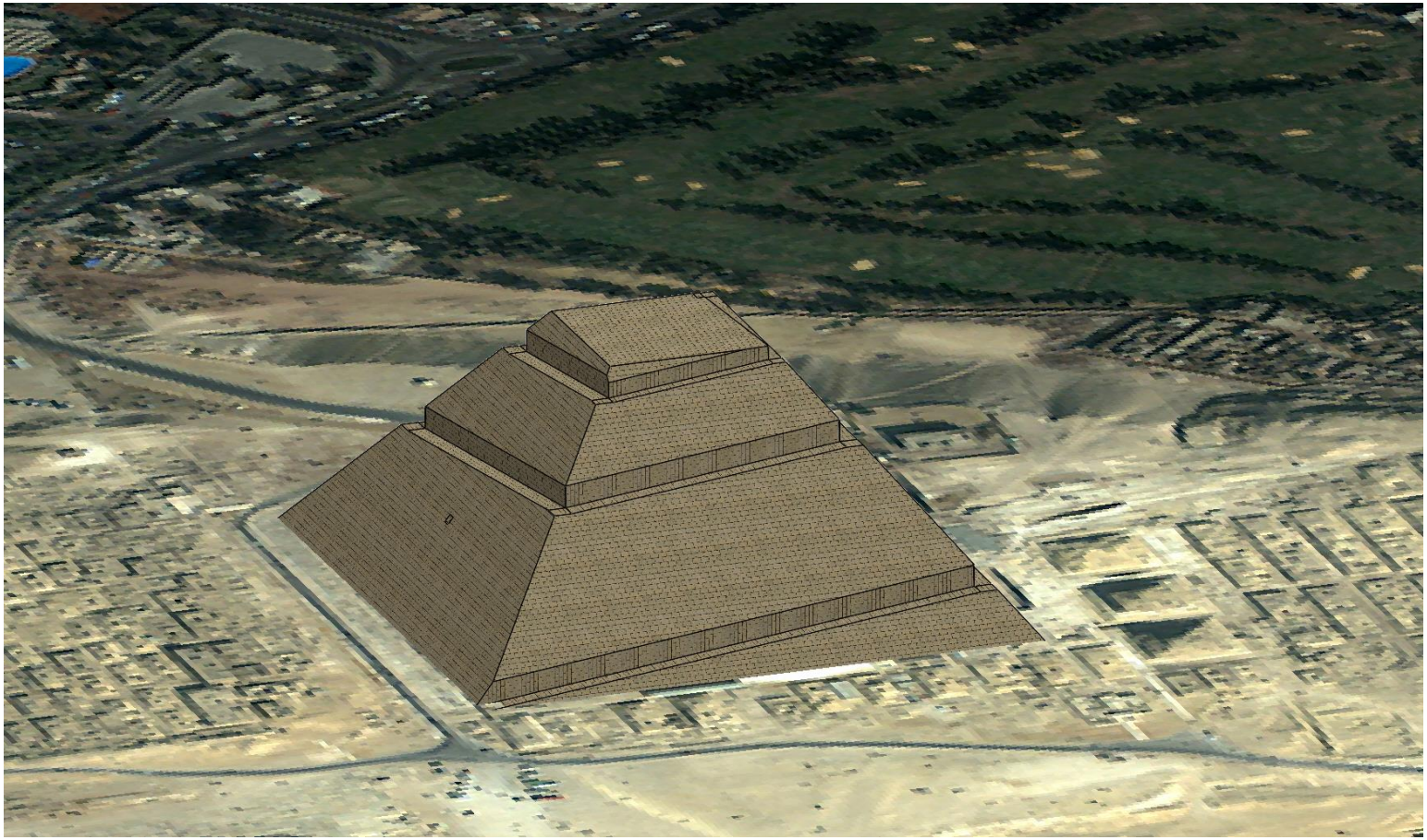


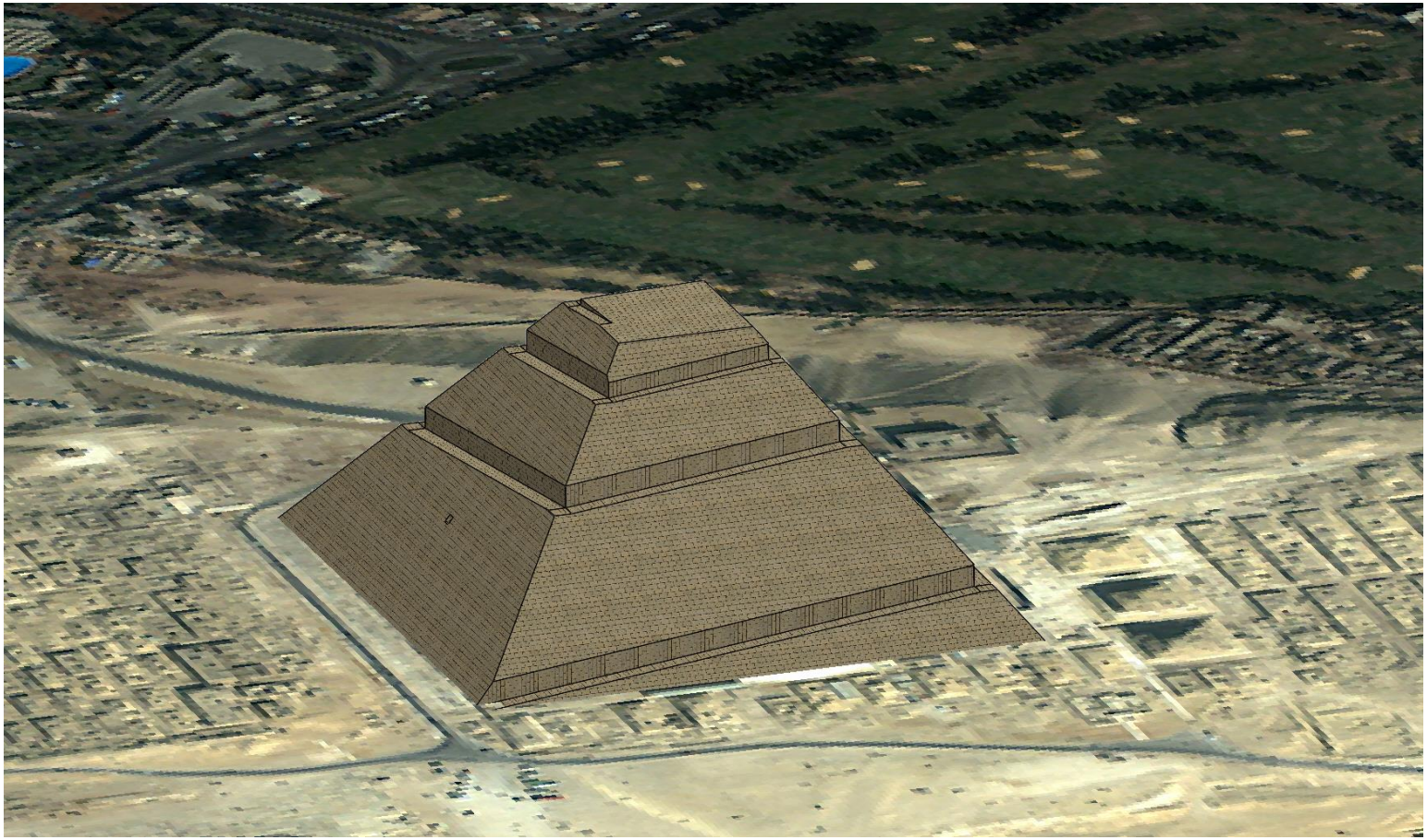
There is no work higher up as the final finishing stones are in place.

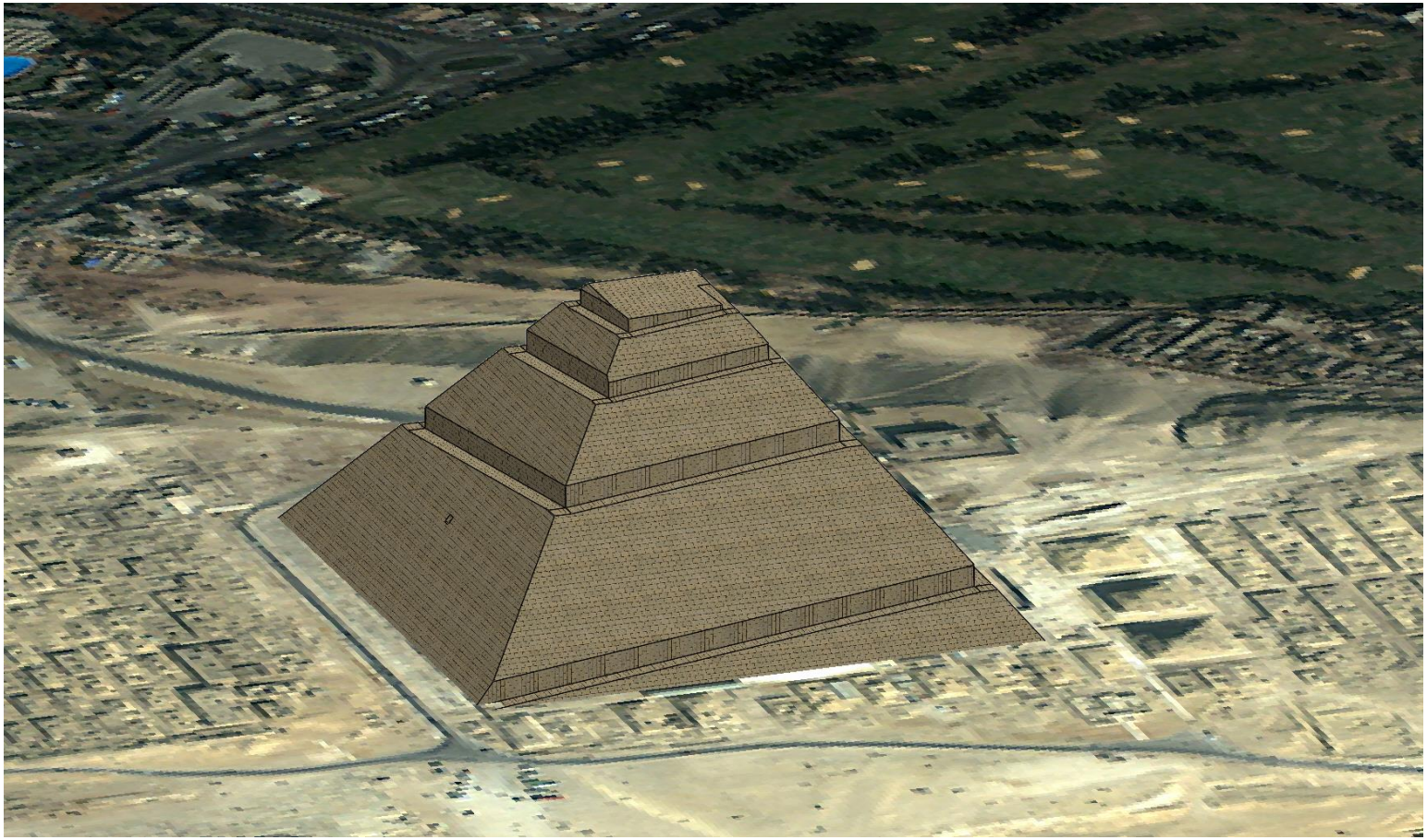


The ramp ‘build back’ continues to the ground.

