

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.

First off, you must obtain:

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

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.

Take the solution and allow it to cool in a refrigerator until it is between room temperature and 0°C. Filter out the crystals that have formed and save them. Boil this solution again and cool as before. Filter and save the crystals.

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.

Powder these to the consistency of face powder, and heat gently to drive off all moisture.

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.

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.

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.

You may obtain a catalog of other subject of this nature by writing:

Information Publishing Co.
Box 10042
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7. Solidox Bombs

by The Jolly Roger

Most people are not aware that a volatile, extremely explosive chemical can be bought over the counter: Solidox.

Solidox comes in an aluminum can containing 6 grey sticks, and can be bought at K-Mart, and various hardware supply shops for around \$7.00. Solidox is used in welding applications as an oxidizing agent for the hot flame needed to melt metal. The most active ingredient in Solidox is potassium chlorate, a filler used in many military applications in the WWII era.

Since Solidox is literally what the name says: SOLID OXYgen, you must have an energy source for an explosion. The most common and readily available energy source is common household sugar, or sucrose. In theory, glucose would be the purest energy source, but it is hard to find a solid supply of glucose.

Making the mixture:

1. Open the can of Solidox, and remove all 6 sticks. One by one, grind up each of the sticks (preferably with a mortar and pestle) into the finest powder possible.
2. The ratio for mixing the sugar with the Solidox is 1:1, so weigh the Solidox powder, and grind up the equivalent amount of sugar.
3. Mix equivalent amounts of Solidox powder, and sugar in a 1:1 ratio.

It is just that simple! You now have an extremely powerful substance that can be used in a variety of applications. A word of caution: be EXTREMELY careful in the entire process. Avoid friction, heat, and flame. A few years back, a teenager I knew blew 4 fingers off while trying to make a pipe bomb with Solidox. You have been warned!

How to make a CO₂ bomb

by the Jolly Roger

You will have to use up the cartridge first by either shooting it or whatever. With a nail, force a hole bigger so as to allow the powder and wick to fit in easily. Fill the cartridge with black powder and pack it in there real good by tapping the bottom of the cartridge on a hard surface (I said TAP not SLAM!). Insert a fuse. I recommend a good water-proof cannon fuse, or an m-80 type fuse, but firecracker fuses work, if you can run like a black man runs from the cops after raping a white girl.) Now, light it and run like hell! It does wonders for a row of mailboxes (like the ones in apartment complexes), a car (place under the gas tank), a picture window (place on window sill), a phone booth (place right under the phone), or any other devious place. This thing throws shrapnel, and can make quit a mess!!

10. Thermite II

by Jolly Roger

Thermite is nasty shit. Here is a good and easy way to make it. The first step is to get some iron-oxide (which is RUST!). Here is a good way to make large quantities in a short time:

Get a DC converter like the one used on a train set. Cut the connector off, separate the wires, and strip them both.

Now you need a jar of water with a tablespoon or so of sodium chloride (which is SALT!) added to it. This makes the water conductive.

Now insert both wires into the mixture (I am assuming you plugged the converter in...) and let them sit for five minutes. One of them will start bubbling more than the other. This is the POSITIVE(+) wire. If you do not do this test right, the final product will be the opposite (chemically) of rust, which is RUST ACID. You have no use for this here (although it IS useful!).

Anyway, put the nail tied to the positive wire into the jar. Now put the negative wire in the other end. Now let it sit overnight and in the morning scrape the rust off of the nail & repeat until you got a bunch of rust on the bottom of the glass.

Be generous with your rust collection. If you are going through the trouble of making thermite, you might as well make a lot, right?

Now remove the excess water and pour the crusty solution onto a cookie sheet. Dry it in the sun for a few hours, or inside overnight. It should be an orange-brown color (although I have seen it in many different colors! Sometimes the color gets fucked up, what can I say... but it is still iron oxide!)

Crush the rust into a fine powder and heat it in a cast-iron pot until it is red. Now mix the pure iron oxide with pure aluminum filings which can be bought or filed down by hand from an aluminum tube or bar. The ratio of iron oxide to aluminum is 8 grams to 3 grams.

Congrats! You have just made THERMITE! Now, to light it...

Thermite requires a LOT of heat (more than a blow torch!) to ignite. However, magnesium ribbon (which is sort of hard to find.. call around) will do the trick. It takes the heat from the burning magnesium to light the thermite.

Now when you see your victim's car, pour a fifty-cent sized pile onto his hood, stick the ribbon in it, and light the ribbon with the blow torch. Now chuckle as you watch it burn through the hood, the block, the axle, and the pavement. BE CAREFUL! The ideal mixtures can vaporize CARBON STEEL! Another idea is to use thermite to get into pay phone cash boxes.

11. Touch Explosives

by the Jolly Roger

This is sort of a mild explosive, but it can be quite dangerous in large quantities. To make touch explosive (such as that found in a snap-n-pop, but more powerful), use this recipe:

Mix iodine crystals into ammonia until the iodine crystals will not dissolve into the ammonia anymore. Pour off the excess ammonia and dry out the crystals on a baking sheet the same way as you dried the thermite (in other words, just let it sit overnight!).

Be careful now because these crystals are now your touch explosive. Carefully wrap a bunch in paper (I mean carefully! Friction sets 'em off!) and throw them around.. pretty loud, huh? They are fun to put on someone's chair. Add a small fish sinker to them and they can be thrown a long distance (good for crowds, football games, concerts, etc.)

12. Letter Bombs

by The Jolly Roger

You will first have to make a mild version of thermite. Use my recipe, but substitute iron fillings for rust.

Mix the iron with aluminum fillings in a ratio of 75% aluminum to 25% iron. This mixture will burn violently in a closed space (such as an envelope). This brings us to our next ingredient...

Go to the post office and buy an insulated (padded) envelope. You know, the type that is double

layered. Separate the layers and place the mild thermite in the main section, where the letter would go. Then place magnesium powder in the outer layer. There is your bomb!!

Now to light it... this is the tricky part and hard to explain. Just keep experimenting until you get something that works. The fuse is just that touch explosive I have told you about in another one of my anarchy files. You might want to wrap it like a long cigarette and then place it at the top of the envelope in the outer layer (on top of the powdered magnesium). When the touch explosive is torn or even squeezed hard it will ignite the powdered magnesium (sort of a flash light) and then it will burn the mild thermite. If the thermite didn't blow up, it would at least burn the fuck out of your enemy (it does wonders on human flesh!).

13. Paint Bombs

by The Jolly Roger

To make a pain bomb you simply need a metal pain can with a refastenable lid, a nice bright color paint (green, pink, purple, or some gross color is perfect!), and a quantity of dry ice. Place the paint in the can and then drop the dry ice in. Quickly place the top on and then run like hell! With some testing you can time this to a science. It depends on the ratio of dry ice to paint to the size of the can to how full it is. If you are really pissed off at someone, you could place it on their doorstep, knock on the door, and then run!! Paint will fly all over the place!!

Smoke Bombs

by the Jolly Roger

Here is the recipe for one hell of a smoke bomb!

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!

19. Mail Box Bombs

by the Jolly Roger

1. Two liter bottle of chlorine (must contain sodium hypochlorate)
2. Small amount of sugar
3. Small amount of water

Mix all three of these in equal amounts to fill about 1/10 of the bottle. Screw on the lid and place in a mailbox. It's hard to believe that such a small explosion will literally rip the mailbox in half and send it 20 feet into the air! Be careful doing this, though, because if you

are caught, it is not up to the person whose mailbox you blew up to press charges. It is up to the city.

How to make Napalm

by the Jolly Roger

Pour some gas into an old bowl, or some kind of container.
Get some styrofoam and put it in the gas, until the gas won't eat anymore. You should have a sticky syrup.
Put it on the end of something (don't touch it!!). The unused stuff lasts a long time!

22. How to make a fertilizer bomb

by The Jolly Roger

Ingredients:

Newspaper
Fertilizer (the chemical kind, GREEN THUMB or ORCHO)
Cotton
Diesel fuel

Make a pouch out of the newspaper and put some fertilizer in it. Then put cotton on top. Soak the cotton with fuel. Then light and run like you have never ran before! This blows up 500 square feet so don't do it in an alley!!

23. Tennis Ball Bombs

by The Jolly Roger

Ingredients:

Strike anywhere matches
A tennis ball
A nice sharp knife
Duct tape

Break a ton of matchheads off. Then cut a SMALL hole in the tennis ball. Stuff all of the matchheads into the ball, until you can't fit any more in. Then tape over it with duct tape.
Make sure it is real nice and tight! Then, when you see a geek walking down the street, give it a good throw. He will have a blast!!

24. Diskette Bombs

by The Jolly Roger

You need:

A disk
Scissors
White or blue kitchen matches (they MUST be these colors!)
Clear nail polish

1. Carefully open up the diskette (3 1/2" disks are best for this!)
2. Remove the cotton covering from the inside.
3. Scrape a lot of match powder into a bowl (use a wooden scraper, metal might spark the

matchpowder!)

4.After you have a lot, spread it evenly on the disk.

5.Using the nail polish, spread it over the match mixture

6.Let it dry

7.Carefully put the diskette back together and use the nail polish to seal it shut on the inside (where it came apart).

When that disk is in a drive, the drive head attempts to read the disk, which causes a small fire (ENOUGH HEAT TO MELT THE DISK DRIVE AND FUCK THE HEAD UP!!). Let the fuckhead try and fix THAT!!!

Fuses

by The Jolly Roger

You would be surprised how many files are out there that use what falls under the category of a "fuse." They assume that you just have a few lying around, or know where to get them. Well, in some parts of the country, fuses are extremely hard to come by... so this file tells you how to make your own. Both fuses presented here are fairly simple to make, and are fairly reliable.

SLOW BURNING FUSE - 2 inches per minute

Materials needed:

Cotton string or 3 shoelaces

Potassium Nitrate or Potassium Chlorate

Granulated sugar

Procedure:

1.Wash the cotton string or shoelaces in HOT soapy water, then rinse with fresh water

2.Mix the following together in a glass bowl:

1 part potassium nitrate or potassium chlorate

1 part granulated sugar

2 parts hot water

3.Soak strings or shoelaces in this solution

4.Twist/braid 3 strands together and allow them to dry

5.Check the burn rate to see how long it actually takes!!

FAST BURNING FUSE - 40 inches per minute

Materials needed:

Soft cotton string

Fine black powder (empty a few shotgun shells!)

Shallow dish or pan

Procedure:

1. Moisten powder to form a paste.
2. Twist/braid 3 strands of cotton together.
3. Rub paste into string and allow to dry.
4. Check the burn rate!!!

Exploding Lightbulbs

by The Jolly Roger

Materials needed:

Lightbulb (100w)
Socket (duh...)
→ cup soap chips
Blackpowder! (open some shotgun shells!)
→ cup kerosene or gasoline
Adhesive tape
Lighter or small blowtorch
Glue

Procedure for a simple exploding lightbulb:

1. Drill a small hole in the top of the bulb near the threads!
2. Carefully pour the blackpowder into the hole. Use enough so that it touches the filament!
3. Insert into socket as normal (make sure the light is off or else YOU will be the victim!!)
4. Get the hell out!!

Procedure for a Napalm Bulb:

1. Heat kerosene/gasoline in a double boiler.
2. Melt soap chips, stirring slowly.
3. Put somewhere and allow to cool.
4. Heat the threads of the bulb VERY carefully to melt the glue. Remove threads, slowly drawing out the filament. Do NOT break the cheap electrical igniters and/or the filament or this won't work!!
5. Pour the liquid into the bulb, and slowly lower the filament back down into the bulb. Make sure the filament is dipped into the fluid.
6. Re-glue the threads back on. Insert it into a socket frequently used by the victim and get the hell out!!

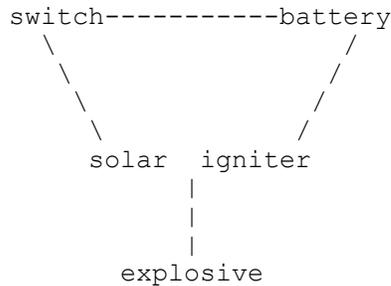
When the victim flips the switch, he will be in for a BIG surprise!

How to make a landmine

by The Jolly Roger

First, you need to get a push-button switch. Take the wires of it and connect one to a nine volt battery connector and the other to a solar igniter (used for

launching model rockets). A very thin piece of stereo wire will usually do the trick if you are desperate, but I recommend the igniter. Connect the other wire of the nine-volt battery to one end of the switch. Connect a wire from the switch to the other lead on the solar igniter.



Now connect the explosive (pipe bomb, m-80, CO₂ bomb, etc.) to the igniter by attaching the fuse to the igniter (seal it with scotch tape). Now dig a hole; not too deep but enough to cover all of the materials. Think about what direction your enemy will be coming from and plant the switch, but leave the button visible (not TOO visible!). Plant the explosive about 3-5 feet away from the switch because there will be a delay in the explosion that depends on how short your wick is, and, if a homemade wick is being used, its burning speed. But if you get it right... and your enemy is close enough..... BBBBBOOOOOOOOOOOOOOOOOOOOOOOOOOMMMM!

34. A different kind of Molotov Cocktail by The Jolly Roger

Here is how you do it:

1. Get a coke bottle & fill it with gasoline about half full.
2. Cram a piece of cloth into the neck of it nice and tight.
3. Get a chlorine tablet and stuff it in there. You are going to have to force it because the tablets are bigger than the opening of the bottle.
4. Now find a suitable victim and wing it in their direction. When it hits the pavement or any surface hard enough to break it, and the chlorine and gasoline mix..... BOOM!!!!!!

Hindenberg Bomb by The Jolly Roger

Needed:

- 1 Balloon
- 1 Bottle
- 1 Liquid Plumber
- 1 Piece Aluminum foil
- 1 Length Fuse

Fill the bottle 3/4 full with Liquid Plumber and add a little piece of aluminum foil to it. Put the balloon over the neck of the bottle until the balloon is full of the resulting gas. This is highly flammable hydrogen. Now tie the balloon. Now light the fuse, and let it rise. When the fuse contacts the balloon, watch out!!!

Calcium Carbide Bomb by The Jolly Roger

This is EXTREMELY DANGEROUS. Exercise extreme caution.... Obtain some calcium carbide. This is the stuff that is used in carbide lamps and can be found at nearly any hardware store. Take a few pieces of this stuff (it looks like gravel) and put

it in a glass jar with some water. Put a lid on tightly. The carbide will react with the water to produce acetylene carbonate which is similar to the gas used in cutting torches. Eventually the glass will explode from internal pressure. If you leave a burning rag nearby, you will get a nice fireball!

How to Make Dynamite

by The Jolly Roger

Dynamite is nothing more than just nitroglycerin and a stabilizing agent to make it much safer to use. The numbers are percentages, be sure to mix these carefully and be sure to use the exact amounts. These percentages are in weight ratio, not volume.

