

## How to make Semtex

Semtex is a powerful explosive that is widely used by terrorists. It is a little more powerful than U.S. C-4. Here is the recipe to make it:

### Materials:

1. RDX High Explosive
2. PETN High Explosive
3. Motor oil, petroleum jelly, or vegetable oil
4. Measuring device (cup, spoon, etc)
5. Wooden dowel or spoon for stirring
6. Rolling pin
7. Wooden Board or hard surface
8. Bowl
9. Wax paper or plastic wrap
10. Glass jar with lid

### Procedure:

1. Place a small amount of RDX crystals on a wooden block or hard countertop. Using a rolling pin, crush the crystals into a fine powder, having the consistency of flour.

**CAUTION!!! USE A ROLLING PIN ONLY, NOT A BLOCK OF WOOD!!** It is important to crush the crystals rather than using friction between two rubbing surfaces.

2. Repeat process until desired amount of RDX has been powdered. Then, using the same process, powder the same amount of PETN.

3. Mix 9 parts (cups, etc.) of RDX and 9 equal parts of PETN in a jar and shake for 5 minutes.

4. Pour the RDX/PETN mixture into a bowl of motor oil, petroleum jelly, or vegetable oil. Stir vigorously until a uniform paste is obtained.

5. Semtex can be used immediately for any task requiring a high explosive. If it is to be stored, however, mold the Semtex into a brick and place it in the middle of a square piece of wax paper or plastic film. Wrap tightly and seal it with rubber bands or adhesive tape to keep the brick airtight.

6. Store in a cool, dry place. The explosive should have unlimited shelf life, but it will lose its plastic properties after a while.

NOTE: In general, it is always preferable to mix explosives just before use to avoid the problems of and dangers of storage.

All chemicals can be purchased from Advance Scientific & Chemical. To get their catalog, send \$5.00 to:

Advance Scientific & Chemical, Inc.  
C/O Catalog Sales  
2345 SW 34th Street  
Fort Lauderdale, FL 33312

<http://www.advance-scientific.com>

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### How to Make Nitroglycerin

Like all chemists I must advise you all to take the greatest care and caution when you are doing this. Even if you have made this stuff before. This first article will give you information on making nitroglycerin, the basic ingredient in a lot of explosives such as straight dynamites, and gelatin dynamites.

#### Making nitroglycerin

1. Fill a 75-milliliter beaker to the 13 ml. Level with fuming red nitric acid, of 98% pure concentration.
2. Place the beaker in an ice bath and allow to cool below room temp.

3. After it has cooled, add to it three times the amount of fuming sulfuric acid (99% H<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub>). In other words, add to the now-cool fuming nitric acid 39 ml. Of fuming sulfuric acid. When mixing any acids, always do it slowly and carefully to avoid splattering.
4. When the two are mixed, lower their temp. By adding more ice to the bath, about 10-15 degrees centigrade. (Use a mercury-operated thermometer)
5. When the acid solution has cooled to the desired temperature, it is ready for the glycerin. The glycerin must be added in small amounts using a medicine dropper. (Read this step about 10 times!) Glycerin is added slowly and carefully (I mean careful!) Until the entire surface of the acid is covered with it.
6. This is a dangerous point since the nitration will take place as soon as the glycerin is added. The nitration will produce heat, so the solution must be kept below 30 degrees centigrade! If the solution should go above 30 degrees, immediately dump the solution into the ice bath! This will insure that it does not go off in your face!
7. For the first ten minutes of nitration, the mixture should be gently stirred. In a normal reaction the nitroglycerin will form as a layer on top of the acid solution, while the sulfuric acid will absorb the excess water.
8. After the nitration has taken place, and the nitroglycerin has formed on the top of the solution, the entire beaker should be transferred slowly and carefully to another beaker of water. When this is done the nitroglycerin will settle at the bottom so the other acids can be drained away.
9. After removing as much acid as possible without disturbing the nitroglycerin, remove the nitroglycerin with an eyedropper and place it in a bicarbonate of soda (sodium bicarbonate in case you didn't know) solution. The sodium is an alkali and will neutralize much of the acid remaining. This process should be repeated as much as necessary using blue litmus paper to check for the presence of acid. The remaining acid only makes the nitroglycerin more unstable than it already is.
10. Finally! The final step is to remove the nitroglycerin from the bicarbonate. This is done with an eye-dropper, slowly and carefully. The usual test to see if nitration has been successful is to place one drop of the nitroglycerin on metal and ignite it. If it is true nitroglycerin it will burn with a clear blue flame.

