

EXPLOSIVES = COMPLETE TUTORIAL

Compiled by Red Dragon

CHEMICAL SUBSTITUTION CHART

Peroxide

Lead acetate	sugar of lead
Lead tetroxide	red lead
Magnesium silicate	talc
Magnesium sulfate	Epsom salts
Naphthalene	mothballs
Phenol	carbolic acid
Potassium bitartrate	cream of tartar
Potassium chromium sulfate	chrome alum
Potassium nitrate	saltpeter
Silicon dioxide	sand
Sodium bicarbonate	baking soda
Sodium borate	borax
Sodium carbonate	washing soda
Sodium chloride	salt
Sodium hydroxide	lye
Sodium silicate	water glass
Sodium sulfate	Glauber's salt
Sodium thiosulfate	photographer's hypo

BOTTLE GRENADE

This one's really simple, but a lot of people forget about these kinds
Of simple weapons. Anyway, get yourself a glass bottle, some vinegar and

Baking soda, (Any substances that react in an expulsion of gas will work) and a good strong SCREW-ON cap. When you want to fire it, you put the Vinegar and baking soda in the bottle, (The amounts depend on the size of the bottle...) and toss it. It works, but it's mainly an antipersonnel weapon, and if the bottle breaks you're screwed...

TENNIS BALL CANNON

Get 4 or 5 seven-up cans, cut the tops off of 3 or 4 respectively, and put holes (SMALL ONES, please...) in the top of the last can, drill a hole the diameter of an Ohio Blue Tip match in the side of the can, about 1&122 inches from the bottom of the can. Then stick a tennis ball in the top of the cannon, squirt in some lighter fluid in the little hole, and hold a flame under the hole. If you've done it right, it'll work. If you haven't, you won't be able to try another one until your hands have healed all of the severe burns you'll have. (12 times the power of lighter fluid is pretty hefty...)

NAPALM

Pour gasoline in a bucket, pour in some soap flakes or a shredded soap bar, and put this bucket inside a larger bucket. Fill the larger button with boiling water and wait. If the soap flakes melt, you're lucky. If they don't, renew the water with more boiling water. When all of the soap melts, you get NAPALM, which incidentally sticks to kids rather well...

SMOKE BOMBS

I don't know if this one works, but it might. Mix six parts Epsom Salts and three parts sugar over a low flame. When it turns into a gel, pour it into a container and stick a few matches in as fuses. Four pounds is supposed to fill a city block.

4 parts sugar to 6 parts potassium nitrate (SALT PETER). Heat over low flame until it melts. Stir well. Pour it into a container and stick in a few matches as fuses. One lb fills a block nicely with thick white smoke.

HTH smoke bomb: Using HTH pool chlorine (2 parts) and non-silicone brake fluid (3 parts) makes one hell of a smoke bomb. When you add these two together, it gives off really thick smoke.

SMOKE SCREENS

Here is a somewhat explosive composition used by the Germans in WWII for black smoke:

Hexachloroethane - 60%

Anthracene - 20%

Magnesium(powder)- 20%

Brown Smoke:

Pitch - 29.2%

Pottasium Nitrate- 47.4%

Borax - 10.6%

Calcium Carbonate- 4.9%

Sand - 4.0%

Sulphur - 3.9%

Note: You may substitute pitch by soaking liquid tar in sawdust. This has better effect.

Grey Smoke:

A:

Hexachloroethane - 50%

Zinc Powder - 25%

Zinc Oxide - 10%

Potassium Nitrate- 10%

Colophony Resin - 5%

B:

Hexachloroethane - 45.5%

Zinc Oxide - 45.5%

Calcium Silicide - 9.0%

Note: Because of the high vapor pressure of HC, HC smokes must be sealed in and airtight container. Also the Zinc Powder one may react with water so be careful.

White Smoke:

Potassium Chlorate- 20%

Ammonium Chloride - 50%

Naphthalene - 20%

Charcoal - 10%

Potassium Nitrate - 48.5%

Sulphur - 48.5%

Realgar - 3.0%

Potassium Nitrate - 50%

Sugar - 50%

Yellow Smoke:

Potassium Nitrate - 25%

Sulphur - 16%
Realgar - 59%

Other Black Smoke:

This one make the most beautiful black smoke but is expensive.

Potassium Perchlorate - 44%
Antimony Trisulphide - 24%
Naphthalene - 26%
Soluble Glutinous Rice Starch - 6%

Potassium Perchlorate - 56%
Sulphur - 11%
Anthracene - 33%

Hexachloroethane - 62%
Magnesium - 15%
Naphthalene (or Anthracene) - 23%

Red Smoke:

Potassium Chlorate - 25%
Rhodamine B - 24%
Para Red R - 15%

Blue Smoke:

Potassium Chlorate - 28%
Methylene Blue - 17%
Indigo Pure - 40%
Wheat Flour - 15%

Green Smoke:

Potassium Chlorate	- 28%
Auramine	- 10%
Methylene Blue	- 17%
Indigo Pure	- 30%
Wheat Flour	- 15%

SHOCK SENSITIVE EXPLOSIVES

Petroleum jelly and potassium chlorate in a 1 to 1 ratio by weight makes a totally safe when wet compound but is highly explosive and shock sensitive when dry.

