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+ ADVANCED EXPLOSIVES BY MILAMBER +
+ AND BEAVER CLEAVER +
+ PART I : PRIMARY EXPLOSIVES +
+-----+
+ THANX TO J.C. FOR HIS HELP WITH +
+ PRIMARY EXPLOSIVES!!! THANKS TO +
+ DRAGON MASTER FOR VARIOUS RECIPES +
+ ON EXPLOSIVES!
+-----+
+ AN UNDERGROUND LIBRARY FILE +
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INTRODUCTION:

TO BEGIN, IT IS NECESSARY TO REMEMBER THAT SECONDARY EXPLOSIVES ARE DETONATED ONLY BY ANOTHER EXPLOSIVE. NAMELY, THE PRIMARY EXPLOSIVES. IN THIS FILE, WE WILL DISCUSS HOW TO MAKE THESE EXPLOSIVES. YOU WILL NOTE THAT IS MUCH MORE DANGEROUS TO PREPARE PRIMARY EXPLOSIVES. HOWEVER, THE EXPLOSIVES IN THIS FILE ARE SAFE TO MAKE AS LONG AS ONE IS CAREFUL, SO USE COMMON SENSE AND READ ALL OF THE DIRECTIONS A FEW TIMES BEFORE STARTING. DO NOT JUST START WITHOUT READING ALL OF THE CAUTIONS ON AN EXPLOSIVE!!!

DDNP

DDNP IS A PRIMARY EXPLOSIVE USED IN THE FABRICATION OF DETONATORS. IT IS TO BE USED WITH A BOOSTER EXPLOSIVE SUCH AS PICRIC ACID OR RDX.

MATERIALS:

PICRIC ACID (SEE FILE #IV)
FLOWERS OF SULFUR(DRUG STORE)
LYE(DRUG STORE)
SULFURIC ACID
POTASSIUM OR SODIUM NITRITE
WATER
TWO HEAT RESISTANT GLASS CUPS
STIRRING ROD
SCALE
PAPER TOWELS
TEASPOON AND TABLESPOON
EYEDROPPER
HEAT SOURCE
CONTAINERS
TAPE

PROCEDURE

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1. IN ONE OF THE GLASS CUPS, MIX 1/2 A GRAM OF LYE WITH TWO TABLESPOONS WARM WATER.
2. DISSOLVE ONE TEASPOON OF PICRIC ACID IN THE WATER-LYE SOLUTION. STORE UNTIL STEP 5
3. PLACE 1/4 OF A TEASPOON (1 ML) OF WATER IN THE OTHER GLASS CUP. ADD 1/2 A TEASPOON (2+1/2 GRAMS) OF SULFUR AND 1/3 OF A TEASPOON (2+1/2 G) OF LYE TO THE WATER.
4. BOIL SOLUTION OVER HEAT SOURCE UNTIL COLOR TURNS DARK RED. REMOVE AND ALLOW TO COOL.
5. IN THREE PORTIONS ADD THE SULFUR-LYE SOLUTION TO THE PICRIC ACID-LYE SOLUTION. STIR WHILE POURING. ALLOW MIXTURE TO COOL.
6. FILTER MIXTURE THROUGH A PAPER TOWEL INTO A CONTAINER. SMALL RED PARTICLES WILL COLLECT ON THE PAPER. DISCARD THE LIQUID.
7. DISSOLVE THE RED PARTICLES IN 1/4 OF A CUP BOILING WATER.
8. SEE STEP 6.. EXCEPT DISCARD THE PARICLES LEFT ON THE PAPER -----
9. USING AN EYEDROPPER SLOWLY ADD THE SULFURIC ACID TO THE FILTERED SOLUTION UNTIL IT TURNS ORANGE-BROWN.
10. ADD 1/2 TEASPOON(2+1/2 G) MORE OF SULFURIC ACID TO THE SOLUTION. ALLOW TO COOL TO ROOM TEPM.
11. IN A SEPARATE CONTAINER, DISOLVE 1/4 TEASPOON(1.8 G) OF SODIUM OR POTASSIUM NITRITE IN 1/3 CUP(80 ML.) OF WATER.
12. ADD THIS SOLUTION IN ONE PORTION WHILE STIRRING TO THE ORANGE-BROWN SLOUTION. ALLOW THE MIXTURE TO STAND FOR 10 MINUTES. THE MIXTURE WILL TURN LIGHT BROWN.