#### CAUTION

Nitro is very sensitive to decomposition, heating, dropping, or jarring, and may explode if left undisturbed and cool.

#### MERCURY FULMINATE 2

Mercury fulminate is perhaps one of the oldest known initiating compounds. It can be detonated by either heat or shock, which would make it of infinite value to a terrorist. Even the action of dropping a crystal of the fulminate causes it to explode. A person making this material would probably use the following procedure:

##### Materials Required

- \* 5 g mercury
- \* 35 ml concentrated
- \* ethyl alcohol (30 ml)

- \* distilled water
- \* funnel and filter paper
- \* glass stirring rod
- \* 100 ml beaker (2) nitric acid
- \* adjustable heat source
- \* blue litmus paper

#### Procedure

Solvent alcohol must be at least 95% ethyl alcohol if it is used to make mercury fulminate. Methyl alcohol may prevent mercury fulminate from forming.

Mercury thermometers are becoming a rarity, unfortunately. They may be hard to find in most stores as they have been superseded by alcohol and other less toxic fillings.

Mercury is also used in mercury switches, which are available at electronics stores.

Mercury is a hazardous substance, and should be kept in the thermometer or mercury switch until used. It gives off mercury vapors which will cause brain damage if inhaled. For this reason, it is a good idea not to spill mercury, and to always use it outdoors. Also, do not get it in an open cut; rubber gloves will help prevent this.

1. In one beaker, mix 5 g of mercury with 35 ml of concentrated nitric acid, using the glass rod.
2. Slowly heat the mixture until the mercury is dissolved, which is when the solution turns green and boils.
3. Place 30 ml of ethyl alcohol into the second beaker, and slowly and carefully add all of the contents of the first beaker to it. Red and/or brown fumes should appear. These fumes are toxic and flammable.
4. After thirty to forty minutes, the fumes should turn white, indicating that the reaction is near completion. After ten more minutes, add 30 ml of the distilled water to the solution.
5. Carefully filter out the crystals of mercury fulminate from the liquid solution. Dispose of the solution in a safe place, as it is corrosive and toxic.
6. Wash the crystals several times in distilled water to remove as much excess acid as possible. Test the crystals with the litmus paper until they are neutral. This will be when the litmus paper stays blue when it touches the wet crystals
7. Allow the crystals to dry, and store them in a safe place, far away from any explosive or flammable material.

This procedure can also be done by volume, if the available mercury cannot be weighed. Simply use 10 volumes of nitric acid and 10 volumes of ethanol to every one volume of mercury.

#### How to make a tennis ball bomb

1. Tennis Ball.
2. Duct Tape.
3. Strike Anywhere Matches.

4. Razor or any other sharp knife.

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#### Procedure-

Take the Tennis ball and cut a small hole in the top of it. Cut the heads of the matches off and fill the whole tennis ball with them. After it is filled up you must cover the hole with duct tape and make sure that the match heads cant get out. Throw it against a hard surface like concrete and it will explode.

File By: Astrolite A-15

#### Homemade Blackpowder

Black powder can be prepared in a simple, safe manner. It may be used as blasting or gun powder.

