



Captain Matthew Flinders (1774 – 1814) navigated and charted Australia’s coastline.

Flinders had suggested the name AUSTRALIA, which was adopted in 1824.

His grandson became Professor Sir William Matthew Flinders Petrie (1853 – 1942) who excavated ancient Egyptian artifacts.

In 1895 as an employee of the Egypt Exploration Fund (now Society) of London, Petrie was working within the temple complex built for the woman Pharaoh Hatshepsut at Deir el Bahari.

At Deir el Bahari Petrie found a cache of ancient building equipment buried for preservation in a hewn out rock pit that had been covered.

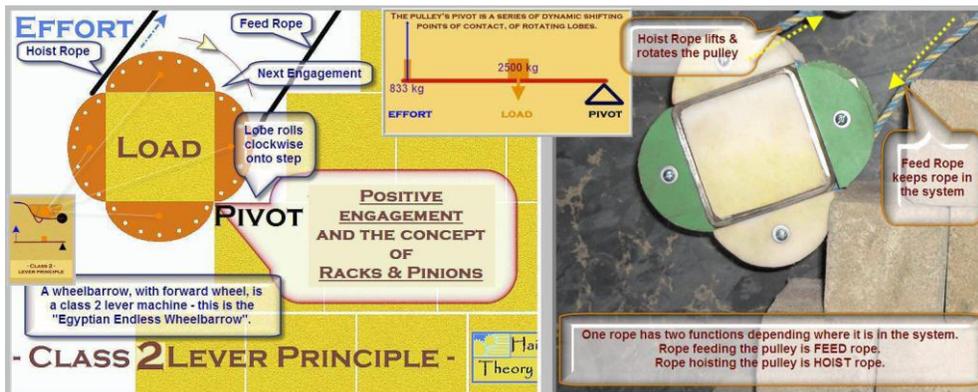
One of the wooden items is stated as being of “unidentified use” and has been named the “Petrie rocker” by Egyptologists.



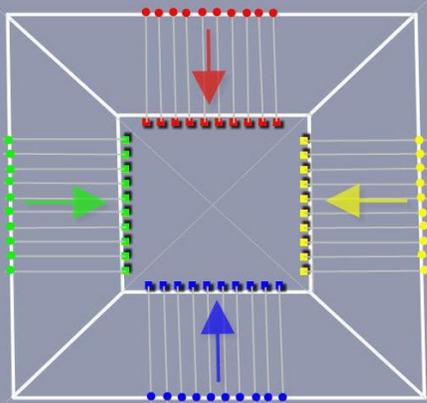
Petrie considered the “rocker” was used to raise Pyramid blocks with a “rocking” motion and in 2006 he has been proven partly correct on the matter of raising Pyramid blocks using “rockers”.

The “rocker” is a component of an ancient Egyptian pulley which operates with a mechanical advantage of 2.8 and with CLASS 2 lever principle as a wheelbarrow does. (CLASS 2 lever: Pivot – Load – Effort).

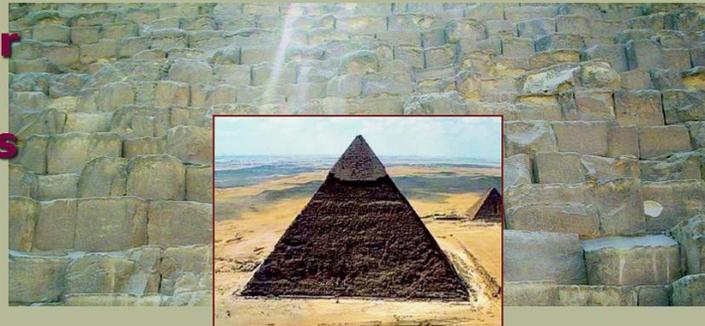
The technical term for the “Petrie rocker” is “pinion-pulley lobe quadrant”. Four of these surround a Pyramid block and then the pulley is hoisted causing rotation and positive engagements of pulley lobes with Pyramid steps.



**The Pyramid has four racks and racks are machine components**



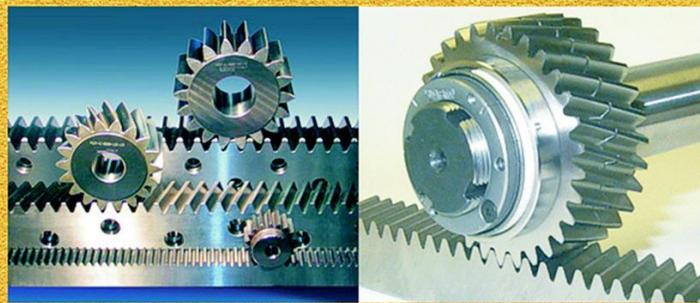
Forty pulleys and forty cranes.  
An eight hour day.  
Hoist one block per hour per pulley.  
Forty pulleys hoist 320 blocks per day.  
(365 days in a year)  
116,800 blocks hoisted per year.  
(20 years later)  
2,336,000 blocks



**STONE RACKS**

Flat Theory

Read **Raising Stone 1** for the complete theory



**RACKS & PINIONS**

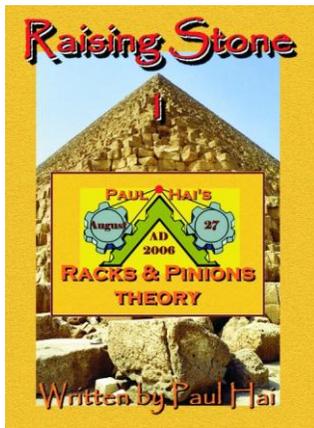
Consider the Pyramid as four RACKS of stone teeth on to which the PINION pulley lobes engage and here is the earliest form of RACK & PINION mechanics that we know of.

This is the ancient method of Pyramid construction as used on at least four large Pyramids: Pharaoh Sneferu's "RED Pyramid" at Saqqara and those at Giza of Pharaohs Khufu, Khafre and Menkaure.

This ancient method of construction DOES NOT REQUIRE RAMPS and uses the Pyramid under construction (using all four sides simultaneously) to complete the Pyramid, thus progressively using a Pyramid to build a Pyramid.



Petrie died in Jerusalem unknowing that “Petrie rockers” are components of an ancient pulley, unlike any pulley used in the modern world, hitherto unknown, and his most important excavation.



Rampless Pyramid construction by the ancient method is explained in a book titled “Raising Stone 1: Paul Hai’s Racks & Pinions Theory”, published in Mount Isa, Queensland, Australia in 2007.

The theory is known as “haitheory”

“hai” is pronounced “high”

The website address is <http://www.haitheory.com>