

## **Pyramid Power Survey and Information Notes (12/18/19)**

Random sequence from random.org: 15, 17, 7, 4, 9, 14, 24, 5, 22, 2, 25, 20, 1, 16, 3, 19, 11, 21, 23, 8, 12, 13, 10, 18, 6

A pyramid will dehydrate and mummify things, without decay or mold growing.  
Persons living, meditating, working, or sleeping under a pyramid generally feel immediate positive reactions.  
Pyramids help to preserve flowers stored inside them.  
Standing under a pyramid for a minute helps athletes to perform better.  
Fruit stored in a pyramid takes longer to spoil.  
The taste of foods stored in a pyramid changes; they become less bitter or acid.  
People in pyramids experience feelings of warmth, usually in the upper portions of the body.  
Meditating under a pyramid helps mental focus.  
Researchers have discovered that items placed under a pyramid stay “charged” for various lengths of time after being taken from the pyramid.  
Pyramids keep razor blades sharp.  
People sleeping in a pyramid experience dreams with vivid colors and graphic visions.  
Pyramid-grown brine shrimp grow two to three times larger than normal.  
Storing food in a pyramid is a good way to preserve it longer.  
There is a slowing or complete stopping of the growth of microorganisms in a pyramid.  
Pyramids help in the aging of wine.  
Brine shrimp usually live 6 to 7 weeks; under pyramids they have been kept alive for over a year.  
Sitting under a pyramid can help with healing.  
Theta and alpha brain waves are increased when meditating under a pyramid.  
A Canadian hospital tried using a pyramid in their burn ward and found that burned areas healed much faster.  
Pyramids focus the Earth’s magnetic field.  
Sitting under a pyramid helps focus brain energy and brain waves.  
For food kept in a pyramid, artificial flavorings will lose their taste, but natural flavors are enhanced.  
Meat stored in a pyramid takes longer to rot.  
Pets of all kinds thrive under, or within, open frame pyramids.  
Pyramids’ shape aided in the preservation of Egyptian mummies.

### *Original items:*

Wikipedia pyramid notes: [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Pyramid\\_power](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Pyramid_power)

1. Storing food in a pyramid is a good way to preserve it longer (Bovis, 1935).
2. Pyramids keep razor blades sharp (Drbal, 1949).
3. Pyramids help in the aging of wine (Summerhill Pyramid Winery).
4. Standing under a pyramid helps athletes to perform better (Toronto Maple Leafs, 1975).
5. Meditating under a pyramid helps mental focus (Creme, 1983).

6. Pyramids' shape aided in the preservation of Egyptian mummies (von Däniken, 1978).
7. Pyramids help to preserve flowers stored inside them (Simmons, 1973).

[https://web.archive.org/web/20120313222718/http://goliath.ecnext.com/coms2/gi\\_0199-5408709/Pyramid-power.html](https://web.archive.org/web/20120313222718/http://goliath.ecnext.com/coms2/gi_0199-5408709/Pyramid-power.html)

8. Pyramids focus the Earth's magnetic field (Goliath Business News, 2005).
9. Fruit stored in a pyramid takes longer to spoil.
10. Meat stored in a pyramid takes longer to rot.

<http://skeptdic.com/pyramidiocy.html>

11. Sitting under a pyramid can help with healing.

[https://www.skeptic.com/junior\\_skeptic/issue23/sources\\_bibliography/](https://www.skeptic.com/junior_skeptic/issue23/sources_bibliography/)