##### Material Required

- \* Potassium Nitrate, granulated, 3 cups (3/4 liter)
- \* Wood charcoal, powdered, 2 cups
- \* Sulfur, powdered, 1/2 cup
- \* Alcohol, 5 pints (2-1/2 liters) (whiskey, rubbing alcohol, etc.)
- \* Water, 3 cups (3/4 liter)
- \* Heat source
- \* 2 buckets - each 2 gallon (7-1/2 liters) capacity, at least one of which is heat resistant (metal, ceramic, etc.)
- \* Flat window screening, at least 1 foot (30 cm) square
- \* Large wooden stick
- \* Cloth, at least 2 feet (60 cm) square

##### Procedure:

1. Place alcohol in one of the buckets.
2. Place potassium nitrate, charcoal, and sulfur in the heat resistant bucket. Add 1 cup water and mix thoroughly with wooden stick until all ingredients are dissolved.
3. Add remaining water (2 cups) to mixture. Place bucket on heat source and stir until small bubbles begin to form.

**CAUTION: DO NOT** boil mixture. Be sure ALL mixture stays wet. If any is dry, as on sides of pan, it may ignite!

4. Remove bucket from heat and pour mixture into alcohol while stirring vigorously.

5. Let alcohol mixture stand about 5 minutes. Strain mixture through cloth to obtain black powder. Discard liquid. Wrap cloth around black powder and squeeze to remove all excess liquid.
6. Place screening over dry bucket. Place workable amount of damp powder on screen and granulate by rubbing solid through screen. NOTE: If granulated particles appear to stick together and change shape, recombine entire batch of powder and repeat steps 5 & 6.
7. Spread granulated black powder on flat, dry surface so that layer about 1/2 inch (1-1/4 cm) is formed. Allow to dry. Use radiator, or direct sunlight. This should be dried as soon as possible, preferably in an hour. The longer the drying period, the less effective the black powder.

CAUTION: Remove from heat AS SOON AS granules are dry. Black powder is now ready to use.

How to make a stick of dynamite from start to finish.

1. First you must make the explosive used in dynamite, nitroglycerin. The formula for nitroglycerin is as follows:

#### Material Required

1. distilled water
2. table salt
3. sodium bicarbonate
4. concentrated nitric acid
5. concentrated sulfuric acid
6. glycerine
7. blue litmus paper
8. ice bath container acid (13 ml) ( a plastic bucket serves well )
9. centigrade thermometer acid (39 ml)

#### Procedure

1. Place 150 ml of distilled water into one of the 200-300 ml beakers.
2. In the other 200-300 ml beaker, place 150 ml of distilled water and about a spoonful of sodium bicarbonate, and stir them until the sodium bicarbonate dissolves. Do not put so much sodium bicarbonate in the water so that some remains undissolved.
3. Create an ice bath by half filling the ice bath container with ice, and adding table salt. This will cause the ice to melt, lowering the overall temperature.
4. Place the 100 ml beaker into the ice bath, and pour the 13 ml of concentrated nitric acid into the 100 ml beaker. Be sure that the beaker will not spill into the ice bath, and

that the ice bath will not overflow into the beaker when more materials are added to it. Be sure to have a large enough ice bath container to add more ice. Bring the temperature of the acid down to about 20 degrees centigrade or less.

5. When the nitric acid is as cold as stated above, slowly and carefully add the 39 ml of concentrated sulfuric acid to the nitric acid. Mix the two acids together, and cool the mixed acids to 10 degrees centigrade. It is a good idea to start another ice bath to do this.

6. With the eyedropper, slowly put the glycerin into the mixed acids, one drop at a time. Hold the thermometer along the top of the mixture where the mixed acids and glycerin meet.

**DO NOT ALLOW THE TEMPERATURE TO GET ABOVE 30 DEGREES CENTIGRADE; IF THE TEMPERATURE RISES ABOVE THIS TEMPERATURE, WATCH OUT !!**

The glycerin will start to nitrate immediately, and the temperature will immediately begin to rise. Add glycerin until there is a thin layer of glycerin on top of the mixed acids. It is always safest to make any explosive in small quantities.