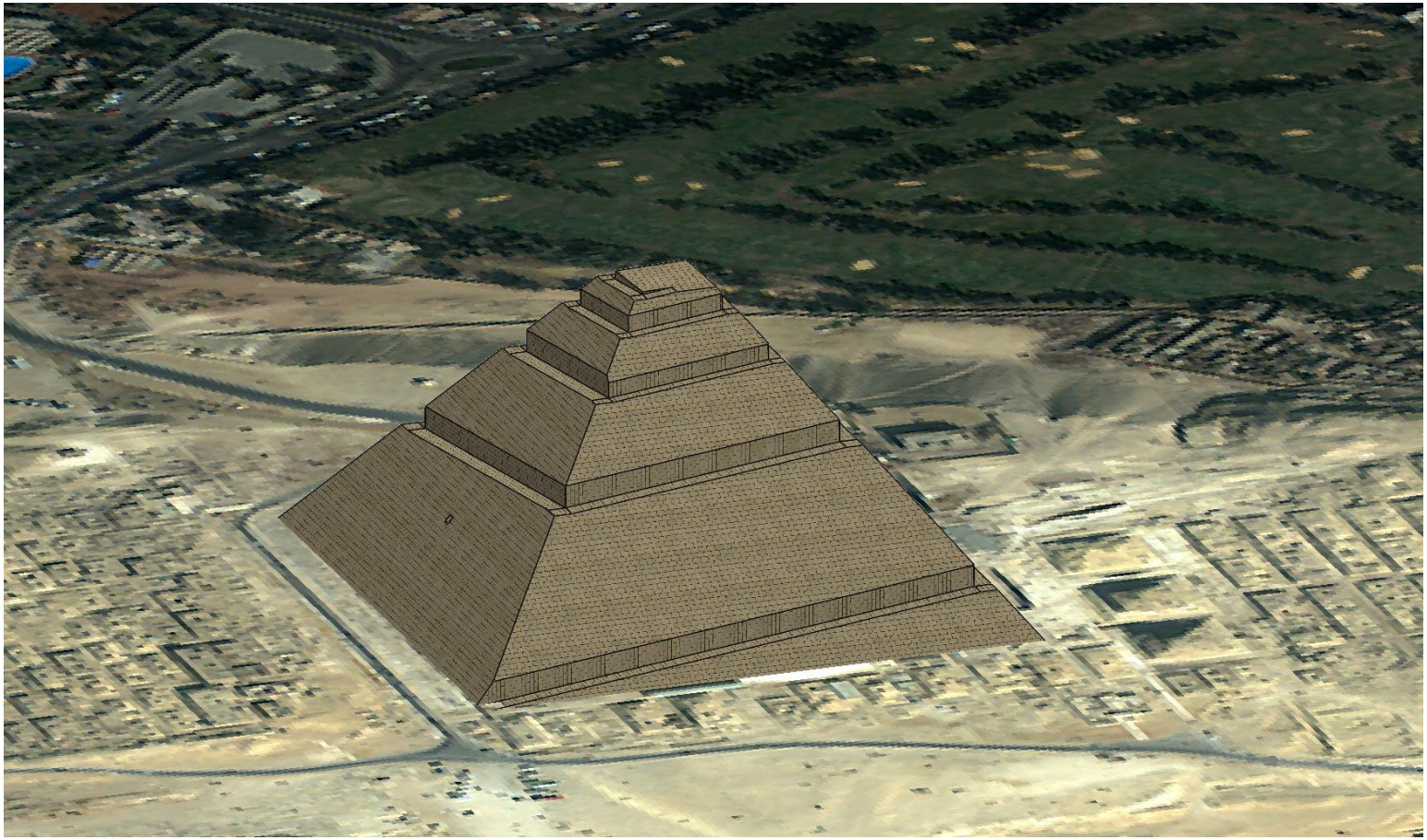




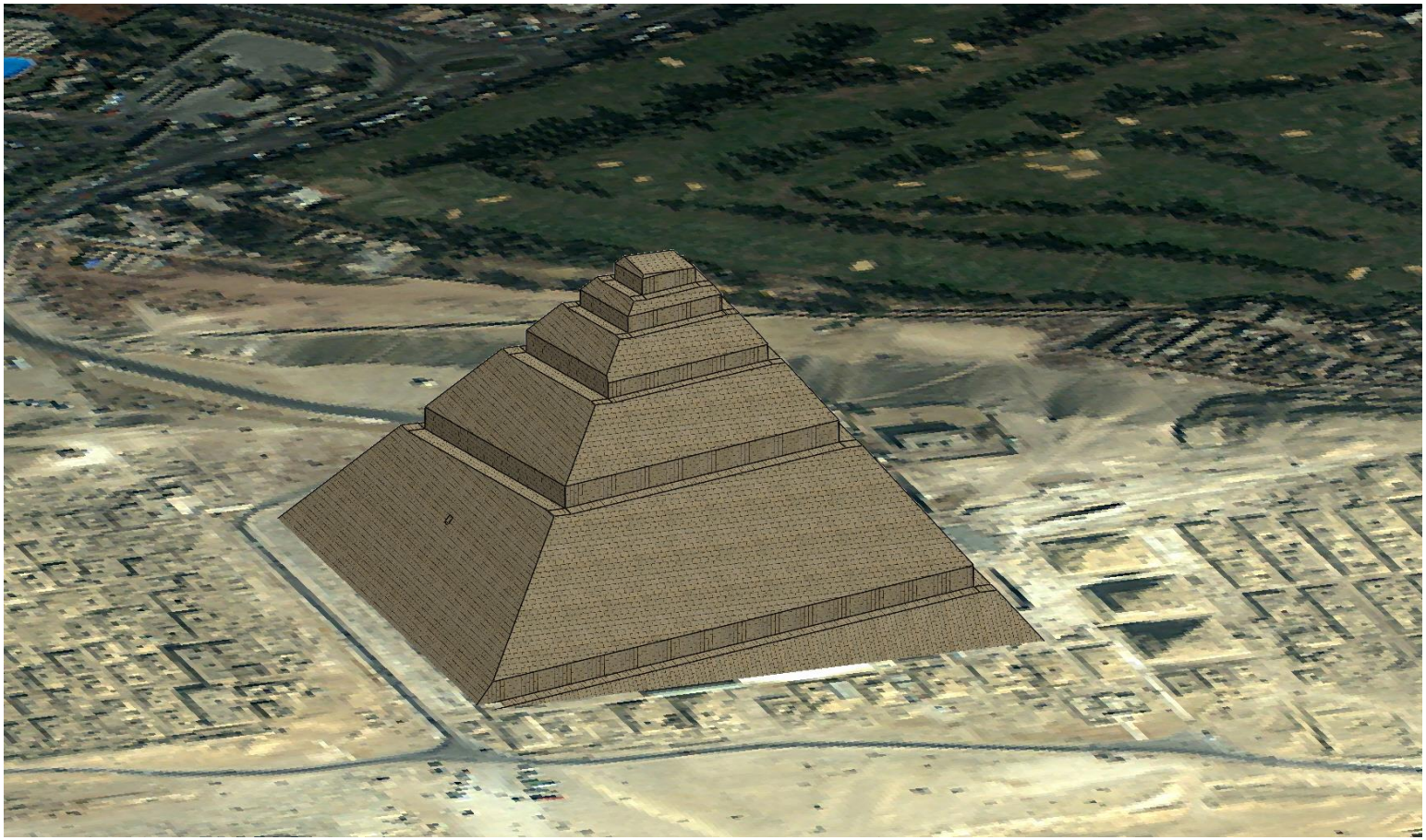




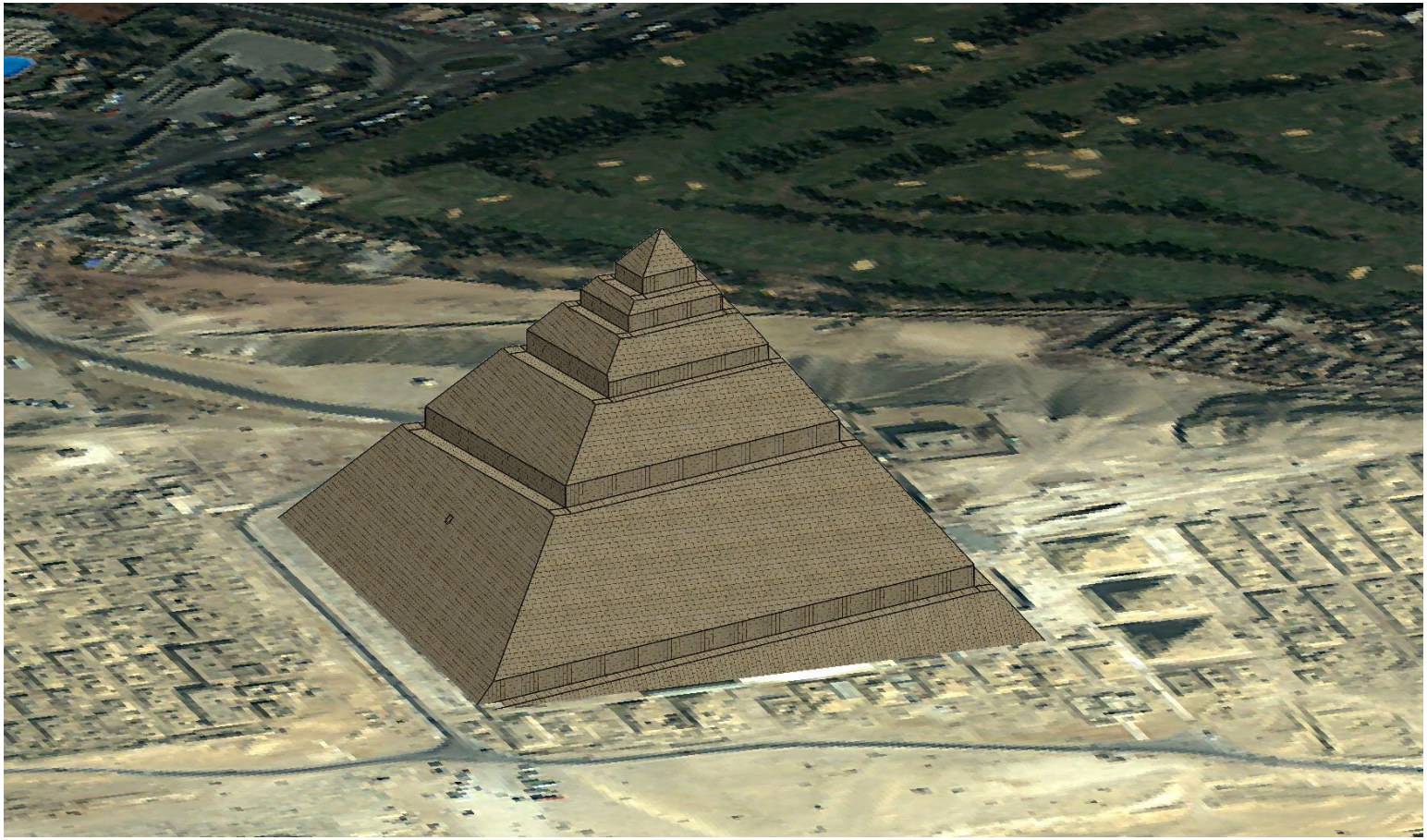
Fewer stone needed to finish



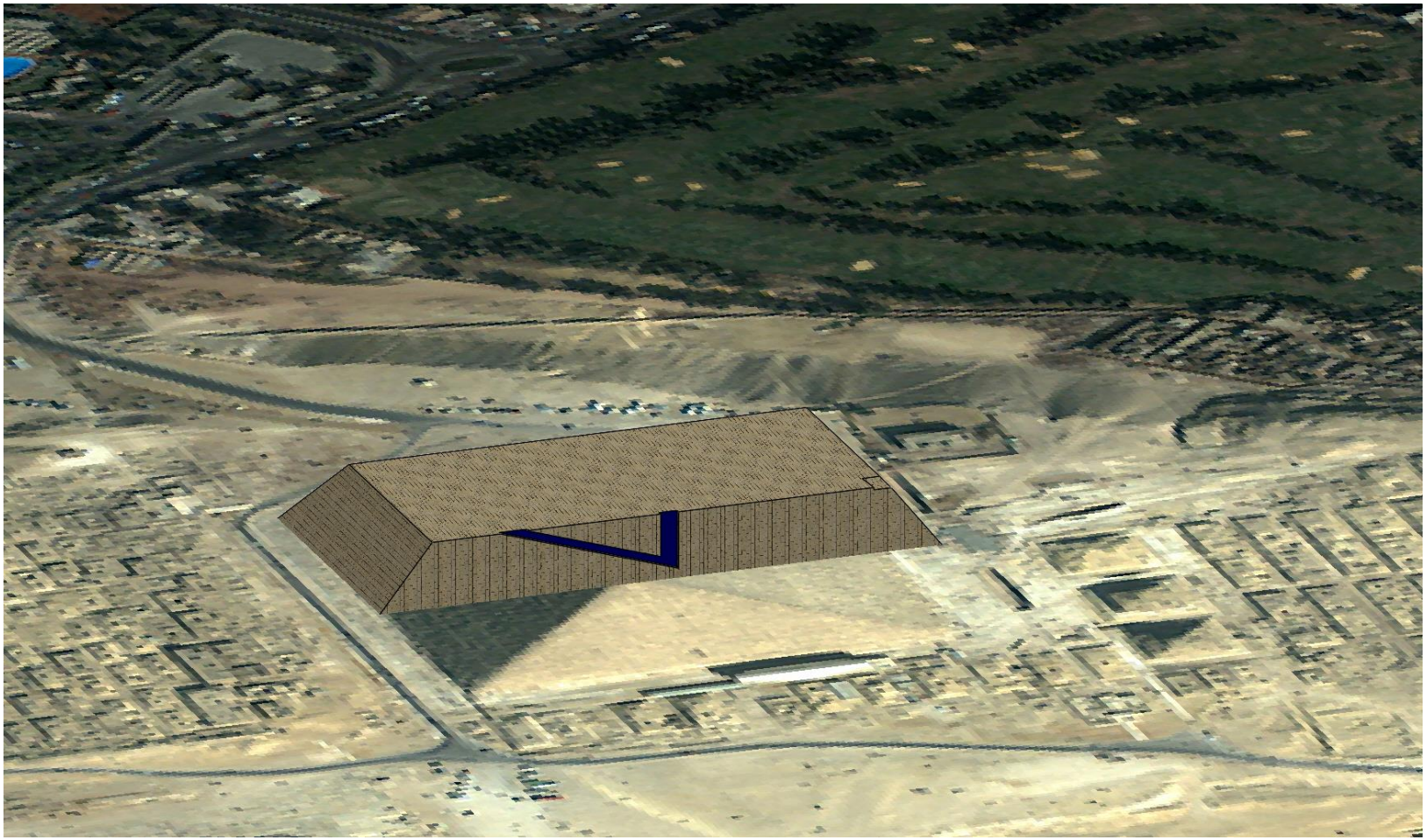
Internal work completed long ago.



Ramp runs to the top.

