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 _____________________________________
!                                     !
!           The Closet Kracker        !
!                Presents             !
!                                     !
!     Improvised Munitions Handbook   !
!   ---------------------------------  !
!   (Army Technical Manual TM 31-210)  !
!_____________________________________!
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INTRODUCTION

"In Unconventional Warfare operations it may be impossible to use cnventional military munitions... It may be necessary instead to fbricate the required munitions froe locally available materials... Te purpose of this Manual is to increase the potential of Special Frces and querrilla troops by describing in detail the manufacture of mnitions from seemingly innocuous locally available materials."

"Each item was evaluated both theoretically and experimentally to ae saftey and reliability... Saftey warnings are prominently iserted in the procedures where they apply but it is emphasized that SFTEY IS A MATTER OF ATTITUDE."

SECTION I: EXPLOSIVES

LTIC EXPLOSIVE FILLER -- This explosive can be detonated with commercial #8 blasting cap.

TRIALS:

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tassium Chlorate
etroleum Jelly (Vaseline)
ound stick or rolling pin
ontainer for mixing ingredients

REDURE:

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pread Potassium Chlorate crystals on a hard surface. Roll round stick over crystals to crush into find powder until it looks roughly like wheat flower.

)Place 9 parts powdered potassium chlorate and 1 part petroleum

jelly in mixing container. Mix ingredients with hands (knead) until a uniform paste is obtained.

o: Store in a waterproof container until ready to use.

OSSIUM NITRATE -- Potassium nitrate can be extracted from many natural sources and can be used to make nitric acid, black powder, and other pyrotechnics.

ARIALS:
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trate bearing earth (fertile soil containing decayed matter, dirt from burial grounds, etc..), about 3-1/2 gallons.
ine wood ashes, about 1/2 cup
ucket, 5 gallon or so
pieces cloth larger than bottom of bucket
allow pan at least as large as bottom of bucket
hallow heat resistant container
ater, 1-3/4 gallons
wl or screwdriver
gallon alcohol (rubbing alcohol is ok)
eat source, Paper, Tape

PCEDURE:
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unch holes in bottom of bucket. Spread one piece of cloth over holes inside of bucket.

)Place wood ashes on cloth and spread to make a layer about the thickness of the cloth. Place second piece of cloth on top of the ashes.

)Place dirt in bucket.

)Place bucket over shallow container. Bucket may be supported on sticks.

)Boil water and pour it over dirt in bucket a little at a time. Allow water to run through holes in bucket into shallow container. Be sure water goes through ALL of the dirt. Allow drained liquid to cool and settle for 1 to 2 hours.

)Drain liquid into heat resistant container. Discard any sludge in bottom of container.

)Boil mixture over fire for at least 2 hours. Small grains of salt will begin to appear in the solution. Scoop these out as they form, using any type of improvised strainer (paper, etc.).

)When liquid has boiled down to half its original volume, remove from fire and let sit. After half an hour add an equal volume of alcohol. When mixture is poured through paper, small white crystals (potassium nitrate) will collect on top of it.

)To purify the potassium nitrate, re-desolve the dry crystals in the smallest possible amount of water. Remove any salt crystals that appear (step 7); pour through filter and evaporate or gently heat the concentrated solution to dryness.

0 Spread crystals on flat surface and allow to dry. The crystals are now ready for use.

MOVISED BLACK POWDER -- Black powder can be made in a simple, safe manner. It can be used as blasting or gun powder.

ARIALS:
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tassium Nitrate, Granulated, 3 Cups (see above)
ood charcoal, powdered, 2 cups
ulfur, powdered, 1/2 cup
lcohol, 5 pints (whiskey, rubbing alcohol, etc)
ater, 3 cups
eat source
buckets, 2 gallons each, one of which is heat resistant
lat window screening, 1 foot square
arge wooden stick
loth, 2 feet square

REDURE:

)Place alcohol in one of the buckets

)Place potassium nitrate, charcoal, and sulfer in the heat resistant bucket. Add 1 cup water & mix thoroughly with stick until all ingredients are dissolved.

)Add remaining water (2 cups) to mixture. Place bucket on heat source and stir until small bubbles begin to form.

TN: Don't boil mixture. Be sure ALL mixture stays wet. If any is
dry it may ignite!!

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

)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.

)Place screening over dry bucket. Place workable abount of damp
powder on screen and qranulate by rubbing solid through screen.

T If granulated particles appear to stick together and change
shape, recombine entire bach of powder and repeat steps 5 & 6.