Number	Ingredients	Amount
1st	Nitroglycerin	32%
	Sodium Nitrate	28%
	Woodmeal	10%
	Ammonium Oxalate	29%
	Guncotton	1%
2nd	Nitroglycerin	24%
	Potassium Nitrate	9%
	Sodium Nitrate	56%
	Woodmeal	9%
	Ammonium Oxalate	2%
3rd	Nitroglycerin	35<<%
	Potassium Nitrate	44<<%
	Woodmeal	6%
	Guncotton	2<<%
	Vaseline	5<<%
	Powdered Charcoal	6%
4th	Nitroglycerin	25%
	Potassium Nitrate	26%
	Woodmeal	34%
	Barium Nitrate	5%
	Starch	10%
5th	Nitroglycerin	57%
	Potassium Nitrate	19%
	Woodmeal	9%
	Ammonium Oxalate	12%
	Guncotton	3%
6th	Nitroglycerin	18%
	Sodium Nitrate	70%
	Woodmeal	5<<%
	Potassium Chloride	4<<%
	Chalk	2%
7th	Nitroglycerin	26%
	Woodmeal	40%
	Barium Nitrate	32%
	Sodium Carbonate	2%
8th	Nitroglycerin	44%
	Woodmeal	12%
	Anhydrous Sodium Sulfate	44%
9th	Nitroglycerin	24%
	Potassium Nitrate	32<<%
	Woodmeal	33<<%
	Ammonium Oxalate	10%
10th	Nitroglycerin	26%
	Potassium Nitrate	33%
	Woodmeal	41%
11th	Nitroglycerin	15%
	Sodium Nitrate	62.9%
	Woodmeal	21.2%

	Sodium Carbonate	.9%	
12th	Nitroglycerin	35%	
	Sodium Nitrate	27%	
	Woodmeal	10%	
	Ammonium Oxalate	1%	
13th	Nitroglycerin	32%	
	Potassium Nitrate	27%	
	Woodmeal	10%	
	Ammonium Oxalate	30%	
	Guncotton	1%	
14th	Nitroglycerin	33%	
	Woodmeal	10.3%	
	Ammonium Oxalate	29%	
	Guncotton	.7%	
	Potassium Perchloride		27%
15th	Nitroglycerin	40%	
	Sodium Nitrate	45%	
	Woodmeal	15%	
16th	Nitroglycerin	47%	
	Starch	50%	
	Guncotton	3%	
17th	Nitroglycerin	30%	
	Sodium Nitrate	22.3%	
	Woodmeal	40«%	
	Potassium Chloride		7.2%
18th	Nitroglycerin	50%	
	Sodium Nitrate	32.6%	
	Woodmeal	17%	
	Ammonium Oxalate	.4%	
19th	Nitroglycerin	23%	
	Potassium Nitrate	27«%	
	Woodmeal	37%	
	Ammonium Oxalate	8%	
	Barium Nitrate	4%	
	Calcium Carbonate	«%	

If you can't seem to get one or more of the ingredients try another one. If you still can't, you can always buy small amounts from your school, or maybe from various chemical companies. When you do that, be sure to say as little as possible, if during the school year, and they ask, say it's for a experiment for school.

Firebombs

by The Jolly Roger

Most fire bombs are simply gasoline filled bottles with a fuel soaked rag in the mouth (the bottle's mouth, not yours). The original Molotov cocktail, and still about the best, was a mixture of one part gasoline and one part motor oil. The oil helps it to cling to what it splatters on. Some use one part roofing tar and one part gasoline. Fire bombs have been found which were made by pouring melted wax into gasoline.

57. Fuse Ignition Bomb

by The Jolly Roger

A four strand homemade fuse is used for this. It burns like fury. It is held down and concealed by a strip of bent tin cut from a can. The exposed end of the fuse is dipped into the flare igniter. To use this one, you light the fuse and hold the fire bomb until the fuse has burned out of sight under the tin. Then throw it and when it breaks, the burning fuse will ignite the contents.

58. Generic Bomb

by The Jolly Roger

- 1.Acquire a glass container.
- 2.Put in a few drops of gasoline.
- 3.Cap the top.
- 4.Now turn the container around to coat the inner surfaces and then evaporates.
- 5.Add a few drops of potassium permanganate (Get this stuff from a snake bite kit)
- 6.The bomb is detonated by throwing against a solid object.

After throwing this thing, run like hell. This thing packs about « stick of dynamite.

Harmless Bombs

by The Jolly Roger

To all those who do not wish to inflict bodily damage on their victims but only terror. These are weapons that should be used from high places.

1.The Flour Bomb

Take a wet paper towel and pour a given amount of baking flour in the center. Then wrap it up and put on a rubber band to keep it together. When thrown it will fly well but when it hits, it covers the victim with the flour or causes a big puff of flour which will put the victim in terror since as far as they are concerned, some strange white powder is all over them. This is a cheap method of terror and for only the cost of a roll of paper towels and a bag of flour you and your friends can have loads of fun watching people flee in panic.

2.Smoke Bomb Projectile

All you need is a bunch of those little round smoke bombs and a wrist rocket or any sling-shot. Shoot the smoke bombs and watch the terror since they think it will blow up!

3.Rotten Eggs (Good ones)

Take some eggs and get a sharp needle and poke a small hole in the top of each one. Then let them sit in a warm place for about a week. Then you've got a bunch of rotten eggs that will only smell when they hit.

4.Glow in the Dark Terror

Take one of those tubes of glow in the dark stuff and pour the stuff on whatever you want to throw and when it gets on the victim, they think it's some deadly chemical or a radioactive substance so they run in total panic. This works especially well with flower bombs since a gummy, glowing substance gets all over the victim.

5.Fizzling Panic

Take a baggy of a water-baking soda solution and seal it. (Make sure there is no air in it since the solution will form a gas and you don't want it to pop on you.) Then put it in a bigger plastic bag and fill it with vinegar and seal it. When thrown, the two substances will mix and cause a violently bubbling substance to go all over the victim.

Jug Bomb

by The Jolly Roger

Take a glass jug, and put 3 to 4 drops of gasoline into it. Then put the cap on, and swish the gas around so the inner surface of the jug is coated. Then add a few drops of potassium permanganate solution into it and cap it. To blow it up, either throw it at something, or roll it at something.

Match Head Bomb

by The Jolly Roger

Simple safety match heads in a pipe, capped at both ends, make a devastating bomb. It is set off with a regular fuse. A plastic baggy is put into the pipe before the heads go in to prevent detonation by contact with the metal. Cutting enough match heads to fill the pipe can be tedious work for one but an evening's fun for the family if you can drag them away from the TV.

Napalm II

by The Jolly Roger

[See file #021 of the Cookbook for an easy way to make it!!]

About the best fire bomb is napalm. It has a thick consistency, like jam and is best for use on vehicles or buildings. Napalms is simply one part gasoline and one part soap. The soap is either soap flakes or shredded bar soap. Detergents won't do. The gasoline must be heated in order for the soap to melt. The usual way is with a double boiler where the top part has at least a two-quart capacity. The water in the bottom part is brought to a boil and the double boiler is taken from the stove and carried to where there is no flame. Then one part, by volume, of gasoline is put in the top part and allowed to heat as much as it will and the soap is added and the mess is stirred until it thickens. A better way to heat gasoline is to fill a bathtub with water as hot as you can get it. It will hold its heat longer and permit a much larger container than will the double boiler.

Unstable Explosives

by The Jolly Roger

Mix solid Nitric Iodine with household ammonia. Wait overnight and then pour off the liquid. You will be left with a muddy substance. Let this dry till it hardens. Now throw it at something!!!!

Improvised Black Powder

by The Jolly Roger

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

Materials:

Potassium Nitrate, granulated, 3 cups (3/4 liter)

Wood charcoal, powdered, 2 cups

Sulfur, powdered, « cup

Alcohol, 5 pints (2-« liters) (whiskey, rubbing alcohol, etc.)

Water, 3 cups (3/4 liter)

Heat source

2 buckets - each 2 gallon (7-« 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 « inch (1-→ 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.

Dust Bomb Instructions

by The Jolly Roger

An initiator which will initiate common material to produce dust explosions can be rapidly and easily constructed. This type of charge is ideal for the destruction of enclosed areas such as rooms or buildings.

Material Required:

A flat can, 3 in. (8 cm) in diameter and 1-« in. (3-3/4 cm) high. A 6-« ounce tuna can serves the purpose quite well.

Blasting cap

Explosive

Aluminum (may be wire, cut sheet, flattened can, or powder)

Large nail, 4 in. (10 cm) long

Wooden rod - 1/4 in. (6 mm) diameter

Flour, gasoline, and powder or chipped aluminum

NOTE: Plastic explosive produce better explosions than cast explosives.

Procedure:

1. Using the nail, press a hole through the side of the tuna can 3/8 inch to « inch (1 to 1-« cm) from the bottom. Using a rotating and lever action, enlarge the hole until it will accommodate the blasting cap.
2. Place the wooden rod in the hole and position the end of the rod at the center of the can.
3. Press explosive into the can, being sure to surround the rod, until it is 3/4 inch (2 cm) from the top of the can. Carefully remove the wooden rod.
4. Place the aluminum metal on top of the explosive.
5. Just before use, insert the blasting cap into the cavity made by the rod. The initiator is now ready to use.

NOTE: If it is desired to carry the initiator some distance, cardboard may be pressed on top of the aluminum to insure against loss of material.

How to Use:

This particular unit works quite well to initiate charges of five pounds of flour, « gallon (1-2/3 liters) of gasoline, or two pounds of flake painters aluminum. The solid materials may merely be contained in sacks or cardboard cartons. The gasoline may be placed in plastic coated paper milk cartons, as well as plastic or glass bottles. The charges are placed directly on top of the initiator and the blasting cap is actuated electrically or by a fuse depending on the type of cap employed. this will destroy a 2,000 cubic feet enclosure (building 10 x 20 x 10 feet).

Note: For larger enclosures, use proportionally larger initiators and charges.

135. Carbon-Tet Explosive

by The Jolly Roger

A moist explosive mixture can be made from fine aluminum powder combined with carbon tetrachloride or tetrachloroethylene. This explosive can be detonated with a blasting cap.

Material Required:

Fine aluminum bronzing powder

Carbon Tetrachloride or Tetrachloroethylene

Stirring rod (wood)

Mixing container (bowl, bucket, etc.)
Measuring container (cup, tablespoon, etc.)
Storage container (jar, can, etc.)
Blasting cap
Pipe, can or jar

Source of Carbon Tetrachloride:
Paint store
Pharmacy
Fire extinguisher fluid

Source of Tetrachloroethylene:
Dry cleaners
Pharmacy

Procedure:

1. Measure out two parts aluminum powder to one part carbon tetrachloride or tetrachlorethylene liquid into mixing container, adding liquid to powder while stirring with the wooden rod.
2. Stir until the mixture becomes the consistency of honey syrup.

CAUTION: Fumes from the liquid are dangerous and should not be inhaled.

3. Store explosive in a jar or similar water proof container until ready to use. The liquid in the mixture evaporates quickly when not confined.

NOTE: Mixture will detonate in this manner for a period of 72 hours.

How to Use:

1. Pour this mixture into an iron or steel pipe which has an end cap threaded on one end. If a pipe is not available, you may use a dry tin can or glass jar.
2. Insert blasting cap just beneath the surface of the explosive mix.

NOTE: Confining the open end of the container will add to the effectiveness of the explosive.

136. Making Picric Acid from Aspirin

by The Jolly Roger

Picric Acid can be used as a booster explosive in detonators, a high explosive charge, or as an intermediate to preparing lead picric.

Material Required:

Aspirin tablets (5 grains per tablet)
Alcohol, 95% pure
Sulfuric acid, concentrated, (if battery acid, boil until white fumes disappear)
Potassium Nitrate (see elsewhere in this Cookbook)
Water
Paper towels
Canning jar, 1 pint
Rod (glass or wood)
Glass containers
Ceramic or glass dish
Cup
Teaspoon
Tablespoon
Pan
Heat source
Tape

Procedure:

1. Crush 20 aspirin tablets in a glass container. Add 1 teaspoon of water and work into a paste.
2. Add approximately 1/3 to « cup of alcohol (100 milliliters) to the aspirin paste; stir while pouring.
3. Filter the alcohol-aspirin solution through a paper towel into another glass container. Discard the solid left in the paper towel.
4. Pour the filtered solution into a glass or ceramic dish.
5. Evaporate the alcohol and water from the solution by placing the dish into a pan of hot water. White powder will remain in the dish after evaporation.

NOTE: The water in the pan should be at hot bath temperature, not boiling, approx 160°F to 180°F. It should not burn the hands.

6. Pour 1/3 cup (80 milliliters) of concentrated sulfuric acid into a canning jar. Add the white powder to the sulfuric acid.
7. Heat canning jar of sulfuric acid in a pan of simmering hot water bath for 15 minutes; then remove jar from the bath. Solution will turn to a yellow-orange color.
8. Add 3 level teaspoons (15 grams) of potassium nitrate in three portions to the yellow-orange solution; stir vigorously during additions. Solution will turn red, then back to a yellow-orange color.
9. Allow the solution to cool to ambient room temperature while stirring occasionally.
10. Slowly pour the solution, while stirring, into 1-1/2 cup (300 milliliters) of cold water and allow to cool.
11. Filter the solution through a paper towel into a glass container. Light yellow particles will collect on the paper towel.
12. Wash the light yellow particles with 2 tablespoons (25 milliliters) of water. Discard the waste liquid in the container.
13. Place articles in ceramic dish and set in a hot water bath, as in step 5, for 2 hours.

Nail Grenade

by The Jolly Roger

Effective fragmentation grenades can be made from a block of TNT or other blasting explosive and nails.

Material Required:

Block of TNT or other blasting explosive
Nails
Non-electric (military or improvised) blasting cap
Fuse Cord
Tape, string, wire, or glue

Procedure:

1. If an explosive charge other than a standard TNT block is used, make a hole in the center of the charge for inserting the blasting cap. TNT can be drilled with relative safety. With plastic explosives, a hole can be made by pressing a round stick into the center of the charge. The hole should be deep enough that the blasting cap is totally within the explosive.
2. Tape, tie, or glue one or two rows of closely packed nails to the sides of the explosive block. Nails should completely cover the four surfaces of the block.
3. Place blasting cap on one end of the fuse cord and crimp with pliers.

NOTE: To find out how long the fuse cord should be, check the time it takes a known length to burn. If 12 inches (30 cm) burns for 30 seconds, a 10 second delay will require a 4 inch (10 cm) fuse.

