Ways to send a car to Hell by The Jolly Roger

There are 1001 ways to destroy a car but I am going to cover only the ones that are the most fun (for you), the most destructive (for them), and the hardest to trace (for the cops).

- Place thermite on the hood, light it, and watch it burn all the way through the pavement!

- Tape a CO2 bomb to the hood, axel, gas tank, wheel, muffler, etc.)

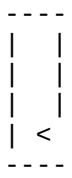
- Put a tampon, dirt, sugar (this on is good!), a ping pong ball, or just about anything that will dissolve in the gas tank.

- Put potatoes, rocks, banannas, or anything that will fit, into the tailpipe. Use a broom handle to stuff 'em up into the tailpipe.

- Put a long rag into the gas tank and light it...

- Steal a key, copy it, replace it, and then steal the stereo.

- Break into the car. Cut a thin metal ruler into a shape like this:

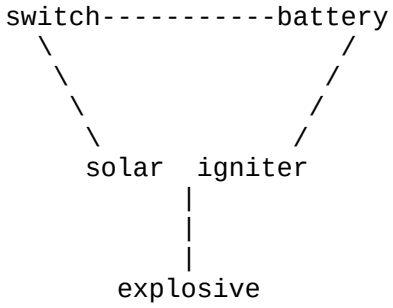


Slide it into the outside window and keep pulling it back up until you catch the lock cable which should unlock the door. This device is also called a SLIM JIM. Now get the stereo, equalizer, radar detector, etc. Now destroy the inside. (A sharp knife does wonders on the seats!)

Have Fun! -Jolly Roger-

How to make a landmine by The Jolly Roger

First, you need to get a pushbutton switch. Take the wires of it and connect one to a nine volt battery connector and the other to a solar igniter (used for launching model rockets). A very thin piece of stereo wire will usually do the trick if you are desperate, but I recommend the igniter. Connect the other wire of the nine-volt battery to one end of the switch. Connect a wire from the switch to the other lead on the solar igniter.



Now connect the explosive (pipe bomb, m-80, CO2 bomb, etc.) to the igniter by attaching the fuse to the igniter (seal it with scotch tape). Now dig a hole; not too deep but enough to cover all of the materials. Think about what direction your enemy will be coming from and plant the switch, but leave the button visible (not TOO visible!). Plant the explosive about 3-5 feet away from the switch because there will be a delay in the explosion that depends on how short your wick is, and, if a homemade wick is being used, its burning speed. But if you get it right... and your enemy is close enough..... BBBBBBBOOOOOOOOOOOOOOOOOOOOOOOMMMM! hahahaha

-Jolly Roger-

Napalm (Another way to make it...) by the Jolly Roger

(See file #021 of the Cookbook for an easy way to make it!!)

About the best fire bomb is napalm. It has a thick consistancy, like jam and is best for use on vehilces or buildings.
Napalms is simply one part gasoline and one part soap. The soap is either soap flakes or shredded bar soap. Detergents won't do.
The gasoline must be heated in order for the soap to melt. The usual way is with a double boiler where the top part has at least a two-quart capicity. The water in the bottom part is brought to a boil and the double boiler is taken from the stove and carried to where there is no flame.
Then one part, by volume, of gasoline is put in the top part and allowed to heat as much as it will and the soap is added and the mess is stirred until it thickens. A better way to heat gasoline is to fill a bathtub with water as hot as you can get it. It will hold its heat longer and permit a much larger container than will the double boiler.

----------Jolly Roger

How to make a CO2 bomb by the Jolly Roger

You will have to use up the cartridge first by either shooting it or whatever. With a nail, force a 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 (I said TAP not SLAM!). Insert a fuse. I recommend a good water-proof cannon fuse, or an m-80 type fuse, but firecracker fuses work, if you can run like a black man runs from the cops after raping a white girl.) Now, light it and run like hell! It does wonders for a row of mailboxes (like the ones in apartment complexes), a car (place under the gas tank), a picture window (place on window sill), a phone booth (place right under the phone), or any other devious place. This thing throws shrapnel, and can make quit a mess!! -Jolly Roger-

Touch Explosives by the Jolly Roger

This is sort of a mild explosive, but it can be quite dangerous in large quantities. To make touch explosive (such as that found in a snap-n-pop, but more powerful), use this recipe:

- Mix iodine crystals into ammonia until the iodine crystals will not dissolve into the ammonia anymore. Pour off the excess ammonia and dry out the crystals on a baking sheet the same way as you dried the thermite (in other words, just let it sit overnight!).

- Be careful now because these crystals are now your touch explosive. Carefully wrap a bunch in paper (I mean carefully! Friction sets 'em off!) and throw them around.. pretty loud, huh? They are fun to put on someone's chair. Add a small fish sinker to them and they can be thrown a long distance (good for crowds, football games, concerts, etc.) Have fun! -Jolly Roger-

Diskette Bombs by the Jolly Roger

You need:

- A disk
- Scissors
- White or blue kitchen matches (they MUST be these colors!)
- Clear nail polish

- Carefully open up the diskette (3.5" disks are best for this!)

- Remove the cotton covering from the inside.

- Scrape a lot of match powder into a bowl (use a wooden scraper, metal might spark the matchpowder!)

- After you have a lot, spread it evenly on the disk.

- Using the nail polish, spread it over the match mixture

- Let it dry

- Carefully put the diskette back together and use the nail polish to seal it shut on the inside (where it came apart).

- When that disk is in a drive, the drive head attempts to read the disk, which causes a small fire (ENOUGH HEAT TO MELT THE DISK DRIVE AND FUCK THE HEAD UP!!). ahahahahaha! Let the fuckhead try and fix THAT!!! -Jolly Roger-

Calcium Carbide Bomb by The Jolly Roger

This is EXTREMELY DANGEROUS. Exercise extreme caution.... Obtain some calcium carbide. This is the stuff that is used in carbide lamps and can be found at nearly any hardware store. Take a few pieces of this stuff (it looks like gravel) and put it in a glass jar with some water. Put a lid on tightly. The carbide will react with the water to produce acetylene carbonate which is similar to the gas used in cutting torches. Eventually the glass with explode from internal pressure. If you leave a burning rag nearby, you will get a nice fireball!

----------Jolly Roger

Paint Bombs by The Jolly Roger

To make a pain bomb you simply need a metal pain can with a refastenable lid, a nice bright color paint (green, pink, purple, or some gross color is perfect!), and a quantity of dry ice. Place the paint in the can and then drop the dry ice in. Quicky place the top on and then run like hell! With some testing you can time this to a science. It depends on the ratio of dry ice to paint to the size of the can to how full it is. If you are really pissed off at someone, you could place it on their doorstep, knock on the door, and then run!! Paint will fly all over the place HAHAHA!!