7. Stir the mixed acids and glycerin for the first ten minutes of nitration, adding ice and salt to the ice bath to keep the temperature of the solution in the 100 ml beaker well below 30 degrees centigrade. Usually, the nitroglycerin will form on the top of the mixed acid solution, and the concentrated sulfuric acid will absorb the water produced by the reaction.

8. When the reaction is over, and when the nitroglycerin is well below 30 degrees centigrade, slowly and carefully pour the solution of nitroglycerin and mixed acid into the distilled water in the beaker in step 1. The nitroglycerin should settle to the bottom of the beaker, and the water-acid solution on top can be poured off and disposed of. Drain as much of the acid- water solution as possible without disturbing the nitroglycerin.

9. Carefully remove the nitroglycerin with a clean eye-dropper, and place it into the beaker in step 2. The sodium bicarbonate solution will eliminate much of the acid, which will make the nitroglycerin more stable, and less likely to explode for no reason, which it can do. Test the nitroglycerin with the litmus paper until the litmus stays blue. Repeat this step if necessary, and use new sodium bicarbonate solutions as in step 2.

10. When the nitroglycerin is as acid-free as possible, store it in a clean container in a safe place. The best place to store nitroglycerin is far away from anything living, or from anything of any value. Nitroglycerin can explode for no apparent reason, even if it is stored in a secure cool place.

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2. Now the blasting cap must be made. Here are the instructions on how to make an electrical or nonelectrical blasting cap:

Electrical-

Get a used rifle cartridge. It should be about 1 1/2 in. long and have a smaller neck at the top. Get some nickel chrome wire with a diameter of about .15 at a hobby shop and choose what explosive you would like to put in the

blasting cap, Black powder is fine, but HTMD is better! .  
Bend the wire in a curved shape resembling the letter V.  
After bending the wire you must cut off some insulated rubber  
and put it on the nickel chrome wire so that the nickel  
chrome wire won't conduct with the inside cartridge. Now  
fill the cartridge 1/2 full with the explosive you chose.  
Then stick the nickel chrome wire down in the cartridge  
and make sure that it is touching the explosive. Now  
you must make sure that the nickel chrome wire isn't  
touching the inside of the cartridge. Now that you have  
everything in place and the wire isn't touching the  
inside of the cartridge you must put caulk the rubber  
on the wire to the cartridge. Now you have a blasting  
cap. All you have to do to set it off is hook it up to  
a 6v lantern battery and it will detonate.

Nonelectrical-

Follow all the instructions above but instead of using  
wire use fuse. You don't need the rubber or the caulk  
glue. All you need to do is put the explosive in, insert  
the fuse, and squeeze the open end shut with a pliers.  
Now all you have to do is light the fuse and it will  
detonate.

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3. The paper casing must be made now. Here is how to make the casing:

Obtain a road flare. Now use a screwdriver or a similar  
object to scrap the top ignitor part and the powder inside of the flare. The powder in the  
flare can be fun to play with! Alright, now with the flare casing emptied out you must  
seal one end with epoxy glue. Then fill the flare with sawdust and pour the nitroglycerin  
over it. Take the blasting cap that you have already made and stick it in the sawdust  
mixed with nitroglycerin. Now seal the open end with epoxy also. You know have a full  
stick of dynamite! Now just light the fuse or connect the battery to the blasting cap  
and.....BAAAAAAAAAABBBBBBBBBOOOOMMM!  
Great effect huh? You gotta be careful though, nitroglycerin can decompose at an alarming  
rate if kept for long periods of time. Do not drop nitroglycerin or be careless.

File By: Astrolite A-15



## How to make Plastic Explosive from Bleach

Potassium chlorate is an extremely volatile explosive compound, and has been used in the past as the main explosive filler in grenades, land mines, and mortar rounds by such countries as France and Germany. Common household bleach contains a small amount of potassium chlorate, which can be extracted by the procedure that follows.

