3 Methods For Manufacturing Plastic Explosives

"I tried my hardest to make the procedures in this document retard-proof, so PLEASE try not to fuck it up. Stay conscious my friends"

~ Merit Freeman

METHOD 1

This process will yield a relatively pure ***Potassium Chlorate ($KCLO_3$)*** plastic explosive, like that which was used in French and German military grenades, land mines and mortars in *World War I*. Strive to make sure that your compounds are free of:

Sulfur (S)

Sulfides (S_2)

Picric Acid ($(O_2N)_3C_6H_2OH$ [***2,4,6-trinitrophenol*** / ***TNP***]

Phosphorus (P)

The presence of these compounds could result in a mixture that is HIGHLY sensitive, HIGHLY volatile and that could EXPLODE while in storage! The explosives will have a detonation velocity of around ***10,827*** *feet* per *second* [***3,300*** *meters* per *second*]. Only a ***#3 cap*** should be used for detonation.

MATERIALS NEEDED:

1) Rubber Gloves [OPTIONAL but HIGHLY RECOMMENDED]

2) Face Mask [OPTIONAL but HIGHLY RECOMMENDED]

3) Liquid *Sodium Hypochlorite (NaClO)* [in the form of Liquid *Chlorine* Bleach]

4) Heat-Proof Containers [Pyrex / Enameled Steel Pot / Pan, *etc.*]

5) Heat Source [Hot Plate, Stove, *etc.*]

6) *Potassium Chloride (KCl)* [in the form of Water Softener Pellets]

7) Containers For Measuring Chemicals

8) Scale [to measure Weight / Mass]

9) Stirring Instruments

10) Hydrometer [to measure Relative Density]

11) Refrigerator

12) Thermometer [to measure Temperature]

13) Coffee Filters

14) Distilled *Water (H_2O)*

15) Mortar & Pestle

16) Calculator

17) Powdered *Aluminum (Al)*

18) Petroleum Jelly [in the form of Vaseline]

19) Wax

20) *Petroleum Naphtha* / *"White Gasoline"* [in the form of Liquid Camp Stove Fuel]

PROCEDURE:

STEP *1)* Put on your rubber gloves and face mask [OPTIONAL but HIGHLY RECOMMENDED].

STEP *2)* Pour ***1*** *gallon* [***3.785*** *liters*] of liquid ***Sodium Hypochlorite (NaClO)*** [in the form of ***Liquid Chlorine Bleach***] into a heat-proof container and simmer it over low heat.

STEP *3)* Measure out ***2.22226*** *ounces* [***63*** *grams*] of ***Potassium Chloride (KCl)*** [in the form of ***Water Softener Pellets***] and add it to the ***Sodium Hypochlorite (NaClO)*** [in the form of ***Liquid Chlorine Bleach***] that is already being heated.

STEP *4)* Slowly bring the [***Sodium Hypochlorite (NaClO)*** / ***Potassium Chloride (KCl)***] solution to a boil [***212° F*** / ***100° C***], slowly stirring the mixture [with a new, clean stirrer] and simmer it until a hydrometer reads ***1.3*** *specific gravities*.

STEP *5)* Remove the [***Sodium Hypochlorite (NaClO)*** / ***Potassium Chloride (KCl)***] solution from the heat and cool it down in a refrigerator until it is between ***36° – 72° F*** [***0° – 22° C***].

STEP *6)* Filter out the crystals that have formed by straining the cooled [***Sodium Hypochlorite (NaClO)*** / ***Potassium Chloride (KCl)***] mixture through coffee filters. Set the crystals aside, keeping them cool in a refrigerator.

STEP *7)* Repeat the [boiling / stirring / hydrometer reading / cooling / crystal-filtering] process with the remaining [***Sodium Hypochlorite (NaClO)*** / ***Potassium Chloride (KCl)***] solution, until all of the liquid has crystallized. This will probably require ***2 – 3*** more cycles.

STEP 8) Cool the rest of the [***Sodium Hypochlorite (NaClO)*** / ***Potassium Chloride (Kcl)***] crystals

down in a refrigerator until they have reached ***36° – 72° F*** [***0° – 22° C***].