-Jolly Roger-

Mail Box Bombs by the Jolly Roger

(1) Two litre bottle of chlorine (must contain sodium hypochlorate)

Small amount of sugar

Small amount of water

Mix all three of these in equal amounts to fill about 1/10 of the bottle. Screw on the lid and place in a mailbox. It's hard to believe that such a small explosion will literally rip the mailbox in half and send it 20 feet into the air! Be careful doing this, though, because if you are caught, it is not up to the person whose mailbox you blew up to press charges. It is up to the city.

-Jolly Roger-

A different kind of Molitoff Cocktail by the Jolly Roger

Here is how you do it:

- Get a coke bottle & fill it with gasoline about half full

- Cram a piece of cloth into the neck of it nice and tight

- Get a chlorine tablet and stuff it in there. You are going to have to force it because the tablets are bigger than the opening of the bottle.

- Now find a suitable victim and wing it in their direction. When it hits the pavement or any surface hard enough to break it, and the chlorine and gasoline mix..... BOOM!!!!!!

Have fun! -Jolly Roger-

Generic Bomb by the Jolly Roger

1) Aquire a glass container
2) Put in a few drops of gasoline
3) Cap the top
4) Now turn the container around to coat the inner surfaces and then evaporates
5) Add a few drops of potassium permanganate (<-Get this stuff from a snake bite kit)
6) The bomb is detonated by throwing aganist a solid object.
AFTER THROWING THIS THING RUN LIKE HELL THIS THING PACKS ABOUT 1/2 STICK OF DYNAMITE

----------Jolly Roger

Tennis Ball Bombs by The Jolly Roger

Ingredients:

- Strike anywhere matches
- A tennis ball
- A nice sharp knife
- Duct tape

Break a ton of matchheads off. Then cut a SMALL hole in the tennis ball. Stuff all of the matchheads into the ball, until you can't fit any more in. Then tape over it with duct tape. Make sure it is real nice and tight! Then, when you see a geek walking down the street, give it a good throw. He will have a blast!!

-Jolly Roger-

Firebombs by the Jolly Roger

Most fire bombs are simply gasoline filled bottles with a fuel soaked rag in the mouth (the bottle's mouth, not yours). The original Molotov cocktail, and still about the best, was a mixture of one part gasoline and one part motor oil. The oil helps it to cling to what it splatters on.
Some use one part roofing tar and one part gasoline. Fire bombs have been found which were made by pouring melted wax into gasoline.

----------Jolly Roger

Match Head Bomb by the Jolly Roger

Simple safety match heads in a pipe, capped at both ends, make a devestating bomb. It is set off with a regular fuse.
A plastic Baggie is put into the pipe before the heads go in to prevent detonation by contact with the metal.
Cutting enough match heads to fill the pipe can be tedious work for one but an evening's fun for the family if you can drag them away from the TV.

----------Jolly Roger

Hindenberg Bomb by the Jolly Roger

Needed:1 Balloon
1 Bottle
1 Liquid Plumr
1 Piece Aluminum FoilL
1 Length Fuse

Fill the bottle 3/4 full with Liquid Plumr and add a little piece of aluminum foil to it. Put the balloon over the neck of the bottle until the balloon is full of the resulting gas. This is highly flammable hydrogen.
Now tie the baloon. Now light the fuse, and let it rise.
When the fuse contacts the balloon, watch out!!!

Portable Grenade Launcher by the Jolly Roger

If you have a bow, this one is for you. Remove the ferrule from an aluminum arrow, and fill the arrow with black powder (I use grade FFFF, it burns easy)and then glue a shotshell primer into the hole left where the ferrule went. Next, glue a BB on the primer, and you are ready to go! Make sure no one is nearby.... Little shreds of aluminum go all over the place!!

----------Jolly Roger

How to make a fertilizer bomb by Jolly Roger

Ingredients:

- Newspaper
- Fertilizer (the chemical kind, GREEN THUMB or ORCHO)
- Cotton
- Diesel fuel

Make a pouch out of the newspaper and put some fertilizer in it. Then put cotton on top. Soak the cotton with fuel. Then light and run like you have never ran before! This blows up 500 square feet so don't do it in an alley!! -Jolly Roger-

Fuse Ignition Bomb by The Jolly Roger

A four strand homemade fuse is used for this. It burns like fury. It is held down and concealed by a strip of bent tin cut from a can. The exposed end of the fuse is dipped into the flare igniter. To use this one, you light the fuse and hold the fire bomb until the fuse has burned out of sight under the tin. Then throw it and when it breaks, the burning fuse will ignite the contents.

----------Jolly Roger

Smoke Bombs by the Jolly Roger

Here is the recipe for one helluva smoke bomb!

4 parts sugar
6 parts potassium nitrate (Salt Peter)

Heat this mixture over a LOW flame until it melts, stirring well. Pour it into a future container and, before it solidifies, imbed a few matches into the mixture to use as fuses. One pound of this stuff will fill up a whole block with thick, white smoke!

Jug Bomb by the Jolly Roger

Take a glass jug, and put 3 to 4 drops of gasoline into it. Then put the cap on, and swish the gas around so the inner surface of the jug is coated. Then add a few drops of potassium permanganate solution into it and cap it. To blow it up, either throw it at something, or roll it at something.

----------Jolly Roger

How to make Napalm by the Jolly Roger

- Pour some gas into an old bowl, or some kind of container.

- Get some styrofoam and put it in the gas, until the gas won't eat anymore. You should have a sticky syrup.

- Put it on the end of something (don't touch it!!). The unused stuff lasts a long time!

-Jolly Roger-

How to Make Dynamite by The Jolly Roger

Dynamite is nothing more than just nitroglycerin and a stablizing agent to make it much safer to use. For the sake of saving time, I will abbreviate nitroglycerin with a plain NG. The numbers are percentages, be sure to mix these carefully and be sure to use the exact amounts. These percentages are in weight ratio, not volume.

no.	ingredients	amount
#1	NG	32
	sodium nitrate	28
	woodmeal	10
	ammonium oxalate	29
	guncotten	1
#2	NG	24
	potassium nitrate	9
	sodium nitate	56
	woodmeal	9
	ammonium oxalate	2
#3	NG	35.5
	potassium nitrate	44.5
	woodmeal	6
	guncotton	2.5
	vaseline	5.5
	powdered charcoal	6
#4	NG	25
	potassium nitrate	26
	woodmeal	34
	barium nitrate	5
	starch	10
#5	NG	57
	potassium nitrate	19
	woodmeal	9
	ammonium oxalate	12
	guncotton	3
#6	NG	18
	sodium nitrate	70
	woodmeal	5.5
	potassium chloride	4.5
	chalk	2
#7	NG	26
	woodmeal	40
	barium nitrate	32
	sodium carbonate	2
#8	NG	44
	woodmeal	12
	anhydrous sodium sulfate	44
#9	NG	24
	potassium nitrate	32.5
	woodmeal	33.5
	ammonium oxalate	10
#10	NG	26
	potassium nitrate	33
	woodmeal	41
#11	NG	15
	sodium nitrate	62.9

	woodmeal	21.2
	sodium carbonate	.9
#12	NG	35
	sodium nitrate	27
	woodmeal	10
	ammonium oxalate	1
#13	NG	32
	potassium nitrate	27
	woodmeal	10
	ammonium oxalate	30
	guncotton	1
#14	NG	33
	woodmeal	10.3
	ammonium oxalate	29
	guncotton	.7
	potassium perchloride	27
#15	NG	40
	sodium nitrate	45
	woodmeal	15
#16	NG	47
	starch	50
	guncotton	3
#17	NG	30
	sodium nitrate	22.3
	woodmeal	40.5
	potassium chloride	7.2
#18	NG	50
	sodium nitrate	32.6
	woodmeal	17
	ammonium oxalate	.4
#19	NG	23
	potassium nitrate	27.5
	woodmeal	37
	ammonium oxalate	8
	barium nitrate	4
	calcium carbonate	.5