12. Sitting under a pyramid helps focus brain energy and brain waves.

<https://www.pyramid-cafe.in/Power.html>

13. "Artificial flavorings in food will lose their taste, but natural flavors are enhanced" (The Pyramid-Café, 2019).
14. The taste of foods stored in a pyramid changes; they become less bitter or acid (The Pyramid-Café, 2019).
15. "The pyramid will dehydrate and mummify things, without decay or mold growing" (The Pyramid-Café, 2019).
16. "There is a slowing or complete stopping of the growth of microorganisms in a pyramid" (The Pyramid-Café, 2019).
17. "Persons living, meditating, working, or sleeping inside of a pyramid building or under a pyramid framework, generally feel immediate positive reactions" (The Pyramid-Café, 2019).
18. "Pets of all kinds thrive under, or within, open frame pyramids" (The Pyramid-Café, 2019).
19. "Brine shrimp usually live 6 to 7 weeks, but under pyramids, they have been kept alive for over a year" (The Pyramid-Café, 2019).
20. "Pyramid-grown shrimp grew two to three times larger than normal" (The Pyramid-Café, 2019).
21. Theta and alpha brain waves are increased when meditating under a pyramid (The Pyramid-Café, 2019).
22. Researchers have discovered that items placed under a pyramid stay "charged" for various lengths of time after being taken from under the pyramid (The Pyramid-Café, 2019).
23. "A Canadian hospital tried using a pyramid in their burn ward and found that burned areas healed much faster" (The Pyramid-Café, 2019).
24. People in pyramids experience feelings of warmness, usually in the upper portions of the body (The Pyramid-Café, 2019).
25. People sleeping in a pyramid experience dreams with vivid colors and graphic visions" (The Pyramid-Café, 2019).

**Pyramid literature explaining the mechanism:**

Edited from: [https://studopedia.su/14\\_14951\\_CHAPTER-THREE.html](https://studopedia.su/14_14951_CHAPTER-THREE.html)

Pyramids are believed to have the power to preserve items kept within them and to energize people and animals who sit or stand under them for some period of time. Please read this information about the origins of this belief and the scientific explanation for why it might work.

The modern historical background of pyramid research began in the 1930s. Antoine Bovis, the owner of a hardware store ("Quincaillerie Bovis et Passeron") in Nice, France, took a trip to Egypt in the 1930s and visited the "great pyramid" of Cheops at Giza. While inside the King's Chamber of the great pyramid, Bovis noticed a garbage can filled to the top with dead small animals which the guide told him wander in the structure from time to time, become lost, and die. It seemed unusual to Bovis that these dead animals appeared to be completely desiccated (mummified) with no trace of decay or putrefaction.

Following World War II, a Czechoslovak radio engineer, Karel Drbal, read some of Bovis' material. Drbal worked in the Radio Institute of Research in Prague. Radar and microwaves were part of the technology that had mushroomed during the war. Many microwave antennas and other devices are pyramidal in nature. Drbal began to experiment with small pyramid models because he suspected some phenomenon connected with microwaves. Drbal discovered that he could shave with the same razor blade 100 to 200 times if he placed it inside a cardboard pyramid each day after use.

In the case of pyramid phenomena, it is obvious that the shape of the pyramid accelerates or concentrates some physical factor that results in change. Therefore, perhaps the word "energy" may be appropriate, along with the word "radiation" which applies to the carrier of change-causing energy that creates action at a distance with no apparent intervening physical means.

In the matter of razor sharpening, the affected material is crystalline in nature. The crystalline structure of razor blade steel is very small. The atoms of iron, chromium, nickel, molybdenum, and other elements that make up the alloy are locked together by interatomic bonds in a lattice-like arrangement. In the microscopic world on the edge of a razor blade, there are many severed crystalline bonds created by the sharpening of the edge by grinding. This produces a surface with unsatisfied bonds that will link with anything, especially water.

When a water molecule bonds to the crystalline structure of razor steel, it softens the steel. The energy in the bond is extremely small, being approximately 1.0 to 1.5 electron volts (eV). This is a very small amount of energy. This minute amount of energy is present all around us in the form of "sferics" or the discharges that take place between the Earth and its charged ionosphere. The minute energy of sferics could be easily concentrated or focused. If there is enough energy present in the environment to break the crystalline bonds that may form between the ground sharp edge of a razor blade and water molecules, how does a pyramid shape affect this?

1. The pyramidal shape is a resonator to the frequencies present in sferics. The bigger the pyramidal shape, the broader the bandwidth of sferics to which it is resonant.
2. It isn't necessary that a pyramid be made of metal to be an effective resonator of electromagnetic energy; it is only necessary that its surface have a dielectric constant that's different from the surrounding air because high-frequency radio waves (including microwaves) can be bent or reflected by anything.
3. A pyramidal shape can therefore serve as enough of a resonator of electromagnetic energy present in sferics to break the crystalline bond between the razor blade steel alloy and the water molecule, thereby restoring the original crystalline structure of the edge.