*****CAUTION: KEEP MIXTURE AWAY FROM FLAME. MIXTURE IS NOW A PRIMARY EXPLOSIVE*****

LEAD PICRATE

LEAD PICRATE IS USED AS A PRIMARY EXPLOSIVE IN THE FASHIONING OF DETONATORS. IT IS TO BE USED WITH A BOOSTER EXPLOSIVE SUCH AS PICRIC ACID OR R.D.X.

MATERIALS:

LEAD MONOXIDE
PICRIC ACID

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METHYL ALCOHOL
DISH OR SAUCER (CHINA OR GLASS)
TEASPOON
IMPROVISED SCALE
FLAT PAN
CONTAINERS
HEAT SOURCE(OPTIONAL)
WATER(OPTIONAL)

PROCEDURE

1. WEIGH 2 GRAMS OF LEAD MONOXIDE AND PICRIC ACID. PLACE EACH IN A SEPERATE CONTAINER. MAKE SURE THAT THE CONTAINER THAT YOU PLACE THE PICRIC ACID IN IS , IF IT IS METAL, TIN OR ALUMINUM.
2. PLACE 2 TEASPOONS (10 ML) OF ALCOHOL IN A DISH. ADD THE PICIRC ACID TO THE ALCOHOL AND STIR WITH A WOODEN OR PLASTIC ROD.
3. ADD THE LEAD MONOXIDE TO THE MIXTURE WHILE STIRRING.
** CAUTION AT THIS POINT THE SOLUTION IS A PRIMARY EXPLOSIVE - KEEP AWAY FROM HEAT AND FLAME!!!! **
4. CONTINUE STIRRING THE MIXTURE UNTIL THE ALCOHOL HAS EVAPORATED. THE MIXTURE WILL SUDDENLY THICKEN.
5. STIR MIXTURE OCCASIONALLY TO PREVENT LUMPS FROM FORMING UNTIL A POWDER HAS FORMED. A FEW LUMPS WILL REMAIN.
** CAUTION, BE VERY CAREFUL OF DRY MATERIAL FORMING ON THE INSIDE OF THE CONTAINER **
6. SPREAD THIS POWDERED MIXTURE (THE LEAD PICRATE) IN A FLAT PAN TO AIR DRY.
NOTE:

IF POSSIBLE DRY THE MIXTURE IN A HOT, NOT BOILING WATER BATH FOR TWO HOURS.
** EXPLOSIVE IS SHOCK SENSITIVE WHEN DRY AND ONLY LESS SO WHEN WET **

MERCURY FULMINATE

MERCURY FULMINATE IS A PRIMARY EXPLOSIVE USED IN THE FABRICATION OF DETONATORS. IT IS TO BE USED WITH A BOOSTER EXPLOSIVE SUCH AS PICRIC ACID OR R.D.X.

MATERIALS:

NITRIC ACID

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MERCURY
ETHYL ALCOHOL 90% PURE
PAPER TOWELS
TEASPOON MEASURE (ALUMINUM OR WAX COATED)
HEAT SOURCE
CLEAN WOODEN STICK
CLEAN WATER
GLASS CONTAINERS
TAPE

PROCEDURE:

