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in by
Agrajag the Prolonged

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This is the first in a series of articles dealing with the process of making plastic explosives. In the articles I will discuss different types of plastic explosives, their origin and finally how to produce them with supplies that are found in a usual household.

This information was originally written by Tim Lewis, and was typed in and uploaded by myself, (Agrajag). This article will take you through step by step process of making plastic explosive from common household bleach.

Plastic Explosive from Bleach

This explosive is a Potassium chlorate explosive. This explosive and explosives of similar composition were used in WWI as the main explosive filler in grenades, land mines, and mortar rounds used by French, German, and some other forces involved in that conflict.

These explosives are relatively safe to manufacture. By RELATIVELY SAFE, I mean just that! DON'T SCREW AROUND WITH THIS SHIT, EITHER MAKE IT OR DON'T! I hate to hear of a phreak buying it because he was fucking with some chemicals and he blew up in his face. The procedures in the following paragraph CAN BE DANGEROUS, if you don't take special care, and watch what you are doing!

One should strive to make sure these explosives are free from sulfure, sulfides, and picric acid. The presence of these compounds result in mixtures that are or can become highly sensitive and possibly decompose explosively while in storage. One should never store home made explosives, make enough for what you need at the time. YOU NEVER KNOW HOW STABLE IT IS UNTIL IT BLOWS!

The manufacture of this explosive from bleach is given just as an expedient method. This method of manufacturing potassium chlorate is not economical due to the amount of energy used to boil the solution and cause the "Dissociation" reaction to take place. The procedure does work and yields a relatively pure and a sulfur, sulfide free product.

These explosives are very cap sensitive and require only a #3 cap for instigating detonation.

To manufacture potassium chlorate from bleach, (5.25% sodium hypochlorite solution), obtain a heat source, hot-plate, stove, etc., etc. a battery hydrometer, a large pyrex or enameled steel container, (to weigh chemicals),

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and some potassium chloride, (sold as salt substitute).

Take one gallon of bleach and place it in the container and begin heating it. While this solution heats, weigh out 63 grams potassium chloride and add this to the bleach being heated. Bring this solution to a boil and boil until when checked with a hydrometer the reading is 1.3, (if battery hydrometer is used, it should read FULL charge.)

When the reading is 1.3 take the solution and let it cool in the 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 these crystals that have been saved and mix them with distilled water in the following proportions: 56 grams per 100 milileters distilled water. Heat this solution until it boils and allow to cool. Filter the solution and save the crystals the form upon cooling. This process of purification is called fractional crystalization. these crystals should be relatively pure potassium chlorate.

Power these to the consistancy of face powder and heat gently to drive off all moisture.

Melt five parts vaseline and five parts wax. Disslove this in white gasoline, (camp stove gasoline), and pour this liquid on 90 parts potassium chlorate, (the powdered crystals from above), in a plastic bowl.

Knead this liquid into the potassium chlorate until intimately mixed. Allow all the gasoline to evaporate.

Place this explosive in a cool dry place. Avoid friction, sulfur, sulfides, and phophorous compounds. This explosive is best molded to the desired shape and density of 1.3 grams in a cube and dipped in wax till water proof. These block type charges guarantee the highest detonation velocity.

Live long and prosper,
Agrajag

Ps, I would like to thank Tim Lewis, the autor of "Kitchen Improvised Plastic Explosives" for this information. You may obtain a catalog of other books of this and other natures by writing:

Information Publishing Co.
Box 10042, Odessa, Texas.
79762

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\$ Kitchen Improvised Platic Explosives. \$
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in by

Agrajag The Prolonged

This is the second in a series of articles dealing with the production of plastic explosives. This article will cover step by step (SXS?) instructions on how to make RDX, which is the main ingrediant in the rest of the plastic explosives I will cover. The information in this and all of the other articles dealing with the production of plastic explosives was orignally written by written by Tim Lewis in a book called, "Kitchen Improvised Plastic Explosives". I will give the address to send for this and many other books and the end of this article.

THE PRODUCTION OF RDX IS VERY DANGEROUS IF YOU DON'T KNOW WHAT YOU ARE DOING. DO NOT ATTEMPT ANY OF THIS IF YOU WISH TO LIVE TILL YOUR NEXT BIRTHDAY!

Since the first part of WWII the armed forces of the United States has been searching for the perfect plastique explosives to be used in demolition work. This search lead to the development of the 'C' composition plastique explosives. Of this group C-4 being the lastest formulation that has been readily adopted by the armed forces. This formulation was preceded by C-3, C-2, and C.