The apparent ability of a pyramid shape to dehydrate or preserve organic material may be due to the ability of the shape to concentrate, focus, or otherwise resonate with the microwave frequencies of sferics. This can be measured with modern instrumentation.

*Original text:*

The modern historical background of pyramid research began in the 1930s. Antoine Bovis, the owner of a hardware store ("Quincaillerie Bovis et Passeron") in Nice, France, took a trip to Egypt in the 1930s and visited the "great pyramid" of Cheops at Giza. While inside the King's Chamber of the great pyramid, Bovis noticed a garbage can filled to the top with dead small animals which the guide told him wander in the structure from time to time, become lost, and die. It seemed unusual to Bovis that these dead animals appeared to be completely desiccated (mummified) with no trace of decay or putrefaction. Upon his return to Nice, he built a plywood pyramid in which he placed a dead cat. The carcass of the cat did not decay but became desiccated. Unfortunately, Bovis did not believe in the scientific method nor in conducting proper scientific experiments with full documentation. He made no attempt to present papers before scientific societies where his work would have been subjected to peer review, comment, and criticism and so others could duplicate the experiments for verification of results. Bovis preferred to believe in intuition and faith. Although the synthesis of seemingly unrelated data by intuition is the basis for all great advances in science, pioneers such as Albert Einstein, Max Planck, Charles Darwin, Edwin Hubble, Marie Curie, and Sir Alexander Fleming followed their intuitive discoveries by publication, permitting and encouraging others to verify and expand their results and hypotheses, while at the same time opening their work to comment and criticism. The failure or refusal of Bovis to do this probably resulted in a fifty-year set-back to the serious scientific examination of his data.

Following World War II, a Czechoslovak radio engineer, Karel Drbal, read some of Bovis' material. Drbal worked in the Radio Institute of Research in Prague. Radar and microwaves were part of the technology that had mushroomed during the war. Many microwave antennas and other devices are horn-shaped or pyramidal in nature. Drbal began to experiment with small pyramid models for desiccation and dehydration because he either suspected some

phenomenon connected with microwaves or wanted to prove Bovis wrong ~ we 11 never really know for certain.

As has happened, to so many others who have researched the pyramid phenomenon with the goal of proving that it was a hoax, Drbal discovered that tetrahedral pyramid shapes did desiccate both organic material and fine crystalline structures. Metals and metallic alloys are basically crystalline in nature and structure. The steel alloys used in fine cutting tools are composed of very small crystalline structures throughout. Drbal discovered that he could shave with the same razor blade 100 to 200 times if he placed it inside a cardboard pyramid each day after use. More as a joke than anything else, Drbal applied for a Czech patent on a "Pharaoh's Shaving Device" on November 4, 1949. Normally, Czech patents are granted after an examination period of two to three years, but it took Drbal ten years to get his patent. It was granted on August 15, 1959 only after he'd proved to the Chief Examiner, Engineer Vrecion, that a pyramid did indeed maintain the edge on a razor blade. In the course of this decade-long examination period, Drbal performed some experiments and made some measurements that will be discussed later.

The terms "energy," "power," "radiation," and other words pertaining to unseen and non-physical manifestations of the universe are most usually "borrowed" to describe the unseen, non-physical, and unknown phenomena associated with strange machines and other discrepancies in the Universe as we perceive it.

As scientific research proceeds as a result of the investigation of machines such as pyramids and others described in this book, you can rest assured that the new fields of scientific research will indeed develop their own jargon as factors and phenomena are identified and quantified.

Be that as it may, in the case of pyramid phenomena, it is obvious that the shape of the pyramid accelerates, retards, or concentrates some physical factor that results in change. Therefore, perhaps the word "energy" may be appropriate along with the word "radiation" which applies to the carrier of change-causing energy that creates action at a distance with no apparent intervening physical means.