Household equivalants for chemicles

It has come to my attention that many of these chemicles are sold under brand names, or have household equivalants. here is a list that might help you out. Also, see elsewhere in this Cookbook for a more complete listing.....

acetic acid	vinegar
aluminum oxide	alumia
aluminum potassium sulfate	alum
aluminum sulfate	alum
ammonium hydroxide	ammonia
carbon carbonate	chalk
calcium hypochloride	bleaching powder
calcium oxide	lime
calcium sulfate	plaster of paris
carbonic acid	seltzer
carbon tetrachloride	cleaning fluid
ethylene dichloride	Dutch fluid
ferric oxide	iron rust

glucose	corn syrup
graphite	pencil lead
hydrochloric acid	muriatic acid
hydrogen peroxide	peroxide
lead acetate	sugar of lead
lead tetrooxide	red lead
magnesium silicate	talc
magnesium sulfate	Epsom salts
naphthalene	mothballs
phenol	carbolic acid
potassium bicarbonate	cream of tartar
potassium chromium sulf.	chrome alum
potassium nitrate	saltpeter
sodium 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
sulferic acid	battery acid
sucrose	cane sugar
zinc chloride	tinner's fluid

Keep this list handy at all times. If you can't seem to get one or more of the ingredients try another one. If you still can't, you can always buy small amounts from your school, or maybe from various chemical companies. When you do that, be sure to say as little as possible, if during the school year, and they ask, say it's for a experiment for school.

----------Jolly Roger

Home-brew blast cannon by The Jolly Roger

Materials needed:

 -1 plastic drain pipe, 3 feet long, at least 3 1/2 inches in
  diameter
 -1 smaller plastic pipe, about 6 inches long, 2 inches in
  diameter
 -1 large lighter, with fluid refills (this gobbles it up!)
 -1 pipe cap to fit the large pipe, 1 pipe cap to fit the small
  pipe
 -5 feet of bellwire
 -1 SPST rocker switch
 -16v polaroid pot-a-pulse battery
 -15v relay (get this at Radio Shack)
 -Electrical Tape
 -One free afternoon

Procedure:

 - Cut the bell wire into three equal pieces, and strip the ends

 - Cut a hole in the side of the large pipe, the same diameter as the small pipe. Thread the hole and one end of the small pipe. they should screw together easily.

 - Take a piece of scrap metal, and bend it into an "L" shape, then attach it to the level on the lighter:

```
 /------------------------gas switch is here
 V
 /------
!lighter!!<---metal lever
!!!
!!
```

Now, every time you pull the 'trigger' gas should flow freely from the lighter. You may need to enlarge the 'gas port' on your lighter, if you wish to be able to fire more rapidly.

 - Connect two wires to the two posts on the switch

 - Cut two holes in the side of the smaller tube, one for the switch on the bottom, and one for the metal piece on the top. Then, mount the switch in the bottom, running the wires up and out of the top.

 - Mount the lighter/trigger in the top. Now the switch should rock easily, and the trigger should cause the lighter to pour out gas. Re-screw the smaller tube into the larger one, hold down the trigger a bit, let it go, and throw a match in there. If all goes well, you should hear a nice big 'THUD!'

 - Get a hold of the relay, and take off the top.

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1---------------
v/
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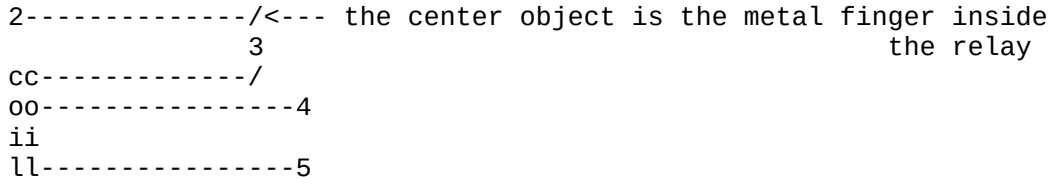

Connect (1) to one of the wires coming from the switch. Connect (2) to (4), and connect (5) to one side of the battery. Connect the remaining wire from the switch to the other side of the battery. Now you should be able to get the relay to make a little 'buzzing' sound when you flip the switch and you should see some tiny little sparks.

- Now, carefully mount the relay on the inside of the large pipe, towards the back. Screw on the smaller pipe, tape the battery to the side of the cannon barrel (yes, but looks aren't everything!)

- You should now be able to let a little gas into the barrel and set it off by flipping the switch.

- Put the cap on the back end of the large pipe VERY SECURELY. You are now ready for the first trial-run!

To Test:

Put something very, very large into the barrel, just so that it fits 'just right'. Now, find a strong guy (the recoil will probably knock you on your ass if you aren't careful!). Put on a shoulderpad, earmuffs, and possibly some other protective clothing (trust the Jolly Roger! You are going to need it!). Hold the trigger down for 30 seconds, hold on tight, and hit the switch. With luck and the proper adjustments, you should be able to put a frozed orange through 1/4 or plywood at 25 feet.

Have fun! -Jolly Roger-

Nitroglycerin Recipe by the Jolly Roger

Like all chemists I must advise you all to take the greatest care and caution when you are doing this. Even if you have made this stuff before.
This first article will give you information on making nitroglyerin, the basic ingredient in a lot of explosives such as straight dynamites, and geletin dynamites.
Making nitroglycerin