### Materials Required

- \* A heat source (hot plate, stove, etc.)
- \* A hydrometer, or battery hydrometer
- \* A large Pyrex, or enameled steel container (to weigh chemicals)
- \* Potassium chloride (sold as a salt substitute at health and nutrition stores)

### Procedure

1. Take one gallon of bleach, place it in the container, and begin heating it. While this solution heats, weigh out 63 grams of potassium chloride and add this to the bleach being heated. Constantly check the solution being heated with the hydrometer, and boil until you get a reading of 1.3. If using a battery hydrometer, boil until you read a FULL charge.
2. Take the solution and allow it to cool in a refrigerator until it is between room temperature and 0 degrees Celsius. Filter out the crystals that have formed and save them. Boil this solution again and cool as before. Filter and save the crystals.
3. Take the crystals that have been saved, and mix them with distilled water in the following proportions: 56 grams per 100 milliliters distilled water. Heat this solution until it boils and allow to cool. Filter the solution and save the crystals that form upon cooling. This process of purification is called "fractional crystallization". These crystals should be relatively pure potassium chlorate.
4. Powder these to the consistency of face powder, and heat gently to drive off all moisture.
5. Now, melt five parts Vaseline with five parts wax. Dissolve this in white gasoline (camp stove gasoline), and pour this liquid on 90 parts potassium chlorate (the powdered crystals from above) into a plastic bowl. Knead this liquid into the potassium chlorate until intimately mixed. Allow all gasoline to evaporate.
6. Finally, place this explosive into a cool, dry place. Avoid friction, sulfur, sulfides, and phosphorous compounds. This explosive is best molded to the desired shape and density of 1.3 grams in a cube and dipped in wax until water proof. These block type charges guarantee the highest detonation velocity. Also, a blasting cap of at least a 3 grade must be used.
7. The presence of the afore mentioned compounds (sulfur, sulfides, etc.) results in mixtures that are or can become highly sensitive and will possibly decompose explosively while in storage. You should never store homemade explosives, and you must use EXTREME caution at all times while performing the processes in this article.

## How to make a cheap smoke bomb

1. 12 oz pop can
2. Liquid Wrench
3. Fuse

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#### Procedure-

Put the liquid wrench in the pop can and stick a lite fuse down in the can. It should smoke alot.

File By: Astrolite A-15

#### How to make a powerful smoke bombs

- 4 parts sugar
- 6 parts potassium nitrate (Salt Peter)

Heat this mixture over a LOW flame until it melts stirring well. Pour it into a future container and before it solidifies imbed a few matches into the mixture to use as fuses. One pound of this stuff will fill up a whole block with thick white smoke!

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#### How to Reclaim RDX From C-4

RDX can be used as a booster explosive for detonators or as a high explosive charge.

#### MATERIAL REQUIRED:

- Gasoline
- C-4
- Wide mouth jars, one pint (2 each)
- Paper towels
- Wooden stirring rod
- Teaspoon

## PROCEDURE:

1. Place 1 teaspoon (10 grams) of C-4 in the pint jar and add one cup (240 milliliters) of gasoline.
2. Knead and stir the C-4 with the rod until the C-4 has broken up. Allow to stand 1/2 hour.
3. Start the stirring again until a fine white powder remains on the bottom of the container.
4. Filter the mixture through a paper towel and wash the solid left on the paper with 1/2 cup (120 milliliters) of gasoline.
5. Air dry for several hours or heat at 80-100 centigrades (about 150-212 degrees F) for one hour.

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## How to make Chloratotrimercuriacetaldehyde

A stream of acetylene (from calcium carbide in water) was led into a solution of 0.3 gram of mercuric nitrate and 0.1 gram sodium chlorate in 20 ml of water. The solid suspension was initially white then turned grey upon further treatment with acetylene. The product was collected on a filter, washed with water and air dried. Ignition temperature was ca. 150 centigrades as determined with a Fisher-Johns melting point apparatus.

