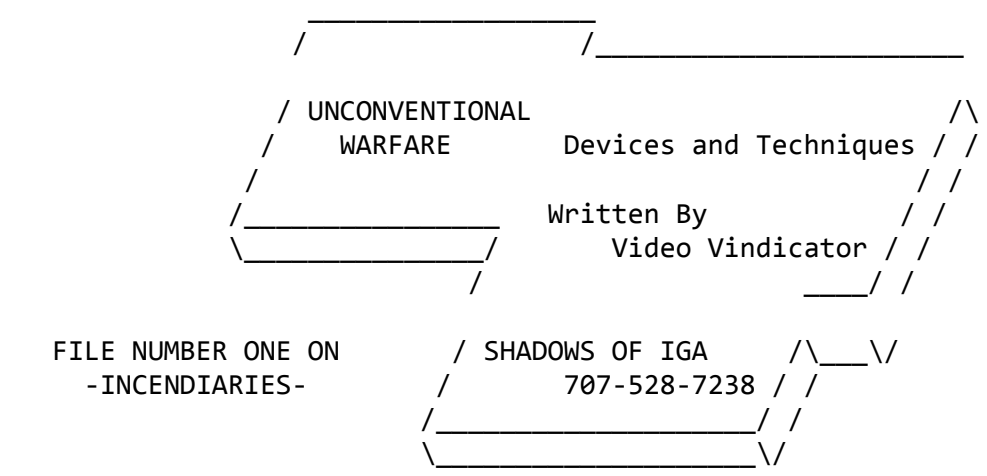

Spontaneous Combustion

Yes, here is my latest series of Anarchy files, helping you, the basement Anarchist to have a keener and better awareness of the things around you, and to have the knowledge to make almost anything into a lethal weopon. Just remember, if Anarchy ever prevails, kill Donahue. For some of the BEST file around, and the most stimulating message bases, call Shadows of Iga at 707-528-7238. 150 Megs of Text Files on-Line! Hack/Phreak/Anarchy. Enjoy...

FILE ONE: INTRODUCTION

INTRODUCTION:

These files covers all aspects of incendiary systems. They describe useful initiators, ignitors, incendiary materials, delay mechanisms, and spontaneous combustion devices designed for direct use in sabotage and unconventional warfare.

Incendiaries are promarily used in sabotage to set fire to wooden structures and other combustable targets. Certain incendiaries, such as thermite, can be used for melting, cutting, or welding metals.

The most basic incendiary system consists of putting a lighted match to an easily combustible material. However, a simple match is not always effective. There are many important combusible targets that require far more heat for reliable ignition then is available from a match. There are also instances

where delayed ignition is essential for sabotage success. This series contains formulations and devices to satisfy the requirements for high ignition heat and predetermined ignition delay times for use in sabotage and other harassment actions.

Every Incendiary system cosists of a group of elements starting with an initiator and ending with the main incendiary material. If the initiator does not produce enough heat for reliable ignition of the combustible target, an intermediater or booster incendiary is required. More than one booster is necessary for some targets. The initiator (File 2) can consist of a simple match, a match and a fuse cord, an acid, or water. The intermediate heat sources are generally called igniters (File 3). Ignitors produce sufficient heat to set the principal incendiary charge (File 4) aflame. Delay mechanisms (File 5) are frequently used to prevent detection of the saboteur by post-ponement of the fire for some limited, preditermined time after placement and actuation of the device.

Spontaneous combustion is a good sabotage tool. Favorable conditions can be established for the deliberate employment of spontaneous combustion (File 6), that is, setting combustable material aflame without application of direct flame or spark.

All of the devices and techniques described herein have been thoroughly checked by independant test to make certain that they will work as intended. Detailed instructions are given for the necessary ingrediants and their preporation. It is important that these instructions be followed carefully to be sure that the devices will operate properly. In addition, close attention to the instructions will assure safety.