1. DILUTE 5 TEASPOONS OF NITRIC ACID WITH 2 AND 1/2 TEASPOONS OF CLEAN WATER IN A GLASS CONTAINER BY ADDING THE ACID TO THE WATER.
2. DISSOLVE 1/8 TEASPOON OF MERCURY IN THE ACID WATER SOLUTION. DARK RED FUMES WILL FORM. DO NOT INHALE FUMES! NOTE: IT MAY BE NECESSARY TO ADD ONE DROP OF WATER, AT A TIME TO START THE REACTION.
3. WARM 10 TEASPOONS OF ALCOHOL IN A CONTAINER UNTIL THE ALCOHOL FEELS WARM TO THE INSIDE OF THE WRIST.
4. POUR THE METAL-ACID SOLUTION INTO THE WARM ALCOHOL. REACTION SHOULD START IN LESS THAN 5 MINUTES. DENSE WHITE FUMES WILL BE GIVEN OFF DURING THE REACTION. ALLOW 15 TO 20 MINUTES FOR REACTION TO FINISH. FULMINATE WILL SETTLE TO THE BOTTOM.

** CAUTION THIS REACTION GENERATES LARGE QUANTITIES OF TOXIC FUMES. DO THIS STEP OUTDOORS. DO NOT INHALE FUMES **

5. FILTER THE SOLUTION THROUGH THE PAPER TOWELS. CRYSTALS MAY STICK TO THE SIDE OF THE CONTAINER. WASH THEM DOWN WITH A SQUIRT OF WATER.

6. WASH THE CRYSTALS WITH 6 TEASPOONS OF ETHYL ALCOHOL.

** HANDLE DRY EXPLOSIVES WITH EXTREME CARE **
TRANSPORT ONLY WHEN WET!!!!

TETRAMINE COPPER][CHLORATE (TACC)

THIS IS A PRIMARY EXPLOSIVE THAT CAN BE MADE FROM SODIUM CHLORATE, COPPER SULFATE AND AMMONIA. THIS EXPLOSIVE IS TO BE USED WITH A BOOSTER EXPLOSIVE SUCH AS PICRIC ACID OR RDX.

MATERIALS:

SODIUM CHLORATE - MEDICINE, WEEDKILLER, HARDWARE STORE

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COPPER][SULFATE - DRUG STORE
AMMONIUM HYDROXIDE - HOUSEHOLD AMMONIUM SMELLING SALTS
ALCOHOL - 95% PURE
WAX, CLAY, PITCH, ETC.
WATER BOTTLE-NARROW MOUTH
BOTTLES : WIDE MOUTH; MASON JARS
TUBING: RUBBER, STEEL, COPPER
SCALE
HEAT SOURCE
PAPER TOWELS
PAN
TAPE
CUP

PROCEDURE:

1. MEASURE 1/3 TEASPOON (2 AND 1/2 GRAMS) OF SODIUM CHLORATE INTO A WIDE MOUTHED BOTTLE. ADD TWO TEASPOONS OF ALCOHOL.
2. PLACE THE WIDE MOUTHED BOTTLE IN A PAN OF HOT WATER. ADD 1 TEASPOON (4 GRAMS) OF COPPER][SULFATE TO THE MIXTURE. HEAT FOR A PERIOD OF 30 MINUTES JUST UNDER THE BOILING POINT AND STIR OCCASIONALLY.
- ** CAUTION: KEEP SOLUTION AWAY FROM FLAME ; NOTE: KEEP VOLUME CONSTANT BY ADDING ADDITIONAL ALCOHOL EVERY 10 MINUTES. **
3. REMOVE SOLUTION FROM PAN AND ALLOW TO COOL. COLOR OF SOLUTION WILL CHANGE FROM BLUE TO LIGHT GREEN. FILTER SOLUTION THROUGH A PAPER TOWEL INTO ANOTHER WIDE-MOUTHED BOTTLE. STORE THIS SOLUTION UNTIL READY FOR STEP 6.
4. ADD 1 CUP (250 ML) OF AMMONIA TO A NARROW MOUTHED BOTTLE.
5. PLACE TUBING IN THE NECK OF THE BOTTLE SO THAT IT EXTENDS ABOUT 1 AND 1/2 INCHES INTO THE BOTTLE. SEAL TUBING WITH WAX, PITCH ETC.
6. PLACE THE FREE END OF THE TUBING INTO THE ALCOHOL-SULFATE SOLUTION FROM STEP 3. HEAT BOTTLE OF AMMONIA IN A PAN OF HOT WATER, BUT NOT BOILING, FOR APPX. TEN MINUTES.
7. BUBBLE AMMONIA GAS THROUGH THE SULFATE-ALCOHOL SOLUTION UNTIL THE COLOR CHANGES FROM A DARK GREEN TO A LIGHT BLUE. BUBBLE FOR ANOTHER 10 MINUTES.
- ** CAUTION: AT THIS POINT THE SOLUTION IS A PRIMARY EXPLOSIVE, KEEP AWAY FROM FLAME **
8. REMOVE THE BOTTLE AND REDUCE IT TO ABOUT 1/3 OF ITS ORIGINAL VOLUME BY PLACING IT IN THE OPEN AIR, OR A MOVING STREAM OF AIR.