3 grams of potassium iodide and 5 grams of iodine in a beaker with 50 ml of water mixed all together. Add 20ml of ammonium hydroxide (Ammonia water 10%) Filter. When wet it is very safe, but upon drying, becomes VERY explosive and shock sensitive. A feather will set it off. Called Nitrogen Triiodide.

Take any amount of iodine crystals and put them in to a generous amount of --concentrated-- ammonia and mix it well. Then let it sit for about 1/2 hour and then mix it again. Then take a coffee filter or a real chem filter and filter the solution through it and collect the residue in the filter and rinse it with ether or pure alcohol.(Ether is better) do this 4 or 5 times. The residue left will be --highly-- unstable and explosive when it dries so keep it in a paint form with the ether and paint it where you want. Since ether dries fast, the substance is very good for terror. I've already had some blow up in my face and it wasn't very pleasurable so be

careful with it.

BLACK POWDER

How to make black powder: you will need potassium or sodium nitrate, sulfur, and hardwood charcoal. The common name for potassium nitrate is saltpeter. Sodium nitrate is sold at farm supplies under the name of nitrate of soda. It is also called Chile saltpeter. Sodium nitrate makes a slightly more powerful black powder but has the disadvantage of being hygroscopic (absorbs moisture from the air), so if you use it, store it in tightly closed containers. You can also get sulfur at farm supplies as a wettable powder used for spraying. It is cheap and works well. Some drug stores sell sulfur under the name flowers of sulfur. If you use nitrate of soda, it will be in the form of prills (little round beads). Bake it in an oven at 200 degrees for 10-15 minutes to drive out the moisture. Then dump a cup or two into a blender and switch it on. It will do a beautiful job of reducing it to powder. Buy a bag of charcoal briquettes at a grocery store. Put a few briquettes in a rag and pound with a hammer. Dump the result into the blender, grind, then strain through a tea strainer. Mix by volume: 6 parts potassium or sodium nitrate, 2 parts powdered charcoal, 1 part sulfur. This mixture will burn if ignited and will explode if ignited while tightly confined. It can be greatly improved, however, by processing it as follows: moisten with water until it will stick together when pinched between thumb and finger. Press it into a disposable aluminum pie pan. Bake in a preheated oven at 200 degrees for about 30 minutes. Get it totally dry. Grind into as fine a powder as possible. A mortar and pestle is best. If you use a blender at this point, there is a danger of explosion. It is not very sensitive to friction or impact, but is very sensitive to sparks. If you followed these directions, you should have a fine slate-grey powder.

When baking black powder, remember to preheat the oven. Place your pie pan approximately in the center of the oven. Do not set it on the bottom of the oven. These warnings are to prevent hot spots that could ignite the powder

causing a fire or explosion. Something went wrong once when my father-in-law was doing this and it blew the door right off the oven. His training in military demolitions included field expedient explosives. The point is that things can go wrong even when you know what you are doing. Protect yourself at all times. Use common sense. Wear safety glasses; don't stand in front of the oven, etc.

BLACK MATCH FUZE

How to make black match fuse: take a flat piece of plastic or metal (brass or aluminum are easy to work with and won't rust). Drill a 1/16th inch hole through it. This is your die for sizing the fuse. You can make fuses as big as you want, but this is the right size for the pipe bomb I will be getting to later. To about 1/2 cup of black powder add water to make a thin paste. Add 1/2 teaspoon of corn starch. Cut some one foot lengths of cotton thread. Use cotton, not silk or thread made from synthetic fibers. Put these together until you have a thickness that fills the hole in the die but can be drawn through very easily. Tie your bundle of threads together at one end. Separate the threads and hold the bundle over the black powder mixture. Lower the threads with a circular motion so they start curling onto the mixture. Press them under with the back of a teaspoon and continue lowering them so they coil into the paste. Take the end you are holding and thread it through the die. Pull it through smoothly in one long motion. To dry your fuse, lay it on a piece of aluminum foil and bake it in your 200 degree oven or tie it to a grill in the oven and let it hang down. The fuse must be baked to make it stiff enough for the uses it will be put to later. Air drying will not do the job. If you used sodium nitrate, it will not even dry completely at room temperature. Cut the dry fuse with scissors into 2 inch lengths and store in an air tight container. Handle this fuse carefully to avoid breaking it. You can also use a firecracker fuse if you have any available. The fuses can usually be pulled out without breaking. To give yourself some running time, you will be extending these fuses (blackmatch or firecracker fuse) with sulfured wick.

SULFURED WICK

How to make sulfured wick: use heavy cotton string about 1/8th inch in diameter. You can find some at a garden supply for tieing up your tomatoes. Be sure it's cotton. You can test it by lighting one end. It should continue to burn after the match is removed and when blown out will have a smoldering coal on the end. Put some sulfur in a small container like a small pie pan and melt it in the oven at 250 degrees. It will melt into a transparent yellow liquid.

If it starts turning brown, it is too hot. Coil about a one foot length of string into it. The melted sulfur will soak in quickly. When the string is saturated, pull it out and tie it up to cool and harden. It can be cut to desired lengths with sissors. 2 Inches is about right. These wicks will burn slowly with a blue flame and do not blow out easily in a moderate wind. They will not burn through a hole in a metal pipe, but are great for extending your other fuse. They will not throw off sparks. Blackmatch generates sparks which can ignite it along its length causing unpredictable burning rates. Now you have the basic ingredients to shake the earth like thunder. In the next installment or two, I will tell you how to put it all together to do just that. You will find that you have baked a very deadly pie. I have twice been accused of setting off dynamite in the woods. The explosive power of your little grey powder may exceed your expectations, so choose your testing ground with care.