DEFINITIONS:

Common terms used in connection with incendiary systems are defined below. Note that the definitions are worded so as to cover only incendiaries. Some of the terms have additional meanings in the related field of explosives.

DELAY MECHANISM.....Chemical, electrical, or mechanical elements that provide a time delay. Elements may be used singly or in combinations. They provide a predetermined, limited time interval before an incendiary starts to burn.

FUSE.....A Flexible fabric tube containing powder that is used to start fires at some remote location. The powder in the fuse burns and provides a time delay.

IGNITOR.....An intermediate charge between an initiator and an incendiary material. It is set aflame by the init-iator and produces sufficent heat at high temps to ignite the main incendiary. Ignitors are fast burning and relatively short lived.

INCENDIARY MATERIAL.....A material that burns with a hot flame for long periods. Its purpose is to set fire to wooden structures and other combustable targets.

INCENDIARY SYSTEM.....A group of elements that are assembled to start fires. The system consists of initiator, delay mechanism (if needed), igniter, and incendiary material

INITIATOR.....The source that provides the first fire in an incendiary system. A match is an initiator. The initiator is so sensitive that it can be set off with little energy.

SPONTANEOUS COMBUSTION...The outbreak of fire in combustible material that occurs without an application of direct flame or spark. The fire is the result of heat produced by the chemical action of certain oils.

THERMITE.....An incendiary mixture of iron oxide flakes and aluminum powder that reacts chemically when initiated to form molten iron. Thermite can be used to burn holes in steel or to weld steel parts together.

TOOLS AND TECHNIQUES:

The equiptment needed for the manufacture of incendiaries consists of simple items. They are all readily available. Required are bottles, jars, pots, and spoons. There should be no difficulty in obtaining any of them. All of the necessary equiptment is described in each paragraph dealing with a paticular incendiary compound.

It is important that the operator follow the directs given in these files EXACTLY as written. They have been worked out carefully to give the desired results with the minimum chance of mishap. Don't experiment with different procedures or quantities.

By it's very nature, the manufacture of incendiaries is dangerous. It is the function of incendiaries to burn with an intense flame under the right conditions. Care must be taken that no fires result during the making or placing of the devices. There are also other dangers in addition to the fire hazard. The chemicals used as ingrediants may burn the skin, give off poisonous fumes, or be easily flamable. They must not be eaten!!

When handled with care and proper precautions, incendiaries are fairly safe to make and use. Detailed precautions and instructions are given in each paragraph where they apply. General safety precautions follow:

- Fire prevention is much more important than fire fighting. Prevent fires from starting
- Keep flamable fires away from open flames.
- Good housekeeping in the fire prevention. Keep work areas neat and orderly. Clean away all equiptment and materials not needed at the moment. Clean up spills as soon as possible.
- Store incendiaries in closed containers away from heat. Do not store materials any longer than necessary.
- In the event of fire, remove the incendiaries from the danger area if this

can be done quickly and safely. Use large quantities of water to fight incendiary fires.
- o Don't mess around when making these devices.

Safety precautions in the work area follow:

- o Wear rubber gloves, apron, and glasses when handling concentrated chemicals if at all possible.
- o Avoid inhaling fumes. Preform reactions in a well ventilated area or outdoors because the boiling is often violent and large amounts of fumes are given off that are poisonous if breathed too much.
- o Avoid acid contact with the skin. If chemicals are spilled on a person, wash immediately in running water for several minutes. If they splash in the eyes, wah the open eye in running water for at least 15 minutes.
- o Clean up any acid that is spilled on the floor or bench by flushing with large amounts of water. Acid spilled on wood can cause a fire.
- o Always pour concentrated acids into water. Never pour water into concentrated acids because a violent reaction will occur.

Recemended Reading:

The Anarchist Cookbook
Two component High Explosive mixtures
Ninja 1990: Winning through Super-Technology

This concludes yet another wonderful ASCII File by... The Video Vindicator
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