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** NOTE: POUR SOLUTION INTO A FLAT CONTAINER FOR FASTER EVAPORATION. **

9. FILTER SOLUTION INTO OTHER WIDE MOUTHED BOTTLE TO COLLECT CRYSTALS. WASH CRYSTALS WITH ONE TEASPOON OF ALCOHOL AND SET ASIDE TO DRY. (APPX. 16 HOURS)

** CAUTION: EXPLOSIVE IS SHOCK AND FLAME SENSITIVE, STORE IN A STABLE, CAPPED CONTAINER. **

** DRYING TIME MAY BE REDUCED TO TWO HOURS IF A HOT, NOT BOILING (OR BLOW BLOW THYSELF UP) WATER BATH IS USED. **

NITROGEN TRIIODINE

NITROGEN TRIIODINE IS A PRIMARY EXPLOSIVE THAT IS COMPLETELY SAFE WHEN WET. THE AVAILABILITY OF THE MATERIALS REQUIRED HOWEVER, LIMITS THE PRODUCTION OF THIS EXPLOSIVE.

MATERIALS:

GLASS, BEAKER, ETC.

AMMONIUM HYDROXIDE - HOUSEHOLD SMELLING SALTS

WATER

IODINE - IMPROVISED, CHEMICAL SUPPLY

SCALE

PROCEDURE:

1. WEIGH THE GLASS, OR BEAKER. RECORD THE NUMBER FOR FUTURE USE.

2. ADD EQUAL AMOUNT OF AMMONIUM HYDROXIDE AND WATER TO THE GLASS. WEIGH THE SOLUTION, SUBTRACT WEIGHT OF GLASS, AND DIVIDE BY TWO. RECORD THIS NUMBER.

3. ADD THE WEIGHT CALCULATED ABOVE, IN IODINE CRYSTALS TO THE SOLUTION. PRECIPITATE WILL FALL TO THE BOTTOM.

** CAUTION: EXPLOSIVE IS HIGHLY SHOCK SENSITIVE WHEN DRY, TO THE POINT OF A FLY SETTING IT OFF!! **

H.M.T.D.

HMTD IS A PRIMARY EXPLOSIVE USED IN THE FABRICATION OF DETONATORS. IT CAN BE MADE FROM HEXAMETHYLENE TETRAMINE AND HYDROGEN PEROXIDE.

MATERIALS:

HEXAMETHYLENE TETRAMINE (SOLD IN DRUGSTORES UNDER THE NAME OF METHENAMINE.)
HYDROGEN PEROXIDE

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CITRIC ACID - IN GROCERY STORES UNDER SOUR SALTS
PAN
BOTTLES OR GLASSES
TEASPOON
WATER
TAPE

PROCEDURE:

1. MEASURE 9 TEASPOONS OF HYDROGEN PEROXIDE INTO A CONTAINER.
2. IN THREE PORTIONS DISSOLVE TWO AND ONE HALF TEASPOONS OF CRUSHED HEXAMETHYLENE TETRAMINE IN THE PEROXIDE.
3. KEEP THE SOLUTION COOL FOR 30 MINUTES BY PLACING CONTAINER INTO A PAN OF COLD WATER.
4. IN 5 PORTIONS DISSOLVE 4 AND 1/2 TEASPOONS OF CRUSHED CITRIC ACID IN THE HEXAMETHYLENE TETRAMINE SOLUTION.