PIPE BOMB

How to make a pipe bomb: buy a section of metal water pipe 1/2 by 6 inches long, threaded on both ends. Buy two metal caps to fit. These are standard items in hardware stores. Drill a 1/16th hole in the center of the pipe. This is easy with a good drill bit. Screw a metal cap tightly on one end. Fill the pipe to within 1/2 inch of the top with black powder. Do not pack the powder. Don't even tap the bottom of the pipe to make it settle. You want the powder

loose. For maximum explosive effect, you need dry, fine powder sitting loose in a very rigid container. Wipe off any powder that has gotten onto the top or threads of the pipe. Gently screw on the second cap. Hand tighten only. Place a small piece of tape over the hole and go to your test site. Remove the tape and insert a two inch piece of black match fuse or a firecracker fuse into the hole. Place the bomb behind a large rock or tree. Using thread or string, lightly tie a 2 inch piece of sulfured wick to the end of the fuse. Avoid letting the wick touch any objects. This might cause it to go out. Light the wick and head for cover in a direction that keeps the rock or tree between you and the bomb at all times. Get behind cover at least 50 yards away. You may not expect such a large explosion from such a small object. Be extra cautious until you have done this a time or two and it gets real what you are dealing with. The pipe will be blown to pieces which will fly through the air like bullets. An accident could seriously wound or kill you. This is not a big firecracker. It is more like a hand grenade. The size of the bomb can be increased by using a larger pipe and caps. To make a big noise without blowing up your pipe, cap one end only. Drill a 1/16 hole at the top of the threads at the capped end. Put in about 3 to 4 rounded teaspoonful of powder. Pack about 2 inches of wadding on top of the powder. Toilet paper or facial tissue is good for this. Pack it tight. Open up a safety pin and stick it into the hole. Work it around to loosen up the powder so a fuse can be inserted. When this goes off, the recoil will be tremendous. You will lose your pipe unless you brace it securely against something. The pipe can be reloaded and used again. A fun trick is to mount the pipe pointing upward. Drop a tin can over the open end and light the fuse. The can will be blown high into the air. Campbell's soup cans are great for this.

Believe it or not, cardboard rolling tubes used for rolls of industrial paper toweling (3/4" diameter) is excellent material for creating fairly "safe" pipe bombs. Stuff tubing about 1/3 full of flash powder and jam two stones into each end. Use a plunger (or a small suction dart from a toy gun) to pack in as tightly as possible (make sure fuse protrudes from one end) and light. These are good if you want to scare the living shit out of someone.

Also, if you want to make the device more destructive, you can crack broken glass and nails into the tubing with the powder... this gives a nice kick.

ROCKET FUEL

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.

MATCHES

How to make an explosive from common matches: the word "safety" in safety matches is misleading. The chemical on the heads of safety matches is a powerful explosive. It is similar to black powder but has a lower ignition temperature (more sensitive to heat) and unlike black powder is easily detonated by impact. This feature moves it up into the high explosives class. To test this, lay a paper safety match on a hard flat surface and hit the head sharply with a hammer. What do you know! it goes bang! To collect a quantity of this explosive, it is best to use wooden safety matches. Buy several cartons. They're cheap. Note that these should be safety matches, not the strike anywhere kind. 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 degree 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. --- For later projects, like a chemical time delay fuse, you will need some concentrated sulfuric acid. So, I better tell you how to make it.

SULFURIC ACID

How to make concentrated sulfuric acid from battery acid: go to an auto supply store and ask for "a small battery acid". This should only cost a few dollars (about 4 dollars). What you will get is about a gallon of dilute sulfuric acid. Put a pint of this into a heat resistant glass container. The glass pitchers used for making coffee are perfect. Do not use a metal container. Use an extension cord to set up a hotplate out doors. Boil the acid

until white fumes appear. As soon as you see the white fumes, turn off the hot plate and let the acid cool. Pour the now concentrated acid into a glass container. The container must have a glass stopper or plastic cap -- no metal. It must be air tight. Otherwise, the acid will quickly absorb moisture from the air and become diluted. Want to know how to make a time bomb that doesn't tick and has no wires or batteries? hold on to your acid and follow me into the next installment.

CHEMICAL TIME DELAY FUSE

How to make a chemical time delay fuse: to get an understanding of how this is going to work, mix up equal parts by volume potassium chlorate and granulated sugar. Pour a spoonful of the mixture in a small pile and make a depression in the top with the end of a spoon. Using a medicine dropper, place one drop of concentrated sulfuric acid in the depression and step back. It will snap and crackle a few times and then burst into vigorous flames. To make the fuse, cut about 2 inches off a plastic drinking straw. Tamp a small piece of cotton in one end. On top of this put about an inch of the chlorate/sugar mixture. Now lightly tamp in about a quarter inch of either glass wool or asbestos fibers. Secure this with the open end up and drop in 3 or 4 drops of sulfuric acid. After a few minutes the acid will soak through the fibers and ignite the mixture. The time delay can be controlled by the amount of fiber used and by varying how tightly it is packed. Don't use cotton for this. The acid will react with cotton and become weakened in the process. By punching a hole in the side of the straw, a piece of blackmatch or other fuse can be inserted and used to set off the device of your choice. Potassium chlorate was very popular with the radical underground. It can be used to make a wide variety of explosives and incendiaries, some of them extremely dangerous to handle. The radicals lost several people that way. But, don't worry. I am not going to try to protect you from yourself. I have decided to tell all. I will have more to say about potassium chlorate, but for now, let's look at a couple

of interesting electric fuses.