)Spread granulated black powder on flat dry surface so that layer
about 1/2 inch is formed. Allow to dry. Use radiator or direct
sunlight. This should be dried as soon as possible, preferably
in one hour. The longer the drying period, the less effective
the black powder.

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

IIC ACID -- Nitric acid is used in the preperation of many explo-
sives, incendiary mixtures, and acid delay timers.

ARIALS:
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parts Potassium Nitrate, see above for improvised P.N.
part CONCENTRATED sulfuric acid (from car battery)
bottles or ceramic jugs, narrow necks are preferable
rying pan
eat source
pe (paper, electrical, masking, ect..but not cellophane!)
aper or rags

PTANT: If sulfuric acid is obatined from car battery, concetrate
it by boiling until white fumes appear. Don't inhale
the fumes!!

REDURE:
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lace dry potassium nitrate in bottle or jug. Add sulfuric acid.

Do not fill bottle more than 1/4 full. Mix until paste if formed.

AION: Sulfuric acid will burn skin and destroy clothing. Fumes are also dangerous and shouldn't be inhaled.

)Wrap paper or rags around the necks of two bottles. Securely tape necks of bottles together. Be sure bottles are flush against each other and that there are no air spaces.

)Support bottles on rocks or cans so that the empty bottle is SLIGHTLY lower than the bottle containing paster so that the nitric acid that is formed in recieving bottle will not flow into other bottle.

)Build fire in frying pan.

)Gently heat bottle containing mixture by moving fire back and forth underneath the bottle. As red fumes appear periodically pour cool water over empty recieving bottle. Nitric acid will begin to form in the recieving bottle.

AION: Don't overheat or wet bottle containing mixture or it may shatter. As an added precaution place the bottle to be heated in a can filled with sand or gravel. Heat the outer container to make nitric acid.

)Continue above process until no more red fumes are formed. If the nitric acid formed in the recieving bottle is cloudy pour it into cleaned bottle and repeat steps 2-6.

AION: Nitric acid should be kept away from all combustibles and should be kept in a sealed ceramic or glass container.

EILIZER EXPLOSIVE -- An explosive can be made from fertilizer grade ammonium nitrate and either fuel or moter oil and gasoline.

ARIALS:
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monium nitrate (not less than 32% nitrigen)
uel oil or gasoline and motor oil (1:1 ratio)
wo flat boards
ucket
on or steel pipe
lasting cap
ooden rod, 1/4 inch diameter

oon

REDURE:
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pread a handful of the ammonium nitrate on the large flat board and rub vigorously with the other board until the large particles are crushed into very fine powder that looks like flour (around 10 min.)

)Mix one measure (cup, tablespoon, etc..) of fuel oil with 16 measures of the finely ground ammonium nitrate in a dry bucket and stir with the wooden rod. If fuel oil isn't available, use one half measure gasoline and one half measure motor oil. Store in waterproof container untill ready to use.

AON TET EXPLOSIVE -- A moist explosive mixture cab be made from fine aluminum powder and carbon tetrachloride.

ARIALS:
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ne aluminum bronzing powder (from paint store)
arbon Tetrachloride
tirring rod, mixing container, measuring container (cup, tablespoon, %c..), storage container

O: If you can't find carbon tet, look in your schools chemistry or biology rooms and "borrow" some.

ODURE:

Measure two parts aluminum powder to one part carbon tet liquid into mixing container, adding liquid to powder while stirring with the wooden rod.

)Stir until the mixture becomes the consistency of honey syrup.

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

)Store explosive in jar or other waterproof container until ready to use. The liquid in the mixture evaporates quickly when not confined.

RLIZER AN-AL EXPLOSIVE -- A dry explosive mixture can be made from
ammonium nitrate fertilizer and fine
aluminum powder.

ARIALS:
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monium nitrate fertilizer (not less than 32% nitrogen)
ine aluminum bronzing powder
easuring container, mixing container, two flat boards, storage
cntainer

PCEDURE:

)METHOD 1 - To obtain a low velocity explosive

Use measuring container to measure four parts fertilizer to
one part aluminum powder and pour into the mixing container.
(ie. 4 cups fertilizer to 1 cup aluminum powder)

Mix ingredients well with the wooden rod.

)METHOD 2 - To obtain much higher velocity explosive

Spread a handful at a time of fertilizer on the large flat
board and rub vigorously with the other board until the
large particles are crushed into very fine powder that looks
like flour (10 minutes per handful.)

O: Proceed with step B below as soon as possible since the powder
may take moisture from the air and become spoiled.

Follow steps A and B of method one (above.)

)Store the explosive in a waterproof container.

IIC ACID / NITROBENZENE -- A simple explosive can be made from
mononitrobenezene and nitric acid.