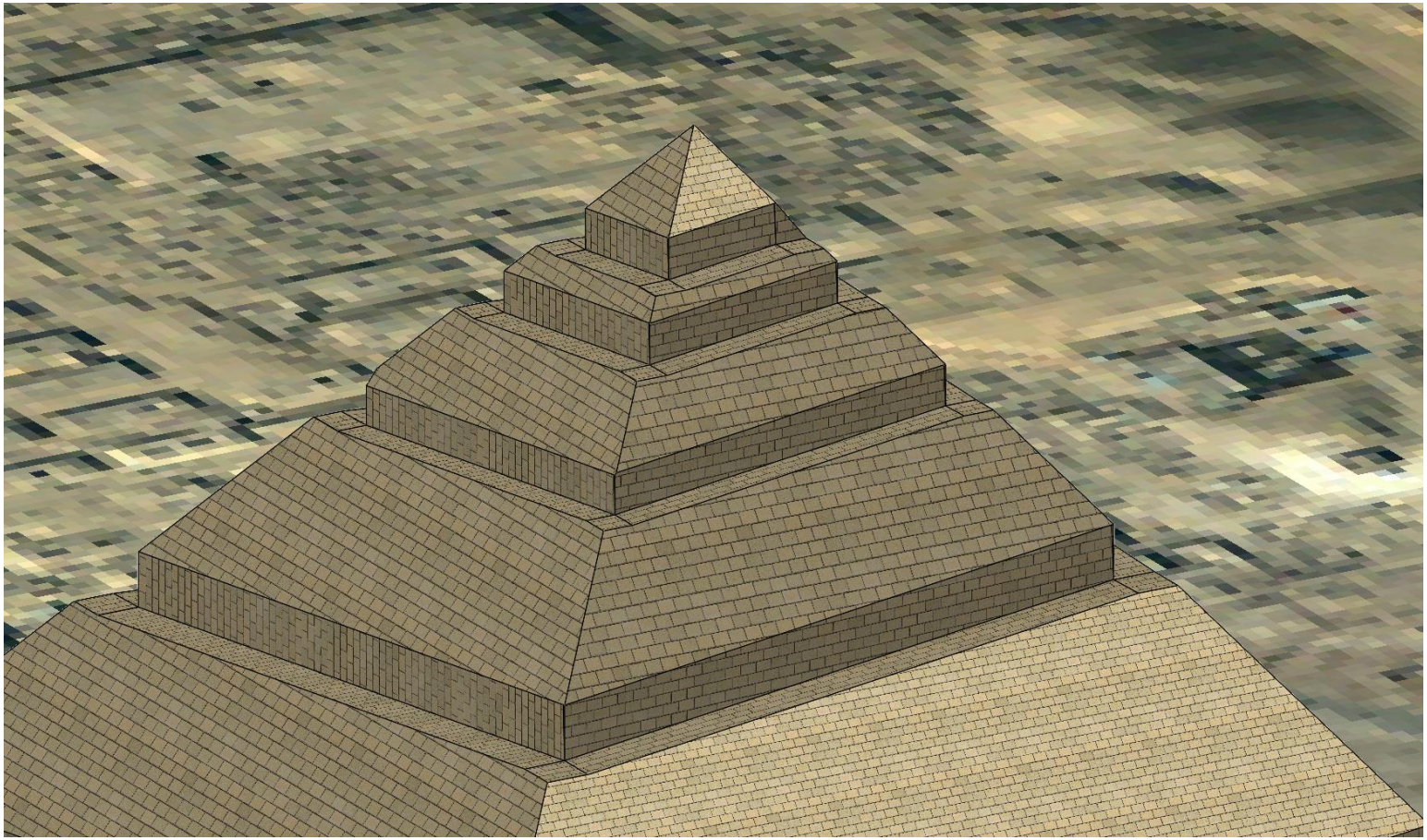


While level rises large stone placed in inner chambers

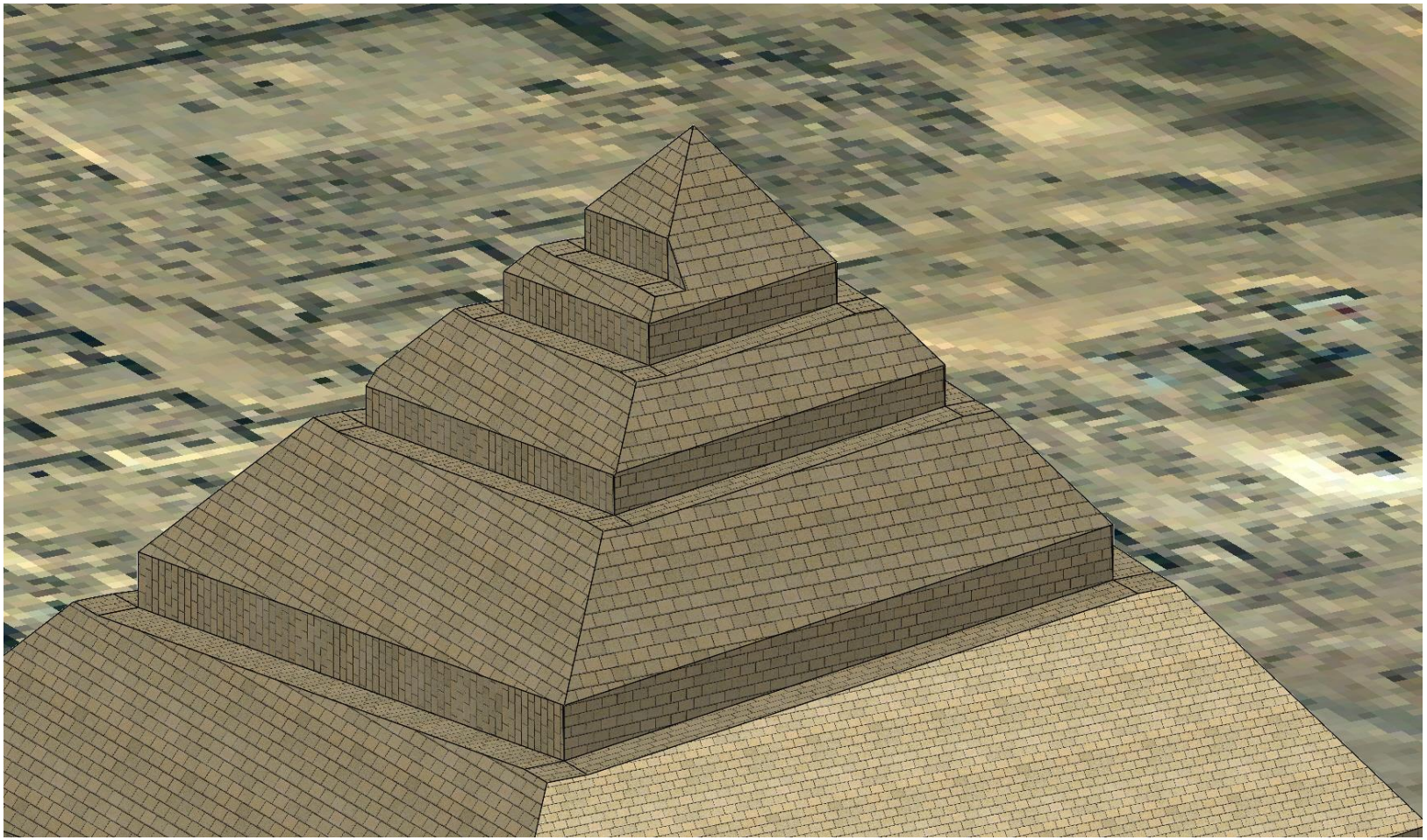


Large stones dropped into place during build

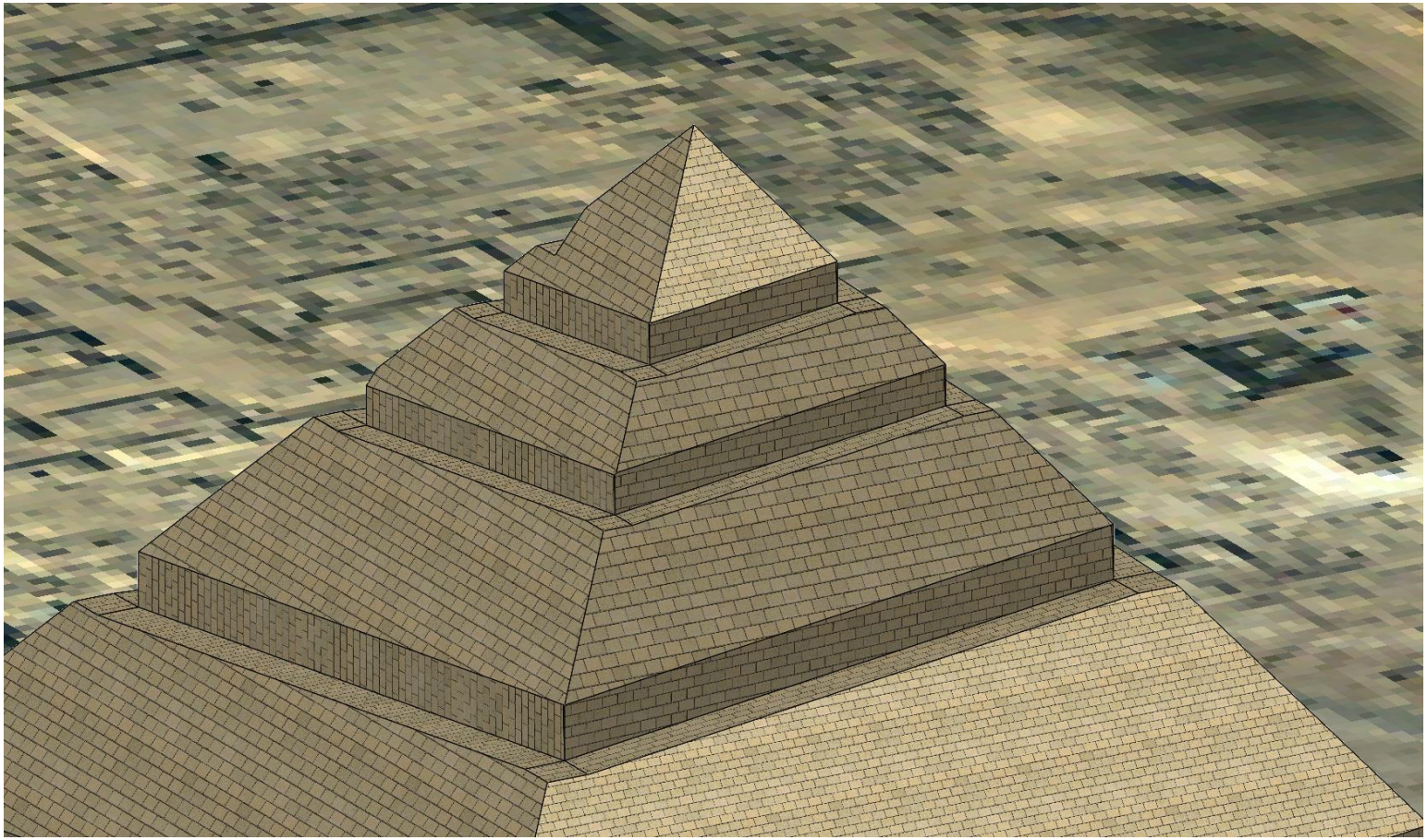