ELECTRIC FUSE

How to make an electric fuse: take a flashlight bulb and place its glass tip down on a file. Grind it down on the file until there is a hole in the end. Solder one wire to the case of the bulb and another to the center conductor at the end. Fill the bulb with black powder or powdered match head. One or two flashlight batteries will heat the filament in the bulb causing the powder to ignite.

Another electric fuse: take a medium grade of steel wool and pull a strand out of it. Attach it to the ends of two pieces of copper wire by wrapping it around a few turns and then pinch on a small piece of solder to bind the strand to the wire. You want about 1/2 inch of steel strand between the wires. Number 18 or 20 is a good size wire to use. Cut a 1/2 by 1 inch piece of cardboard of the type used in match covers. Place a small pile of powdered match head in the center and press it flat. Place the wires so the steel strand is on top of and in contact with the powder. Sprinkle on more powder to cover the strand. The strand should be surrounded with powder and not touching anything else except the wires at its ends. Place a piece of blackmatch in contact with the powder. Now put a piece of masking tape on top of the lot, and fold it under on the two ends. Press it down so it sticks all around the powder. The wires are sticking out on one side and the blackmatch on the other. A single flashlight battery will set this off.

Electric fuse # 3: an excellent electric fuse can be bought ready made at hobby and toy stores. They are sold for setting off model rockets.

SPONTANEOUS COMBUSTION

More spontaneous combustion: some of the ingredients for these can only be had from a chemical supply so they are not my favorites. Look for powdered aluminum at a good painting supply.

Method # 1: scatter out a few crystals of chromic anhydride. Drop on a little ethyl alcohol. It will burst into flame immediately.

Method # 2: mix by weight, four parts ammonium chloride, one part ammonium nitrate, four parts powdered zinc. Pour out a small pile of this and make a depression on top. Put one or two drops of water in the depression. Stay well back from this.

Method # 3: put one gram of powdered potassium permanganate into a paper cup. Drop two drops of glycerin onto it. After a few seconds it will burst into flames.

Method # 4: spoon out a small pile of powdered aluminum. Place a small amount of sodium peroxide on top of this. A volume the size of a small pea is about right. One drop of water will cause this to ignite in a blinding flare.

Method # 5: mix by volume 3 parts concentrated sulfuric acid with 2 parts concentrated nitric acid. Hold a dropper of turpentine about 2 feet above the mixture. When drops strike the acid they will burst into flame.

NITROGEN TRIIODIDE

How to make nitrogen triiodide: here are some notes I took four years ago on how to make this wild explosive that can be detonated by a fly walking on it. Five grams iodine, three grams potassium iodide, 20 ml. Concentrated ammonium hydroxide, filter paper, funnel. Stir the potassium iodide and iodine together in a beaker with 50 ml. Of water. Add the ammonium hydroxide with

stirring until no more precipitate forms. Filter and spread a thin layer of the wet solid on several filter papers. Break the filter papers into many small pieces and allow to dry for several hours. On drying, the paper is extremely sensitive to touch and will explode violently with the slightest disturbance. Can be handled safely when wet. Do not let any sizeable quantity of the dry material accumulate. --- I was able to buy concentrated ammonium hydroxide from a photographic supply.

UREA NITRATE

How to make urea nitrate: would you be offended if I asked you to go pee in a pot? actually, this is the first step to making a powerful explosive called urea nitrate. Boil 10 cups of urine in a heat resistant glass container until the volume is reduced to 1 cup. Filter the urine into a second glass container through a coffee filter. Slowly add 1/3 cup of nitric acid to the filtered urine and let the mixture stand for 1 hour. Filter again as before. This time the urea nitrate crystals will collect on the filter. Wash the crystals by pouring water over them. Remove the crystals from the filter and allow to dry for 16 hours. This explosive has the disadvantage of requiring a blasting cap to detonate it, but I couldn't resist telling you about it.

THERMITE

Thermite is made from powdered aluminum and iron oxide (rust). Mix two parts by volume powdered aluminum with three parts iron oxide. This stuff is hard to lite, but once you get it going, it generates so much heat it can burn its way through a steel plate.

There are several ways to get it going. One way is to use a strip of magnesium ribbon as a fuse. If made from finely powdered ingredients thermite

can generate a fast enough burning rate to be used as an explosive when confined. For melting metal, it is best to use a coarse mixture about the consistency of ground coffee.

Powdered aluminum can be bought at some paint stores or from a chemical supply. You can make your own iron oxide by burning steel wool in a stove pipe or similar container. Get it started with a propane torch and then blow a stream of air over it with a vacuum cleaner hooked up in reverse.

CO2 CARTRIDGE BOMBS

You will have to use up the new cartridge by either shooting it in a CO2 b-b gun or use it in a CO2 car or what ever else you might figure out to do with it. With a nail, force the 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. Insert a fuse (i recommend good water proof cannon fuse, but i've used fire-cracker fuses.) Light it and run!!! it does wonders for a row of mail boxes. Be careful however, this little beauty throws shrapnel and can be quite a hazard.