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## How to make Triacetone triperoxide

A mixture of 5 ml of acetone and 10 ml of 6 percent hydrogen peroxide was cooled to 5 centigrades and treated dropwise with 3 ml of concentrated sulfuric acid. The white precipitate that formed was extracted with ether, and the extract was washed three times with cold water. The ether was evaporated by a stream of air and the product melted at 90-95 centigrades (lit. 94-95 centigrades).

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## How to make Nitrobenzene explosive

An explosive munition can be made from mononitrobenzene and nitric acid. It is a simple explosive to prepare. Just pour the nitrobenzene into the acid and stir.

## Materials

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## Sources

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Nitric acid

Field grade or 90% concentrated  
(specific gravity of 1.48)

Mononitrobenzene (nitrobenzene)

drug store (oil of mirbane) or  
chemical supply house

Acid resistant measuring containers

Glass, clay, etc.

Acid resistant stirring rod (glass, etc)

Blasting cap

Wax

steel pipe, end cap, tape

bottle or jar

Note: Prepare this mixture just before use.

## Procedure

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1. Add 1 volume (cup, quart, etc) of mononitrobenzene to two volumes nitric acid in a bottle or jar.
2. Mix ingredients well by stirring with acid resistant rod.

Note: Nitric acid will burn skin and destroy clothing. If any is spilled, wash well with water. Don't inhale the fumes!

## How to Use

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1. Wax blasting cap, pipe and end cap.
2. Thread end cap onto pipe.
3. Pour mixture into pipe.

4. Insert and tape blasting cap just beneath surface of mixture.

Note: Confining the open end will increase effectiveness of the weapon.

File By: Astrolite A-15

### How to make PETN

PETN is an extremely powerful explosive that can easily be made at home. When PETN is mixed with RDX and a plasticiser it makes Semtex, an explosive favored by terrorists. Here is the recipe for making PETN:

Materials:

1. Nitric Acid
2. Pentaerythritol
3. Lye
4. Acetone
5. Glass or ceramic container
6. Thermometer
7. Pan
8. Salt/water/ice mix
9. Cloth
10. Buckets
11. Bowls

Procedure:

1. Place 1,400 milliliters of nitric acid in the bowl and cool to 18 degrees Celsius with the salt/water/ice mix.

2. Slowly add 1 pound pentaerythritol while stirring gently, not allowing the temperature to go above 23 degrees Celcius. If it does, stop the flow of pentaerythritol and stir the solution gently until the temperature drops. Resume flow.
3. Continue to stir for 20 minutes, keeping the temperature at 23 degress Celcius.
4. Pour the acid into a bucket filled with 6 liters of cold water.
5. Filter the precipitated crystals through the cloth and wash them with 10 liters of water ith 2 oz. of lye mixed in. Wash again with water.
6. Heat 3 liters of acetone to 50 degress Celcius by very carefully placing a bowl of it in a hot water bath.
7. Add crystals to acetone while stirring until all the crystals have been dissolved. If necessary, heat the acetone further until all the crystals dissolve.
8. Pour the acetone mix into 10 liters of water; PETN crystals will precipitate out.
9. Filter through cloth. Store dried crystals in a tightly covered container in a cool, dry place and protect from shock and friction.

All chemicals are available from Advance Scientific & Chemical. Send \$5.00 to the address below to get their catalog.

Advance Scientific & Chemical, Inc.  
C/O Catalog Sales  
2345 SW 34th Street  
Fort Lauderdale, FL 33312

<http://www.advance-scientific.com>

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Web Page: <http://explosive.hactivist.net/>

## How to make toaster bomb

### Materials Required:

1. A toaster (any kind is okay)
2. Black Powder (about 4 table spoons)
3. Duct Tape.

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### Procedure-

Take the 4 table spoons of black powder and pour it down in the toaster slots. Now cover the slots with duct tape and pull down the lever or other mechanism that starts the toaster. When the toaster filaments get hot enough they will light the black powder blowing it up.