1. Fill a 75-milliliter beaker to the 13 ml. Level with fuming red nitric acid, of 98% pure concentration.
2. Place the beaker in an ice bath and allow to cool below room temp.
3. After it has cooled, add to it three times the amount of fuming sulferic acid (99% h2so4). In other words, add to the now-cool fuming nitric acid 39 ml. Of fuming sulferic acid. When mixing any acids, always do it slowly and carefully to avoid splattering.
4. When the two are mixed, lower thier temp. By adding more ice to the bath, about 10-15 degrees centigrade. (Use a mercury-operated thermometer)
5. When the acid solution has cooled to the desired temperature, it is ready for the glycerin. The glycerin must be added in small amounts using a medicine dropper. (Read this step about 10 times!) Glycerin is added slowly and carefully (i mean careful!) Until the entire surface of the acid it covered with it.
6. This is a dangerous point since the nitration will take place as soon as the glycerin is added. The nitration will produce heat, so the solution must be kept below 30 degrees centigrade! If the solution should go above 30 degrees, immediately dump the solution into the ice bath! This will insure that it does not go off in your face!
7. For the first ten minutes of nitration, the mixture should be gently stirred. In a normal reaction the nitroglycerin will form as a layer on top of the acid solution, while the sulferic acid will absorb the excess water.
8. After the nitration has taken place, and the nitroglycerin has formed on the top of the solution, the entire beaker should be transferred slowly and carefully to another beaker of water. When this is done the nitroglycerin will settle at the bottem so the other acids can be drained away.
9. After removing as much acid as posible without disturbing the nitroglycerin, remove the nitroglycerin with an eyedropper and place it in a bicarbonate of soda (sodium bicarbonate in case you didn't know) solution. The sodium is an alkalai and will nuetralize much of the acid remaining. This process should be repeated as much as necesarry using blue litmus paper to check for the presence of acid. The remaining acid only makes the nitroglycerin more unstable than it already is.
10. Finally! The final step is to remove the nitroglycerin from the bicarbonate. His is done with and eye- dropper, slowly and carefully. The usual test to see if nitration has been successful is to place one drop of the nitroglycerin on metal and ignite it. If it is true nitroglycerin it will burn with a clear blue flame.

** Caution **

Nitro is very sensative to decomposition, heating dropping, or jarring, and may explode if left undisturbed and cool.

----------Jolly Roger

Making Plastic Explosives from Bleach by The Jolly Roger

Potassium chlorate is an extremely volatile explosive compound, and has been used in the past as the main explosive filler in grenades, land mines, and mortar rounds by such countries as France and Germany. Common household bleach contains a small amount of potassium chlorate, which can be extracted by the procedure that follows.

First off, you must obtain:

[1] A heat source (hot plate, stove, etc.)
[2] A hydrometer, or battery hydrometer
[3] A large Pyrex, or enameled steel container (to weigh chemicals)
[4] Potassium chloride (sold as a salt substitute at health and nutrition stores)

Take one gallon of bleach, place it in the container, and begin heating it. While this solution heats, weigh out 63 grams of potassium chloride and add this to the bleach being heated. Constantly check the solution being heated with the hydrometer, and boil until you get a reading of 1.3. If using a battery hydrometer, boil until you read a FULL charge.

Take the solution and allow it to cool in a refrigerator until it is between room temperature and 0 degrees Celcius. Filter out the crystals that have formed and save them. Boil this solution again and cool as before. Filter and save the crystals.

Take the crystals that have been saved, and mix them with distilled water in the following proportions: 56 grams per 100 milliliters distilled water. Heat this solution until it boils and allow to cool. Filter the solution and save the crystals that form upon cooling. This process of purification is called "fractional crystalization". These crystals should be relatively pure potassium chlorate.

Powder these to the consistency of face powder, and heat gently to drive off all moisture.

Now, melt five parts Vaseline with five parts wax. Dissolve this in white gasoline (camp stove gasoline), and pour this liquid on 90 parts potassium chlorate (the powdered crystals from above) into a plastic bowl. Knead this liquid into the potassium chlorate until intimately mixed. Allow all gasoline to evaporate.

Finally, place this explosive into a cool, dry place. Avoid friction, sulfur, sulfides, and phosphorous compounds. This explosive is best molded to the desired shape and density of 1.3 grams in a cube and dipped in wax until water proof. These block type charges guarantee the highest detonation velocity. Also, a blasting cap of at least a 3 grade must be used.

The presence of the afore mentioned compounds (sulfur, sulfides, etc.) results in mixtures that are or can become highly sensitive and will possibly decompose explosively while in storage. You

should never store homemade explosives, and you must use EXTREME caution at all times while performing the processes in this article.

You may obtain a catalog of other subject of this nature by writing:

Information Publishing Co.
Box 10042
Odessa, Texas 79762

Mercury Fulminate by the Jolly Roger

Mercury Fulminate is used as a primary explosive in the fabrication of detonators. It is to be used with a booster explosive such as picric acid or RDX (which are elsewhere in this Cookbook).

Material Required	Source
Nitric Acid, 90% conc. (1.48 sp. gr)	Elsewhere in this Cookbook, or in industrial metal processors
Mercury	Thermometers, mercury switches, old radio tubes
Ethyl (grain) alcohol (90%)	
Filtering material	Paper towels
Teaspoon measure (1/4, 1/2. and 1 tsp. capacity)-aluminum, stainless steel or wax coated	
Heat Source	
Clean wooden stick	
Clean water	
Glass containers	
Tape	
Syringe	

Procedure:
---

1) Dilute 5 teaspoons of nitric acid with 2-1/2 teaspoons of clean water in a glass container by adding the acid to the water.
2) Dissolve 1/8 teaspoon of mercury in the diluted nitric acid. This will yield dark red fumes. NOTE: It may be necessary to add water, on drop at a time, to the mercury-acid solution in order to start a reaction.

CAUTION: Acid will burn skin and destroy clothing. If any is spilled, wash it away with a large quantity of water. Do NOT inhale fumes!

3) Warm 10 teaspoons of the 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. As time lapses, the fumes will become less dense. Allow 10 to 15 minutes to complete reaction. Fulminate will settle to the bottom.

CAUTION: This reaction generates large quantities of toxic, flammable fumes. The process MUST be conducted outdoors or in a well-ventilated area, away from sparks or open flames. DO NOT inhale fumes!

5) Filter the solution through a paper towel into a container. Crystals may stick to the side of the container. If so, tilt and squirt water down the sides of the container until all of the material collects on the filter paper.
6) Wash the crystals with 6 teaspoons of ethyl alcohol.

7) Allow these mercury fulminate crystals to air dry.

CAUTION: Handle dry explosive with great care. Do not scrape or handle it roughly! Keep away from sparks or open flames. Store in a cool, dry place.

----------Jolly Roger

Nitric Acid by the Jolly Roger

Nitric Acid is used in the preparation of many explosives, incediary mixtures, and acid delay timers. It may be prepared by distilling a mixture of potassium nitrate and concentrated sulfuric acid.

Material Required	Sources
Potassium Nitrate (2 parts by volume)	Elsewhere in this Cookbook, or drug store
CONCENTRATED sulfuric acid (1 part by volume)	Motor vehicle batteries Industrial plants
2 bottles or ceramin jugs (narrow necks are preferable)	
Pot or frying pan	
Heat source (wood, charcoal, or coal)	
Tape (paper, electrical, masking, but NOT cellophane!)	
Paper or rags	

IMPORTANT: If sulfuric acid is obtained from a motor vehicle battery, concentrate it by boiling it UNTIL white fumes appear. DO NOT INHALE FUMES

NOTE: The amount of nitric acid produced is th same as the amount of potassium nitrate. Thus, for two tablespoons of nitric acid, use 2 tablespoons of potassium nitrate and 1 tablespoonful of concentrated sulfuric acid.