LETTER BOMBS

You will first have to make a mild version of thermitite, however you will use just plain iron filings instead of rust. Mix the iron filing with the aluminum filings in a ratio of 75% aluminum with 25% iron. This mixture will burn violently in an enclosed space (such as an envelope,) which brings us to the next ingredient. Go to the post office or business supply store and but an insulated (padded) envelope. 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's your bomb...Now to light it!

This is the tricky part and is hard to explain in writing, experiment with this idea until you have got it right. Ok, the fuse is just that touch explosive placed where the letter would be torn open. You may 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. I've never sent one of these so i don't really know if it works good. I do know that the thermite burns real hot and if it didn't blow up it would give some one a bad burn (thermite does wonders on human flesh!!)

PAINT BOMBS

To make a paint bomb you simply need a metal can with a fast enable lid, a nice bright color paint, and a quantity of dry ice. Place the paint in the can and then drop the dry ice in. Quickly place the lid on tightly and then run. With some testing you can get it down so you have a timer that works on how much ice you have compared with how much paint you have. If you're really pissed at someone, you could place it on their doorstep, knock on the door, and then run!!!

RDX

[RDX...cyclotrimethylenetrinitra-mine. Also known as cyclonite. Secondary high explosive. Heat of reaction 5.694 kilojoules per gram. Gas volume creation 908 cubic cm per gram. 140% as prisant as TNT. Effect of prolonged storage is negligible.]

Materials:

Hexamethylenetetramine (also known as hexamine)

...available from drugstores as urotropine, hexamin, and methenamine.

Used to cure urinary infections.

Strong Nitric Acid...chem supply stores.

Acetone...from drug and hardware stores. Used as a paint solvent.

Graduated cylinder or measuring cups

Thermometer (20-100 degrees C or 68-212 degrees F)

Several quart canning jars

Two large basins or bowls made of metal.

Paper towels

Procedure:

1. Place 1/2 cup (120 ml) of nitric acid in a large canning jar and bring the temperature to between 20 and 30 degrees C (68-86 F) by putting the jar in a basin of cold water. If necessary, swirl the canning jar around the basin of cold water to bring the temperature down.
2. Weigh or measure out 70 grams by weight, 18 teaspoons by volume, of the hexamine and start adding the salt-like hexamine slowly, 1/2 teaspoon at a time, during a 15 minute time period. Maintain the temperature between 20-30 degrees C. while stirring gently with the thermometer. Control the

temperature by dipping more and less of the can in the water.

3. When all of the hexamine is dissolved in the acid, heat the solution to 55 degrees C (131 F) by placing the jar in a basin of hot water. Maintain this temperature for 10 minutes.

4. After heating the solution for 10 minutes, remove the canning jar from the basin of hot water and place it in the basin of cold water. Cool the canning jar to 20 degrees C.

5. When the temperature is 20 C, add 3 cups (750 ml) of cold water to the solution and a white salt will appear.

***The white precipitated salt is *RDX explosive, and it should be handled with care from this point on.

6. Filter the acid/water/RDX solution through a paper towel covering the mouth of another jar.

7. Wash the RDX crystals off of the paper towel and into a canning jar, using an additional 3 cups of fresh, cold water. Add a teaspoon of sodium carbonate to neutralize the acid and stir rapidly for 2 to 3 minutes, then filter again.

8. The crude product can be dried out on the paper towel filter. It is suitable for fairly immediate use, or it can be purified.

9. To purify RDX, fill a canning jar 2/3 full of acetone. Heat the acetone by placing the jar in a basin of hot simmering water, then add RDX, a tablespoon at a time, until it completely dissolves in the acetone.

10. After the maximum amount of RDX has been dissolved in the hot acetone,

allow the solution to cool to room temperature, then let stand for one more hour.

11. The RDX will form a salt once again. Filter out the RDX and spread it to dry on a paper towel as before.

* RDX is not too *
* sensitive to *
* heat and shock *
* but it is very *
* sensitive to *
* friction. Thus *
* use great care *
* when packing. *

Using the amount of chems given in this article, you should get about 1 1/2 ounces of RDX crystals of very good quality if you purified it. Two or three batches will be enough to make a three inch hole in sheet metal (say the side of a car). 8-10 ounces will be enough to do enough blast overpressure to take out the windows of a room.

PETROLEUM OIL/LIQUID CHARGE

[Petroleum Oil/Liquid charge. Designed for defeating tanks of flammable liquids or gases.]

Materials:

Soap dishes containing two separate halves, the bottom flat half fitting into the top beveled half (standard soap dish)

Any homemade high explosive Thermite Incendiary Detonator Small alinco horseshoe magnets, double sided tape, or both.

Procedure:

1. Separate the two halves of the soap dish. Drill hole in top and insert detonator.
2. Fill 1/2 of the bottom half with a metalized incendiary such as thermite or aluminum granules. Thermite: 3 parts iron oxide powder and 2 parts aluminum powder, by volume.
3. Fill remaining half of bottom of soap dish with any powerful homemade explosive.
4. Fill 1/2 of top half with the explosive.
5. Secure halves together with tape. Stick on target with tape and/or magnets. Detonate.

CAST EXPLOSIVES

Potassium Chlorate 33 parts, Potassium Nitrate 33 parts, Sugar 24 parts, Powdered Coal 10 parts. Mix in enough water to dissolve the chemicals and make a stiff putty. Form by hand to the desired shape and allow to dry.