5. PERMIT SOLUTION TO STAND AT ROOM TEMPERATURE WHILE SOLID PARTICLES COLLECT ON THE BOTTOM OF THE CONTAINER.

** NOTE: COMPLETE PRECIPITATION WILL TAKE PLACE IN 8-24 HOURS. **

** CAUTION, AT THIS POINT THE MIXTURE IS A PRIMARY EXPLOSIVE, KEEP AWAY FROM HEAT AND FLAME **

6. FILTER SOULTION THROUGH A PAPER TOWEL TO COLLECT SOLID PARTICLES.

7. WASH PARTICLES WITH 6 TEASPOONS OF WATER BY POURING THE WATER OVER THEM.

8. PLACE EXPLOSIVE PARTICLES INTO COMTAINER AND OLLOW TO DRY.

** CAUTION: HANDLE DRY EXPLOSIVE WITH GREAT CARE, DO NOT SCRAPE OR HANDLE IT ROUGHLY, KEEP AWAY FROM SPARKS AND FLAMES. STORE IN A COOL DRY PLACE **

SOME OF THE FOLLOWING MAY NOT BE PRODUCED DUE TO UNAVAILABILITY OF NECESSARY CHEMICALS. I WILL TRY TO HAVE A FORMULA FOR PRODUCTION OF THE NECESSARY CHEMICALS IN ABOUT 1-3 MONTHS.

LEAD AZIDE

RATE OF DETONATION:4500 M/SEC.
THIS IS SENSITIVE CRYSTALS LIKE
MERCURY FULMINATE, BUT EASIER TO MAKE. AND SAFER. IT IS USED IN DETONATORS

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AND CAN BE STORED FOR 15 MONTHS AT UP TO 80 DEGREES WITHOUT DECOMPOSITION. IT IS MADE BY SLOW ADDITION OF DILUTE SODIUM AZIDE TO DILUTE LEAD ACETATE OR LEAD NITRATE WITH CONSTANT STIRRING. RAPID MIXING OF MORE CONCENTRATED SOLTIONS MAKES AMORPHOUS AZIDE, WHICH IS MORE STABLE. DEXTRINATED LEAD AZIDE IS MADE BY ADDING A SOLUTION OF SODIUM AZIDE CONTAINING A LITTLE SODIUM HYDROXIDE TO A SOLUTION OF LEAD NITRATE OR ACETATE AND DEXTRIN. THE PRECIPITATE LEAD AZIDE IS WASHED WITH WATER AND STORED LIKE MERCURY FULMINATE. IT SHOULD CONTAIN AT LEAST 20% WATER WHEN STORED.

LEAD STYPhNATE

LESS SENSITIVE THAN MERCURY FULMINATE OR LEAD AZIDE(WHICH ARE SENSITIVE TO EVERYTHING), BUT MORE SENSITIVE TO HEAT. BASIC LS IS MADE BY MIXING SOLTIONS OF LEAD ACETATE AND SODIUM OR MAGNESIUM STYPhNATE. THIS IS PRETTY USELESS, BUT CAN BE MADE INTO A SALT BY TREATMENT WITH DILUTE NITRIC ACID OR BY TREATING A SOLUTION OF LEAD NITRATE WITH SODIUM STYPhNATE IN THE PRESENCE OF ACETIC ACID. THIS IS USED IN BLASTING CAPS. IT CAN BE STORED UNDER WATER OR MIX OF WATER & ALCOHOL.

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+ CALL THESE TOXIC BOARDS: +
+ THE MOB 313-782-9519 +
+ D.A.][313-271-1095 +
+ D.A. MAIN 313-386-5469 +
+ THE HOLE IN THE WALL 313-383-4996+
+ MARBLE MADNESS 619-353-0970 +
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