4. Insert the blasting cap in the hole in the block of explosive. Tape or tie fuse cord securely in place so that it will not fall out when the grenade is thrown.

Alternate Use:

An effective directional anti-personnel mine can be made by placing nails on only one side of the explosive block. For the case, and electric blasting cap can be used.

Chemical Fire Bottle

by the Jolly Roger

This incendiary bottle is self-igniting on target impact.

Materials Required

Material	How Used	Common Source
Sulphuric Acid	Storage Batteries	Motor Vehicles
	Material Processing	Industrial Plants
Gasoline	Motor Fuel	Gas Station
	Motor Vehicles	
Potassium Chlorate	Medicine	Drug Stores
Sugar Sweetening Foods	Food Store	

Glass bottle with stopper (roughly 1 quart size)
Small Bottle or jar with lid.
Rag or absorbent paper (paper towels, newspaper)
String or rubber bands

Procedure:

1.Sulphuric Acid MUST be concentrated. If battery acid or other dilute acid is used, concentrate it by boiling until dense white fumes are given off. Container used to boil should be of enamel-ware or oven glass.

CAUTION: Sulphuric Acid will burn skin and destroy clothing. If any is spilled, wash it away with a large quantity of water. Fumes are also VERY dangerous and should not be inhaled.

- 2.Remove the acid from heat and allow to cool to room temperature.
- 3.Pour gasoline into the large 1 quart bottle until it is approximately 1/3 full.
- 4.Add concentrated sulphuric acid to gasoline slowly until the bottle is filled to within 1" to 2" from top. Place the stopper on the bottle.
- 5.Wash the outside of the bottle thoroughly with clear water.

CAUTION: If this is not done, the fire bottle may be dangerous to handle during use!

- 6.Wrap a clean cloth or several sheets of absorbent paper around the outside of the bottle. Tie with string or fasten with rubber bands.
- 7.Dissolve « cup (100 grams) of potassium chlorate and « cup (100 grams) of sugar in one cup (250 cc) of boiling water.
- 8.Allow the solution to cool, pour into the small bottle and cap tightly. The cooled solution should be approx. 2/3 crystals and 1/3 liquid. If there is more than this, pour off excess before using.

CAUTION: Store this bottle separately from the other bottle!

How To Use:

- 1.Shake the small bottle to mix contents and pour onto the cloth or paper around the large bottle. Bottle can be used wet or after solution is dried. However, when dry, the sugar-Potassium chlorate mixture is very sensitive to spark or flame and should be handled accordingly.
- 2.Throw or launch the bottle. When the bottle breaks against a hard surface (target) the fuel will ignite.

Igniter from Book Matches

by The Jolly Roger

This is a hot igniter made from paper book matches for use with molotov cocktail and other incendiaries.

Material Required:

Paper book matches
Adhesive or friction tape

Procedure:

1. Remove the staple(s) from match book and separate matches from cover.
2. Fold and tape one row of matches (fold in thirds)
3. Shape the cover into a tube with striking surface on the inside and tape. Make sure the folder cover will fit tightly around the taped match heads. Leave cover open at opposite end for insertion of the matches.
4. Push the taped matches into the tube until the bottom ends are exposed about 3/4 in. (2 cm)
5. Flatten and fold the open end of the tube so that it laps over about 1 in. (2-« cm); tape in place.

Use with a Molotov Cocktail:

1. Tape the "match end tab" of the igniter to the neck of the molotov cocktail.
2. Grasp the "cover and tab" and pull sharply or quickly to ignite.

General Use:

The book match igniter can be used by itself to ignite flammable liquids, fuse cords, and similar items requiring hot ignition.

CAUTION: Store matches and completed igniters in moistureproof containers such as rubber or plastic bags until ready for use. Damp or wet paper book matches will not ignite.

Pipe Hand Grenade

by the Jolly Roger

Hand Grenades can be made from a piece of iron pipe. The filler can be of plastic or granular military explosive, improvised explosive, or propellant from shotgun or small arms ammunition.

Material Required:

Iron Pipe, threaded ends, 1-«" to 3" diameter, 3" to 8" long.
Two (2) iron pipe caps
Explosive or propellant
Nonelectric blasting cap (Commercial or military)
Fuse cord
Hand Drill
Pliers

Procedure:

1. Place blasting cap on one end of fuse cord and crimp with pliers.

NOTE: To find out how long the fuse cord should be, check the time it takes a known length to burn. If 12 inches burns in 30 seconds, a 6 inch cord will ignite the grenade in 15 seconds.

2. Screw pipe cap to one end of the pipe. Place fuse cord with blasting cap into the opposite end so that the blasting cap is near the center of the pipe.

NOTE: If plastic explosive is to be used, fill pipe BEFORE inserting blasting cap. Push a round stick into the center of the explosive to make a hole and then insert the blasting cap.

PS: You could also place this little sucker under the wheel of a car of someone you hate...(Wait till' they back over that one!!!)

Down the Road' Missile

by Exodus

This missile is aptly named because it travels best down a street or road. This is nothing more than harmless phun intended to scare the living shit out of oncoming cars.

How To Make A Missile

All you need are:

Hairspray can, or something else with flammable propellant (don't use spraypaint dipshit, it makes a big mess!)
book of ordinary matches
tape (clear if possible, its thinner)
BB or pellet gun (use BB's if possible)

Instructions:

Tape the book of matches to the bottom of the can, y'know, the CONCAVE part. You might want to arrange the matches so that they are spread over a wide area of the bottom of the can, but close together.

Shake the can up vigorously. Now place the can on its side with the nozzle of the can pointed in the direction you want it to go, down a road, off a ramp, at your sister, etc.. Now stand back a bit, and shoot at the matches. It should take off at about 30 ft per sec!! What happens in case you couldn't tell, is the BB hits the matches and causes a spark, and at roughly the same time, punctures the weak bottom of the can. As the propellant sprays out, it hopefully comes in contact with the spark, and presto. If you don't do it right you'll blow a lot of money because each can only be used once, so experiment to find best results.

In The Air Missile:

Compile the rocket as stated before, and put it vertical on a stand of some sort with the bottom accessible. Place a section of PVC pipe 95ø preferred and shoot into the PVC pipe which should direct the BB upward, and the can should take off. Experiment w/ different cans, its hard to find ones that work perfectly, and still go higher than 30 ft.

Phun With Shotgun Shells

by Exodus

This phile is for those have no concern for themselves or the person they wanna fuck over with this. (in short, a fucking MANIAC!!!)

DoorBlams

Shotgun shells are wonderful. They can be used in almost any situation where pain or amputation of limbs is concerned (including your own if you are not EXTREMELY careful. The best way to use shells, is the DoorBlam. The DoorBlam is a simple concoction of a shell taped to the back of a door with the ignition button facing away from the door (so it blows out against the door). Now position it somewhere where it will do the damage you want. i.e.- near the top for decapitation, middle for slow death, or low to make the victims kneecaps fly across the room. Now tape a thumbtack against a wall or something that that part of the door bumps up against. Tape it to the wall so that the point pokes through the tape, and position it so it will hit the ignite button upon impact... Its that simple. Instant pain!

Long Range Explosives

These are THE most difficult explosive I have ever tried to make (people I know have lost fingers and hands to this little fucker) IF you have a VVVVERY still hand, it might be accomplished. Ignite buttons usually take some force to make it blow, so CAREFULLY & LIGHTLY push a tack through tape and tape it to the back of the shell, with the tip of the tack LIGHTLY touching the button. Add more tape to the back to hold the pin in place. If you still have hands at this point, consider yourself lucky. Now you need to add a weight to the tack-end part to make sure it hits the ground first. Taping small rocks or making the shell by putting heavy loads towards the button helps. Placing a cracker (yes a cracker (Saltines, anyone?)) between the tack-point and the button helps prevent detonation upon THROWING, which DOES happen. Now toss it up high and AWAY from you, and RUN LIKE SHIT does after you eat Mexican.

MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION

by Exodus

Easy explosive:

Fill Kodak film case (y'know, the black cylinder with the gray cap) with explosive of your choice. Drill hole in gray lid, insert fuse, and tape it back together very tightly. Light.

-or-

Poke a hole in the gray cap facing outwards, and insert an M-80 with fuse going through the hole and reseal, taping it tightly ALL AROUND the case. Place in plastic mailbox, light, close door, and get the hell away! Because of the tight airspace, the destructive power of the explosion is increased 5X. Works under water too, with a drop of wax, or preferably rubber cement around where the cap and wick meet.

-and-

Fill a GLASS coke/pepsi bottle with 1 part gas, 1 part sugar, & 1 part water. Wedge an M-80 into the top about halfway. Shake the container, place in mailbox (hopefully with mail {hehe!}) light, and get the fuck away. This thing sends glass shrapnel EVERYWHERE, including through their mail.

Battery Bombs:

Batteries like Duracell, Eveready, Energizer, etc... are specially made for home use and will not under any condition, explode when simply connected to each other. Therefore, generic batteries are required. These batteries can be obtained in hick country, or from a shitty wholesaler. I've heard of phriends putting 9Vs in the fucking microwave for a minute or so, and this is supposed to disable the "exploder protector", but anyone who puts batteries in a microwave, should have the batteries explode on them. I never found out if 2 9v batts connected really do explode. I hope so.

Shaving Cream Bomb

by Exodus

This may not really be what we would consider a bomb, but it is a helluva great idea to phuck someone over. You will need:

(1) Person you hate who has a car.

(1)-Container of liquid nitrogen (try a science shop, or Edmund Scientific, mentioned in several places in this Cookbook)

(6-10)-Cans of generic shaving cream.

(1)-Free afternoon (preferably in FREEZING temperatures outside)

(1-or more)-Pairs of pliers, for cutting and peeling.

Some phriends.

Directions:

Find someone who owns a small compact car, and manage to find out where he keeps it at night (or while he is away!) Be able to open the car repeatedly.. Place a can in the liquid nitrogen for about 30 sec. Take it out and carefully and QUICKLY peel off the metal outside container, and you should have a frozen "block" of shaving cream. (It helps to have more than one container, and more phriends) Toss it into the car and do the same with all the cans. A dozen or more "blocks" like this can fill and lightly PRESSURIZE a small car. When he opens the door (hopefully he doesn't realize the mess inside due to the foggy windows), he will be covered with pounds of shaving cream that is a bitch to get out of upholstery.

PS!- Try to get one is his glove compartment!!!!!!

ANARCHY 'N' EXPLOSIVES - PRELUDE VOLUME

by Exodus

For you people that like blowing things up and shit like that, here's something that's not as dangerous or as difficult as more of the explosives available (or able to create)... It's called the LNý Bomb (Short for Liquid Nitrogen Bomb). Very easy to make:

Ingredients:

1 Plastic Two Liter Bottle

Enough Liquid Nitrogen To Fill The Bottle

Instructions:

Fill the bottle with liquid nitrogen. Then cap as tightly as possible. The vaporization of the nitrogen will create enough pressure in the bottle (within 5-15 minutes) to break it with a quite strong explosive force... Very Easy...

USE AT YOUR OWN RISK....

Explosives and Propellants

by Exodus

Almost any city or town of reasonable size has a gun store and one or more pharmacies. These are two of the places that potential terrorists visit in order to purchase explosive material. All that one has to do is know something about the non- explosive uses of the materials. Black powder, for example, is used in blackpowder firearms. It comes in varying "grades", with each different grade being a slightly different size. The grade of black powder depends on what the caliber of the gun that it is used in; a fine grade of powder could burn too fast in the wrong caliber weapon. The rule is: the smaller the grade, the faster the burn rate of the powder.

BLACK POWDER

Black powder is generally available in three grades. As stated before, the smaller the grade, the faster the powder burns. Burn rate is extremely important in bombs. Since an explosion is a rapid increase of gas volume in a confined environment, to make an explosion, a quick-burning powder is desirable. The three common grades of black powder are listed below, along with the usual bore width (caliber) of what

they are used in. Generally, the fastest burning powder, the FFF grade is desirable. However, the other grades and uses are listed below:

GRADE	BORE WIDTH	EXAMPLE OF GUN
F	«0 or Greater	Model Cannon; some Rifles
FF	.36 - «0	Large Pistols; Small Rifles
FFF	.36 or Smaller	Pistols; Derringers

The FFF grade is the fastest burning, because the smaller grade has more surface area or burning surface exposed to the flame front. The larger grades also have uses which will be discussed later. The price range of black powder, per pound, is about \$8«0 - \$9.00. The price is not affected by the grade, and so one saves oneself time and work if one buys the finer grade of powder. The major problems with black powder are that it can be ignited accidentally by static electricity, and that it has a tendency to absorb moisture from the air. To safely crush it, a one would use a plastic spoon and a wooden salad bowl. Taking a small pile at a time, he or she would apply pressure to the powder through the spoon and rub it in a series of strokes or circles, but not too hard. It is fine enough to use when it is about as fine as flour. The fineness, however, is dependent on what type of device one wishes to make; obviously, it would be impractical to crush enough powder to fill a 1 foot by 4 inch radius pipe. Any adult can purchase black powder, since anyone can own black powder firearms in the United States.

PYRODEX

Pyrodex is a synthetic powder that is used like black powder. It comes in the same grades, but it is more expensive per pound. However, a one pound container of pyrodex contains more material by volume than a pound of black powder. It is much easier to crush to a very fine powder than black powder, and it is considerably safer and more reliable. This is because it will not be set off by static electricity, as black can be, and it is less inclined to absorb moisture. It costs about \$10.00 per pound. It can be crushed in the same manner as black powder, or it can be dissolved in boiling water and dried.

ROCKET ENGINE POWDER

One of the most exciting hobbies nowadays is model rocketry. Estes is the largest producer of model rocket kits and engines. Rocket engines are composed of a single large grain of propellant. This grain is surrounded by a fairly heavy cardboard tubing. One gets the propellant by slitting the tube length-wise, and unwrapping it like a paper towel roll. When this is done, the gray fire clay at either end of the propellant grain must be removed. This is usually done gently with a plastic or brass knife. The material is exceptionally hard, and must be crushed to be used. By gripping the grain in the widest setting on a set of pliers, and putting the grain and powder in a plastic bag, the powder will not break apart and shatter all over. This should be done to all the large chunks of powder, and then it should be crushed like black powder. Rocket engines come in various sizes, ranging from 1/4 A-2T to the incredibly powerful D engines. The larger the engine, the more expensive. D engines come in packages of three, and cost about \$5.00 per package. Rocket engines are perhaps the single most useful item sold in stores to a terrorist, since they can be used as is, or can be cannibalized for their explosive powder.

RIFLE/SHOTGUN POWDER

Rifle powder and shotgun powder are really the same from a practical standpoint. They are both nitrocellulose based propellants. They will be referred to as gunpowder in all future references. Smokeless gunpowder is made by the action of concentrated nitric and sulfuric acid upon cotton or some other cellulose material.