So having reach top how do you remove the ramps.



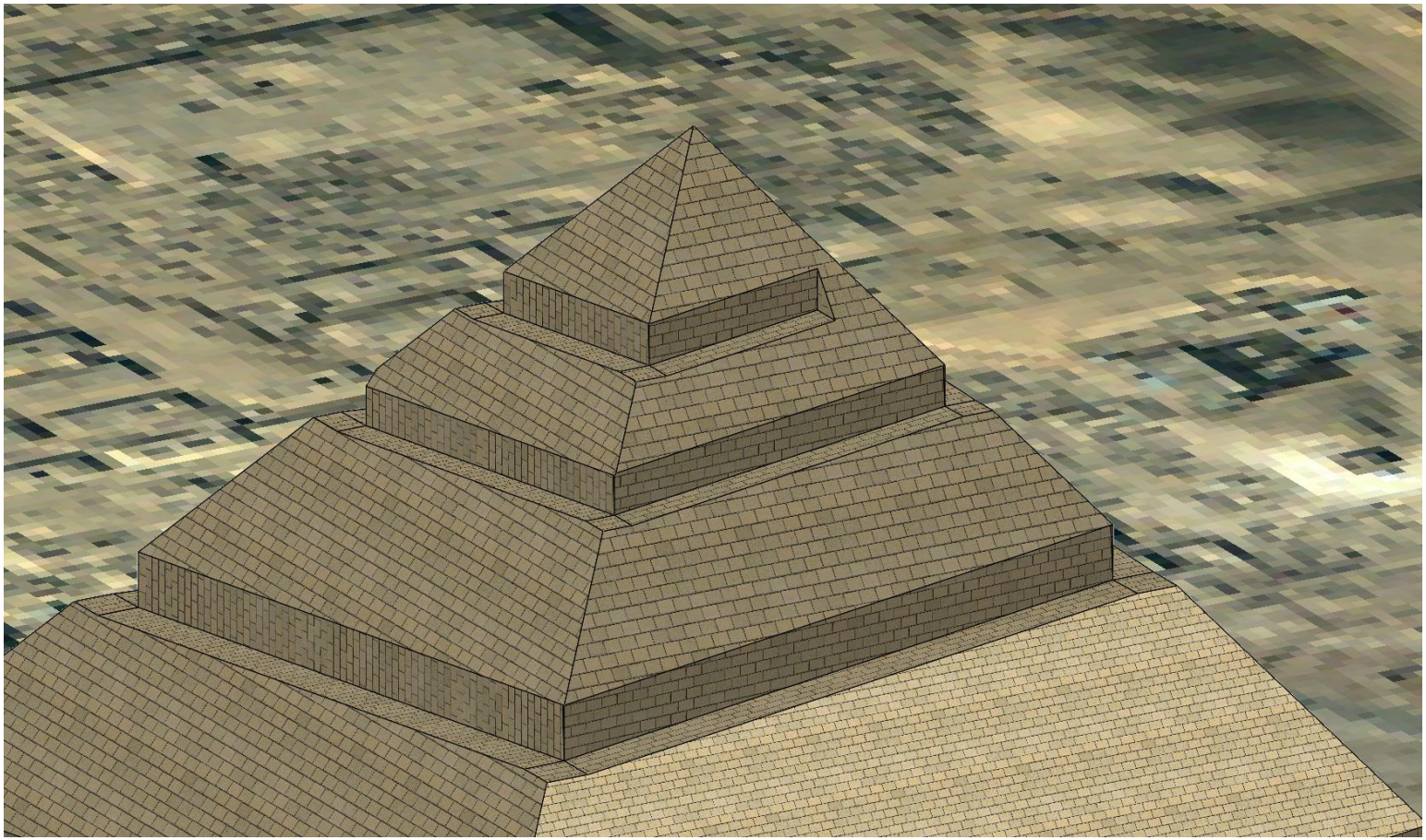
The ramps are built over in what I call ‘build back’.



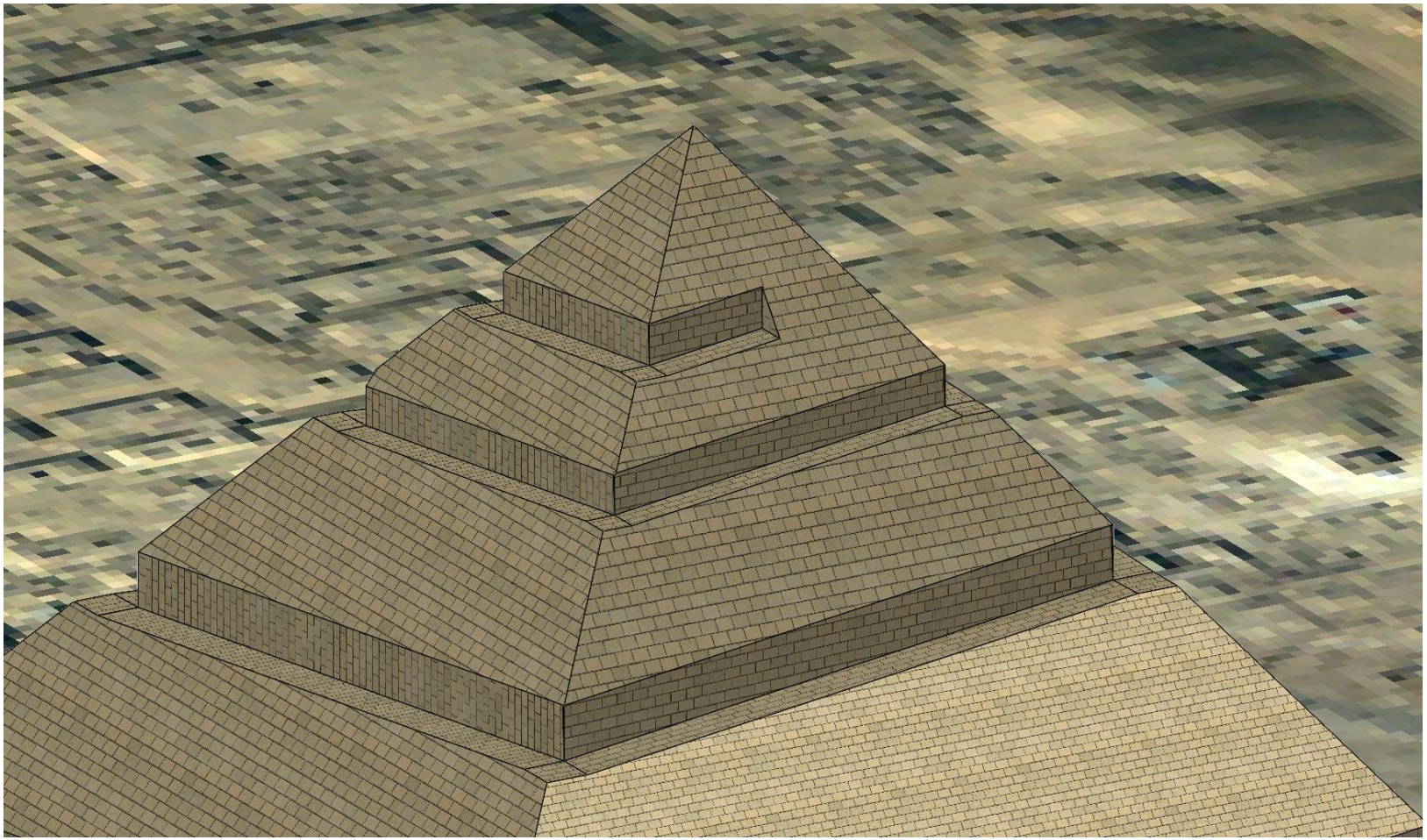
Ramps still used to bring up finishing stones.