Procedure:
---

1) Place dry potassium nitrate in bottle or jug. Add sulfuric acid. Do not fill the bottle more than 1/4 full. Mix until paste is formed.

CAUTION: DO NOT INHALE FUMES!

2) Wrap paper or rags around necks of two bottles. securly tape necks of two bottles together. Be sure that bottles are flush against each other and that there are no air spaces.
3) Support bottles on rocks or cans so that empty bottle is SLIGHTLY lower than bottle containing paste so that nitric acid that is formed in receiving bottle will not run into other bottle.
4) Build fire in pot or frying pan.
5) Gently heat bottle containing mixture by gently moving fire in and out. As red fumes begin to appear periodically pour cool water over empty receiving bottle. Nitric acid will befin to form in receiving bottle.

CAUTION: Do not overheat or wet bottle containing mixture or it may shatter. As an added precaution, place bottle to be heated in heat resistant container filled with sand or gravel. Heat this outer container to produce nitric acid.

6) Continue the above process until no more red fumes are formed. If the nitric acid formed in the receiving bottle is not clear (cloudy) pour it into cleaned bottle and repeat steps 2-6.

CAUTION: Nitric acid should be ket away from all combustables and should be kept in a SEALED CERAMIC OR GLASS container. DO NOT inhale fumes!

----------Jolly Roger

Sodium Chlorate by the Jolly Roger

Sodium Chlorate is a strong oxidizer used in the manufacture of explosives. It can be used in place of Potassium Chlorate.

Material Required	Sources
2 carbon or lead rods (1 in. diameter by 5 in. long)	Dry Cell Batteries (2-1/2 in. diameter by 7" long) or plumbing supply store
Salt, or ocean water	Grocery store or ocean
Sulfuric acid, diluted	Motor Vehicle Batteries
Motor Vehicle	
Water	
2 wires, 16 gauge (3/64 in. diameter approx.), 6 ft. long, insulated.	
Gasoline	
1 gallon glass jar, wide mouth (5 in. diameter by 6 in. high approx.)	
Sticks	
String	
Teaspoon	
Trays	
Cup	
Heavy cloth	
Knife	
Large flat pan or tray	

Procedure

1) Mix 1/2 cup of salt into the one gallon glass jar with 3 litres (3 quarts) of water.
2) Add 2 teaspoons of battery acid to the solution and stir vigorously for 5 minutes.
3) Strip about 4 inches of insulation from both ends of the two wires.
4) With knife and sticks, shape 2 strips of wood 1 by 1/8 by 1-1/2. Tie the wood strips to the lead or carbon rods so that they are 1-1/2 incles apart.
5) Connect the rods to the battery in a motor vehicle with the insulated wire.
6) Submerge 4-1/2 inches of the rods in the salt water solution.
7) With gear in neutral position, start the vehicle engine. Depress the accelerator approx. 1/5 of its full travel.
8) Run the engine with the accelerator in this position for 2 hours, then shut it down for 2 hours.
9) Repeat this cycle for a total of 64 hours while maintaining the level of the acid-salt water solution in the glass jar.

CAUTION: This arrangement employs voltages which can be quite dangerous! Do not touch bare wire leads while engine is running!!

10) Shut off the engine. Remove the rods from the glass jar and disconnect wire leads from the battery.
11) Filter the solution through the heavy cloth into a flat pan or tray, leaving the sediment at the bottom of the glass jar.
12) Allow the water in the filtered solution to evaporate at room

temperature (approx. 16 hours). The residue is approximately 60% or more sodium chlorate which is pure enough to be used as an explosive ingredient.

----------Jolly Roger

Thermite II... or A better way to make Thermite by Jolly Roger

Thermite is nasty shit. Here is a good and easy way to make it. The first step is to get some iron-oxide (which is RUST!). Here is a good way to make large quantities in a short time:

- Get a DC convertor like the one used on a train set. Cut the connector off, seperate the wires, and strip them both.

- Now you need a jar of water with a tablespoon or so of sodium chloride (which is SALT!) added to it. This makes the water conductive.

- Now insert both wires into the mixture (I am assuming you plugged the convertor in...) and let them sit for five minutes. One of them will start bubbling more than the other. This is the POSITIVE(+) wire. If you do not do this test right, the final product will be the opposite (chemically) of rust, which is RUST ACID. You have no use for this here (although it IS useful!).

- Anyway, put the nail tied to the positive wire into the jar. Now put the negative wire in the other end. Now let it sit overnight and in the morning scrape the rust off of the nail & repeat until you got a bunch of rust on the bottom of the glass. Be generous with your rust collection. If you are going through the trouble of making thermite, you might as well make a lot, right?

- Now remove the excess water and pour the crusty solution onto a cookie sheet. Dry it in the sun for a few hours, or inside overnight. It should be an orange-brown color (although I have seen it in many different colors! Sometimes the color gets fucked up, what can I say... but it is still iron oxide!)

- Crush the rust into a fine powder and heat it in a cast-iron pot until it is red. Now mix the pure iron oxide with pure alluminum filinos which can be bought or filed down by hand from an aluminum tube or bar. The ratio or iron oxide to aluminum is 8 grams to 3 grams.

- Congrats! You have just made THERMITE! Now, to light it...

- Thermite requires a LOT of heat (more than a blow torch!) to ignite. However, a magnesium ribbon (which is sorta hard to find.. call around) will do the trick. It takes the heat from the burning magnesium to light the thermite.

- Now when you see your victim's car, pour a fifty-cent sized pile onto his hood, stick the ribbon in it, and light the ribbon with the blow torch. Now chuckle as you watch it burn through the hood, the block, the axle, and the pavement. BE CAREFUL! The ideal mixtures can vaporize CARBON STEEL! Another idea is to use thermite to get into pay phone cash boxes. HAVE FUN!! -Jolly Roger-

How to make Potassium Nitrate by The Jolly Roger

Potassium Nitrate is an ingredient in making fuses, among other things. Here is how you make it:

Materials needed:

-3.5 gallons of nitrate bearing earth or other material
-1/2 cup of wood ashes
-Bucket or other similar container about 4-5 gallons in volume
-2 pieces of finely woven cloth, each a bit bigger than the bottom of the bucket
-Shallow dish or pan at least as large in diameter as the bucket
-Shallow, heat resistant container
-2 gallons of water
-Something to punch holes in the bottom of the bucket
-1 gallon of any type of alcohol
-A heat source
-Paper & tape

Procedure:

- Punch holes on the inside bottom of the bucket, so that the metal is"puckered" outward from the bottom

- Spread cloth over the holes from the bottom

- Place wood ashes on the cloth. Spread it out so that it covers the entire cloth and has about the same thickness.

- Place 2nd cloth on top of the wood ashes

- Place the dirt or other material in the bucket

- Place the bucket over the shallow container. NOTE: It may need support on the bottom so that the holes on the bottom are not blocked.

- Boil water and pour it over the earth very slowly. Do NOT pour it all at once, as this will clog the filter on the bottom.

