

PLASTIC.TXT
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 % KITCHEN IMPROVISED PLASTIC EXPLOSIVES %
 % PART I %
 % HOW TO MAKE PLASTIQUE FROM BLEACH. %
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 % TYPED %%
 IN BY
 AGRAJAG THE PROLONGED

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 HOUSE-HOLD.

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 HOUSE-HOLD BLEACH.

PLASTIQUE 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 SULFUR, 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), AND SOME POTASSIUM CHLORIDE, (SOLD AS SALT SUBSTITUTE).

TAKE ONE GALLON OF BLEACH AND PLACE IT IN THE CONTAINER AND BEGIN HEATING

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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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\$ PART II \$
% RDX MANUFACTURE %
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IN BY
AGRAJAG THE PROLONGED

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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.

CYCLOTRIMETHYLENETRINITRIME 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 EXPLENSIVE. 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 AVAILABLE 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 SCRAPPED UP AND PLACED IN 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 ACID SHOULD BE STORED UNTIL ENOUGH ACID IS GENERATED TO PRODUCE THE REQUIRED SIZE BATCH WHICH IS DETERMINED BY THE PERSON PRODUCING THE ECPLOSIVE. OFCOURSE THE BATCH CAN BE LARGER OR SMALLER BUT THE SAME RATIONS SHOULD BE MAINTAINED.

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.

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!

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

LIVE LONG AND PROSPER,
AGRAJAG

P.S. THE INFORMATION FROM ABOVE WAS OBTAINED FROM A BOOK, "KITCHEN IMPROVISED PLASTIC EXPLOSIVES", BY TIM LEWIS AND THE INFORMATION PUBLISHING COMPANY.

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% KITCHEN IMPROVISED PLATIC EXPLOSIVES. %
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%                               PART III                               %
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% MANUFACTURE OF TYPE 'C' EXPLOSIVES %
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BY
AGRAJAG THE PROLONGED
  
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THIS ARTICLE WILL DEAL WITH THE PRODUCTION OF TYPE 'C' PLASTIC EXPLOSIVE COMPOUND. IF YOU HAVE NOT READ MY OTHER TWO ARTICLES, YOU WILL NEED TO SO YOU CAN GET SOME SAFETY PRECATIONS AND THE RECIPE FOR MAKING R.D.X.

ALL OF THE TYPE 'C' PLASTIC EXPLOSIVES (THAT INCLUDES C-2, C-3, AND C-4) ARE EXCEEDINGLY POWERFUL AND SHOULD BE USED WITH UTMOST CARE. (SEE K.I.P.E. PART II FOR DETONATION CHART).

THIS EXPLOSIVE IS JUST A COPY OF A BRITISH EXPLOSIVE THAT WAS ADOPTED EARLY IN WWII. THIS EXPLOSIVE IS THE CHOICE EXPLOSIVE OF THE TYPE 'C' COMPOUNDS BECUASE OF ITS RELATIVE EASE OF MAUFACTURE AND THE EASY AQUISITION OF THE PLASTIZER COMPOUND. THIS EXPLOSIVE WAS AVAILABLE IN STANDARD DEMOLITION BLOCKS.

THIS EXPLOSIVE WAS STANDARDIZED AND ADOPTED IN THE FOLLOWING COMPOSITION:

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R.D.X..... 88.3%
HEAVY MINERAL OIL..... 11.1%
LECITHIN..... .6%

(ALL PERCENTAGES ARE BY WEGHT)

IN THIS COMPOSITION, THE LECITHIN ACTS TO PREVENT THE FORMATION OF LARGE CRYSTALS OF R.D.X. WHICH WOULD INCREASE THE SENSITIVITY OF THE EXPLOSIVE. THIS EXPLOSIVE HAS A GOOD DEAL OF POWER AND IS RELATIVELY NON-TOXIC, (EXCEPT WHEN INGESTED).

IT IS ALSO PLASTIC FROM 0-40 DEGREES CELCIUS. ABOVE 40 DEGREES THE EXPLOSIVE UNDERGOES EXTRUDATION AND BECOMES GUMMY ALTHOUGH ITS EXPLOSIVE PROPERTIES GO REALATIVELY UNIMPAIRED. BELOW 0 DEGREES CELCIUS IT BECOMES BRITTLE AND ITS CAP SENSITIVITY IS LESSENED CONSIDERABLY.

MANUFACTURING THIS EXPLOSIVE CAN BE DONE TWO WAYS. FIRST BEING TO DISSOLVE THE 11.7% PLASTISIZING IN UNLEADED GASOLINE AND MIXING WITH THE R.D.X. AND ALLOWING THE GASOLINE TO EVAPORATE UNTIL THE MIXTURE IS FREE OF ALL GASOLINE.

THE SECOND METHOD BEING THE SIMPLE KNEADING OF THE PLASTISIZING COMPOUND INTO THE R.D.X. UNTIL A UNIFORM MIXTURE IS OBTAINED.

THIS EXPLOSIVE SHOULD BE STORED IN A COOL-DRY PLACE. IF PROPERLY MADE THE PLASTIQUE SHOULD BE VERY STABLE IN STORAGE EVEN IF STORED AT ELEVATED TEMPARATURES FOR LONG PERIODS OF TIME.

IT SHOULD BE VERY CAP SENSITIVE. A BOOSTER WILL BE A GOOD CHOICE, ESPECIALLY IF USED BELOW 0 DEGREES CELCIUS.

THIS DETONATES AT A VELOCITY OF 7900 M/SECOND.