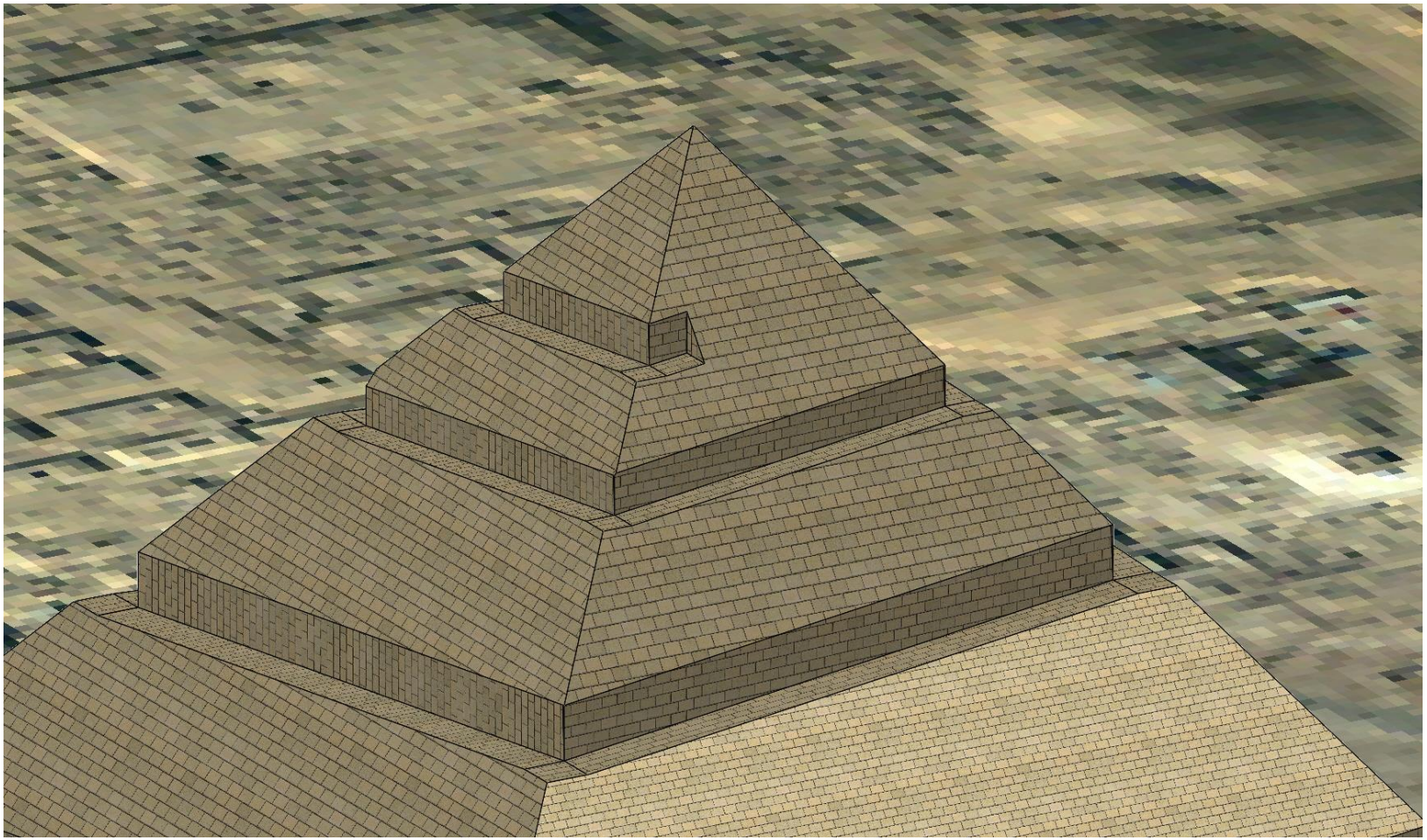
Work is done at the end of the ramp.



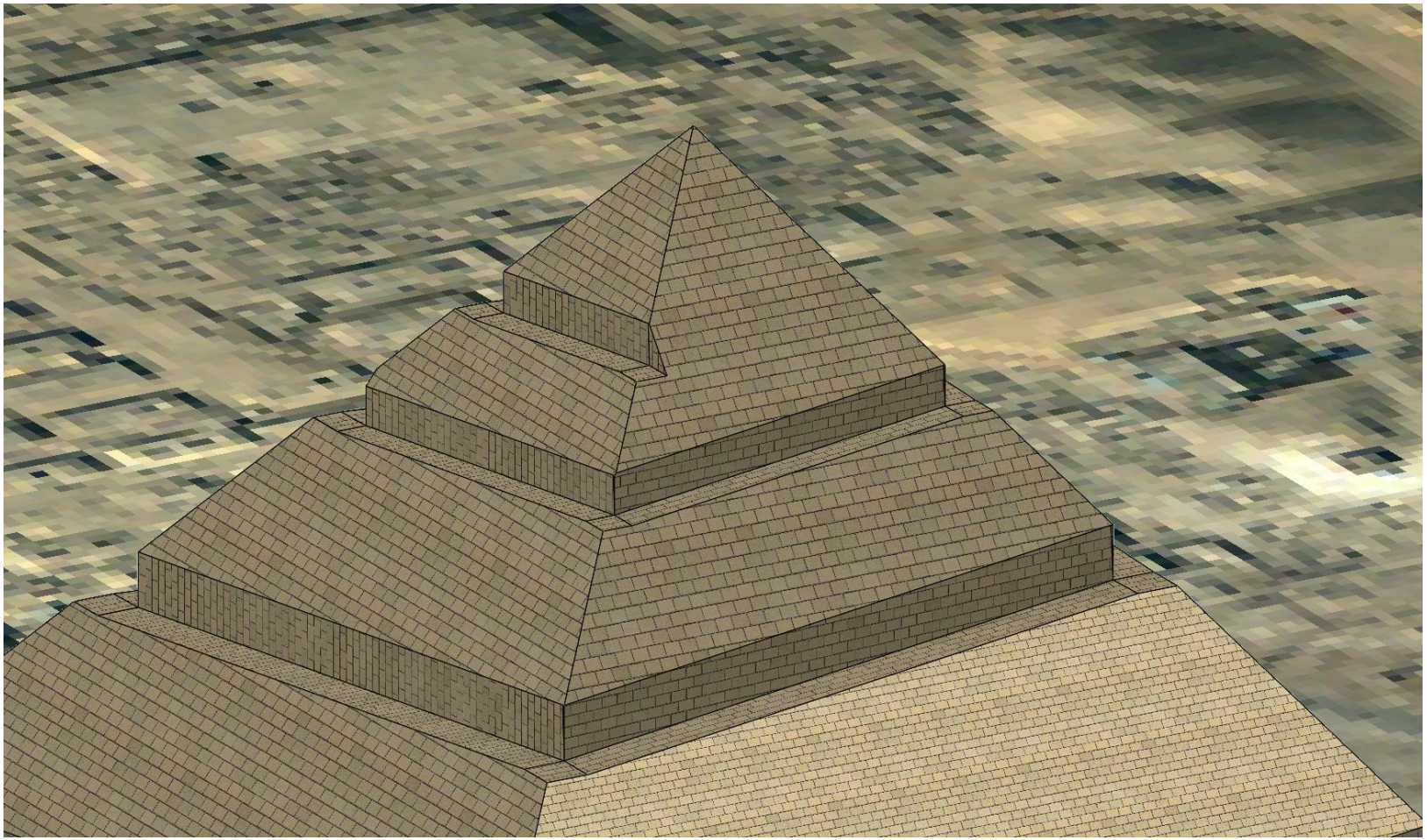
Ramp becomes shorter



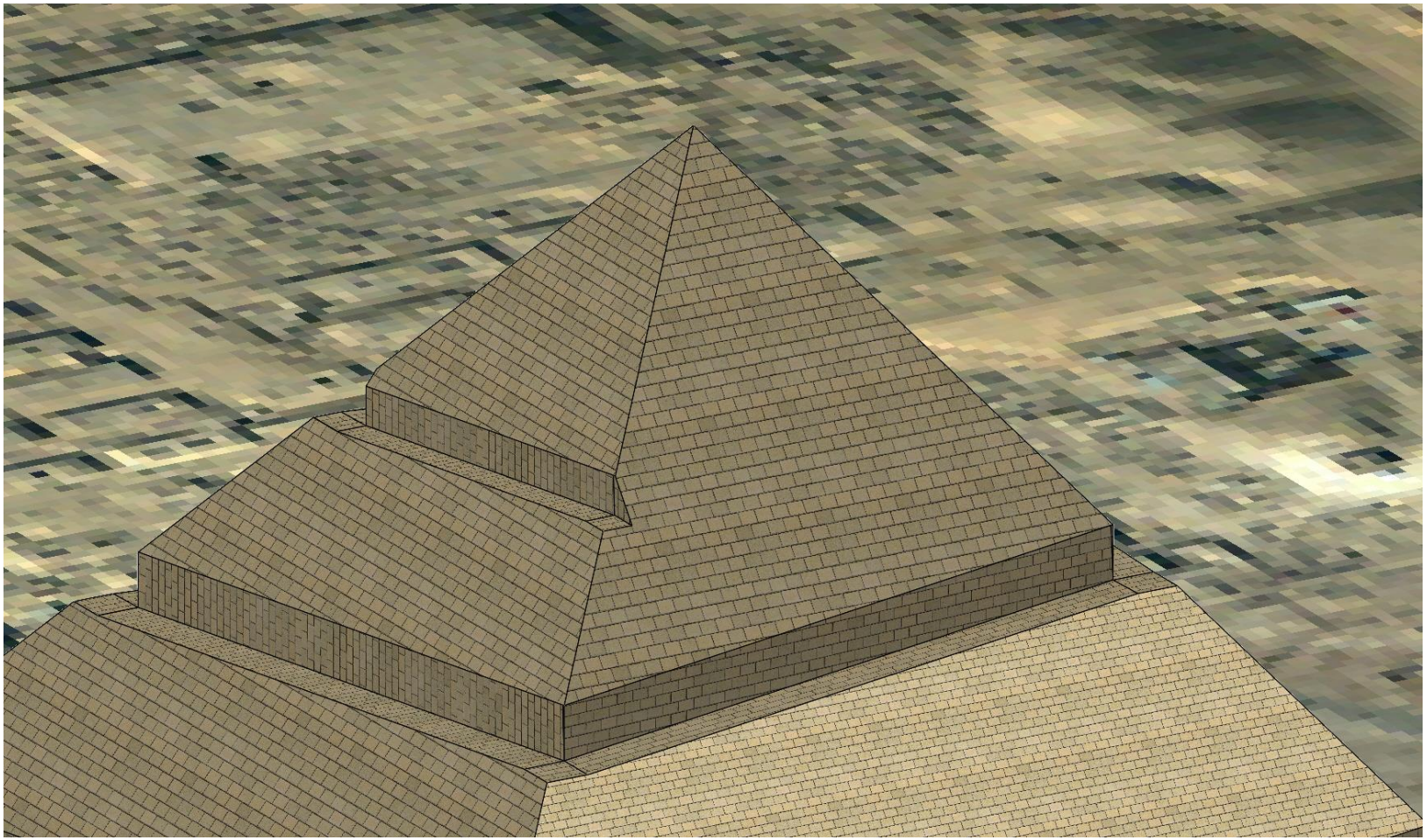
Less stone needed to ‘build back’ ramp.



