

Uploaded By: Future Spy

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| Astrolite and Sodium Chlorate Explosives | Call: //\\//\\etal land 1 |
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| Note: Information on the Astrolite Explosives were taken from the book |
| 'Two Component High Explosive Mixtures' By Desert Pub'l |
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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 fucken 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 hydrazide), 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

Ok, here's the good part...

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 3lbs for about \$6.00.

Sodium Chlorate Gunpowder

65% sodium chlorate
22% charcoal
13% sulfur
and sprinkle some graphite on top.

Rocket Fuel

6 parts sodium chlorate mixed *THOROUGHLY* with 5 parts rubber cement.

Rocket Fuel 2 (better performance)

50% sodium chlorate
35% rubber cement ('One-Coat' (tm))
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:95f
auto-ignite:785f

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

ASCE.TXT

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% nitroglycerin, and has 30% more brilliance.

A few questions:

- 1) Does anyone know how to make 'knockout gases'?
- 2) What's on the handkerchief you see people in the movies use to knockout people?
- 3) Does the formula for chloral hydrate in 'Poor Man's James Bond' work?
Normally chloral hydrate is 1:5, chloral to water..but in PMJB it's 1:2.
Also, what's the calcium oxide for?

ps- Kurt Saxon doesn't know shit about drugs!

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