This material is then dissolved by solvents and then reformed in the desired grain size. When dealing with smokeless gunpowder, the grain size is not nearly as important as that of black powder. Both large and small grained smokeless powder burn fairly slowly compared to black powder when unconfined, but when it is confined, gunpowder burns both hotter and with more gaseous expansion, producing more pressure. Therefore, the grinding process that is often necessary for other propellants is not necessary for smokeless powder. Powder costs about \$9.00 per pound. In most states any citizen with a valid driver's license can buy it, since there are currently few restrictions on rifles or shotguns in the US There are now ID checks in many states when purchasing powder at a retail outlet. Mail-orders aren't subject to such checks. Rifle powder and pyrodex may be purchased by mail order, but UPS charges will be high, due to DOT regulations on packaging.

Nitroglycerin II

by Exodus

Nitroglycerin is one of the most sensitive explosives, if it is not the most sensitive. Although it is possible to make it safely, it is difficult. Many a young anarchist has been killed or seriously injured while trying to make the stuff. When Nobel's factories make it, many people were killed by the all-to-frequent factory explosions. Usually, as soon as it is made, it is converted into a safer substance, such as dynamite. An idiot who attempts to make nitroglycerin would use the following procedure:

MATERIAL:

Distilled Water
Table Salt
Sodium Bicarbonate
Concentrated Nitric Acid (13 mL)
Concentrated Sulfuric Acid (39 mL)
Glycerin

EQUIPMENT:

Eye-Dropper
100 mL Beaker
200-300 mL Beakers (2)
Ice Bath Container (A plastic bucket serves well)
Centigrade Thermometer
Blue Litmus Paper

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°C 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°C. 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°C CENTIGRADE
IF THE TEMPERATURE RISES ABOVE THIS TEMPERATURE, WATCH OUT !!

7.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.

8.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°C. 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.

9.When the reaction is over, and when the nitroglycerin is well below 30°C, 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.

10.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.

11.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.

Starter Explosives

by Exodus

There are nearly an infinite number of fuel-oxidizer mixtures that can be produced by a misguided individual in his own home. Some are very effective and dangerous, while others are safer and less effective. A list of working fuel- oxidizer mixtures will be presented, but the exact measurements of each compound are debatable for maximum effectiveness. A rough estimate will be given of the percentages of each fuel and oxidizer:

Oxidizer	% by weight	Fuel	% by weight	Speed	Notes
Potassium Chlorate	67%	Sulfur	33%	5	Friction or Impact Sensitive & Unstable
Potassium Chlorate	50%	Sugar	35%	5	Fairly Slow Burning
		Charcoal	15%		Unstable
Potassium Chlorate	50%	Sulfur	25%	8	Extremely Unstable!
		Magnesium or Aluminum Dust	25%		
Potassium Chlorate	67%	Magnesium	33%	8	Unstable
		Aluminum Dust	33%		
Sodium Nitrate	65%	Magnesium Dust	30%	?	Unpredictable
		Sulfur	5%		
Potassium Permanganate	60%	Glycerin	40%	4	Delay Before Ignition depends upon Grain Size
Potassium Permanganate	67%	Sulfur	33%	5	Unstable
Potassium Permanganate	60%	Sulfur	20%	5	Unstable
		Magnesium or Aluminum Dust	20%		
Potassium Permanganate	50%	Sugar	50%	3	?
Potassium Nitrate	75%	Charcoal	15%	7	This is Black Powder!
		Sulfur	10%		
Potassium Nitrate	60%	Powdered Iron or Magnesium	40%	1	Burns Very Hot

Potassium Chlorate	75%	Phosphorus Sesquisulfide	25%	8	Used to make strike-anywhere matches
Ammonium Perchlorate	70%	Aluminum Dust	30%	6	Solid Fuel for Space Shuttle
		Small amount of Iron Oxide			
Potassium Perchlorate (Sodium Perchlorate)	67%	Magnesium or Aluminum Dust	33%	10	Flash Powder
Potassium Perchlorate (Sodium Perchlorate)	60%	Magnesium or Aluminum Dust	20%	8	Alternate Flash Powder
		Sulfur	20%		
Barium Nitrate	30%	Aluminum Dust	30%	9	Alternate Flash Powder
		Potassium Perchlorate	30%		
Barium Peroxide	90%	Magnesium Dust	5%	10	Alternate Flash Powder
		Aluminum Dust	5%		
Potassium Perchlorate	50%	Sulfur	25%	8	Slightly Unstable
		Magnesium or Aluminum Dust	25%		
Potassium Chlorate	67%	Red Phosphorus	27%	7	Very Unstable Impact Sensitive
		Calcium Carbonate	3%		
		Sulfur	3%		
Potassium Permanganate	50%	powdered sugar	25%	7	Unstable
		Aluminum or Magnesium Dust	25%		Ignites if it gets wet!
Potassium Chlorate	75%	Charcoal Dust	15%	6	Unstable
		Sulfur	10%		

WARNING: POTASSIUM PERMANGANATE IGNITES SPONTANEOUSLY WITH GLYCERIN!!!

NOTE: Mixtures that uses substitutions of sodium perchlorate for potassium perchlorate become moisture-absorbent and less stable.

The higher the speed number, the faster the fuel-oxidizer mixture burns AFTER ignition. Also, as a rule, the finer the powder, the faster the rate of burning.

As one can easily see, there is a wide variety of fuel-oxidizer mixtures that can be made at home. By altering the amounts of fuel and oxidizer(s), different burn rates can be achieved, but this also can change the sensitivity of the mixture.

The Explosive Pen

by Blue Max

Here's a GREAT little trick to play on your best friend (no that's not a typo) at school, or maybe as a practical joke on a friend!

Materials Needed:

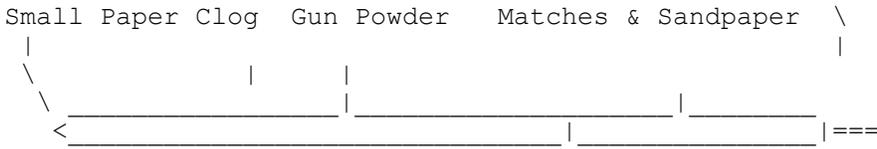
1. One Ball Point "Click" pen
2. Gun Powder
3. 8 or 10 match heads
4. 1 Match stick
5. a sheet of sand paper (1 «" X 2")

Directions:

1. Unscrew pen and remove all parts but leave the button in the top.
2. Stick the match stick in the part of the pen clicker where the other little parts and the ink fill was.
3. Roll sand paper up and put around the match stick that is in the clicker.
4. Put the remaining Match Heads inside the pen, make sure that they are on the inside on the sand paper.
5. Put a small piece of paper or something in the other end of the pen where the ball point comes out.

6.Fill the end with the piece of paper in it with gun powder. The paper is to keep the powder from spilling.

The Finished pen should look like this:



193.Revised Pipe Bombs

by Exodus

First, one flattens one end of a copper or aluminum pipe carefully, making sure not to tear or rip the piping. Then, the flat end of the pipe should be folded over at least once, if this does not rip the pipe. A fuse hole should be drilled in the pipe near the now closed end, and the fuse should be inserted.

Next, the bomb-builder would partially fill the casing with a low order explosive, and pack it with a large wad of tissue paper. He would then flatten and fold the other end of the pipe with a pair of pliers. If he was not too dumb, he would do this slowly, since the process of folding and bending metal gives off heat, which could set off the explosive. A diagram is presented below:

(Ill. #1)

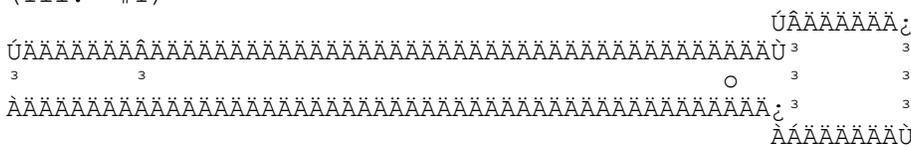


Fig. 1 - Pipe with one end flattened and fuse hole drilled. [Top view]

(Ill. #2)

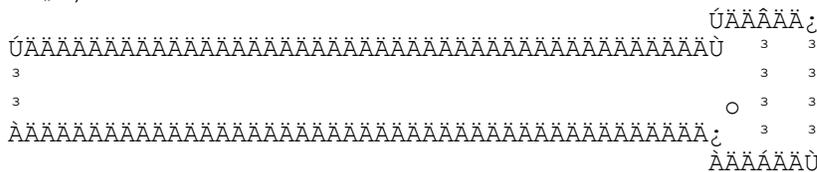


Fig. 2 - Pipe with one end flattened and folded up. [Top view]

(Ill. #3)

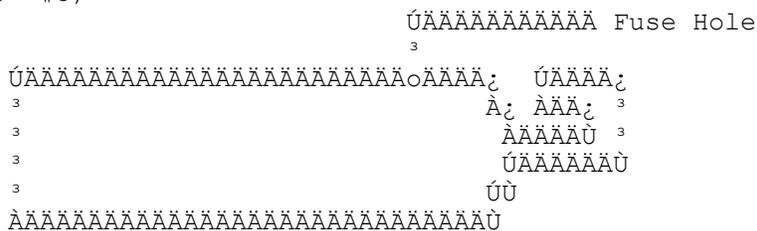


Fig. 3 - Pipe with flattened and folded end. [Side view]

Black Powder III

by Exodus

First made by the Chinese for use in fireworks, black powder was first used in weapons and explosives in the 12th century. It is very simple to make, but it is not very powerful or safe. Only about 50% of black powder is converted to hot

gasses when it is burned; the other half is mostly very fine burned particles. Black powder has one major problem... it can be ignited by static electricity. This is very bad, and it means that the material must be made with wooden or clay tools. Anyway, a misguided individual could manufacture black powder at home with the following procedure:

MATERIALS:

Potassium Nitrate (75 g) -or- Sodium Nitrate (75 g)
Sulfur (10 g)
Charcoal (15 g)
Distilled Water

EQUIPMENT:

Clay grinding bowl and clay grinder -or- wooden salad bowl and wooden spoon
Plastic Bags (3)
300-500 mL Beaker (1)
Coffee Pot or Heat Source

1. Place a small amount of the potassium or sodium nitrate in the grinding bowl and grind it to a very fine powder. Do this to all of the potassium or sodium nitrate, and store the ground powder in one of the plastic bags.
2. Do the same thing to the sulfur and charcoal, storing each chemical in a separate plastic bag.
3. Place all of the finely ground potassium or sodium nitrate in the beaker, and add just enough boiling water to the chemical to get it all wet.
4. Add the contents of the other plastic bags to the wet potassium or sodium nitrate, and mix them well for several minutes. Do this until there is no more visible sulfur or charcoal, or until the mixture is universally black.
5. On a warm sunny day, put the beaker outside in the direct sunlight. Sunlight is really the best way to dry black powder, since it is never too hot, but it is hot enough to evaporate the water.
6. Scrape the black powder out of the beaker, and store it in a safe container. Plastic is really the safest container, followed by paper. Never store black powder in a plastic bag, since plastic bags are prone to generate static electricity.

198. NitroCellulose

by Exodus

Nitrocellulose is usually called "gunpowder" or "guncotton". It is more stable than black powder, and it produces a much greater volume of hot gas. It also burns much faster than black powder when it is in a confined space. Finally, nitrocellulose is fairly easy to make, as outlined by the following procedure:

MATERIALS:

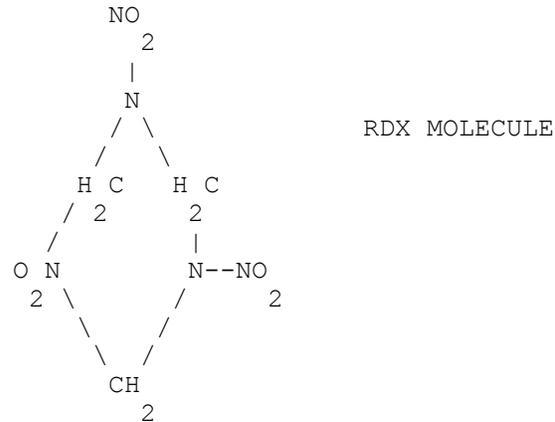
Cotton (Cellulose)
Concentrated Nitric Acid
Concentrated Sulfuric Acid
Distilled Water

EQUIPMENT:

Two (2) 200-300 mL Beakers
Funnel and Filter Paper
Blue Litmus Paper

1. Pour 10 cc of concentrated sulfuric acid into the beaker. Add to this 10 cc of concentrated nitric acid.
2. Immediately add 0.1 gm of cotton, and allow it to soak for exactly 3 minutes.
3. Remove the nitrocotton, and transfer it to a beaker of distilled water to wash it in.
4. Allow the material to dry, and then re-wash it.
5. After the cotton is neutral when tested with litmus paper, it is ready to be dried and stored.

RDX, also called Cyclonite, or composition C-1 (when mixed with plasticisers) is one of the most valuable of all military explosives. This is because it has more than 150% of the power of TNT, and is much easier to detonate. It should not be used alone, since it can be set off by a not-too severe shock. It is less sensitive than Mercury Fulminate or Nitroglycerin, but it is still too sensitive to be used alone.



RDX can be made by the surprisingly simple method outlined hereafter. It is much easier to make in the home than all other high explosives, with the possible exception of Ammonium Nitrate.

MATERIALS:

Hexamine -or- Methenamine Fuel Tablets (50 g)
 Concentrated Nitric Acid (550 mL)
 Ammonium Nitrate
 Distilled Water
 Table Salt
 Ice

EQUIPMENT:

500 mL Beaker
 Glass Stirring Rod
 Funnel and Filter Paper
 Ice Bath Container (Plastic Bucket)
 Centigrade Thermometer
 Blue Litmus Paper

1. Place the beaker in the ice bath, (see steps 3-4) and carefully pour 550 mL of concentrated Nitric Acid into the beaker.
2. When the acid has cooled to below 20°C, add small amounts of the crushed fuel tablets to the beaker. The temperature will rise, and it must be kept below 30°C, or dire consequences could result. Stir the mixture.
3. Drop the temperature below 0°C, either by adding more ice and salt to the old ice bath, or by creating a new ice bath. Ammonium Nitrate could be added to the old ice bath, since it becomes cold when it is put in water. Continue stirring the mixture, keeping the temperature below 0°C for at least twenty minutes.
4. Pour the mixture into a liter of crushed ice. Shake and stir the mixture, and allow it to melt. Once it has melted, filter out the crystals, and dispose of the corrosive liquid.
5. Place the crystals into one half a liter of boiling distilled water. Filter the crystals, and test them with the blue litmus paper. Repeat steps 4 and 5 until the litmus paper remains blue. This will make the crystals more stable and safe.