- Allow water to run through holes into the shallow dish on the bottom.

- Be sure that the water goes through ALL of the earth!

- Allow water in dish to cool for an hour or so

- Carefully drain the liquid in the dish away, and discard the sludge in the bottom

- Boil this liquid over a fire for at least two hours. Small grains of salt will form - scoop these out with the paper as they form

- When the liquid has boiled down to 1/2 its original volume let it sit

- After 1/2 hour, add equal volume of the alcohol; when this mixture is poured through paper, small white crystals appear. This is the posassium nitrate.

Purification:

- Redissolve crystals in small amount of boiling water

- Remove any crystals that appear

- Pour through improvised filter then heat concentrated solution to dryness.

- Spread out crystals and allow to dry

Dust Bomb Instructions by the Jolly Roger

An initiator which will initiate common material to produce dust explosions can be rapidly and easily constructed. This type of charge is ideal for the destruction of enclosed areas such as rooms or buildings.

Material Required

A flat can, 3 in. (8 cm) in diameter and 1-1/2 in. (3-3/4 cm) high. A 6-1/2 ounce tuna can serves the purpose quite well.
Blasting cap
Explosive
Aluminum (may be wire, cut sheet, flattened can, or powder)
Large nail, 4 in. (10 cm) long
Wooden rod - 1/4 in. (6 mm) diameter
Flour, gasoline, and powder or chipped aluminum

NOTE: Plastic explosive produce better explosions than cast explosives.

Procedure:
---

1) Using the nail, press a hole through the side of the tuna can 3/8 inch to 1/2 inch (1 to 1-1/2 cm) from the bottom. Using a rotating and lever action, enlarge the hole until it will accomodate the blasting cap.
2) Place the wooden rod in the hole and position the end of the rod at the center of the can.
3) Press explosive into the can, being sure to surround the rod, until it is 3/4 inch (2 cm) from the top of the can. Carefully remove the wooden rod.
4) Place the aluminum metal on top of the explosive.
5) Just before use, insert the blasting cap into the cavity made by the rod. The initiator is now ready to use.

NOTE: If it is desired to carry the initiator some distance, cardboard may be pressed on top of the aluminum to insure against loss of material.

How to Use:

This particular unit works quite well to initiate charges of five pounds of flour, 1/2 gallon (1-2/3 litres) of gasoline, or two pounds of flake painters aluminum. The solid materials may merely be contained in sacks or cardboard cartons. The gasoline may be placed in plastic coated paper milk cartons, as well as plastic or glass bottles. The charges are placed directly on top of the initiator and the blasting cap is actuated electrically or by a fuse depending on the type of cap employed. this will destroy a 2,000 cubic feet enclosure (building 10 x 20 x 10 feet).

Note: For larger enclosures, use proportionally larger initiators and charges.

----------Jolly Roger

Improvised Black Powder by the Jolly Roger

Black powder can be prepared in a simple, safe manner. It may be used as blasting or gun powder.

Material Required

Potassium Nitrate, granulated, 3 cups (3/4 liter)
Wood charcoal, powdered, 2 cups
Sulfur, powdered, 1/2 cup
Alcohol, 5 pints (2-1/2 liters) (whiskey, rubbing alcohol, etc.)
Water, 3 cups (3/4 liter)
Heat source
2 buckets - each 2 gallon (7-1/2 litres) capacity, at least one of which is heat resistant (metal, ceramic, etc.)
Flat window screening, at least 1 foot (30 cm) square
Large wooden stick
Cloth, at leat 2 feet (60 cm) square

Procedure:
---

1) Place alcohol in one of the buckets.
2) Place potassium nitrate, charcoal, and sulfur in the heat resistant bucket. Add 1 cup water and mix thoroughly with wooden stick until all ingrediants are dissolved.
3) Add remaining water (2 cups) to mixture. Place bucket on heat source and stir until small bubbles begin to form.

CAUTION: DO NOT boil mixture. Be sure ALL mixture stays wet. If any is dry, as on sides of pan, it may ignite!

4) Remove bucket from heat and pour mixture into alcohol while stirring vigorously.
5) 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.
6) Place screening over dry bucket. Place workable amount of damp powder on screen and granulate by rubbing solid through screen. NOTE: If granulated particles appear to stick together and change shape, recombine entire batch of powder and repeat steps 5 & 6.
7) Spread granulated black powder on flat, dry surface so that layer about 1/2 inch (1-1/4 cm) is formed. Allow to dry. Use radiator, or direct sunlight. This should be dried as soon as possible, preferably in an hour. The longer the drying period, the less effective the black powder.

CAUTION: Remove from heat AS SOON AS granules are dry. Black powder isnow ready to use.

Harmless Bombs by the Jolly Roger

To all those who do not wish to inflict bodily damage on their victims but only terror.
These are weapons that should be used from high places.
1) The flour bomb.
Take a wet paper towel and pour a given amount of baking flour in the center. Then wrap it up and put on a rubber band to keep it together. When thrown it will fly well but when it hits, it covers the victim with the flower or causes a big puff of flour which will put the victim in terror since as far as they are concerned, some strange white powder is all over them. This is a cheap method of terror and for only the cost of a roll of paper towels and a bag of flour you and your friends can have loads of fun watching people flee in panic.
2) Smoke bomb projectile.
All you need is a bunch of those little round smoke bombs and a wrist rocket or any sling-shot. Shoot the smoke bombs and watch the terror since they think it will blow up!
3) Rotten eggs (good ones)
Take some eggs and get a sharp needle
and poke a small hole in the top of each one.
Then let them sit in a warm place for about a week. Then you've got a bunch of rotten eggs that will only smell when they hit.
4) Glow in the dark terror.
Take one of those tubes of glow in the dark stuff and pour the stuff on whatever you want to throw and when it gets on the victim, they think it's some deadly chemical or a radioactive substance so they run in total panic. This works especially well with flower bombs since a gummy, glowing substance gets all over the victim.
5) Fizzling panic.
Take a baggie of a water-baking soda solution and seal it. (Make sure there is no air in it since the solution will form a gas and you don't want it to pop on you.) Then put it in a bigger plastic bag and fill it with vinegar and seal it. When thrown, the two substances will mix and cause a violently bubbling substance to go all over the victim.

----------Jolly Roger

Solidox Bombs by The Jolly Roger

Most people are not aware that a volatile, extremely explosive chemical can be bought over the counter: Solidox.

Solidox comes in an aluminum can containing 6 grey sticks, and can be bought at Kmart, and various hardware supply shops for around $7.00. Solidox is used in welding applications as an oxidizing agent for the hot flame needed to melt metal. The most active ingredient in Solidox is potassium chlorate, a filler used in many military applications in the WWII era.

Since Solidox is literally what the name says: SOLID OXygen, you must have an energy source for an explosion. The most common and readily available energy source is common household sugar, or sucrose. In theory, glucose would be the purest energy source, but it is hard to find a solid supply of glucose.