NOTE: Sodium Chlorate can be substituted for Potassium Chlorate in most formulas. Sodium Chlorate contains more oxygen than Potassium Chlorate.

Sodium Chlorate is moisture absorbent.

NOTE: Sodium Nitrate can be substituted for Potassium Nitrate in most formulas.

PLASTIC EXPLOSIVES

A plastic explosive used by Germany during WWII. Potassium Chlorate 96%, Fuel oil 4%. Or Sodium Chlorate and fuel oil.

Mix 8 parts Potassium Chlorate to every 1 part Vaseline. Heat over a small flame (Like a match) for 2 minutes. Use an Electronic Detonator to set off.

ANS

Grind up 10 lbs. of Ammonium Nitrate in a blender. Mix in 1 lb. Sulfur. Mix well. Place 1/4 of the mixture in a 6x6x6 cardboard box. Use the cardboard tube from a toilet paper roll. Cut the tube in half. Tape one end shut. Place fuse in one side of the Tube. Fill tube with FLASH POWDER. Tape the other end of the tube shut. This is the detonator for the ANS. Place the detonator in the center of the box and fill the box with ANS. The above mixture will make 25 lb. boxes of ANS.

NITROGLYCIRIN

CAREFULLY mix in equal amounts of nitric acid and sulfuric acid together in a granulated cylinder or other tall, thin container. Slowly add ordinary glycerin and stir very lightly. Wait a while, and pour off the liquid on the top. This liquid is nitroglycerin, and should be handled with caution. Washing it with sodium carbonate will improve the purity.

TNT

Mix 170 parts toluene with 100 parts acid. The acid being composed of: 2 parts 70% nitric acid and 3 parts 100% sulfuric acid. Mix below 30 degrees. Set this for 30 minutes and let separate. Take the mononitrotoluene and mix 100 parts of it with 215 parts of acid. This acid being composed of: 1 part pure nitric acid and 2 parts pure sulfuric acid. Keep the temperature at 60-70 degrees while they are slowly mixed. Raise temperature to 90-100 degrees and stir for 30 minutes. The dinitrotoulene is separated and mix with 100 parts of this with 225 parts of 20% oleum, which is 100% sulfuric acid with 20% extra dissolved sulfur trioxide, and 64 parts nitric acid. Heat at 95 degrees for 60 minutes and then at 120 degrees for 90 minutes. Separate the trinitrotoluene and slosh it around in hot water. Purify the powder by soaking it in benzene.

FIREBOMBS

Most firebombs are simply gasoline filled bottles with a oil soaked rag in the mouth. The original Molotov Cocktail was one part gasoline and one part motor oil. The oil makes it splatter and stick on what your trying to burn. Some use one part roofing tar or one part melted wax to 2 parts gasoline.

GUNPOWDER

75% potassium nitrate

15% charcoal

10% sulfur

The chemicals should be ground into a fine powder (separately!) with a mortar and pestle then combined and mixed thoroughly with each other. If gunpowder is ignited in the open, it burns fiercely, but if in a closed space it builds up pressure from the released gases and can explode the container.

Gunpowder works like this:

The potassium nitrate oxidizes the charcoal and sulfur, which then burn fiercely. Carbon dioxide and sulfur dioxide are the gases released.

CHEMICALLY IGNITED EXPLOSIVES

1. A mixture of 1 part potassium chlorate to 3 parts table sugar (sucrose) burns fiercely and brightly (similar to the burning of magnesium) when 1 drop of concentrated sulfuric acid is placed on it what occurs is this: When the acid is added, it reacts with the potassium chlorate to form chlorine dioxide, which explodes on formation, burning the sugar as well.

2. Using various chemicals, I have developed a mixture that works very well for imitating volcanic eruptions. I have given it the name 'MPG Volcanite' (TM). Here it is: Potassium chlorate + potassium perchlorate + ammonium nitrate + ammonium dichromate + potassium nitrate + sugar + sulfur + iron filings + charcoal + zinc dust + some coloring agent. (Scarlet= strontium nitrate; Purple= Iodine crystals; Yellow= Sodium chloride; Crimson= Calcium chloride, etc...)

3. So, do you think water puts out fires? In this one, it starts it. Mixture: ammonium nitrate + ammonium chloride + iodine + zinc dust. When a

drop or two of water is added, the ammonium nitrate forms nitric acid which reacts with the zinc to produce hydrogen and heat. The heat vaporizes the iodine (giving off purple smoke) and the ammonium chloride (becomes purple when mixed with iodine vapor). It also may ignite the hydrogen and begin burning.

Ammonium nitrate: 8 grams

Ammonium chloride: 1 gram

Zinc dust: 8 grams

Iodine crystals: 1 gram

4. Potassium permanganate + glycerin when mixed produces a purple colored flame in 30 secs-1 min. Works best if the potassium permanganate is finely ground.

5. Calcium carbide + water releases acetylene gas, a highly flammable gas used in blow torches.

I. IMPROVISED INCENDIARIES

1) Chlorate-Sugar mix

This mixture can be either an incendiary or an explosive. Sugar is the common granulated household type. Either potassium chlorate ($KClO_3$) or sodium chlorate ($NaClO_3$) can be used; but potassium is preferred. Proportions can be by equal parts or by volume, or 3 parts chlorate to 2 parts sugar preferred. Mix in or on a non-sparking surface. Unconfined, the mixture is an incendiary. Confined in a tightly capped length of pipe, it will explode when a spark is introduced. Such a pipe will produce lovely casualties, but is not very good for breaching of cutting up. Concentrated sulfuric acid will ignite this very fast burning incendiary mixture. Placing the acid in a gelatin capsule, balloon, or other suitable container will provide a delay, (length of which depends on how long it takes for the acid to eat through the container).