- 6.Store the crystals wet until ready for use. Allow them to dry completely using them. RDX is not stable enough to use alone as an explosive.
- 7.Composition C-1 can be made by mixing 88.3% RDX (by weight) with 11.1% mineral oil, and 0.6% lecithin. Knead these material together in a plastic bag. This is one way to desensitize the explosive.
- 8.HMX is a mixture of TNT and RDX; the ratio is 50/50, by weight. It is not as sensitive, and is almost as powerful as straight RDX.
- 9.By adding ammonium nitrate to the crystals of RDX after step 5, it should be possible to desensitize the RDX and increase its power, since ammonium nitrate is very insensitive and powerful. Sodium or potassium nitrate could also be added; a small quantity is sufficient to stabilize the RDX.
- 10.RDX detonates at a rate of 8550 meters/second when it is compressed to a density of $1 \ll 5$ g/cubic cm.

CHEMICAL FIRE BOTTLE

by Exodus

The chemical fire bottle is really an advanced molotov cocktail. Rather than using the burning cloth to ignite the flammable liquid, which has at best a fair chance of igniting the liquid, the chemical fire bottle utilizes the very hot and violent reaction between sulfuric acid and potassium chlorate. When the container breaks, the sulfuric acid in the mixture of gasoline sprays onto the paper soaked in potassium chlorate and sugar. The paper, when struck by the acid, instantly bursts into a white flame, igniting the gasoline. The chance of failure to ignite the gasoline is less than 2%, and can be reduced to 0%, if there is enough potassium chlorate and sugar to spare.

MATERIALS:

Potassium Chlorate (2 teaspoons)
Sugar (2 teaspoons)
Concentrated Sulfuric Acid (4 oz.)
Gasoline (8 oz.)

EQUIPMENT:

12 oz. glass bottle
Cap for bottle, with plastic inside
Cooking Pan with raised edges
Paper Towels
Glass or Plastic Cup and Spoon

- 1.Test the cap of the bottle with a few drops of sulfuric acid to make sure that the acid will not eat away the bottle cap during storage. If the acid eats through it in 24 hours, a new top must be found and tested, until a cap that the acid does not eat through is found. A glass top is excellent.
- 2.Carefully pour 8 oz. of gasoline into the glass bottle.
- 3.Carefully pour 4 oz. of concentrated sulfuric acid into the glass bottle. Wipe up any spills of acid on the sides of the bottle, and screw the cap on the bottle. Wash the bottle's outside with plenty of water. Set it aside to dry.
- 4.Put about two teaspoons of potassium chlorate and about two teaspoons of sugar into the glass or plastic cup. Add about \ll cup of boiling water, or enough to dissolve all of the potassium chlorate and sugar.
- 5.Place a sheet of paper towel in the cooking pan with raised edges. Fold the paper towel in half, and pour the solution of dissolved potassium chlorate and sugar on it until it is thoroughly wet. Allow the towel to dry.
- 6.When it is dry, put some glue on the outside of the glass bottle containing the gasoline and sulfuric acid mixture. Wrap the paper towel around the bottle, making sure that it sticks to it in all places. Store the bottle in a place where it will not be broken or tipped over.
- 7.When finished, the solution in the bottle should appear as two distinct liquids, a dark brownish-red solution on the bottom, and a clear solution on top. The two solutions will not mix. To use the chemical fire bottle, simply throw it at any hard surface.

8. NEVER OPEN THE BOTTLE, SINCE SOME SULFURIC ACID MIGHT BE ON THE CAP, WHICH COULD TRICKLE DOWN THE SIDE OF THE BOTTLE AND IGNITE THE POTASSIUM CHLORATE, CAUSING A FIRE AND/OR EXPLOSION.

9. To test the device, tear a small piece of the paper towel off the bottle, and put a few drops of sulfuric acid on it. The paper towel should immediately burst into a white flame.

BOTTLED GAS EXPLOSIVES

Bottled gas, such as butane for refilling lighters, propane for propane stoves or for bunsen burners, can be used to produce a powerful explosion. To make such a device, all that a simple-minded anarchist would have to do would be to take his container of bottled gas and place it above a can of Sterno or other gelatinized fuel, light the fuel and run. Depending on the fuel used, and on the thickness of the fuel container, the liquid gas will boil and expand to the point of bursting the container in about five minutes.

In theory, the gas would immediately be ignited by the burning gelatinized fuel, producing a large fireball and explosion. Unfortunately, the bursting of the bottled gas container often puts out the fuel, thus preventing the expanding gas from igniting. By using a metal bucket half filled with gasoline, however, the chances of ignition are better, since the gasoline is less likely to be extinguished. Placing the canister of bottled gas on a bed of burning charcoal soaked in gasoline would probably be the most effective way of securing ignition of the expanding gas, since although the bursting of the gas container may blow out the flame of the gasoline, the burning charcoal should immediately re-ignite it. Nitrous oxide, hydrogen, propane, acetylene, or any other flammable gas will do nicely.

During the recent gulf war, fuel/air bombs were touted as being second only to nuclear weapons in their devastating effects. These are basically similar to the above devices, except that an explosive charge is used to rupture the fuel container and disperse it over a wide area. A second charge is used to detonate the fuel. The reaction is said to produce a massive shockwave and to burn all the oxygen in a large area, causing suffocation.

Another benefit of a fuel-air explosive is that the gas will seep into fortified bunkers and other partially-sealed spaces, so a large bomb placed in a building would result in the destruction of the majority of surrounding rooms, rendering it structurally unsound.

Dry Ice

by Exodus

There is no standard formula for a dry ice bomb, however a generic form is as follows:

Take a 2-liter soda bottle, empty it completely, then add about 3/4 Lb of Dry Ice (crushed works best) and (optional) a quantity of water.

Depending on the condition of the bottle, the weather, and the amount and temperature of the bottle the bomb will go off in 30 seconds - 5 minutes. Without any water added, the 2-liter bottles will go often in 3-7 minutes if dropped into a warm river, and in 45 minutes to 1 « hours in open air.

The explosion sounds equivalent to an M-100. _Plastic_ 16 oz. soda bottles and 1 liter bottles work almost as well as do the 2-liters, however glass bottles aren't nearly as loud, and can produce dangerous shrapnel.

Remember, these are LOUD! A classmate of mine set up 10 bottles in a nearby park without adding water. After the first two went off (there was about 10 minutes between explosions) the Police arrived and spent the next hour trying to find the guy who they thought was setting off M-100's all around them...

USES FOR DRY ICE

Time Bombs:

1. Get a small plastic container with lid (we used the small plastic cans that hold the coasters used for large-format Polaroid film). A film canister would probably work; the key is, it should seal tightly and take a fair amount of effort to open). Place a chunk of dry ice in the can, put on the lid without quite sealing it. Put the assembled bomb in your pocket, or behind your back. Approach the mark and engage in normal conversation. When his attention is drawn away, quickly seal the lid on the bomb, deposit it somewhere within a few feet of the mark, out of obvious sight, then leave. Depending on variables (you'll want to experiment first), you'll hear a loud "pop" and an even louder "Aarrgghhh!" within a minute, when the CO₂ pressure becomes sufficient to blow off the lid. In a cluttered lab, this is doubly nasty because the mark will probably never figure out what made the noise.

2. Put 2-3 inches of water in a 2-liter plastic pop bottle. Put in as many chunks of dry ice as possible before the smoke gets too thick. Screw on the cap, place in an appropriate area, and run like hell. After about a minute (your mileage may vary), a huge explosion will result, spraying water everywhere, along with what's left of the 2-liter bottle.

More things to do with Dry Ice:

Has anyone ever thrown dry ice into a public pool? As long as you chuck it into the bottom of the deep end, it's safe, and it's really impressive if the water is warm enough

"Fun stuff. It SCREAMS when it comes into contact with metal..."
"You can safely hold a small piece of dry ice in your mouth if you
KEEP IT MOVING CONSTANTLY. It looks like you're smoking or on fire."

Editor's Note: Dry ice can be a lot of fun, but be forewarned:

Using anything but plastic to contain dry ice bombs is suicidal. Dry ice is more dangerous than TNT, because it's extremely unpredictable. Even a 2-liter bottle can produce some nasty shrapnel: One source tells me that he caused an explosion with a 2-liter bottle that destroyed a metal garbage can. In addition, it is rumored that several kids have been killed by shards of glass resulting from the use of a glass bottle. For some reason, dry ice bombs have become very popular in the state of Utah. As a result, dry ice bombs have been classified as infernal devices, and possession is a criminal offense.

Film Canisters II

by Bill

For a relatively low shrapnel explosion, I suggest pouring it into an empty 35mm film canister. Poke a hole in the plastic lid for a fuse. These goodies make an explosion audible a mile away easily.

1. Poke the hole before putting the flash powder into the canister.
2. Don't get any powder on the lip of the canister.
3. Only use a very small quantity and work your way up to the desired result.
4. Do not pack the powder, it works best loose.
5. Do not grind or rub the mixture - it is friction sensitive.
6. Use a long fuse.

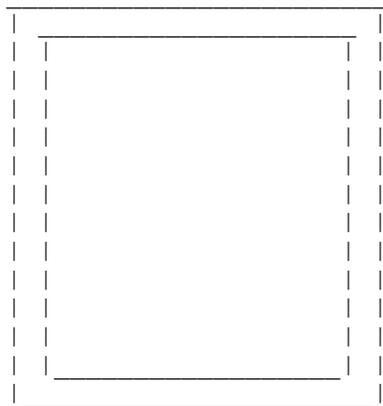
207. Book Bombs

by Exodus

Concealing a bomb can be extremely difficult in a day and age where perpetrators of violence run wild. Bags and briefcases are often searched by authorities whenever one enters a place where an individual might intend to set off a bomb. One approach to disguising a bomb is to build what is called a book bomb; an explosive device that is entirely contained inside of a book.

Usually, a relatively large book is required, and the book must be of the hardback variety to hide any protrusions of a bomb. Dictionaries, law books, large textbooks, and other such books work well. When an individual makes a bookbomb, he/she must choose a type of book that is appropriate for the place where the book bomb will be placed. The actual construction of a book bomb can be done by anyone who possesses an electric drill and a coping saw. First, all of the pages of the book must be glued together. By pouring an entire container of water-soluble glue into a large bucket, and filling the bucket with boiling water, a glue-water solution can be made that will hold all of the book's pages together tightly. After the glue-water solution has cooled to a bearable temperature, and the solution has been stirred well, the pages of the book must be immersed in the glue-water solution, and each page must be thoroughly soaked.

It is extremely important that the covers of the book do not get stuck to the pages of the book while the pages are drying. Suspending the book by both covers and clamping the pages together in a vise works best. When the pages dry, after about three days to a week, a hole must be drilled into the now rigid pages, and they should drill out much like wood. Then, by inserting the coping saw blade through the pages and sawing out a rectangle from the middle of the book, the individual will be left with a shell of the book's pages. The pages, when drilled out, should look like this:



(Book covers omitted)

This rectangle must be securely glued to the back cover of the book. After building his/her bomb, which usually is of the timer or radio controlled variety, the bomber places it inside the book. The bomb itself, and whatever timer or detonator is used, should be packed in foam to prevent it from rolling or shifting about. Finally, after the timer is set, or the radio control has been turned on, the front cover is glued closed, and the bomb is taken to its destination.

208. Phone Bombs

by Exodus

The phone bomb is an explosive device that has been used in the past to kill or injure a specific individual. The basic idea is simple: when the person answers the phone, the bomb explodes. If a small but powerful high explosive device with a squib was placed in the phone receiver, when the current flowed through the receiver, the squib would explode, detonating the high explosive in the person's

hand. Nasty. All that has to be done is acquire a squib, and tape the receiver switch down.

Unscrew the mouthpiece cover, and remove the speaker, and connect the squib's leads where it was. Place a high explosive putty, such as C-1 in the receiver, and screw the cover on, making sure that the squib is surrounded by the C-1. Hang the phone up, and leave the tape in place.

When the individual to whom the phone belongs attempts to answer the phone, he will notice the tape, and remove it. This will allow current to flow through the squib. Note that the device will not explode by merely making a phone call; the owner of the phone must lift up the receiver, and remove the tape. It is highly probable that the phone will be by his/her ear when the device explodes...

IMPROVED PHONE BOMB

The above seems overly complicated to me... it would be better to rig the device as follows:

FIRST UNPLUG THE PHONE FROM THE WALL. Wire the detonator IN LINE with the wires going to the earpiece, (may need to wire it with a relay so the detonator can receive the full line power, not just the audio power to the earpiece)

Pack C4 into the phone body (NOT the handset) and plug it back in. When they pick up the phone, power will flow through the circuit to the detonator....

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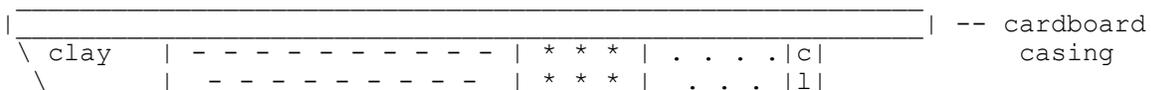
Rocketry

by Exodus

Rockets and cannon are generally thought of as heavy artillery. Perpetrators of violence do not usually employ such devices, because they are difficult or impossible to acquire. They are not, however, impossible to make. Any individual who can make or buy black powder or pyrodex can make such things. A terrorist with a cannon or large rocket is, indeed, something to fear.

ROCKETS

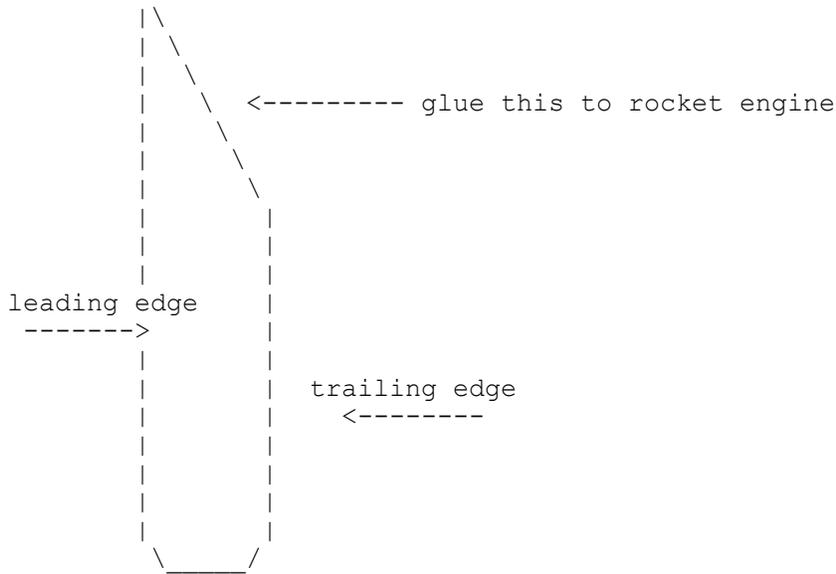
Rockets were first developed by the Chinese several hundred years before the myth of Christ began. They were used for entertainment in the form of fireworks. They were not usually used for military purposes because they were inaccurate, expensive, and unpredictable. In modern times, however, rockets are used constantly by the military, since they are cheap, reliable, and have no recoil. Perpetrators of violence, fortunately, cannot obtain military rockets, but they can make or buy rocket engines. Model rocketry is a popular hobby of the space age, and to launch a rocket, an engine is required. Estes, a subsidiary of Damon, is the leading manufacturer of model rockets and rocket engines. Their most powerful engine, the "D" engine, can develop almost 12 lbs of thrust; enough to send a relatively large explosive charge a significant distance. Other companies, such as Centuri, produce even larger rocket engines, which develop up to 30 lbs of thrust. These model rocket engines are quite reliable, and are designed to be fired electrically. Most model rocket engines have three basic sections. The diagram below will help explain them.