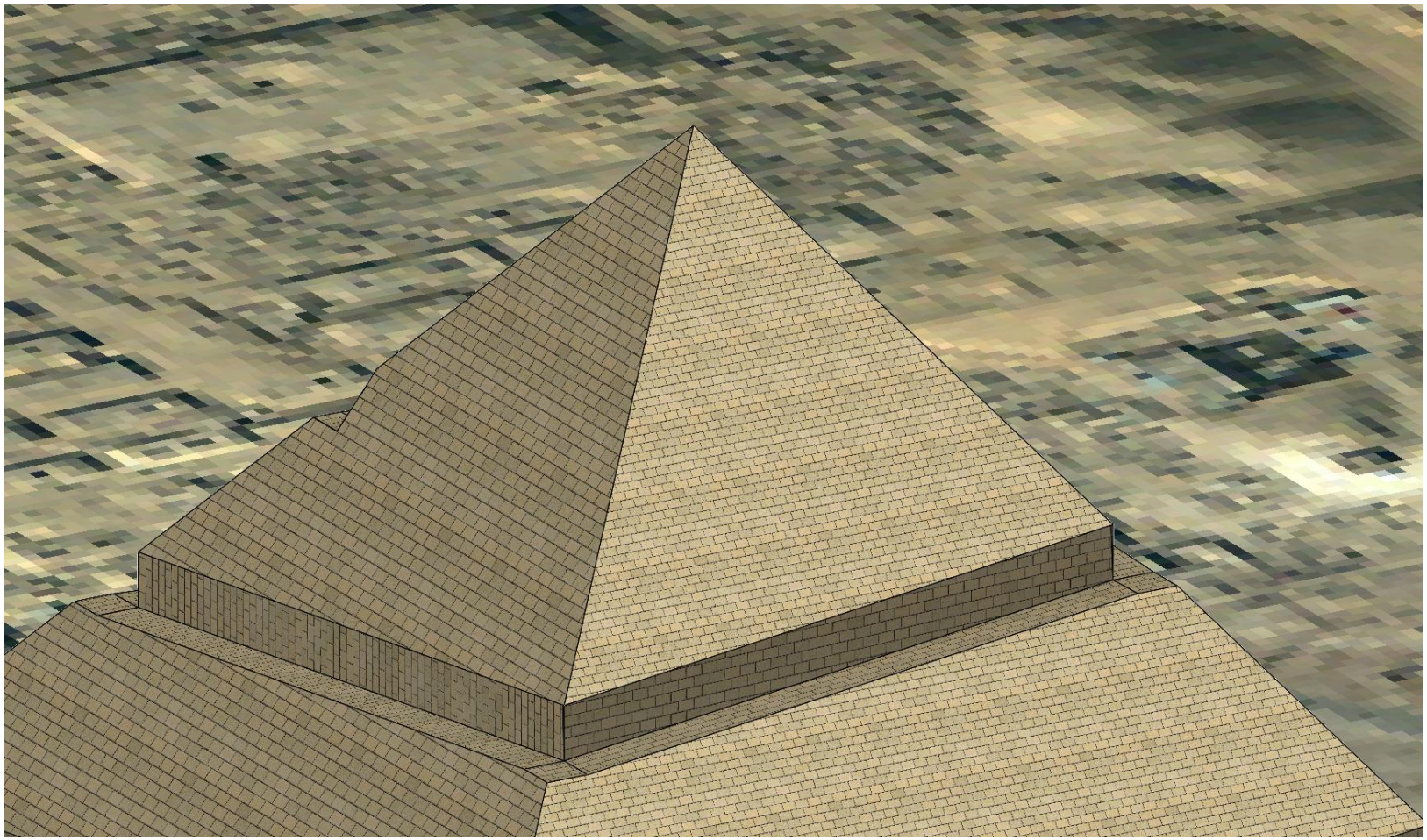
Surface left is the final shape.



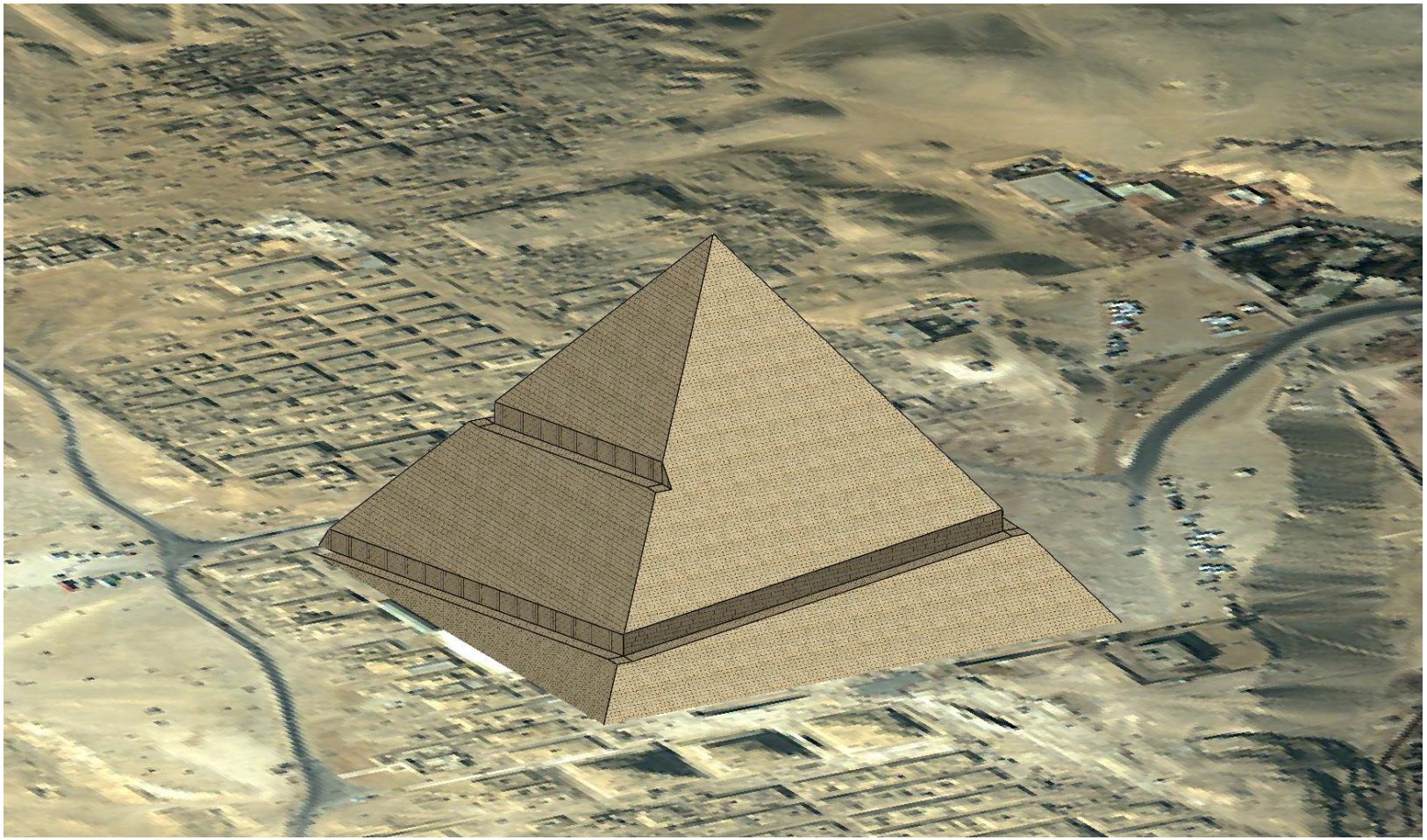
Build keeps going all the way down.



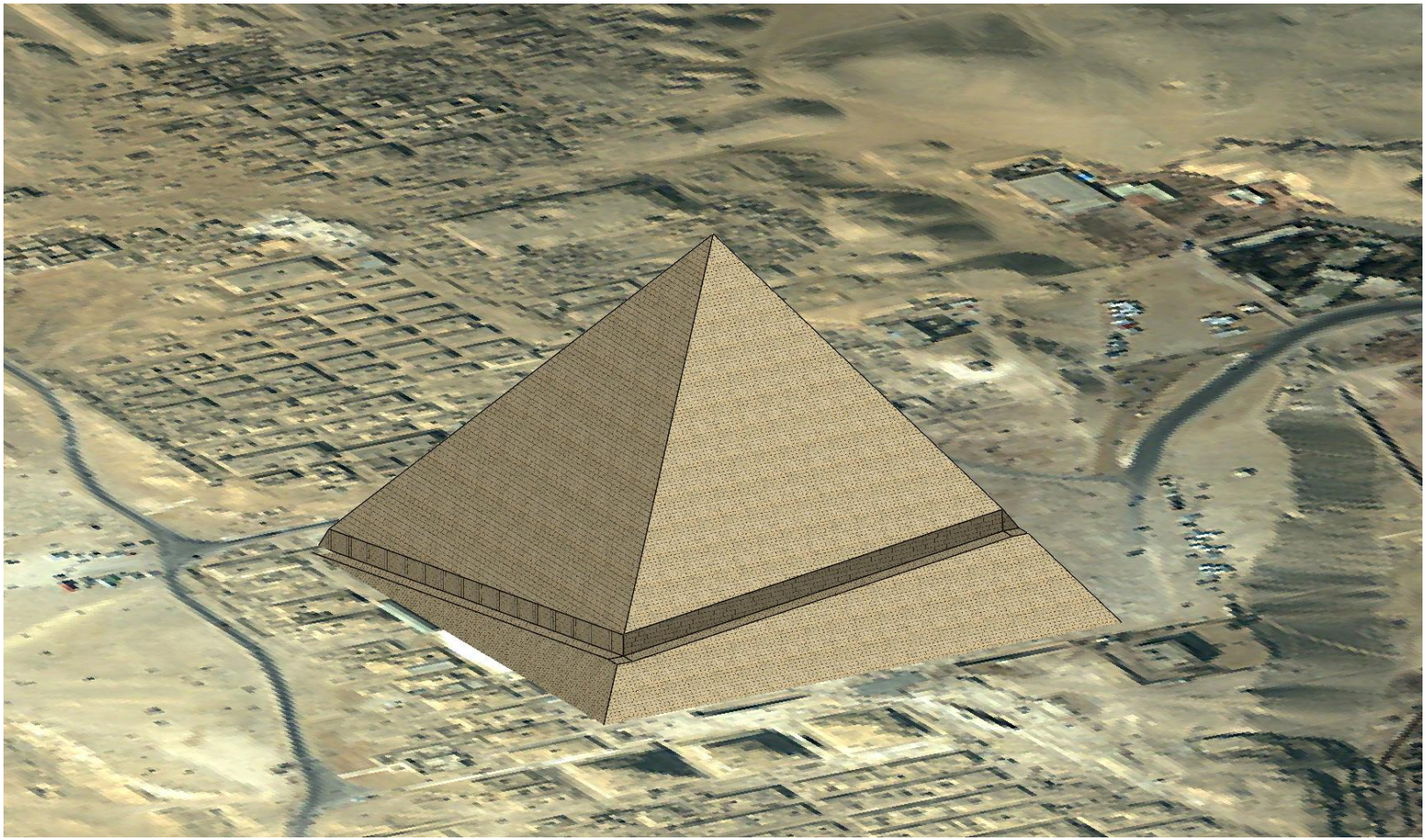
Build back in process.



Build back works backwards.