In this series of articles, I will cover all these explosives in their chronological progression as they were developed and standardized by the armed forces. All these explosives are cyclonite or R.D.X. base with various plastisizing agents used to achieve the desired product.

This plastisizer, usually composes 7%-20% of the total weight of the plastique.

Cyclotrimethylenetrinittrime or cyclonite is manufactured in bulk by the nitration of hexamethylenetetramine, (methenamine, hexamine, etc., etc.) with strong red 100% nitric acid.

The hardest part of this reaction is obtaining this red nitric acid. It will most likely have to be made. More on this later.

Hexamine or methenamine can usually be bought in bulk quantities or hexamine fuel bars for camp stoves can be used but they end up being very expensive. To use the fuel bars the need to be powered before hand.

The hexamine can also be made with common ammonia water (30%) and the commonly avaiable 36% formaldehyde solution. To make this componant place 185 grams of clear ammonia water in a shallow pyrex dish. To this add 500 ml. of the formaldehyde solution to the ammonia water. Allow this to evaporate and when the crystals are all that remains in the pan place the pan in the oven on the lowest heat that the oven has. This should be done only for a moment or so to drive off any remaining water. These crystals are scraped up and placed in

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a airtight jar to store them until they are used.

To make the red nitric acid you will need to buy a retort with a ground glass stopper. In the retort place 32 grams sulfuric acid, (98%-100%), and to this add 68 grams of potassium nitrate or 58 grams of sodium nitrate. Gently heating this retort will generate a red gas called nitrogen trioxide. THIS GAS IS HIGHLY POISONOUS AND THIS STEP, AS WITH ALL OTHER STEPS, SHOULD BE DONE WITH GOOD VENTILATION.

This nitric acid that is formed will collect in the neck of the retort and form droplets that will run down the inside of the neck of the retort and should be caught in a beaker cooled by being surrounded by ice water.

This should be heated till no more collects in the neck of the retort and the nitric acid quits dripping out of the neck into the beaker.

This acid should be stored until enough acid is generated to produce the required size batch which is determined by the person producing the explosive. Ofcourse the batch can be larger or smaller but the same ratios should be maintained.

To make R.D.X. place 550 grams of the nitric acid produced by the above procedure in a 1000 ml. beaker in a salted bath. 50 grams of hexamine, (methenamine) is added in small portions making sure that the temperature of the acid DOES NOT GO ABOVE 30 DEGREES CELCIUS. This temperature can be monitored by placing a thermometer directly in the acid mixture. During this procedure a vigerous stirring should be maintained. If the temperature approaches 30 degrees, IMMEDIATLY STOP THE ADDITION OF THE HEXAMINE until the temperature drops to an acceptable level.

After the addition is complete continue the stirring and allow the temperature to drop to 0 degrees celcius and allow it to stay there for 20 minutes coninuing the vigerous stirring. After the 20 minutes are up, pour this acid-hexamine mixture into 1000 ml. of finely crushed ice and water. Crystals should form and are filtered out of the liquid.

The crystals that are filtered out are R.D.X. and will need to have all traces of the acid removed. To remove this trace of acid, first wash these crystals by putting them in ice water and shaking and refiltering. These crystals are then placed in a little boiling water and filtered. Place them in some warm water and check the acidity for the resultant suspension with litmus paper. You want it to read between 6 and 7 on the Ph scale. If there is still acid in these crystals reboil them in fresh water until the acid is removed and the litmus paper shows them between 6 and 7, (the closer to 7 the better).

To be safe these crystals should be stored water wet until ready for use. THESE CRYSTALS ARE A VERY HIGH EXPLOSIVE AND SHOULD BE TREATED WITH THE RESPECT THEY DESERVE! This explosive is much more powerful than T.N.T.

To use, these will need to be dried for some manufacturing processes in the next few articles. To dry these crystals, place them in a pan and spread them out and allow the water to evaporate off them until they are completely dry.

This explosive will detonate in this dry form when pressed into a mold to a density of 1.55 grams cubed, at a velocity of 8550 M/second!

COMPARISON OF DETONATION VELOCITIES

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6800	!	%%%%%%%%%	%%%%%%%%%	%%%%%%%%%	%%%%%%%%%	%%%%%%%%%	!
		T.N.T	R.D.X.	"C"	"C-2"	"C-3"	"C-4"

Live long and prosper,
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Ps, The information from above was obtained from a book, "Kitchen Improvised Plastic Explosives", by Tim Lewis and the Information Publishing Company. You may obtain a catalog of books that they sell by writing:

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