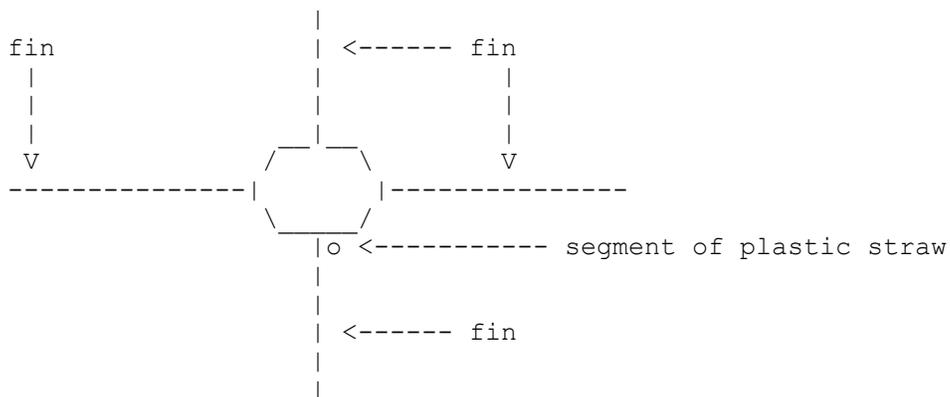
ejection charge> ::::

Duct tape is the best way to attach the crater maker to the rocket engine. Note in the diagram the absence of the clay over the ejection charge. Many different types of explosive payloads can be attached to the rocket, such as a high explosive, an incendiary device, or a chemical fire bottle.

Either four or three fins must be glued to the rocket engine to insure that the rocket flies straight. The fins should look like the following diagram:

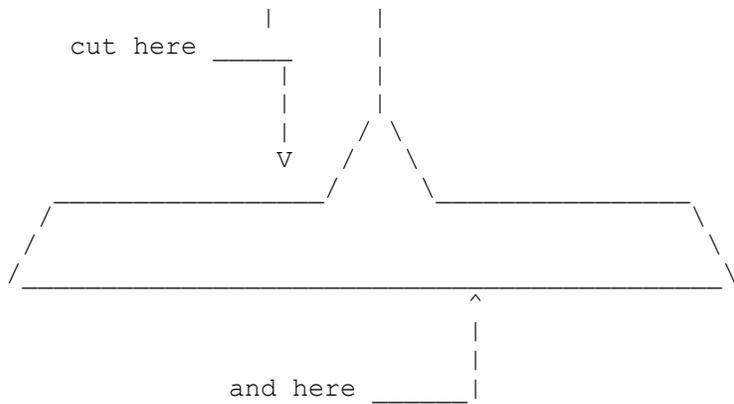


The leading edge and trailing edge should be sanded with sandpaper so that they are rounded. This will help make the rocket fly straight. A two inch long section of a plastic straw can be attached to the rocket to launch it from. A clothes hanger can be cut and made into a launch rod. The segment of a plastic straw should be glued to the rocket engine adjacent to one of the fins of the rocket. A front view of a completed rocket bomb is shown below.

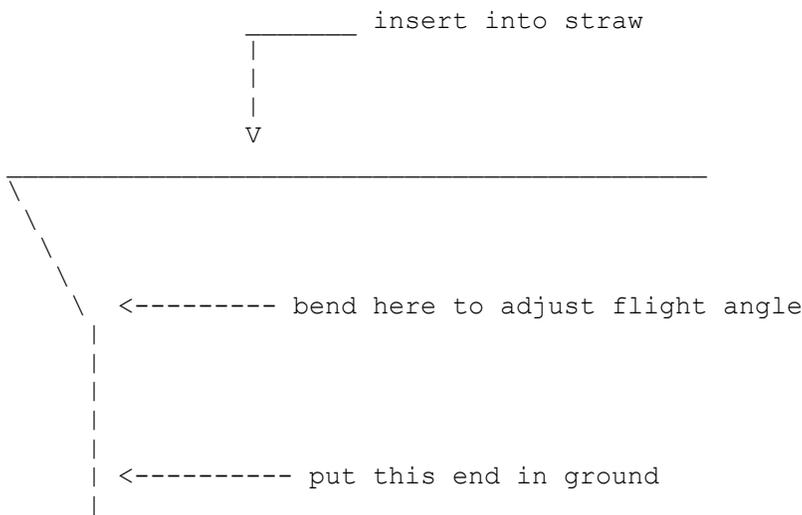


By cutting a coat hanger at the indicated arrows, and bending it, a launch rod can be made. After a fuse is inserted in the engine, the rocket is simply slid down the launch rod, which is put through the segment of plastic straw. The rocket should slide easily along a coathanger, such as the one illustrated on the following page:





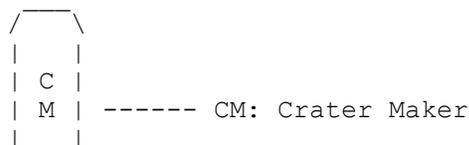
Bend wire to this shape:

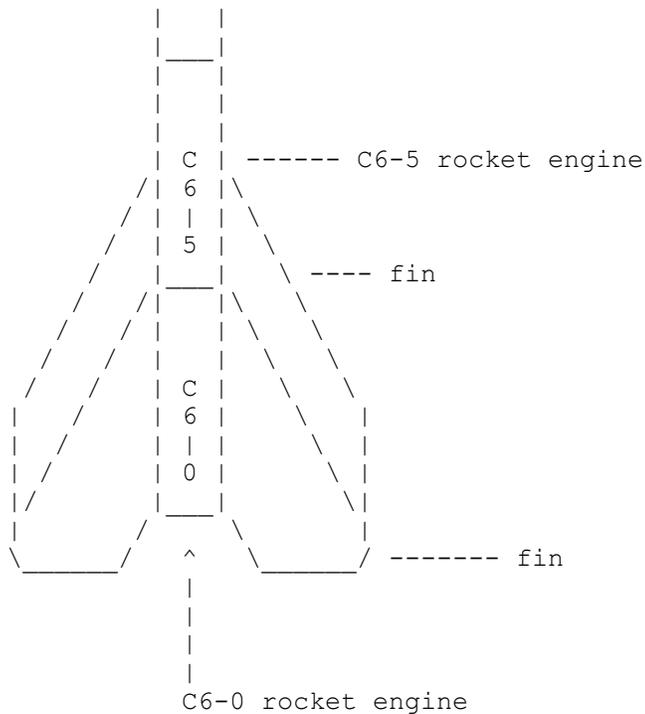


LONG RANGE ROCKET BOMB

Long range rockets can be made by using multi-stage rockets. Model rocket engines with an "0" for a time delay are designed for use in multi-stage rockets. An engine such as the D12-0 is an excellent example of such an engine. Immediately after the thrust period is over, the ejection charge explodes. If another engine is placed directly against the back of an "0" engine, the explosion of the ejection charge will send hot gasses and burning particles into the nozzle of the engine above it, and ignite the thrust section. This will push the used "0" engine off of the rocket, causing an overall loss of weight.

The main advantage of a multi-stage rocket is that it loses weight as travels, and it gains velocity. Multi-stage rockets must be designed somewhat differently than a single stage rocket, since, in order for a rockets to fly straight, their center of gravity must be ahead of their center of drag. This is accomplished by adding weight to the front of the rocket, or by moving the center of drag back by putting fins on the rocket that are well behind the rocket. A diagram of a multi-stage rocket appears on the following page:





The fuse is put in the bottom engine.

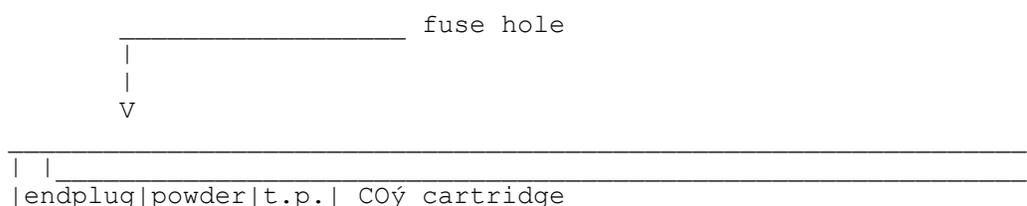
Two, three, or even four stages can be added to a rocket bomb to give it a longer range. It is important, however, that for each additional stage, the fin area gets larger.

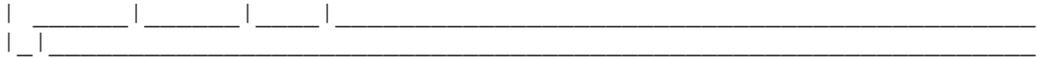
211. Basic Pipe Cannon

by Exodus

A simple cannon can be made from a thick pipe by almost anyone. The only difficult part is finding a pipe that is extremely smooth on its interior. This is absolutely necessary; otherwise, the projectile may jam. Copper or aluminum piping is usually smooth enough, but it must also be extremely thick to withstand the pressure developed by the expanding hot gasses in a cannon.

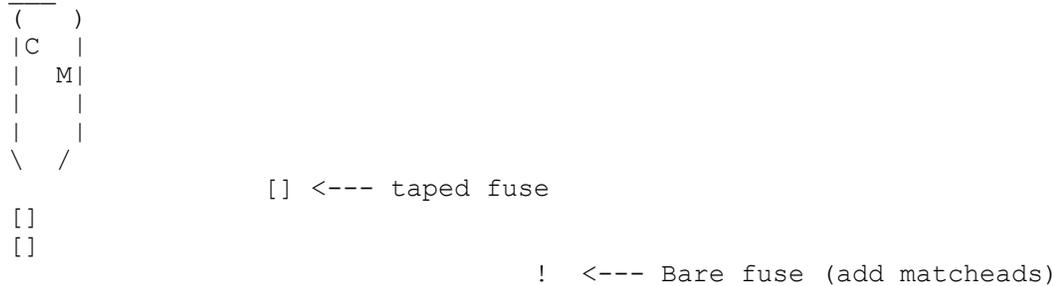
If one uses a projectile such as a CO₂ cartridge, since such a projectile can be made to explode, a pipe that is about 1« - 2 feet long is ideal. Such a pipe MUST have walls that are at least 1/3 to « an inch thick, and be very smooth on the interior. If possible, screw an endplug into the pipe. Otherwise, the pipe must be crimped and folded closed, without cracking or tearing the pipe. A small hole is drilled in the back of the pipe near the crimp or endplug. Then, all that need be done is fill the pipe with about two teaspoons of grade blackpowder or pyrodex, insert a fuse, pack it lightly by ramming a wad of tissue paper down the barrel, and drop in a CO₂ cartridge. Brace the cannon securely against a strong structure, light the fuse, and run. If the person is lucky, he will not have overcharged the cannon, and he will not be hit by pieces of exploding barrel. Such a cannon would look like this:





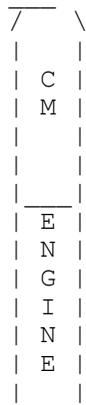
An exploding projectile can be made for this type of cannon with a CO₂ cartridge. It is relatively simple to do. Just make a crater maker, and construct it such that the fuse projects about an inch from the end of the cartridge. Then, wrap the fuse with duct tape, covering it entirely, except for a small amount at the end. Put this in the pipe cannon without using a tissue paper packing wad.

When the cannon is fired, it will ignite the end of the fuse, and shoot the CO₂ cartridge. The explosive-filled cartridge will explode in about three seconds, if all goes well. Such a projectile would look like this:



ROCKET FIRING CANNON

A rocket firing cannon can be made exactly like a normal cannon; the only difference is the ammunition. A rocket fired from a cannon will fly further than a rocket alone, since the action of shooting it overcomes the initial inertia. A rocket that is launched when it is moving will go further than one that is launched when it is stationary. Such a rocket would resemble a normal rocket bomb, except it would have no fins. It would look like the image below. The fuse on such a device would, obviously, be short, but it would not be ignited until the rocket's ejection charge exploded. Thus, the delay before the ejection charge, in effect, becomes the delay before the bomb explodes. Note that no fuse need be put in the rocket; the burning powder in the cannon will ignite it, and simultaneously push the rocket out of the cannon at a high velocity.

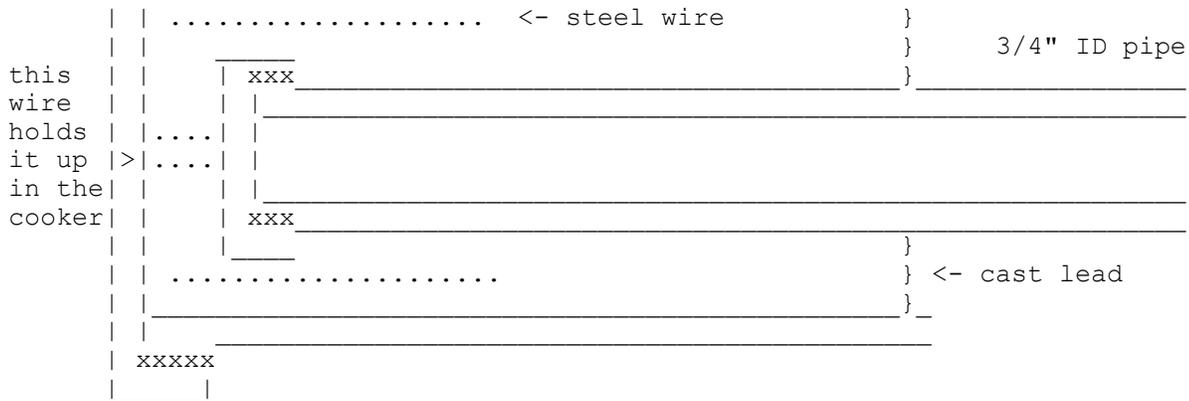


REINFORCED PIPE CANNON

In high school, a friend and I built cannons and launched CO₂ cartridges, etc, etc. However, the design of the cannon is what I want to add here. It was made from plain steel water pipe, steel wire, and lead.

