Pyramid plan----
Template for a pyramid which is 4.57 cm high X 7.11 cm square base (1.75" X 2.75")
Building a pyramid:
Anyone who can read a rule and cut pieces of material can build a pyramid. No calculations are required as to correct angles are automatically built in for you. But there are two basic decisions that must be made before anything else can be done: a location, and a size.

It is recommended that you start with a small size unit for indoor use, and then work up to a larger size learning from previous experience. Location is of primary importance. The area should be level and as far away from electrical disturbances as possible. Prime offenders are: television sets, radios, microwave ovens, fluorescent lights and all types of Transformers.

Your next is to establish the orientation or the pyramid you intend to build for the step a compass is essential. After you have established a line to magnetic north, your next step will be to find a deviation of true North from magnetic north.

Now, using your compass, stand at the southernmost point on your magnetic north line and turn your compass in and eat easterly or westerly direction for the appropriate number of degrees of deviation. Establish a line to that heading which will be true North, one side of your pyramid us be aligned to that line.

Materials:
A wide range of materials can be used in the construction of a pyramid cardboard, wood, plastics, glass, fibreglass, canvas, or anything non-metallic. The metallic exception is aluminium.

The Slope Angle:
The slope Angle is highly critical to the effectiveness of the pyramid. It is 51° 51 seconds and is the angle between the Central line of any face of a pyramid and the same centre line of the floor.

Location:
While the electrical forces appear to be present in all sections of the pyramid, the greatest area of energy strength is in the Kings chamber, below the apex, one third up from the base.

Refer to the plans for a view of one section of pyramid laid out exactly to scale of the Chiapas pyramid. If you desire to make a larger unit, this drawing may be cut out and used to trace shape. Remember that regardless of size the same shape will remain as a constant from the apex. The only thing that changes to make the pyramid larger or smaller is the length of the slope lines the table in the plans may make this an easy choice.

Having cut the four sides, you may want to cut a small doorway in one and let it serve as a ventilator and to observe the progress of what you have inside. And, if additional ventilation is desired hole or two but can be cut near the top these openings may be partially or fully covered by a material such as transparent plastic.

This method for assembling the four sides of the pyramid depends on what material is used. Any non-metallic material is acceptable. Aluminium is a metallic exception, provided it has been energised.
Dimensions for Other sizes—

**Length of slope lines**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Length of slope lines</th>
<th>Pyramid height</th>
<th>Base of pyramid</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>inches</td>
<td>Cm</td>
<td>cm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>107.625&quot;</td>
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<td>18.29</td>
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<tr>
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<td>22.78</td>
<td>15.24</td>
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<td>71.75&quot;</td>
<td>18.22</td>
<td>12.19</td>
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<tr>
<td>53 1616&quot;</td>
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<tr>
<td>26.875&quot;</td>
<td>.683</td>
<td>0.457</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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**Important!**
The angle between side and base MUST be accurate –

**51 degrees and 51 sec of arc**