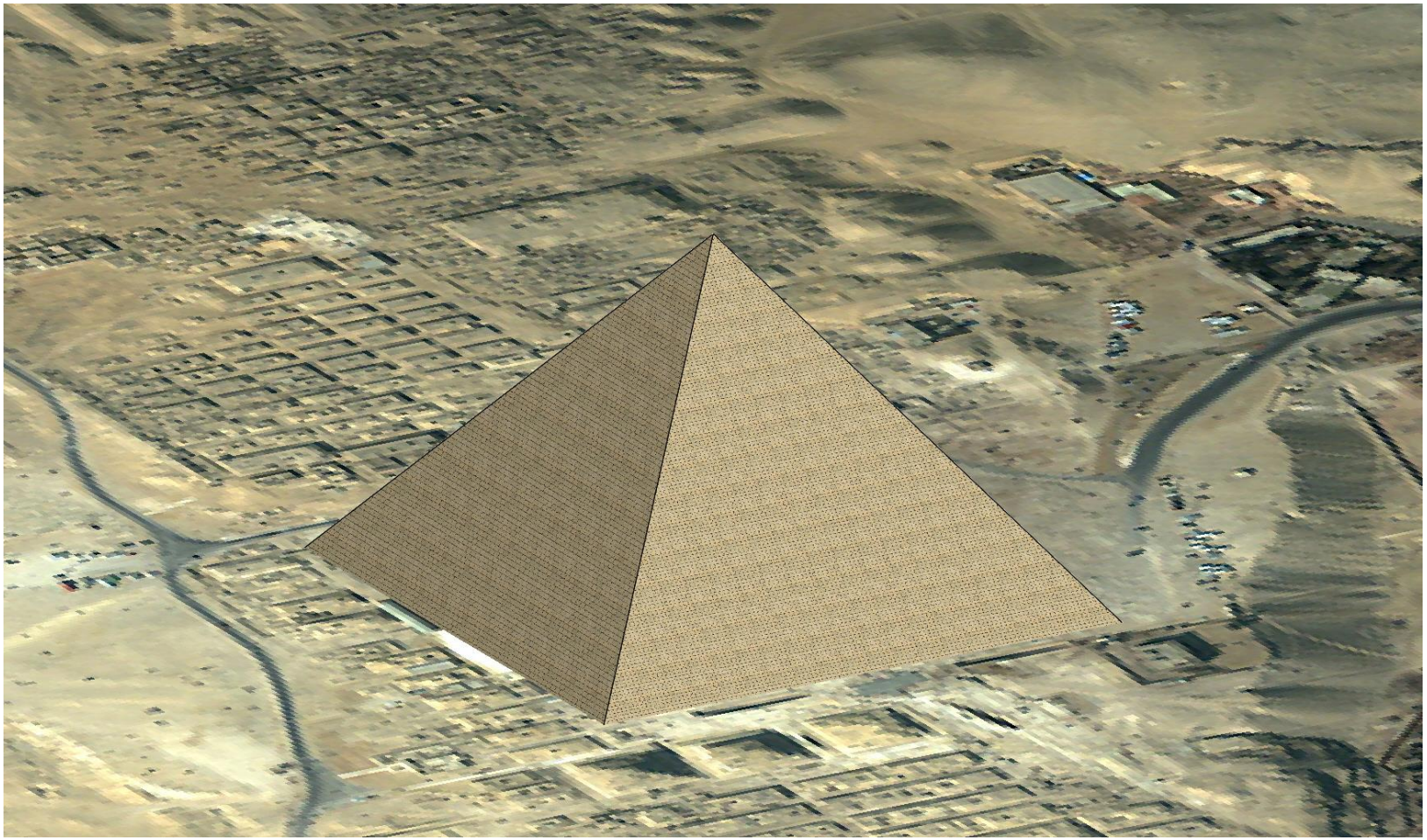


Flat sides emerge.

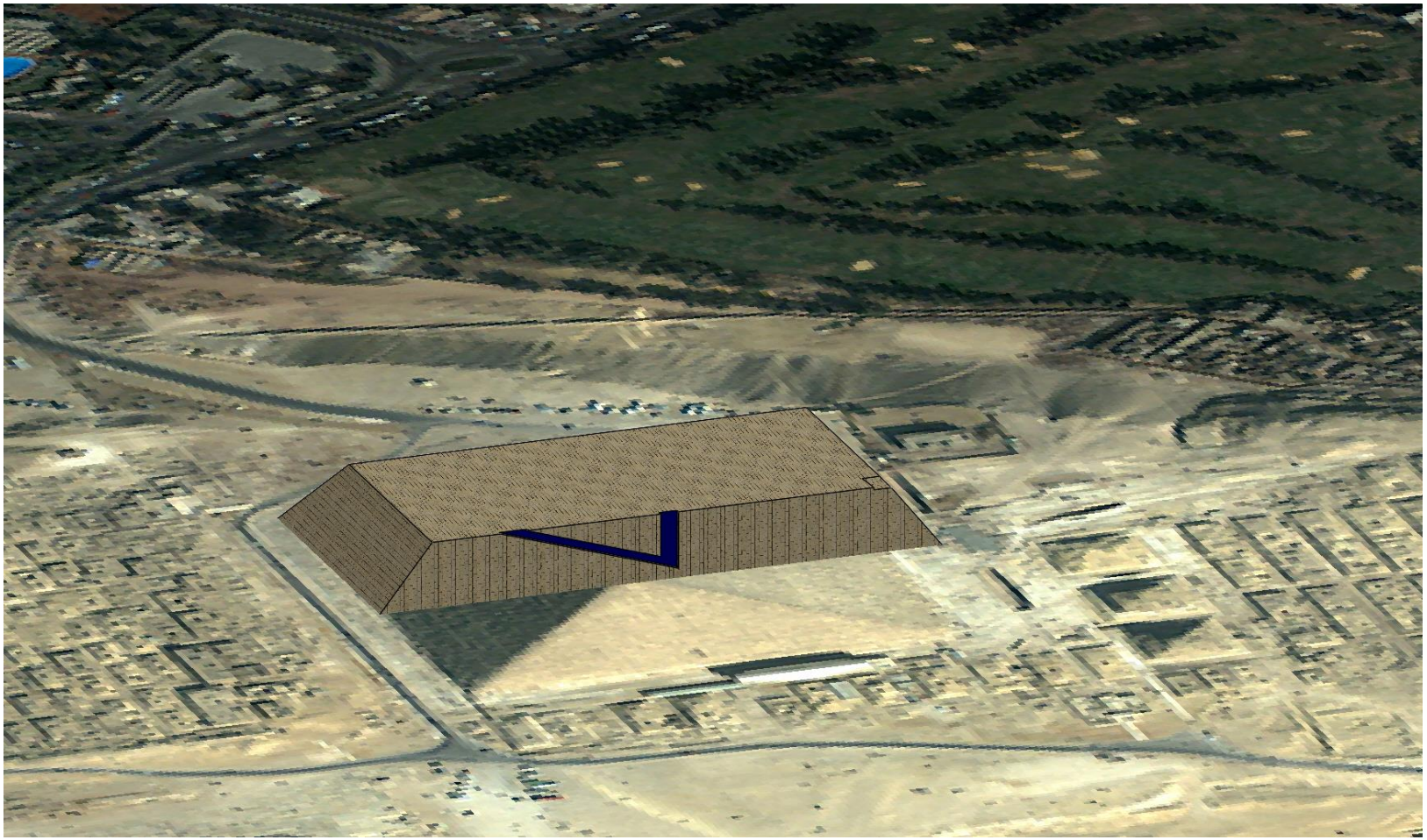


Build back reaches the ground.

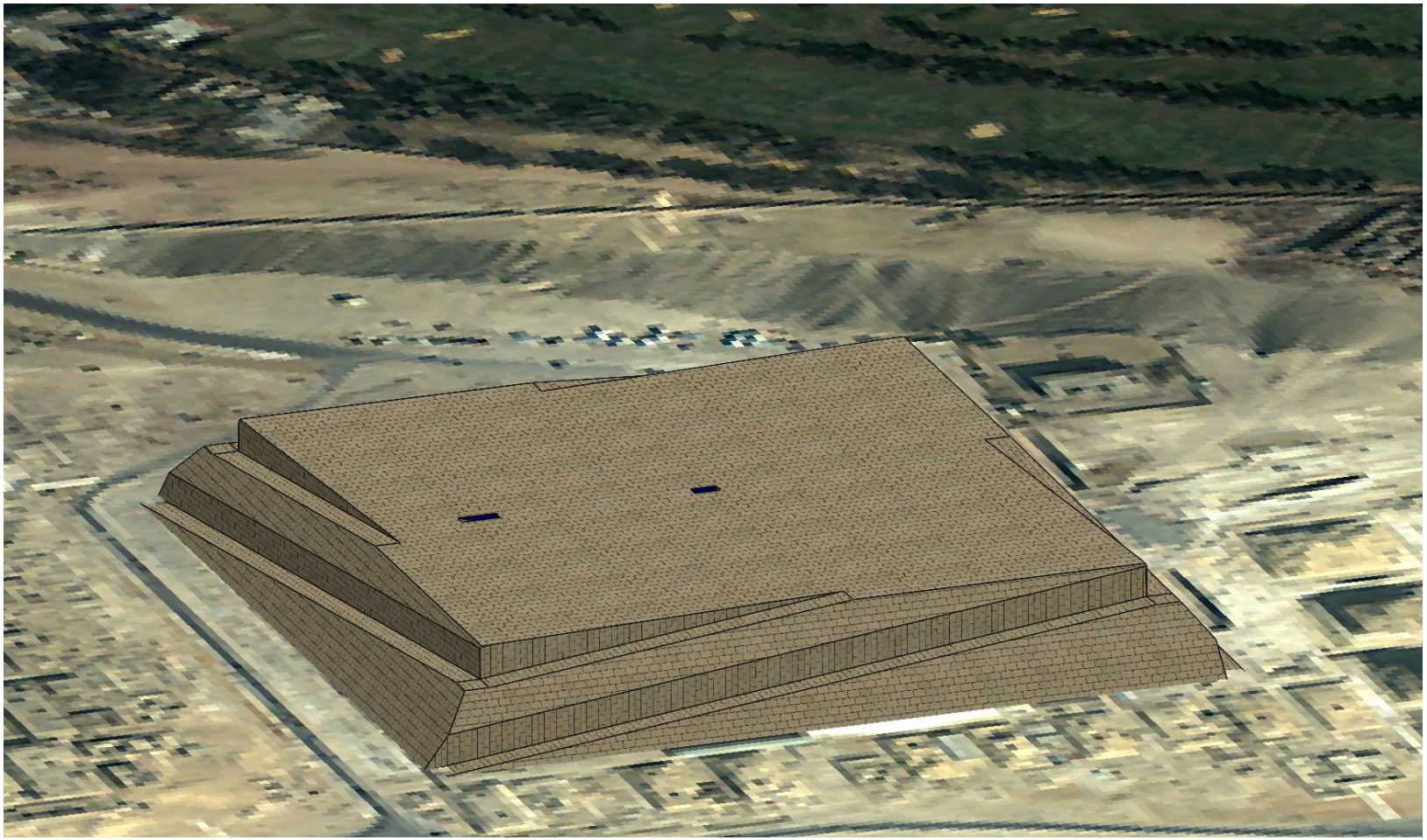
End of process



Inner chambers worked on at lower level during the build.