Here is a cross section:





We dug into the side of a sand pile and built a chimney out of firebrick. Then we stood the assembled pipe and wire on end in the chimney, sitting on some bricks. We then had a blowtorch heating up the chimney, so that the pipe was red hot. Then we poured molten lead into the space between the pipes. If the caps aren't screwed on real tight, some of the lead will leak out. If that happens, turn off the blowtorch and the pipe will cool enough and the lead will stiffen and stop the leak.

We used homemade and commercial black powder, and slow smokeless shotgun powder in this thing. After hundreds of shots we cut it up and there was no evidence of cracks or swelling of the inner pipe.

Smoke Bombs

by Exodus

One type of pyrotechnic device that might be employed by a terrorist in many way would be a smoke bomb. Such a device could conceal the getaway route, or cause a diversion, or simply provide cover. Such a device, were it to produce enough smoke that smelled bad enough, could force the evacuation of a building, for example. Smoke bombs are not difficult to make. Although the military smoke bombs employ powdered white phosphorus or titanium compounds, such materials are usually unavailable to even the most well-equipped terrorist. Instead, he/she would have to make the smoke bomb for themselves.

Most homemade smoke bombs usually employ some type of base powder, such as black powder or pyrodex, to support combustion. The base material will burn well, and provide heat to cause the other materials in the device to burn, but not completely or cleanly. Table sugar, mixed with sulfur and a base material, produces large amounts of smoke. Sawdust, especially if it has a small amount of oil in it, and a base powder works well also. Other excellent smoke ingredients are small pieces of rubber, finely ground plastics, and many chemical mixtures. The material in road flares can be mixed with sugar and sulfur and a base powder produces much smoke. Most of the fuel-oxidizer mixtures, if the ratio is not correct, produce much smoke when added to a base powder. The list of possibilities goes on and on. The trick to a successful smoke bomb also lies in the container used. A plastic cylinder works well, and contributes to the smoke produced. The hole in the smoke bomb where the fuse enters must be large enough to allow the material to burn without causing an explosion. This is another plus for plastic containers, since they will melt and burn when the smoke material ignites, producing an opening large enough to prevent an explosion.

---SIMPLE SMOKE---

The following reaction should produce a fair amount of smoke. Since this reaction is not all that dangerous you can use larger amounts if necessary

- 6 pt. ZINC POWDER
- 1 pt. SULFUR POWDER

Insert a red hot wire into the pile, step back.

---COLORED FLAMES---

Colored flames can often be used as a signaling device for terrorists. By putting a ball of colored flame material in a rocket; the rocket, when the ejection charge fires, will send out a burning colored ball. The materials that produce the different colors of flames appear below.

COLOR	MATERIAL	USED IN
Red	Strontium Salts [Strontium Nitrate]	Road Flares Red Sparklers
Green	Barium Salts [Barium Nitrate]	Green Sparklers
Yellow	Sodium Salts [Sodium Nitrate]	Gold Sparklers
Blue	Powdered Copper Old Pennies	Blue Sparklers
White	Powdered Magnesium Aluminum	-or- Firestarters Aluminum Foil
Purple	Potassium Permanganate Treating Sewage	Purple Fountains

Firecrackers

by Exodus

A simple firecracker can be made from cardboard tubing and epoxy. The instructions are below:

1. Cut a small piece of cardboard tubing from the tube you are using. "Small" means anything less than 4 times the diameter of the tube.
2. Set the section of tubing down on a piece of wax paper, and fill it with epoxy and the drying agent to a height of 3/4 the diameter of the tubing. Allow the epoxy to dry to maximum hardness, as specified on the package.
3. When it is dry, put a small hole in the middle of the tube, and insert a desired length of fuse.
4. Fill the tube with any type of flame-sensitive explosive. Flash powder, pyrodex, black powder, potassium picrate, lead azide, nitrocellulose, or any of the fast burning fuel-oxidizer mixtures will do nicely. Fill the tube almost to the top.
5. Pack the explosive tightly in the tube with a wad of tissue paper and a pencil or other suitable ramrod. Be sure to leave enough space for more epoxy.
6. Fill the remainder of the tube with the epoxy and hardener, and allow it to dry.
7. For those who wish to make spectacular firecrackers, always use flash powder, mixed with a small amount of other material for colors. By crushing the material on a sparkler, and adding it to the flash powder, the explosion will be the same color as the sparkler. By adding small chunks of sparkler material, the device will throw out colored burning sparks, of the same color as the sparkler. By adding powdered iron, orange sparks will be produced. White sparks can be produced from magnesium shavings, or from small, LIGHTLY crumpled balls of aluminum foil.

Example: Suppose I wish to make a firecracker that will explode with a red flash, and throw out white sparks.

First, I would take a road flare, and finely powder the material inside it. Or, I could take a red sparkler, and finely powder it.

Then, I would mix a small amount of this material with the flash powder. NOTE: FLASH POWDER MAY REACT WITH SOME MATERIALS THAT IT IS MIXED WITH, AND EXPLODE SPONTANEOUSLY! I would mix it in a ratio of 9 parts flash powder to 1 part of flare or sparkler material, and add about 15 small balls of aluminum foil I would store the material in a plastic bag overnight outside of the house, to make sure that the

stuff doesn't react. Then, in the morning, I would test a small amount of it, and if it was satisfactory, I would put it in the firecracker.

8.If this type of firecracker is mounted on a rocket engine, professional to semi-professional displays can be produced.

---SKYROCKETS---

An impressive home made skyrocket can easily be made in the home from model rocket engines. Estes engines are recommended.

- 1.Buy an Estes Model Rocket Engine of the desired size, remembering that the power doubles with each letter.
- 2.Either buy a section of body tube for model rockets that exactly fits the engine, or make a tube from several thicknesses of paper and glue.
- 3.Scrape out the clay backing on the back of the engine, so that the powder is exposed. Glue the tube to the engine, so that the tube covers at least half the engine. Pour a small charge of flash powder in the tube, about « an inch.
- 4.By adding materials as detailed in the section on firecrackers, various types of effects can be produced.
- 5.By putting Jumping Jacks or bottle rockets without the stick in the tube, spectacular displays with moving fireballs or MRV's can be produced.
- 6.Finally, by mounting many home made firecrackers on the tube with the fuses in the tube, multiple colored bursts can be made.

---ROMAN CANDLES---

Roman candles are impressive to watch. They are relatively difficult to make, compared to the other types of home-made fireworks, but they are well worth the trouble.

- 1.Buy a « inch thick model rocket body tube, and reinforce it with several layers of paper and/or masking tape. This must be done to prevent the tube from exploding. Cut the tube into about 10 inch lengths.
- 2.Put the tube on a sheet of wax paper, and seal one end with epoxy and the drying agent. About « of an inch is sufficient.
- 3.Put a hole in the tube just above the bottom layer of epoxy, and insert a desired length of water proof fuse. Make sure that the fuse fits tightly.
- 4.Pour about 1 inch of pyrodex or gunpowder down the open end of the tube.
- 5.Make a ball by powdering about two 6 inch sparklers of the desired color. Mix this powder with a small amount of flash powder and a small amount of pyrodex, to have a final ratio (by volume) of 60% sparkler material / 20% flash powder / 20% pyrodex. After mixing the powders well, add water, one drop at a time, and mixing continuously, until a damp paste is formed.

This paste should be moldable by hand, and should retain its shape when left alone. Make a ball out of the paste that just fits into the tube. Allow the ball to dry.

- 6.When it is dry, drop the ball down the tube. It should slide down fairly easily. Put a small wad of tissue paper in the tube, and pack it gently against the ball with a pencil.
- 7.When ready to use, put the candle in a hole in the ground, pointed in a safe direction, light the fuse, and run. If the device works, a colored fireball should shoot out of the tube to a height of about 30 feet. This height can be increased by adding a slightly larger powder charge in step 4, or by using a slightly longer tube.
- 8.If the ball does not ignite, add slightly more pyrodex in step 5.
- 9.The balls made for roman candles also function very well in rockets, producing an effect of falling colored fireballs.

Carbide Bomb

This is EXTREMELY DANGEROUS. Exercise extreme caution.... Obtain some calcium carbide. This is the stuff that is used in carbide lamps and can be found at nearly any hardware store.

Take a few pieces of this stuff (it looks like gravel) and put it in a glass jar with some water. Put a lid on tightly. The carbide will react with the water to produce acetylene carbonate which is similar to the gas used in cutting torches.

Eventually the glass will explode from internal pressure. If you leave a burning rag nearby, you will get a nice fireball!

Auto Exhaust Flame Thrower

For this one, all you need is a car, a sparkplug, ignition wire and a switch. Install the spark plug into the last four or five inches of the tailpipe by drilling a hole that the plug can screw into easily. Attach the wire (this is regular insulated wire) to one side of the switch and to the spark plug. The other side of the switch is attached to the positive terminal on the battery. With the car running, simply hit the switch and watch the flames fly!!! Again be careful that no one is behind you! I have seen some of these flames go 20 feet!!

Balloons

Balloons are fun to play with in chem lab, fill them with the gas that you get out of the taps on the lab desks, then tie up the balloon tight, and drop it out the window to the burnouts below, you know, the ones that are always smoking, they love to pop balloons with lit cigarette.... get the picture? Good.

Light Bulb Bomb

4. Simple smoke/stink bomb - you can purchase sulfur at a drugstore under the name flowers of sulfur. Now when sulfur burns it will give off a very strong odor and plenty of smoke. Now all you need is a fuse from a firecracker, a tin can, and the sulfur. Fill the can with sulfur (pack very lightly), put aluminum foil over the top of the can, poke a small hole into the foil, insert the wick, and light it and get out of the room if you value your lungs. You can find many uses for this or at least I hope so.

FUN WITH ALARMS

A fact I forgot to mention in my previous alarm articles is that one can also use polyurethane foam in a can to silence horns and bells. You can purchase this at any hardware store as insulation. It is easy to handle and dries faster.

Many people that travel carry a pocket alarm with them. This alarm is a small device that is hung around the door knob, and when someone touches the knob his body capacitance sets off the alarm. These nasty nuisances can be found by walking down the halls of a hotel and touching all the door knobs very quickly. if you happen to chance upon one, attach a 3' length of wire or other metal object to the knob. This will cause the sleeping business pig inside to think someone is breaking in and call room service for help. All sorts of fun and games will ensue.

Some high-security installations use keypads just like touch-tone pads (a registered trade mark of bell systems) to open locks or disarm alarms. Most use three or four digits. To figure out the code, wipe the key-pad free from all fingerprints by using a rag soaked in rubbing alcohol. After the keypad has been used just apply finger print dust and all four digits will be marked. now all you have to do is figure out the order. If you want to have some fun with a keypad, try pressing the * and # at the same time. Many units use this as a panic button. This will bring the owner and the cops running and ever-one will have a good time. Never try to remove these panels from the wall, as they have built-in tamper switches.

On the subject of holdups, most places (including supermarkets, liquor stores, etc.) have what is known as a money clip. These little nasties are placed at the

bottom of a money drawer and when the last few bills are with-drawn a switch closes and sets the alarm off. That's why when you make your withdrawal it's best to help yourself so you can check for these little nasties. If you find them, merely insert ones underneath the pile of twenties, and then pull out the twenties, leaving the one-dollar bill behind to prevent the circuit from closing.

SOFT DRINK CAN BOMB

AN ARTICLE FROM THE BOOK:

THE POOR MAN'S JAMES BOND BY KURT SAXON

This is an anti-personnel bomb meant for milling crowds. The bottom of a soft drink can is half cut out and bent back. A giant firecracker or other explosive is put in and surrounded with nuts and bolts or rocks. The fuse is then armed with a chemical delay in a plastic drinking straw.

After first making sure there are no children nearby, the acid or glycerine is put into the straw and the can is set down by a tree or wall where it will not be knocked over. The delay should give you three to five minutes. It will then have a shattering effect on passersby.

It is hardly likely that anyone would pick up and drink from someone else's soft drink can. but if such a crude person should try to drink from your bomb he would break a nasty habit fast!

```
    !!
    !!
    !! <-CHEMICAL INGITER
-----
!  !1!  !
!  =====  !
!*  !!  "!"
!  !!!  !
!  !!!  !<- BIG FIRECRACKER
!  !!!%  !
!  =====  !
!
!  #  !
!  ---  !
!  !  !    <- NUTS & BOLTS
!  /  !
!
-----
```

HOW TO MAKE ROCKET FUEL

This is easy to make and fun to play with. Mix equal parts by volume Potassium or Sodium Nitrate and granulated sugar. Pour a big spoonful of this into a pile. Stick a piece of blackmatch fuse into it; light; and step back. This is also a very hot incendiary. A little imagination will suggest a lot of experiments for this.

ANOTHER ROCKET FUEL

Mix equal parts by volume of zinc dust and sulfur. Watch out if you experiment with this. It goes off in a sudden flash. It is not a powerful explosive, but is violent stuff even when not confined because of its fast burning rate.

As I continue from this point some of the ingredients are going to be harder to get without going through a chemical supply. I try to avoid this. I happen to know that B. Prieser Scientific (local to my area) has been instructed by the police to send them the names of anyone buying chemicals in certain combinations. For example, if a person were to buy Sulfuric acid, Nitric acid and Toluene (the makings for TNT) in one order the police would be notified. I will do the best I can to tell you how to make the things you need from commonly available materials, but I don't want to

leave out something really good because you might have to scrounge for an ingredient. I am guessing you would prefer it that way.

HOW TO MAKE AN EXPLOSIVE FROM COMMON MATCHES

Pinch the head near the bottom with a pair of wire cutters to break it up; then use the edges of the cutters to scrape off the loose material. It gets easy with practice. You can do this while watching TV and collect enough for a bomb without dying of boredom.

Once you have a good batch of it, you can load it into a pipe instead of black powder. Be careful not to get any in the threads, and wipe off any that gets on the end of the pipe. Never try to use this stuff for rocket fuel. A science teacher was killed that way.

Just for fun while I'm on the subject of matches, did you know that you can strike a safety match on a window pane? Hold a paper match between your thumb and first finger. With your second finger, press the head firmly against a large window. Very quickly, rub the match down the pane about 2 feet while maintaining the pressure. The friction will generate enough heat to light the match.

Another fun trick is the match rocket. Tightly wrap the top half of a paper match with foil. Set it in the top of a pop bottle at a 45 ° angle. Hold a lighted match under the head until it ignites. If you got it right, the match will zip up and hit the ceiling.