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## 10 GREAT EXPLOSIVE MIXTURES

- 1)Potassium perchlorate and cane sugar
- 2)Sodium nitrate and sulphur flour
- 3)Potassium bichromate and Antimony sulfide
- 4)Guanidine nitrate and powdered antimony
- 5)Potassium permanganate and powdered sugar
- 6)Barium chlorate and paraffin wax
- 7)Sodium chlorite and aluminum powder(not sure about this one)
- 8)Magnesium perchlorate and cane sugar
- 9)Ammonium nitrate (more than 40%pure) and kerosene(VERY POWERFUL)
- 10)Sodium peroxide and flowers of sulphur

All the explosives mentioned above should be detonated with a number 8 blasting cap.

File By: Astrolite A-15

## How to make an improvised land mine

1. 2 clean tuna fish cans
2. 1 long nail with flat head
3. Duct Tape
4. Nitrogen Triiodide Explosive (formula below)

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### Procedure-

First of all the nitrogen triiodide explosive must be made. Here is the formula:

1. (1) Tablespoon of iodine crystals. (available from Advance Scientific & Chemical, address below.)
2. Ammonia (enough to cover all the iodine crystals.)
3. Glass Jar
4. Rubber Band
5. Coffe Filter

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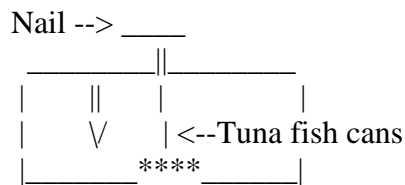
### Procedure-

Take the coffer filter and put it over the top of the glass jar. Then take the rubber band and wrap it around the filter to hold it in place. Then place the iodine crystals on top of the coffe filter and pour ammonia over the crystals making sure to cover all the crystals. Now with the crystals still wet stick them in one of the tuna fish cans. Then take the second tuna fish can and drive the nail through the center of it, then take the nail out and set it aside. Now duct tape the can with the explosive in it and the can with the hole in it together. Now put the nail in the hole in the can and let it rest on the crystals very lightly. Now take the mine and bury it under ground with the nail head barely



sticking and not visible. Let it sit there for about a day so the crystals can dry. The way the mine works is when the nail head is stepped on the nail will get pushed down into the crystals causing them to explode. The size of the explosion will be determined by how much crystals you used and how long you let the crystals dry. The drier the more explosive they are. Be careful not to step on the mine accidentally because it could blow off your legs and possibly more.

In case you are confused, here is a drawing.



\*\*\*\* are the crystals

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File By: Astrolite A-15

Questions? Email me at [astrolite\\_a15@hotmail.com](mailto:astrolite_a15@hotmail.com)

### - Coat Hanger Explosives - (Dog Bone)

This is probably one of the most simplest explosives to make. All you need is a coat hanger (the kind with the white cardboard tubing as the bottom wire), gunpowder, a fuse, and some tape. First take the tubing off of the hanger. Then cut it into a piece about three and a half inches in length. Fold about a half of an inch inward of one end. Then tape it down with any kind of tape...even scotch tape works fine. Then make a hole with a SMALL nail about a half an inch from the crimped end. You can then pour in your gunpowder. Pour it in until it gets to be half an inch to the open end. Then crimp this end just as you did with the other (Don't forget the tape!). Then you can insert the fuse into the hole you made, light it, and run! This is equivalent to a pack of firecrackers going off at once. In other words it's pretty loud for its size! In case you still haven't figured out why I call it a dog bone, it's because of the overall shape!

-----Vortex-----

- Firework fountains -

This file will simple explain how to make a fountain like the kind you see on the fourth of july. First of all you need some flash powder. SLIGHTLY moisen the flash powder with a couple drops at a time with water. mold this into balls from about .177 cal. bb to a 22 cal. bb in size and allow them to dry for about 3 days in the hot sun. Then put all of these into a container nice and snug and stick a fuse in it not puting any lids on. Light this and you will have a nice little display with some practice. It is really cool when you make different colored balls for different colored sparks. Be Creative!

File By: Astrolite A-15