Making the mixture:

[1] Open the can of Solidox, and remove all 6 sticks. One by one, grind up each of the sticks (preferably with a mortar and pestle) into the finest powder possible.
[2] The ratio for mixing the sugar with the Solidox is 1:1, so weigh the Solidox powder, and grind up the equivalent amount of sugar.
[3] Mix equivalent amounts of Solidox powder, and sugar in a 1:1 ratio.

It is just that simple! You now have an extremely powerful substance that can be used in a variety of applications. A word of caution: be EXTREMELY careful in the entire process. Avoid friction, heat, and flame. A few years back, a teenager I knew blew 4 fingers off while trying to make a pipe bomb with Solidox. You have been warned!

More Ways to Send a Car to Hell by The Jolly Roger

Due to a lot of compliments, I have written an update to file #14. I have left the original intact. This expands upon the original idea, and could be well called a sequal. -----JR

How to have phun with someone else's car. If you really detest someone, and I mean detest, here's a few tips on what to do in your spare time. Move the windshield wiper blades, and insert and glue tacks. The tacks make lovely designs. If your "friend" goes to school with you, Just before he comes out of school. Light a lighter and then put it directly underneath his car door handle. Wait...Leave...Listen. When you hear a loud "shit!", you know he made it to his car in time. Remove his muffler and pour approximately 1 Cup of gas in it. Put the muffler back, then wait till their car starts. Then you have a cigarette lighter. A 30 foot long cigarette lighter. This one is effective, and any fool can do it. Remove the top air filter. That's it! Or a oldie but goodie: sugar in the gas tank. Stuff rags soaked in gas up the exhaust pipe. Then you wonder why your "friend" has trouble with his/her lungs. Here's one that takes time and many friends. Take his/her car then break into their house and reassemble it, in their living or bedroom. Phun eh? If you're into engines, say eeni mine moe and point to something and remove it. They wonder why something doesn't work. There are so many others, but the real good juicy ones come by thinking hard.

----------Jolly Roger

Blowgun by The Jolly Roger

In this article I shall attempt to explain the use and manufacture of a powerfull blow-gun and making darts for the gun.The possesion of the blow gun described in this article IS a felony.
So be carefull where you use it. I don't want to get you all busted.

Needed:

1. Several strands of yarn (About 2 inches a-piece)
2. A regular pencil
3. A 2 1/4 inch long needle (hopefully with a beaded head. If not obtainable,wrap tape around end of needle.
4. 2-3 1/4 foot pipe. (PVC or Aluminum) Half a inch in diameter

Constructing the dart:

1st- Carefully twist and pull the metal part (Along with eraser) of the pencil till it comes off.
2nd- Take Pin and start putting about 5-7 Strands of yarn on the pin. Then push them up to the top of the pin. But not over the head of the pin (orthe tape).
3rd- Push pin through the hollow part of the head where the pencil was before.
4th- That should for a nice looking dart. (see illustration)

```
     #####
>>>>>-----/    #  is the yarn
               >  is the head of the pencil
               -  is the pin it-self
               /  is the head of the pin
```

Using the Darts:

1st- Now take the finished dart and insert it in the tube (if it is too small put on more yarn.)
2nd- Aim the tube at a door, wall, sister, ect.
3rd- blow on the end of the pipe.
4th- Sometimes the end of the pipe may be sharp. When this happens I suggest you wrap it with some black electrician tape.It should feel a lot better.

-------Jolly Roger

Chemical Equivalency list by the Jolly Roger

Acacia.....Gum Arabic
Acetic Acid.....Vinegar
Aluminum Oxide.....Alumia
Aluminum Potassium Sulphate.....Alum
Aluminum Sulfate.....Alum
Ammonium Carbonate.....Hartshorn
Ammonium Hydroxide.....Ammonia
Ammonium Nitrate.....Salt Peter
Ammonium Oleate.....Ammonia Soap
Amylacetate.....Bananna Oil
Barium Sulfide.....Black Ash
Carbon Carbinate.....Chalk
Carbontetrachloride.....Cleaning Fluid
Calcium Hypochloride.....Bleaching Powder
Calcium Oxide.....Lime
Calcium Sulfate.....Plaster of Paris
Carbonic Acid.....Seltzer
Cetyltrimethylammoniumbromide.....Ammonium Salt
Ethylinedichloride.....Dutch Fluid
Ferric Oxide.....Iron Rust
Furfuraldehyde.....Bran Oil
Glucose.....Corn Syrup
Graphite.....Pencil Lead
Hydrochloric Acid.....Muriatic Acid
Hydrogen Peroxide.....Peroxide
Lead Acetate.....Sugar of Lead
Lead Tero-oxide.....Red Lead
Magnesium Silicate.....Talc
Magnesium Sulfate.....Epsom Salt
Methylsalicylate.....Winter Green Oil
Naphthalene.....Mothballs
Phenol.....Carbolic Acid
Potassium Bicarbonate.....Cream of Tarter
Potassium Chromium Sulfate.....Chromealum
Potassium Nitrate.....Salt Peter
Sodium Oxide.....Sand
Sodium Bicarbonate.....Baking Soda
Sodium Borate.....Borax
Sodium Carbonate.....Washing Soda
Sodium Chloride.....Salt
Sodium Hydroxide.....Lye
Sodium Silicate.....Glass
Sodium Sulfate.....Glauber's Salt
Sodium Thiosulfate.....Photographer's Hypo
Sulfuric Acid.....Battery Acid
Sucrose.....Cane Sugar
Zinc Chloride.....Tinner's Fluid
Zinc Sulfate.....White Vitriol

Carbon-Tet Explosive by the Jolly Roger

A moist explosive mixture can be made from fine aluminum powder combined with carbon tetrachloride or tetrachloroethylene. This explosive can be detonated with a blasting cap.

Material Required	Source
Fine aluminum bronzing powder	Paint store
Carbon Tetrachloride	Pharmacy, or fire
or	extinguisher fluid
tetrachloroethylene	Dry cleaners, pharmacy
Stirring rod (wood)	
Mixing container (bowl, bucket, etc.)	
Measuring container (cup, tablespoon, etc.)	
Storage container (jar, can, etc.)	
Blasting cap	
Pipe, can or jar	

Procedure:

1) Measure out two parts aluminum powder to one part carbon tetrachloride or tetrachlorethylene liquid into mixing container, adding liquid to powder while stirring with the wooden rod.
2) Stir until the mixture becomes the consistency of honey syrup.

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

3) Store explosive in a jar or similar water proof container until ready to use. The liquid in the mixture evaporates quicky when not confined.

NOTE: Mixture will detonate in this manner for a period of 72 hours.

How to Use:

1) Pour this mixture into an iron or steel pipe which has an end cap threaded on one end. If a pipe is not available, you may use a dry tin can or glass jar.
2) Insert blasting cap just beneath the surface of the explosive mix.

NOTE: Confining the open end of the container will add to the effectiveness of the explosive.