I just remembered the match guns I used to make when I was a kid. These are made from a bicycle spoke. At one end of the spoke is a piece that screws off. Take it off and screw it on backwards. You now have a piece of stiff wire with a small hollow tube on one end. Pack the material from a couple of wooden safety matches into the tube. Force the stem of a match into the hole. It should fit very tightly. Hold a lighted match under the tube until it gets hot enough to ignite the powder. It goes off with a bang.

Astrolite and Sodium Chlorate Explosives

By: Future Spy & The Fighting Falcon

Note: Information on the Astrolite Explosives were taken from the book 'Two Component High Explosive Mixtures' By Desert Pub'l

Some of the chemicals used are somewhat toxic, but who gives a fuck! Go ahead! I won't even bother mentioning 'This information is for enlightening purposes only'! I would love it if everyone made a gallon of astrolite and blew their fucking school to kingdom scum!

Astrolite

The astrolite family of liquid explosives were products of rocket propellant research in the '60's. Astrolite A-1-5 is supposed to be the world's most powerful non-nuclear explosive -at about 1.8 to 2 times more powerful than TNT. Being more powerful it is also safer to handle than TNT (not that it isn't safe in the first place) and Nitroglycerin.

Astrolite G

"Astrolite G is a clear liquid explosive especially designed to produce very high detonation velocity, 8,600MPS (meters/sec.), compared with 7,700MPS for nitroglycerin and 6,900MPS for TNT...In addition, a very unusual characteristic is that it the liquid explosive has the ability to be absorbed easily into the ground while remaining detonatable...In field tests, Astrolite G has remained detonatable for 4 days in the ground, even when the soil was soaked due to rainy weather" know what that means?...Astrolite Dynamite!

To make (mix in fairly large container & outside) Two parts by weight of ammonium nitrate mixed with one part by weight 'anhydrous' hydrazine, produces Astrolite

G...Simple enough eh? I'm sure that the 2:1 ratio is not perfect, and that if you screw around with it long enough, that you'll find a better formula. Also, dunno why the book says 'anhydrous' hydrazine, hydrazine is already anhydrous...

Hydrazine is the chemical you'll probably have the hardest time getting hold of. Uses for Hydrazine are: Rocket fuel, agricultural chemicals (maleic hydra-zide), drugs (antibacterial and antihypertension), polymerization catalyst, plating metals on glass and plastics, solder fluxes, photographic developers, diving equipment. Hydrazine is also the chemical you should be careful with.

Astrolite A/A-1-5

Mix 20% (weight) aluminum powder to the ammonium nitrate, and then mix with hydrazine. The aluminum powder should be 100 mesh or finer. Astrolite A has a detonation velocity of 7,800MPS.

Misc Info

You should be careful not to get any of the astrolite on you, if it happens though, you should flush the area with water. Astrolite A&G both should be able to be detonated by a #8 blasting cap.

Sodium Chlorate Formulas

Sodium Chlorate is similar to potassium chlorate, and in most cases can be a substitute. Sodium chlorate is also more soluble in water. You can find sodium chlorate at Channel or any hardware/home improvement store. It is used in blowtorches and you can get about 3 lbs for about \$6.00.

Sodium Chlorate Gunpowder

65% Sodium Chlorate
22% Charcoal
13% Sulfur
Sprinkles of Graphite on top

Rocket Fuel

6 parts Sodium Chlorate
5 parts Rubber Cement
Mix *THOROUGHLY*
Rocket Fuel II
(Better Performance)
50% Sodium Chlorate
35% Rubber Cement ('One-Coat' brand)
10% Epoxy Resin Hardener
5% Sulfur

You may want to add more sodium chlorate depending on the purity you are using.

Incendiary Mixture

55% Aluminum Powder (Atomized)
45% Sodium Chlorate
5% Sulfur

Impact Mixture

50% Red Phosphorus
50% Sodium Chlorate

Unlike potassium chlorate, sodium chlorate won't explode spontaneously when mixed with phosphorus. It has to be hit to be detonated.

Filler explosive

85% Sodium Chlorate
10% Vaseline
5% Aluminum Powder

Nitromethane formulas

I thought that I might add this in since it's similar to Astrolite.

Nitromethane (CH₃NO₂)

Specific Gravity: 1.139

Flash Point: 95°F

Auto-Ignite: 785°F

Derivation: Reaction of methane or propane with nitric acid under pressure.

Uses: Rocket fuel; solvent for cellulosic compounds, polymers, waxes, fats, etc.

To be detonated with a #8 cap, add:

1.95% nitromethane + 5% ethylenediamine

2.94% nitromethane + 6% aniline

Power output: 22-24% more powerful than TNT. Detonation velocity of 6,200MPS.

Nitromethane 'solid' explosives

2 parts nitromethane

5 parts ammonium nitrate (solid powder)

Soak for 3-5 min. When done, store in an air-tight container. This is supposed to be 30% more powerful than dynamite containing 60% nitro-glycerin, and has 30% more brilliance.

MERCURY BATTERY BOMB!

by Phucked Agent!

Materials:

1 Mercury Battery (1« or 1.4 V Hearing Aid)

1 working lamp with on/off switch

It is VERY SIMPLE!!! Hurray! Kids under 18 shouldn't consider trying this one or else they would have mercuric acid on their faces!

1. Turn the lamp switch on to see if lite-bulb lights up.

2. If work, leave the switch on and unplug the cord

3. Unscrew the bulb (Don't touch the hot-spot!)

4. Place 1 Mercury Battery in the socket and make sure that it is touching the Hot-spot contact.

5. Move any object or furniture - Why? There may be sparks given off!

6. Now your favorite part, stand back and plug in cord in the socket.

7. And you will have fun!! Like Real Party!!!

219. Thermite IV

by Kilroy

DISCLAIMER :

The making and possession of the following devices and mixtures is probably illegal in most communities. The incendiaries are capable of burning in excess of 5400°F and are next to impossible to extinguish. If you make them you accept all responsibility for their possession and use. You also accept all responsibility for your own stupidity and carelessness. This information is intended solely to educate. All Formulas are by Weight

Thermite is a group of pyrotechnics mixtures in which a reactive metal reduces oxygen from a metallic oxide. This produces a lot of heat, slag and pure metal. The most common thermite is ferroaluminum thermite, made from aluminum (reactive metal)

and iron oxide (metal oxide). When it burns it produces aluminum oxide (slag) and pure iron. Thermite is usually used to cut or weld metal. As an experiment, a 3 lb. brick of thermite was placed on an aluminum engine block. After the thermite was done burning, only a small portion of block was melted. However, the block was very warped out of shape plus there were cracks all through the block. Ferro-thermite produces about 930 calories per gram The usual proportions of ferro-thermite are 25% aluminum and 75% iron oxide The iron oxide usually used is not rust (Fe₂O₃) but iron scale (Fe₃O₄). Rust will work but you may want to adjust the mixture to about 77% rust. The aluminum is usually coarse powder to help slow down the burning rate. The chemicals are mixed together thoroughly and compressed into a suitable container. A first fire mix is poured on top and ignited.

NOTE: Thermites are generally very safe to mix and store. They are not shock or friction sensitive and ignite at about 2000°F.

A first fire mix is a mixture that ignites easier than thermite and burns hot enough to light the thermite reliably. A very good one is :

Potassium Nitrate 5 parts
Fine ground Aluminum 3 parts
Sulfur 2 parts

Mix the above thoroughly and combine 2 parts of it with 1 part of finely powdered ferro-thermite. The resulting mixture can be light by safety fuse and burns intensely.

One problem with thermites is the difference in weight between the aluminum and the oxide. This causes them to separate out rendering the thermite useless. One way to fix this is to use a binder to hold the chemicals to each other. Sulfur is good for this. Called Diasite, this formula uses sulfur to bind all the chemicals together. It's drawback is the thermite must be heated to melt the sulfur.

Iron Oxide 70 %
Aluminum 23 %
Sulfur 7 %

Mix the oxide and aluminum together and put them in an oven at 325°F and let the mix heat for a while. When the mixture is hot sprinkle the sulfur over it and mix well. Put this back in the oven for a few minutes to melt all the sulfur. Pull it back out and mix it again. While it is still hot, load into containers for use. When it cools, drill out the diasite to hold about 10 - 15 grams of first fire mix. When diasite burns it forms sulfide compounds that release hydrogen sulfide when in contact with water. This rotten egg odor can hamper fire fighting efforts. Thermite can be made not to separate by compressing it under a couple of tons pressure. The resulting pellet is strong and burns slower than thermite powder.

CAST THERMITE: This formula can be cast into molds or containers and hardens into a solid mass. It does not produce as much iron as regular ferro-thermite, but it makes a slag which stays liquid a lot longer. Make a mixtures as follows.

Plaster of Paris 2 parts
Fine and Coarse Mixed Aluminum 2 parts
Iron Oxide 3 parts

Mix together well and add enough water to wet down plaster. Pour it into a mold and let it sit for « hour. Pour off any extra water that separates out on top. Let this dry in the sun for at least a week. Or dry in the sun for one day and put in a 250°F oven for a couple of hours. Drill it out for a first fire mix when dry.

THERMITE BOMB: Thermite can be made to explode by taking the cast thermite formula and substituting fine powdered aluminum for the coarse/fine mix. Take 15 grams of

first fire mix and put in the center of a piece of aluminum foil. Insert a waterproof fuse into the mix and gather up the foil around the fuse. Waterproof the foil/fuse with a thin coat of wax. Obtain a two-piece spherical mold with a diameter of about 4-5 inches. Wax or oil the inside of the mold to help release the thermite. Now, fill one half of the mold with the cast thermite. Put the first fire/fuse package into the center of the filled mold. Fill the other half of the mold with the thermite and assemble mold. The mold will have to have a hole in it for the fuse to stick out. In about an hour, carefully separate the mold. You should have a ball of thermite with the first fire mix in the center of it, and the fuse sticking out of the ball. Dry the ball in the sun for about a week. DO NOT DRY IT IN AN OVEN! The fuse ignites the first fire mix which in turn ignites the thermite. Since the thermite is ignited from the center out, the heat builds up in the thermite and it burns faster than normal. The result is a small explosion. The thermite ball burns in a split second and throws molten iron and slag around. Use this carefully !

THERMITE WELL: To cut metal with thermite, take a refractory crucible and drill a 1/4 in. hole in the bottom. Epoxy a thin (20 gal) sheet of mild steel over the hole. Allow the epoxy to dry. Fill the crucible with ferro-thermite and insert a first fire igniter in the thermite. Fashion a standoff to the crucible. This should hold the crucible about 1 « in. up. Place the well over your target and ignite the first fire. The well works this way. The thermite burns, making slag and iron. Since the iron is heavier it goes to the bottom of the well. The molten iron burns through the metal sheet. This produces a small delay which gives the iron and slag more time to separate fully. The molten iron drips out through the hole in the bottom of the crucible. The standoff allows the thermite to continue flowing out of the crucible. The force of the dripping iron bores a hole in the target. A 2 lb thermite well can penetrate up to 3/4 in. of steel. Experiment with different configurations to get maximum penetration. For a crucible, try a flower pot coated with a magnesium oxide layer. Sometimes the pot cracks however. Take the cast thermite formula and add 50% ferro-thermite to it. This produces a fair amount of iron plus a very liquid slag.

THERMITE FUEL-AIR EXPLOSION: This is a very dangerous device. Ask yourself if you really truly want to make it before you do any work on it. It is next to impossible to give any dimensions of containers or weights of charges because of the availability of parts changes from one person to the next. However here is a general description of this device affectionately known as a HELLHOUND.

Make a thermite charge in a 1/8 in. wall pipe. This charge must be electrically ignited. At the opposite end of the pipe away from the ignitor side put a small explosive charge of flash powder weighing about 1 oz Drill a small hole in a pipe end cap and run the wires from the ignitor through the hole. Seal the wires and hole up with fuel proof epoxy or cement. Try ferrule cement available at sporting goods stores. Dope the threads of the end caps with a good pipe dope and screw them onto the pipe. This gives you a thermite charge in an iron pipe arranged so that when the thermite is electrically ignited, it will burn from one end to the other finally setting off the flash powder charge. Place this device in a larger pipe or very stout metal container which is sealed at one end. Use a couple of metal "spiders" to keep the device away from the walls or ends of the larger container. Run the wires out through the wall of the container and seal the wires with the fuel proof epoxy. Fill the container with a volatile liquid fuel. Acetone or gasoline works great. Now seal up the container with an appropriate end cap and it is done.

The device works like this: Attach a timer-power supply to the wires. When the thermite is ignited it superheats the liquid fuel. Since the container is strong enough to hold the pressure the fuel does not boil. When the thermite burns down to the explosive, it explodes rupturing the container and releasing the superheated fuel. The fuel expands, cooling off and making a fine mist and vapor that mixes with the surrounding air. The hot thermite slag is also thrown into the air which

ignites the fuel-air mix. The result is obvious. Try about 1 « lbs of thermite to a gallon of fuel. For the pressure vessel, try an old pressure cooker. Because the fuel may dissolve the epoxy don't keep this device around for very long. But ask yourself, do you really want to make this?

EXOTIC THERMITES: Thermites can also be made from teflon-magnesium or metal fluorides-magnesium or aluminum. If there is an excess of fluoride compound in the mixture, fluorine gas can be released. Fluorine is extremely corrosive and reactive. The gas can cause organic material to burst into flames by mere contact. For teflon-magnesium use 67% teflon and 33% magnesium. A strong first fire igniter should be used to ignite this mixture. Both the teflon and the magnesium should be in powdered form. Do not inhale any smoke from the burning mixture. If you use metal-fluorides instead of teflon, use fluorides of low energy metals. Lead fluoride is a good example. Try using 90% lead fluoride and 10% aluminum. Warning: Fluoride compounds can be very poisonous. They are approximately equal to cyanide compounds. Another exotic mix is tricalcium orthophosphate and aluminum. When this burns, it forms calcium phosphide which when contacts water releases hydrogen phosphide which can ignite spontaneously in air. Tricalcium orthophosphate has the formula $\text{Ca}_3(\text{PO}_4)_2$ and is known as white-lockite. Use about 75% orthophosphate and 25% aluminum. This ratio may have to be altered for better burning as I have not experimented with it much and don't know if more aluminum may reduce the calcium better. It does work but it is a hard to ignite mixture. A first fire mix containing a few percent of magnesium works well.

Fighting thermite fires: Two ways to fight thermite fires are either smothering the thermite with sand. This doesn't put out the thermite but it does help contain it and block some of the heat. The other way is to flood the thermite with a great amount of water. This helps to break the thermite apart and stop the reaction. If you use a small amount of water, an explosion may result as the thermite may reduce the water and release hydrogen gas. Thermite can start fires from the heat radiating from the reaction. Nearby flammable substances can catch fire even though no sparks or flame touch them.