STEP *9)* Mix the cooled [***Sodium Hypochlorite (NaClO)*** / ***Potassium Chloride (KCl)***] crystals with ***Distilled Water (H_2O)***, using ***ONE*** of the following proportions:

-----► ***28.35*** *ounces* of room temperature [***72° F*** / ***22° C***] ***Distilled Water (H_2O)*** per ***1*** *ounce* of cooled [***Sodium Hypochlorite (NaClO)*** / ***Potassium Chloride (KCl)***] crystals.

– OR –

-----► ***1.79*** *milliliters* of room temperature [***72° F*** / ***22° C***] ***Distilled Water (H_2O)*** per ***1*** *gram* of cooled [***Sodium Hypochlorite (NaClO)*** / ***Potassium Chloride (KCl)***] crystals.

– OR –

-----► ***0.03527396*** *ounces* of cooled [***Sodium Hypochlorite (NaClO)*** / ***Potassium Chloride (KCl)***] crystals per ***1*** *ounce* of room temperature [***72° F*** / ***22° C***] ***Distilled Water (H_2O)*** .

– OR –

-----► ***0.56*** *grams* of cooled [***Sodium Hypochlorite (NaClO)*** / ***Potassium Chloride (KCl)***] crystals. per ***1*** *milliliter* of room temperature [***72° F*** / ***22° C***] ***Distilled Water (H_2O)***.

STEP *10)* In a heat-proof container, slowly bring the [***Sodium Hypochlorite (NaClO)*** / ***Potassium Chloride (KCl)***] / ***Distilled Water (H_2O)***] solution to a boil [***212° F*** / ***100° C***], slowly stirring the mixture [with a new, clean stirrer] to aid the process.

STEP *11)* Remove the [***Sodium Hypochlorite (NaClO)*** / ***Potassium Chloride (KCl)***] / ***Distilled Water (H_2O)***] solution from the heat.

STEP *12)* Allow the [***Sodium Hypochlorite (NaClO)*** / ***Potassium Chloride (KCl)***] / ***Distilled Water (H_2O)***] solution to cool down in a refrigerator until it is between ***36° – 72° F*** [***0° - 22° C***].

STEP *13)* Filter out the crystals that have formed in the cooled [***Sodium Hypochlorite (NaClO)*** / ***Potassium Chloride (KCl)***] / ***Distilled Water (H_2O)***] by straining the mixture through coffee filters. Set the crystals aside, keeping them cool in a refrigerator.

STEP *14)* Repeat the boiling / stirring / cooling / crystal-filtering process with the remaining solution until all of the liquid has crystallized. This will probably require ***2 – 3*** more cycles. These crystals that this process yields will be relatively pure ***Potassium Chlorate ($KClO_3$).***

STEP 15) Cool the rest of the [***Sodium Hypochlorite (NaClO)*** / ***Potassium Chloride (KCl)***] crystals down in a refrigerator until they have reached ***36° – 72° F*** [***0° – 22° C***].

STEP *16)* Grind the cooled ***Potassium Chlorate ($KClO_3$)*** crystals into a very fine powder. A mortar and pestle works well for this. Electric modes of pulverization such as a blender, coffee grinder or food processor are not recommended.

STEP *17)* Let the ground-up ***Potassium Chlorate ($KClO_3$)*** powder sit out at room temperature [***72° F*** / ***22° C***] in order to allow to all of the mixture's remaining moisture to evaporate.

STEP *18)* Weigh the ground-up ***Potassium Chlorate ($KClO_3$)*** powder to see how much the process has yielded.

STEP *19)* Calculate ***3%*** of the total weight or mass of your ***Potassium Chlorate ($KClO_3$)*** yield and add that much powdered ***Aluminum (Al)*** to the mixture of ***Potassium Chlorate ($KClO_3$)***.

[TOTAL WEIGHT or MASS of *Potassium Chlorate ($KClO_3$)* x 3] / ***100*** = Amount of powdered ***Aluminum (Al)*** to add to the ***Potassium Chlorate ($KClO_3$)***

STEP *20)* Weigh the [***Potassium Chlorate*** (***$KClO_3$***) / powdered ***Aluminum (Al)***] mixture and divide that number by ***18***.

TOTAL WEIGHT or MASS of *Potassium Chlorate ($KClO_3$)* + **TOTAL WEIGHT or MASS of powdered *Aluminum (Al)*** / ***18*** = ***" 1 part "*** each of ***Petroleum Jelly*** [in the form of Vaseline] and ***Wax***

This number [referenced above & below as *"**1** part"*] tells you exactly how much ***Petroleum Jelly*** [in the form of Vaseline] and ***Wax*** to use in the following steps.