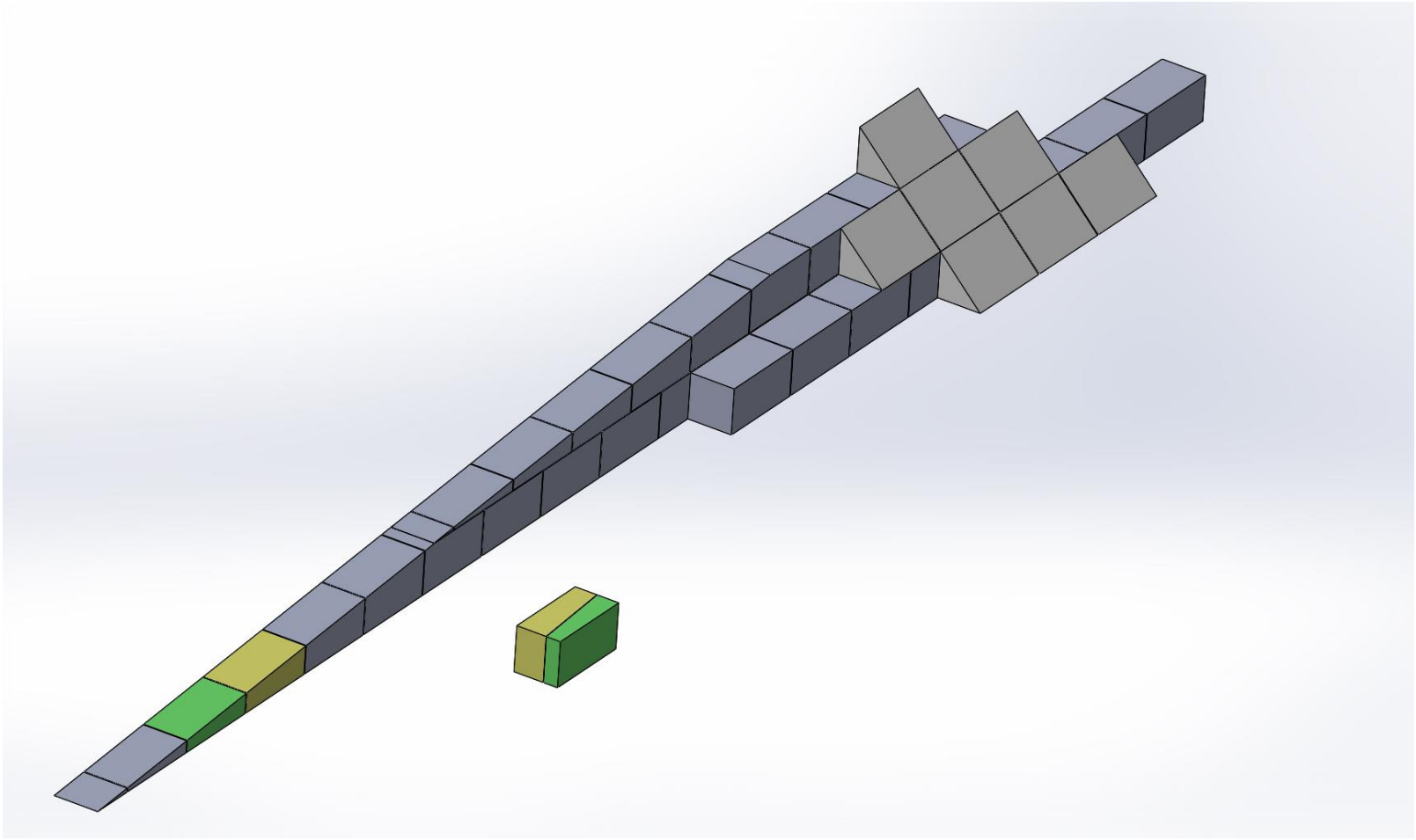


4 separate ramps could be used at lower levels

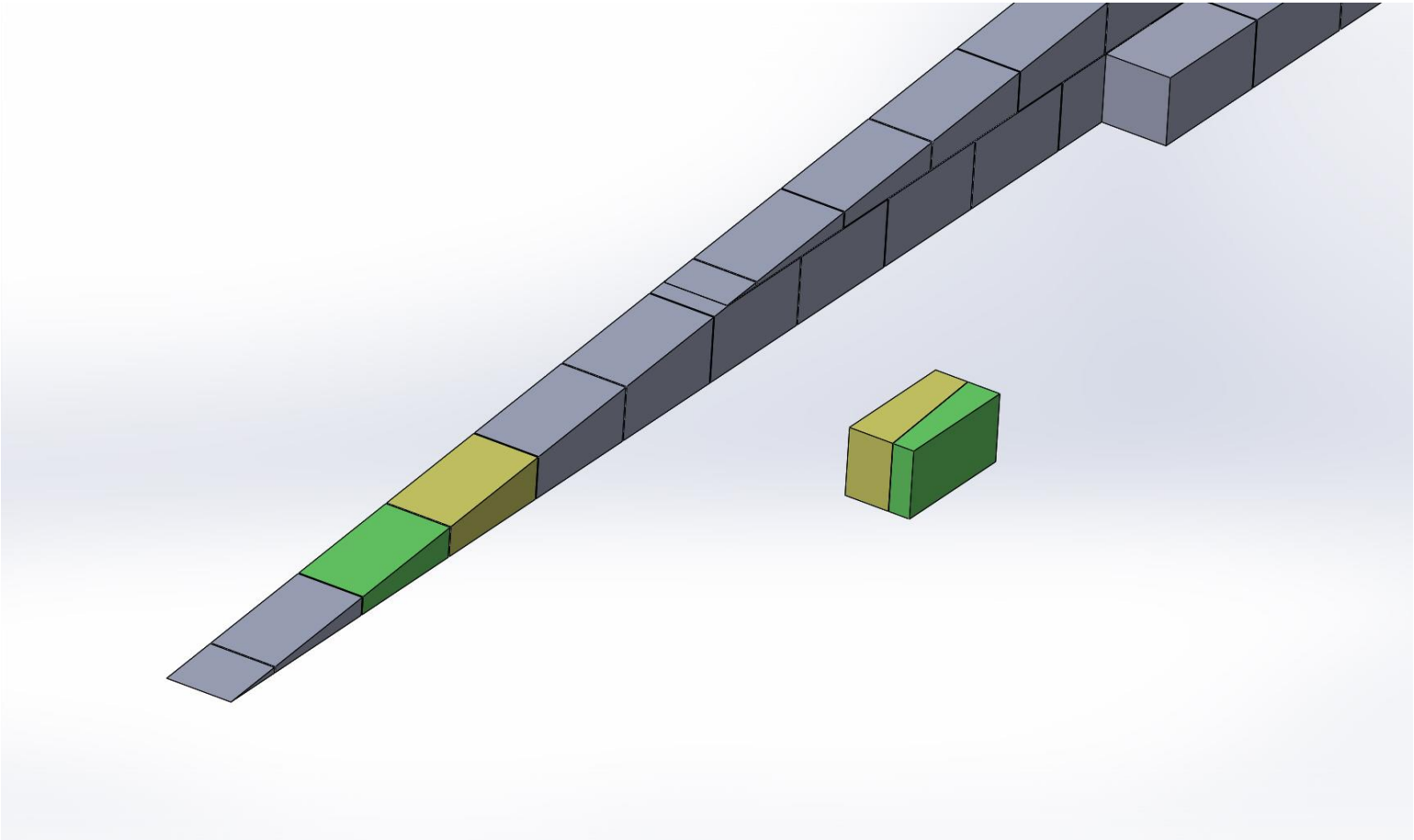


4 ramps mean no traffic jams and early on internal burial chambers can be built in easily.

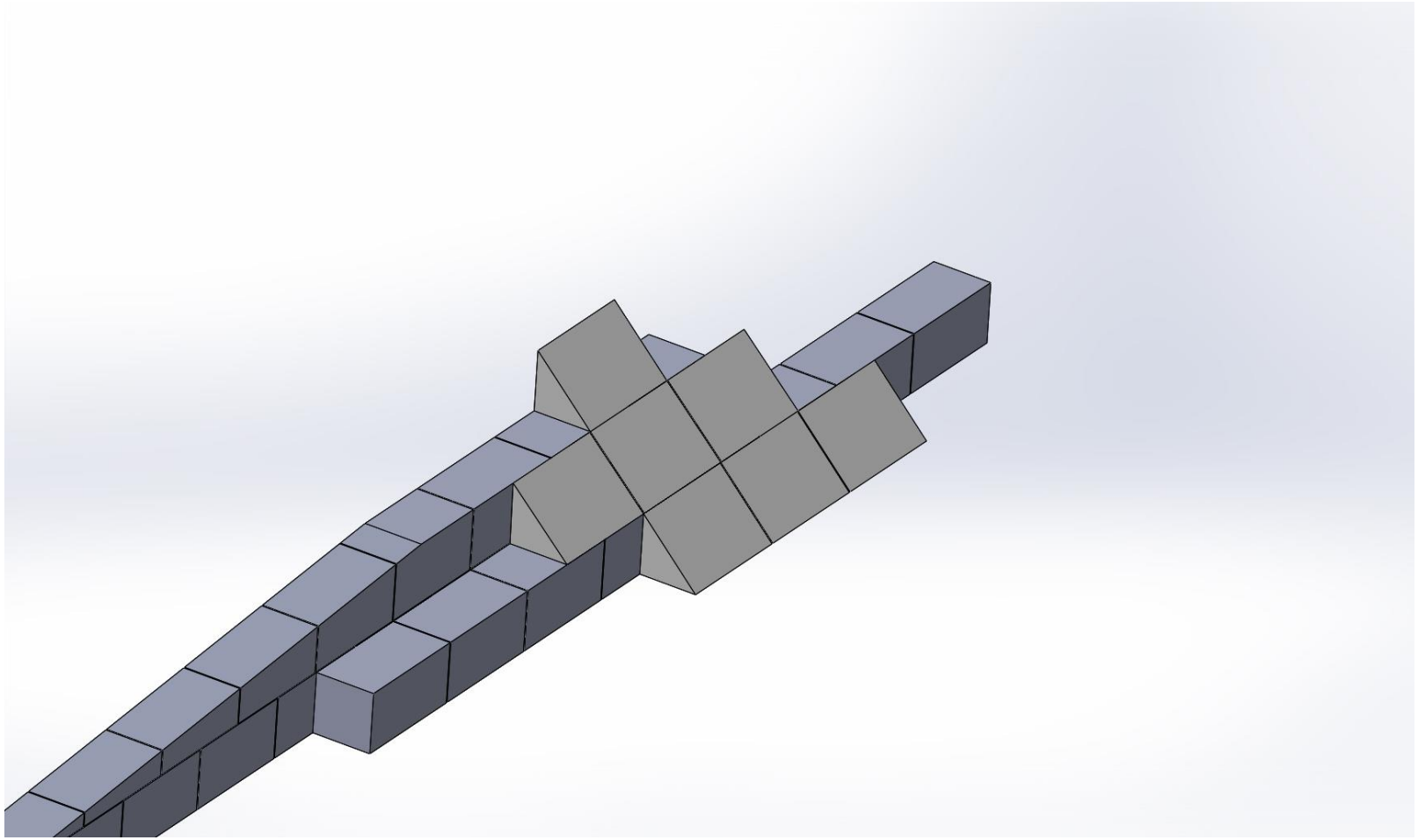
4 degree ramp and closing stones. A single ramp would need to be 2 kilometers long to reach the top.



Stones can be matched and used as single blocks then built under the surface.



Closing stones show uniform outer face



Notes on this method.

- No disposable external ramps required.
- Only one ramp path is shown here, but actually 4 could be working at the same time. Starting at the lower edge of each face.
- Blocks could be arriving in 4 quadrants.
- There would be no log jams.
- Every single piece of stone moved would be in the final build.
- There would be no redundancy of stone.
- Ramp running face stones would need one angled face. These angle faces could be matched with other angled faced stones and be built into the root of the ramp.
- There would be nothing to remove or clear way at the end of the work.
- The big granite blocks at the inner chamber would be brought in up the ramp system in the early stages.
- A single free standing 4 degree ramp as proposed elsewhere would need to be 3 kilometers long to reach the top and as a single track over which every stone would have to be dragged it would wear out quickly.