ARIALS:
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tric acid
ononitrobenzene (also known as nitrobenzene)
cid resistant measuring container and mixing rod

RDURE:
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 dd 1 volume (cup, quart, etc..) mononitrobenzene to 2 volumes
   nitric acid in a bottle or jar.

)Mix ingredients well by stirring with acid resistant rod.

AION: Nitric acid will burn and destroy clothing; don't inhale
        it's fumes.

EULOSE / ACID EXPLOSIVE -- An acid type explosive can be made from
                           nitric acid and white paper of cloth.

ARIALS:
----
 tric acid
 hite unprinted, unsized paper or clean white cotton cloth
 id resistant container, aluminum foil, protective gloves

PCEDURE:
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 ut on gloves.

)Spread out a layer of paper or cloth on aluminum foil and
   sprinkle with nitric acid until thouroughly soaked.

)Place another layer of paper of cloth on top of the acid-soaked
   sheet and repeat step 2 above. Repeat as often as necessary.

)Roll up the aluminum foil containing the acid-soaked sheets and
   insert the roll into acid resistant container.

)Now use a blasting cap (put inside the can) to detonate the
  sheets.

SECTION II: INCENDIARY DEVICES

HICAL FIRE BOTTLE -- This incindiary bottle is self-igniting on
                     target impact.

MERIALS:
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lfuric acid
asoline
tassium chlorate
ugar
ass bottle (1 quart), Rag or absorbent paper, string

REDURE:
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ulfuric 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 should be enamel-ware or
oven glass.

AION: Sulfuric acid will burn! Be carefull...

)Remove acid from heat and allow to cool.

)Pour gasoline into large bottle until it is approximately 2/3
full.

)Add concentrated sulphuric acid to gasoline slowly until the
bottle is filled to within 1" to 2" from top. Place stopper on
the bottle.

)Wash outside of bottle thoroughly.

UON: If this is not done the fire bottle may be dangerous to
handle during use.

)Wrap clean cloth around outside of bottle. Tie with string.

)Dissolve 1/2 cup of potassium chlorate and 1/2 cup of sugar in
one cup of boiling water.

)Allow solution to cool, pour into a small bottle and cap tightly.
The cooled solution should be approx. 2/3 crystals and 1/3 liquid.
If there is more liquid than this, pour off excess before using.

AION: Store this bottle seperatly from the other bottle.

E:

)Shake the small bottle to mix contents and pour onto the cloth
around the large bottle.

ole can be used wet of after solution has dried. However, when dry

te sugar - potassium chlorate mixture is sensitive to spark or flame.

)Throw or launch bottle. When bottle breaks against hard surface,
   the fuel will ignite.

EED FLAME FUELS -- The white of any egg can be used to gel gasoline
                    for use as a flame fuel which will adhere to
                   target surface.

ERIALS:
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r by
vlume   Ingredient
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  85   Gasoline
  14   Egg white

none of the following:

 1   Table salt
   2   Sugar
   1   Epsom salt
  1/2   Baking soda

PCEDURE:

UON: Make sure that there are no open flames in the area when
        mixing flame fuels.

)Seperate egg white from yolk. This can be done by breaking
   the egg into a dish and carefully removing the yolk with a spoon.

T Do not get the yellow egg yolk mixed into the egg white.

)Pour egg white into jar and add gasoline.

)Add salt (or other additive) to the mixture and stir occasionally
   until gel forms (5-10 minutes).

aline is now gelled and can be used in a fire bottle (above). It
wll n
ADDENDUM FROM THE MAGNETIC MEDIUM---
 SORRY ABOUT THE CUTOFF OF THE RIGHT
 MARGIN, BUT MY TERMINAL PROGRAM JUST

WON'T DELAY RIGHT. ANYWAY, THE ONLY
RECIPIES AFFECBTED ARE POTASSIUM
NITRATE WHICH SHOULD SAY:
WHOOPS, NO THAT'S NITRIC ACID THAT
SHOULD SAY:
  2 PARTS KNO3
  1 PART CONCENTRATED H2SO4
  2 BOTTLES
  ETC.
 ALSO, GELLED FLAME FUELS SHOULD READ:
  PARTS BY VOLUME
   85   GAS
   14   EGG WHITE
  ANY ONE OF THE FOLLOWING:
   1   TABLE SUGAR
   ^THAT SHOULD BE 2
   1   TAVB BLE SALT
 1 EPSOM SALT
 1-1/2 BAKING SODA
 HAVE FUN, I KNIOW I DID. I MADE ABOUT
 5 OF THE THINGS AND THE WERE ALL GOOD.