LIVE LONG AND DON'T GET CAUGHT,
AGRAJAG

THIS INFORMATION WAS ORIGNALLY WRITTEN BY TIM LEWIS IN A BOOK CALLED,
"KITCHEN IMPROVISED PLATIC EXPLOSIVES".DONE

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% KITCHEN IMPROVISED PLASTIC EXPLOSIVES %
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% HOW TO MAKE TYPE 'C-2' AND 'C-3' %
\$ PLASTIC EXPLOSIVE COMPOUND. \$
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BY
AGRAJAG THE PROLONGED

THIS ARTICLE WILL COVER THE PRODUCTION OF PLASTIC EXPLOSIVES OF THE TYPE 'C-2' AND 'C-3'. THESE ARE HIGHLY UNDESIRABLE BECAUSE OF CERTAIN TRAIT EACH

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HAS AND THEY DON'T PRODUCE AS MUCH POWER AS 'C' AND 'C-4' COMPOUNDS.

IT IS NOT RECAMENDED YOU MAKE THESE TWO TYPES OF PLASTIQUE, THIS ARTICLE WAS WRITTEN FOR IMFORMATATIVE PURPOSES ONLY. (JUST SO YOU CAN ACT LIKE YOU KNOW WHAT YOU ARE DOING).

COMPOSITION 'C-2' IS HARDER TO MAKE THAN 'C-4' AND IS TOXIC TO HANDLE. IT IS ALSO UNSTABLE IN STORAGE AND IS POOR CHOICE FOR HOME EXPLOSIVE MANUFATURE. IT ALSO HAS A LOWER DETONATION VELOCITY THAN EITHER 'C-4' OR 'C-3'.

IT IS MANUFACTURED IN A STEAM JACKETED (HEATED) MELTING KETTLE USING THE SAME PROCEDURE USED IN INCORPERATION OF 'C-3'. ITS COMPOSITION IS AS FOLLOWS:

R.D.X..... 80%
(EQUAL PARTS OF THEM FOLLOWING:)
MONONITROTOLULENE
DINITROTOLULENE
T.N.T. GUNCOTTON
DIMETHYLFORMIDE..... 20%

(SEE BELOW FOR REST OF RECIPE)

'C-3' WAS DEVELOPED TO ELIMINATE THE UNDESIRABLE ASPECTS OF 'C-2'. IT WAS STANDARDIZED AND ADOPTED BY THE MILITARY AS FOLLOWING COMPOSITION:

R.D.X..... 77%
MONONITROTOLULENE.... 16%
DINITROTOLULENE..... 5%
TETRYL..... 1%
T.N.T. GUNCOTTON..... 1%

'C-3' IS MANUFACTURED BY MIXING THE PLASTISIZING AGENT IN A STEAM JACKETED MELTING KETTLE EQUIPPED WITH A MECHANICAL STIRRING ATTACHMENT. THE KETTLE IS HEATED TO 90-100 DEGREES CELCIUS AND THE STIRRER IS ACTIVATED. WATER WET R.D.X. IS ADDED TO THE PLASTISIZING AGENT AND THE STIRRING IS CONTINUED UNTIL A UNIFORM MIXTURE IS OBTAINED AND ALL WATER HAS BEEN DRIVEN OFF. REMOVE THE HEAT SOURCE BUT CONTINUE TO STIR THE MIXTURE UNTIL IT HAS COOLED TO ROOM TEMPERATURE.

THIS EXPLOSIVE IS AS SENSITIVE TO IMPACT AS IS T.N.T. STORAGE AT 65 DEGREES CELCIUS FOR FOUR MONTHS AT A RELATIVE HUMIDITY OF 95% DOES NOT IMPAIR IT'S EXPLOSIVE PROPERTIES.

'C-3' IS 133% AS GOOD AS AN EXPLOSIVE AS GOOD AS AN EXPLSIVE AS IS T.N.T. THE MAJOR DRAWBACK OF 'C-3' IS ITS VOLATILITY WHICH CAUSES IT TO LOSE 1.2% OF ITS WEIGHT ALTHOUGH THE EXPLOSIVES DETONATION PROPERTIES ARE NOT AFFECTED.

WATER DOES NOT AFFECT EXPLOSIVES PREFORMANCE. IT THEREFORE IS VERY GOOD FOR UNDER-WATER DEMOLITION USES AND WOULD BE A GOOD CHOICE FOR SUCH AN APLICATION.

WHEN STORED AT 77 DEGREES CELCIUS CONSIDERABLE EXTRUDATION TAKES PLACE. IT WILL BECOME HARD AT -29 DEGREES CELCIUS AND IS HARD TO DETONATE AT THIS TEMPURATURE.

WHILE THIS EXPLOSIVE IS NOT UNDUELY TOXIC, IT SHOULD BE HANDLED WITH CARE

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AS IT CONTAINS ARYL-NITRO COMPOUNDS WHICH ARE ABSORBED THROUGH THE SKIN.

IT WILL RELIABLY TAKE DETONATION FROM A #6 BLASTING CAP BUT THE USE OF A BOOSTER IS ALWAYS SUGGESTED. THIS EXPLOSIVE HAS A GREAT BLAST EFFECT AND WAS STILL IS AVAILABLE IN STANDARD DEMOLITION BLOCKS.

ITS DETONATION VELOCITY IS APPROXIMATELY 7700 M/SECOND.

LIVE LONG AND PROSPER,
AGRAJAG

DOWNLOADED FROM P-80 SYSTEMS.....