2) Potassium Permanganate And Sugar

Another fast burning, first fire mix is obtained by mixing potassium permanganate, 9 parts, to one part sugar. It is somewhat hotter than the chlorate sugar mix and can be ignited by the addition of a few drops of glycerin.

3) Improvised Napalm

In talking about this, I have found that there are many ways to this wonderful substance. My favorite is by mixing gasoline and Styrofoam. Usually in a metal can. Keep adding the Styrofoam until the mix is very stinky, and then add a little bit of kerosene. Another method is by taking a double boiler, filling the bottom portion with approx. 3/4 full of water. Put either gasoline or kerosene into the top. Add pure SOAP chips to the mix. Heat the fuel until it boils and then simmers. Stir constantly until the desired consistency is reached: remember that it will thicken further on cooling. Last we come the 'Soldier' technique, anyone who saw this movie will recognize this one. Carefully heat the end of a 100 watt lightbulb. again-carefully remove the metal end and internal parts. Fill the glass bulb with half gasoline. and then 1/4 more with dishwashing liquid. Finally take rubber cement and glue the two parts back together. Be sure that you put enough mixture into the bulb so that the metal wire is well submerged before use and during.

4) Molded Bricks That Burn

Proportions are 3 parts aluminum powder, 4 parts water and 5 parts plaster of paris. Mix the aluminum and plaster thoroughly together, then add the water and stir vigorously. Pour the resulting mix into a mold, let harden, and then dry for 2 to 3 weeks. These blocks are hard to ignite, and take a long time to make, but when ignited on mild steel, they have a tendency to melt it.

5) The Fire Bottle

Fill a good Jack Daniel's bottle about one-fifth to one-fourth full with sulfuric acid. Fill the remainder with gasoline, kerosene, or a good combination of the two and mix thoroughly. Add water to Potassium Chlorate and sugar mix, and soap rags in the mix. Wrap the rags around the bottle, tie in place, and allow to dry. When thrown at a T-62 or other target, the bottle

will break, the acid will ignite the chlorate-sugar mix on the rags, which will ignite the fuel. Great for parties, impress your friends!

6) Molotov Cocktails

It's amazing to me how many people DON'T know the proper way of making the easiest thing in the book. These toys do not 'explode' per say, they just spread around the fuel and, if your lucky the oil/gas mix combusts enough to give you a little "boom". A two to one ratio of gas to oil works nicely.

Napalm can also be used, or jelly gas is fine.

7) Thermite

Use any size can with sticks tied or taped to sides and cut a small hole in the bottom. Cover bottom with paper. Place round stick wrapped in paper in middle of can. Fill bottom of can 1/4 inch with magnesium. Over this place mixture of 3 parts ferric oxide and 2 parts aluminum powder. Remove stick (leaving paper tunnel) and fill hole with mixture 3 parts potassium chlorate and 1 part sugar. Top the hole with a paper bag containing chlorate-sugar mix with fuse protruding. Tamp top with dirt or clay. See diagram one.

PYRO BOOK III

Written By: Grey Wolf

[7][16][85]

HOW TO MAKE GREEK FIRE

1 parts sulfur (live)

2 parts charcoal (of willow)

6 parts saltpeter (potassium nitrate)

Grind each element into a fine powder SEPERATLEY with a mortar and mix.

When lit and thrown flaming, it carries the flame wherever it goes and splatters fire where it lands.

The Greeks used this to win war at sea. The enemy had never seen anything like it and eventually perished.

HOW TO MAKE GUN PROPELLANT

- 1.0 parts sulfur
- 1.5 parts charcoal (carbon)
- 7.5 parts saltpeter (potassium nitrate)

(Looks familiar...)

As with Greek Fire, it is ground separately and mixed.

This formulae produces Gun Propellant that burns at 1312 feet per second.

Or 400 meters per second if you think in metric.

MERCURY FULMINATES

Mercury Fulminate is a medium-power explosive that is commonly used in blasting caps, detonating devices in general, and as a stand-alone explosive.

All fulminates, including mercury fulminate, are sensitive to shock and friction, and in no circumstances should they be handled in a rough or careless manner.

MERCURY FULMINATE #1 (Shock Bomb)

Shock Bombs, or more properly, fulminate of mercury [Hg(ONC)₂], are bombs that explode when jolted in any way, such as landing on someone's feet or shot from a distance with a BB gun.

Add mercury (found in thermometers and strange gadgets at Radio Shack) to nitric acid (chemicals catalogs). DON'T TOUCH THE MERCURY. Now CAREFULLY add alcohol (rubbing alcohol or anything: drug or grocery store) to the mixture and voila! Instant Shock Bomb.

I recommend ripping the top off of a Coke can and stuffing a paper towel in to make it less likely to blow up when you don't want. GENTLY transfer the mixture to the Coke can and, if you want, it with another can to make it look more innocent.

Now place it somewhere and throw a rock at it, shoot it with a wrist rocket or BB gun and BOOM!

