

****The Clay-Mold Theory of Pyramid Construction:**

A New Engineering–Scientific Proposition**

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Abstract

This study introduces a new engineering–scientific theory regarding the construction of the Egyptian pyramids. The theory is grounded in the practical expertise of the researcher, *The Truth Servant – Ameen Malaysheh*, as a real-estate developer and construction projects consultant, combined with years of deep contemplation, field observation, and analytical reasoning.

The core concepts of this theory were first articulated in a structured form during the “**Idha’a wa Wada’a**” episode (April 2025) on the YouTube channel *Metaphysical Light Institute – Ameen Malaysheh*. The episode served as the initial conceptual framework from which this academic formulation was later developed.

The theory proposes that the ancient Egyptians did **not** transport massive stones from quarries. Instead, they engineered **large, lightweight molds** made from a clay–lime mixture with additional chemical components. These molds resembled, in concept, open-top clay coffins used by the ancient Egyptians—but were lighter, larger, and designed specifically to match the dimensions of pyramid blocks.

After being shaped, dried, and hardened while still empty, these molds were transported easily by workers and positioned directly in the pyramid structure. They were then **filled in place** with a similar but denser clay mixture. The mixture solidified naturally, bonding with the mold itself and forming a complete stone block. This process explains the **surface flaking, uneven erosion, and absence of tool-cut marks** on many pyramid stones—characteristics incompatible with quarry-cut limestone.

The theory further connects the secret of this engineered mixture with the **undisclosed chemistry of mummification**, whose full composition and methodology remain unknown to science. It argues that the Egyptians possessed advanced knowledge in chemistry, biology,

astronomy, physics, mathematics, engineering, and materials science—far beyond what conventional archaeological narratives assume.

This paper concludes with an open invitation to experts across disciplines to collaborate in testing and validating this theory, emphasizing that civilizations advance through cooperation, integration of knowledge, and collective pursuit of truth—not through academic conflict.

1. Introduction

The Clay-Mold Theory emerged after a direct field visit in 2018, where the researcher observed structural, geological, and material evidence inconsistent with the traditional assumption of quarrying, shaping, and transporting massive limestone blocks.

Drawing on professional experience in:

- structural engineering
- materials analysis
- large-scale construction logistics
- formwork systems and casting techniques
- project management

the researcher identified engineering indicators suggesting that the blocks were **cast in place**, not transported.

2. Scientific Foundations of the Theory

2.1 Astronomy

Precise orientation of the pyramid complex suggests advanced astronomical mathematics and geometrics.

2.2 Physics, Mathematics, and Structural Engineering

The uniformity, angles, load distribution, and internal chamber alignment demonstrate knowledge of:

- static equilibrium
- geometric symmetry
- stress management
- large-scale construction sequencing

2.3 Chemistry

This is the core pillar of the theory. Evidence includes:

- preservation of mummified bodies for thousands of years
- chemically engineered resins, binders, and compounds still unidentified
- sophisticated knowledge of mineral transformation through heating

The proposed stone mixture is analogous in secrecy and sophistication to the **mummification formula**, still not fully decoded.

2.4 Biology

The Egyptians integrated biological materials into preservation and construction processes, demonstrating hybrid biochemical knowledge.

2.5 Management and Labor Organization

A system capable of coordinating thousands of workers, resources, and stages—consistent with on-site casting, not stone hauling.

3. Manufactured Blocks, Not Quarried Stones

The pyramid's outer blocks show:

- non-uniform porosity
- flaking consistent with clay-based composites
- absence of chisel marks
- near-identical block dimensions impossible to achieve manually at scale

The blocks were crafted from:

- clay
- lime
- mineral additives
- organic binders
- chemical agents (similar to those used in mummification)

4. The Mold-Based Construction System

4.1 Mold Production

Large, lightweight molds resembling open-top sarcophagus forms were engineered from clay–lime composites reinforced with secret additives.

4.2 Transportation

Because the molds were:

- empty
- dry

- lightweight
they could be transported easily by workers without ramps or complex machinery.

4.3 Filling and Stone Formation

Once installed:

- the clay mixture was prepared nearby
- workers carried small loads (manageable by one person)
- the mixture was poured into the mold
- the mold fused with the cast stone during drying

This explains the seamless bonding between layers and the absence of separation surfaces.

4.4 The Mold Remains in Place

The exterior of the pyramid is therefore:

- part mold
- part cast block
- fully fused

5. Quranic Inspiration

The conceptual trigger for this theory emerged from contemplation of the verse:

﴿ فَأَوْقِدْ لِي يَا هَامَانُ عَلَى الطِّينِ ﴾

(“Kindle for me, O Hāmān, a fire upon clay.”)

The verse suggests an ancient process of **heated clay engineering**, directly aligning with this theory.

6. Conclusion

According to the Clay-Mold Theory:

The pyramids were not built by transporting stones — they were cast block by block on site.

- ✓ Lightweight molds
- ✓ Clay–lime composite materials
- ✓ Chemical engineering
- ✓ Localized casting
- ✓ Massive coordinated labor
- ✓ Advanced multidisciplinary knowledge

7. Invitation for International Collaboration

The researcher calls upon specialists in:

- civil engineering
- materials science
- chemistry
- physics
- biology
- archaeology
- geology
- history

- architecture

to collaborate on validating the theory experimentally and analytically.

References

- Malaysheh, A. *Clay-Mold Theory of Pyramid Construction: Engineering–Scientific Proposition.*
- “Some books, volumes, studies, and audiovisual records from reliable sources, in addition to personal experiences and various methods of knowledge acquisition, contemplation, and reflection.”
- Studies on ancient Egyptian construction technologies.
- Research on mummification chemistry.
- Materials engineering analyses of ancient structures.