In the matter of razor sharpening, the affected material is crystalline in nature. All metal alloys are. The crystalline structure of razor blade steel is very small. The atoms of iron, chromium, nickel, molybdenum, and other elements that make up the alloy are locked together by interatomic bonds in a lattice-like arrangement characteristic of a crystal. (Some crystals such as diamonds, salt crystals, gems, etc. are large enough to be readily visible.)

Research may confirm that water has a strong effect upon the interatomic crystalline bonds of razor steel. Water rather than comparatively soft protein material of hair may be the factor that dulls the sharp crystalline edge of a razor.

Scientists who carry out research in solid-state electronics know that nearly all the electronic phenomena associated with transistors, diodes, etc., take place at or on the surface of the

crystalline solid-state material. On the surface of any crystal, especially those which have been cut from larger crystals, there are many loose or unattached crystalline bonds that have been physically severed in the cutting and/or polishing operation. The nature of crystal surfaces is still an area of intense scientific study about which little is yet known. However, it is known exactly how much energy is required to break a crystalline bond. In the microscopic world on the edge of a razor blade, there are many severed crystalline bonds created by the sharpening of the edge by grinding. This produces a surface with unsatisfied bonds that will link with anything, especially water. When a water molecule bonds to the crystalline structure of razor steel, it softens the steel. Research in this area has been done in Germany.

In the case of the bond that develops between a water molecule and anything else, the energy in the bond is extremely small, being approximately 1.0 to 1.5 electron volts (eV). Scientifically, this is the amount of energy acquired by an electron when accelerated across a potential difference of one volt. It is a very small amount of energy, amounting to  $1.602 \times 10^{-19}$  to  $2.4 \times 10^{-19}$  watt-seconds. That's 16 or 24 with 18 zeroes in front of it before you get to the decimal point.

This minute amount of energy is present all around us in the form of "sferics" or the discharges that take place between the Earth and its charged ionosphere. Lightning is an intense form of sferics. Sferics have a broad radio frequency spectrum; sferics are "noise" in the electromagnetic environment. The minute energy of sferics could be easily concentrated or focused. There is indeed energy available because there's a potential difference of about 100 volts per foot in the vertical electrostatic field of the Earth. This means that there is an electrical difference of 600 volts between the top of the head and the soles of the feet of a 6-foot person standing on the surface of the Earth. This potential difference is enough to be detected by suitable solid-state electronic devices and used in a simple autopilot to keep the wings level in radio controlled model airplanes, for example.

Most sferics come from thunderstorms, and there are about 300 thunderstorms in progress at any given moment in the Earth's atmosphere.

Very well, if there is enough energy present in the environment to break the crystalline bonds that may form between the ground sharp edge of a razor blade and water molecules, how does a pyramid shape affect this?

Speculation:

1. The pyramidal shape is a resonator to the frequencies present in sferics. The bigger the pyramidal shape, the broader the bandwidth of sferics to which it is resonant.
2. It isn't necessary that a pyramid be made of metal to be an effective resonator of electromagnetic energy; it is only necessary that its surface have a dielectric constant that's different from the surrounding air because high-frequency radio waves (including microwaves)

can be bent or reflected by anything having a dielectric constant different than the surrounding air. (If this were not so, radar wouldn't work.)

3. A pyramidal shape can therefore serve as enough of a resonator of electromagnetic energy present in sferics to break the crystalline bond between the razor blade steel alloy and the water molecule, thereby restoring the original crystalline structure of the edge. (Eventually, because the pyramid shape cannot concentrate enough energy to break all the steel-water bonds, the build up of softer steel-water crystals on the edge causes the edge to become soft and dull.)

The apparent ability of a pyramid shape to dehydrate or mummify organic material may be due to the ability of the shape to concentrate, focus, or otherwise resonate with the microwave frequencies of sferics. This can be measured with modern instrumentation. And it should be. The various characteristics of purified (distilled) water placed in a pyramid shape should be investigated and measured to determine such gross and easily-measured factors as surface tension, which is a measure of the internal energy of the water molecules. It should also be possible to accurately measure the frequencies and intensities of electromagnetic radiation at various points inside a pyramid shape.