MERCURY FULMINATE #2

[-1-] Take 5 grams of pure mercury and mix it with 35 ml. of nitric acid.

[-2-] The mixture is slowly and gently heated. As soon as the solution bubbles and turns green, one knows that the silver mercury is dissolved.

[-3-] After it is dissolved, the solution should be poured, slowly, into

a small flask of ethyl alcohol. This will result in red fumes.

[-4-] After a half hour or so, the red fumes will turn white, indicating that the process is nearing its final stage.

[-5-] After a few minutes, add distilled water to the solution.

[-6-] The entire solution is now filtered, in order to obtain the small white crystals. These crystals are pure mercury fulminate, but should be washed many times, and tested with litmus paper for any remaining undesirable acid.

MERCURY FULMINATE #3

[-1-] Mix one part mercuric oxide with ten parts ammonia solution. When ratios are described, they are always done according to weight rather than volume.

[-2-] After waiting eight to ten days, one will see that the mercuric oxide has reacted with the ammonia solution to produce the white fulminate crystals.

[-3-] These crystals must be handled in the same way as Method #2 above, in that they must be washed many times and given several litmus paper tests.

HOW TO MAKE A HIGH SCHOOL BOMB

I wouldn't know about this but the local newspaper reported a story on a car being totaled and a lady suffering serious burns on her torso after it exploded in her lap on the 4th of July. Anyway they reported the formula used... Easy.

Add chlorine to brake fluid in a glass bottle and run.

Don't ask why it's called a high school bomb, that's just what friends of mine who already knew about it called it.

CONVERTING A SHOTGUN INTO A GERNADE LAUNCHER

A 12- or 16-gauge shotgun is propped up with a set of folding legs, so as to form a tripod, with the butt of the gun being the third leg at about a 45-degree angle. The angle can be varied, for aiming, by moving the legs back and forth. To build a grenade launcher, one must take an open shell and remove all the shot. Once this is done, replace it with a smooth cylindrical stick, which has been cut down to a close fit. When the shell is loaded into the gun, the stick should extend out the muzzle of the gun. To the extended portion, a flat rubber base should be fixed and a "Molotov Cocktail" placed on it. This will send the burning bottles over a hundred yards with a good deal of accuracy. This is a good weapon for encirclement.

HOW TO MAKE A GOOD MOLOTOV COCKTAIL

A "Molotov Cocktail" is a bottle filled with a flammable liquid such as gasoline, mixed with oil or soap powder to thicken it. A fuse, usually a rag soaked in gasoline, it attached to the cork, lit, and thrown. The bottle breaks on contact with another hard object, and the gasoline ignites, causing

a burst of flame. These were used with a great degree of success in Hungary, against things as big as tanks.

<--- Gasoline-soaked rag fuse

<--- 2/3 Gasoline

<--- 1/3 Oil

HOW TO MAKE A HOMEMADE GRENADE

Parts:

5- to 6-Second Fuse (see to Pyro Book II)

Cardboard Tube (cardboard mailer at post office (best), or paper towel roll)

Iron Scraps (found at any machine shop, tell them it's to fill a punching bag)

Non-electric Blasting Cap (use mercury fulminate above)

TNT (I could tell you but someone else already has. Find it.)

Wooden Handle (any hardware store or hobby shop sells dowels)

<--- 5- to 6-Second fuse

<---- Iron Scraps

<----- Non-electric Blasting Cap

<---- TNT

<--- Wooden Handle

FORMULAS FOR AMMONIUM NITRATE COMPOUNDS

Here are fifty-six formulas for ammonium nitrate compounds. Ammonium nitrate is a neat explosive that can be detonated with almost anything.

There are two reasons for listing all fifty-six compounds. First, they are all different and, reasonably enough, all blow differently (some are more powerful, although I have not tried all 56). Some require more care than

others too. Secondly, you may not have all the materials for one, but you might have all you need for the another.

Enough talk. Here they are. All ratios are according to weight, not volume.

- | | |
|-------------------------|---------------------------|
| 1) ammonium nitrate 60 | 2) ammonium nitrate 34 |
| potassium nitrate 29.5 | potassium nitrate 34 |
| sulfur flour 2.5 | T.N.T. 17 |
| charcoal powder 4 | ammonium chloride 15 |
| woodmeal 4 | |
| | 4) ammonium nitrate 59 |
| 3) ammonium nitrate 59 | ammonium sulfate 9 |
| woodmeal 10 | nitroglycerin 6 |
| nitroglycerin 10 | barium sulfate 7 |
| sodium chlorate 20 | dextrin 8 |
| magnesium carbonate 1 | |
| | 6) ammonium nitrate 75 |
| 5) ammonium nitrate 88 | aluminum powder 25 |
| charcoal powder 12 | |
| | 8) ammonium nitrate 64 |
| 7) ammonium nitrate 94 | T.N.T. 15 |
| potassium nitrate 2 | sodium chloride 21 |
| charcoal powder 4 | |
| | 10) ammonium nitrate 35 |
| 9) ammonium nitrate 60 | potassium nitrate 33 |
| woodmeal 10 | T.N.T. 12 |
| nitroglycerin 10 | ammonium chloride 20 |
| sodium chloride 20 | |
| | 12) ammonium nitrate 92.5 |
| 11) ammonium nitrate 87 | potassium bichromate 2 |
| charcoal powder 13 | naphthalene 5.5ji/e |