----------Jolly Roger

Pipe Hand Grenade by the Jolly Roger

Hand Grenades can be made from a piece of iron pipe. The filler can be of plastic or granular military explosive, improvised explosive, or propellant from shotgun or small arms munition.

Material Required:

Iron Pipe, threaded ends, 1-1/2" to 3" diameter, 3" to 8" long.
Two (2) iron pipe caps
Explosive or propellant
Nonelectric blasting cap (Commercial or military)
Fuse cord
Hand Drill
Pliers

Procedure:
---

1) Place blasting cap on one end of fuse cord and crimp with pliers.

NOTE: To find out how long the fuse cord should be, check the time it takes a known length to burn. If 12 inches burns in 30 seconds, a 6 inch cord will ignite the grenade in 15 seconds.

2) Screw pipe cap to one end of the pipe. Place fuse cord with blasting cap into the opposite end so that the blasting cap is near the center of the pipe.

NOTE: If plastic explosive is to be used, fill pipe BEFORE inserting blasting cap. Push a round stick into the center of the explosive to make a hole and then insert the blasting cap.

3) Pour explosive or propellant into pipe a little bit at a time. Tap the base of the pipe frequently to settle filler.

4) Drill a hole in the center of the unassembled pipe caplarge enough for the fuse cord to pass through.

5) Wipe pipe threads to remove any filler material. Slide the drilled pipe cap over the fuse and screw handtight onto the pipe.

Ready to go!

----------Jolly Roger

Nail Grenade by the Jolly Roger

Effective fragmentation grenades can be made from a block of tnt or other blasting explosive and nails.

Material Required:

Block of TNT or other blasting explosive
Nails
Non-electric (military or improvised) blasting cap
Fuse Cord
Tape, string, wire, or glue

Procedure:
---

1) If an explosive charge other than a standard TNT block is used, make a hole in the center of the charge for inserting the blasting cap. TNT can be drilled with relative safety. With plastic explosives, a hole can be made by pressing a round stick into the center of the charge. The hole should be deep enough that the blasting cap is totally within the explosive.
2) Tape, tie, or glue one or two rows of closely packed nails to the sides of the explosive block. Nails should completely cover the four surfaces of the block.
3) Place blasting cap on one end of the fuse cord and crimp with pliers.

NOTE: To find out how long the fuse cord should be, check the time it takes a known length to burn. If 12 inches (30 cm) burns for 30 seconds, a 10 second delay will require a 4 inch (10 cm) fuse.

4) Insert the blasting cap in the hole in the block of explosive. Tape or tie fuse cord securly in place so that it will not fall out when the grenade is thrown.

Alternate Use:

An effective directional anti-personnel mine can be made by placing nails on only one side of the explosive block. For thi case, and electric blasting cap can be used.

----------Jolly Roger

Fuses brought to you by The Jolly Roger

You would be surprised how many files are out there that use what falls under the category of a "fuse." They assume that you just have a few lying around, or know where to get them. Well, in some parts of the country, fuses are extremely hard to come by... so this file tells you how to make your own. Both fuses presented here are fairly simple to make, and are fairly reliable.

SLOW BURNING FUSE
~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~ (approx. 2 inches per minute)

Materials needed:

- Cotton string or 3 shoelaces
- Potassium Nitrate or Potassium Chlorate
- Granulated sugar

Procedure:

- Wash the cotton string or showlaces in HOT soapy water, then rinse with fresh water

- Mix the following together in a glass bowl:
  1 part potassium nitrate or potassium chlorate
  1 part granulated sugar
  2 parts hot water

- Soak strings or shoelaces in this solution

- Twist/braid 3 strands together and allow them to dry

- Check the burn rate to see how long it actually takes!!

FAST BURNING FUSE
~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~ (40 inches per minute)

Materials needed:

-Soft cotton string
-fine black powder (empty a few shotgun shells!)
-shallow dish or pan

Procedure:

- moisten powder to form a paste

- twist/braid 3 strands of cotton together

- rub paste into string and allow to dry

- Check the burn rate!!!

Letter Bombs by The Jolly Roger

- You will first have to make a mild version of thermite. Use my recipe, but substitute iron fillings for rust.

- Mix the iron with aluminum fillings in a ratio of 75% aluminum to 25% iron. This mixture will burn violently in a closed space (such as an envelope). This bring us to our next ingredient...

- Go to the post office and buy an insulated (padded) envelope. You know, the type that is double layered... Seperate 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 is your bomb!!

- Now to light it... this is the tricky part and hard to explain. Just keep experimenting until you get something that works. The fuse is just that touch explosive I have told you about in another one of my anarchy files. You might 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. If the thermite didn't blow up, it would at least burn the fuck out of your enemy (it does wonders on human flesh!).

NOW that is REVENGE! -Jolly Roger-

Exploding lightbulbs by The Jolly Roger

Materials needed:

- -lightbulb (100w)
- -socket (duh...)
- -1/4 cup soap chips
- -blackpowder! (open some shotgun shells!)
- -1/4 cup kerosene orgasoline
- -adhesive tape
- -lighter or small blowtorch
- -glue

Procedure for a simple exploding lightbulb:
~~~~~~

- Drill a small hole in the top of the bulb near the threads!

- Carefully pour the blackpowder into the hole. Use enough so that it touches the filament!

- Insert into socket as normal (make sure the light is off or else YOU will be the victim!!)

- Get the hell out!!

Procedure for a Napam Bulb:
~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~

- Heat kerosene/gasoline in a double boiler

- Melt soap chips, stirring slowly.

- Put somewhere and allow to cool

- Heat the threads of the bulb VERY carefully to melt the glue. Remove threads, slowly drawing out the filament. Do NOT break the cheap electrical igniters and/or the filament or this won't work!!

- Pour the liquid into the bulb, and slowly lower the filament back down into the bulb. Make sure the filament is dipped into the fluid.

- Re-glue the threads back on. Insert it into a socket frequently used by the victim and get the hell out!!

When the victim flips the switch, he will be in for a BIG surprise!

Have fun! -Jolly Roger-

Under water igniters by The Jolly Roger

Materials needed:

-Pack of 10 silicon diodes (available at Radio Shack. you will know you got the right ones if they are very, very small glass objects!)
-Pack of matches
-1 candle

Procedure:

- Light the candle and allow a pool of molten wax to form in the top.

- Take a single match and hold the glass part of a single diode against the head. Bend the diode pins around the matchhead so that one wraps in an upward direction and thensticks out to the side. Do the same with the other wire, but in a downward direction. The diodes should now be hugging the matchhead, but its wires MUST NOT TOUCH EACH OTHER!

- Dip the matchhead in wax to give it a water-proof coat. These work underwater

- repeat to make as many as you want

How to use them:

When these little dudes are hooked across a 6v battery, the diode reaches what is called breakdown voltage. When most electrical components reach this voltage, they usually produce great amounts of heat and light, while quickly melting into a little blob. This heat is enough to ignite a matchhead. These are recommended for use underwater, where most other igniters refuse to work. ENJOY!

-Jolly Roger-