STEP *21)* In a heat-proof container, melt ***1*** part of ***Petroleum Jelly*** [in the form of Vaseline] with ***1*** part of ***Wax***, slowly stirring [with a new, clean stirrer] to aid the process.

STEP *22)* Remove the [***Petroleum Jelly*** / ***Wax***] mixture from the heat and add just enough ***Petroleum Naphtha*** [in the form of *"White Gasoline"* / Liquid Camp Stove Fuel] to dissolved the mixture, slowly stirring [with a new, clean stirrer] to aid the process.

STEP *23)* Add the [***Petroleum Jelly*** / ***Wax*** / ***Petroleum Naphtha***] mixture to ***18*** parts of the

[***Potassium Chlorate (KClO$_3$)*** / powdered ***Aluminum (Al)***] mixture, slowly stirring [with a new, clean stirrer] to aid the process.

STEP *23)* Slowly knead the [***Petroleum Jelly*** / ***Wax*** / ***Petroleum Naphtha*** / ***Potassium Chlorate (KClO$_3$)*** / powdered ***Aluminum (Al)***] mixture until it is well-mixed, making sure that no liquid remains.

STEP *24)* Set the [***Petroleum Jelly*** / ***Wax*** / ***Petroleum Naphtha*** / ***Potassium Chlorate (KClO$_3$)*** / powdered ***Aluminum (Al)***] mixture out in a cool, dry place to ensure that all of the ***Petroleum Naphtha*** [*"White Gasoline"* / Liquid Camp Stove Fuel] has evaporated, making sure to avoid any friction and any substances that contain ***Sulfur (S)***, ***Sulfides (S$_2$)***, ***Phosphorus (P)*** or ***Picric Acid (O$_2$N)$_3$C$_6$H$_2$OH*** [***2,4,6-trinitrophenol*** / ***TNP***].

STEP *25)* Mold the [***Petroleum Jelly*** / ***Wax*** / ***Petroleum Naphtha*** / ***Potassium Chlorate (KClO$_3$)*** / powdered ***Aluminum (Al)***] compound to the desired shape and density; preferably ***1.3*** *grams* per *centimeter*^{3} [***0.751447674*** *ounces* per *inch*^{3}].

STEP *26)* In a heat-proof container, melt ***1*** part of ***Wax***.

STEP *27)* Dip the molded [***Petroleum Jelly*** / ***Wax*** / ***Petroleum Naphtha*** / ***Potassium Chlorate (KClO$_3$)*** / powdered ***Aluminum (Al)***] compound into the melted ***Wax*** in order to water-proof it.

STEP *28)* Allow the water-proofed [***Petroleum Jelly*** / ***Wax*** / ***Petroleum Naphtha*** / ***Potassium Chlorate (KClO$_3$)*** / powdered ***Aluminum (Al)***] compound to harden in a cool, dry place.

<[END OF METHOD *1*]>

METHOD 2

This process will yield a relatively pure ***Potassium Chlorate*** ***($KCLO_3$)*** lastic explosive, like that which was used in French and German military grenades, land mines and mortars in *World War I*. Strive to make sure that your compounds are free of:

Sulfur (S)

Sulfides (S_2)

Picric Acid ***$(O_2N)_3C_6H_2OH$*** [***2,4,6-trinitrophenol*** / ***TNP***]

Phosphorus (P)

The presence of these compounds could result in a mixture that is HIGHLY sensitive, HIGHLY volatile and that could EXPLODE while in storage! The explosives will have a detonation velocity of around ***10,499*** *feet* per *second* [***3,200*** *meters* per *second*]. Only a ***#3 cap*** should be used for detonation.

MATERIALS NEEDED:

1) Rubber Gloves [OPTIONAL but HIGHLY RECOMMENDED]

2) Face Mask [OPTIONAL but HIGHLY RECOMMENDED]

3) *Calcium Hypohlorite* [$Ca(ClO)_2$]

4) Containers for measuring chemicals

5) Scale [to measure Weight / Mass]

6) Heat-proof containers [Pyrex / Enameled Steel Pot / Pan, *etc.*]

7) Heat Source [Hot Plate, Stove, *etc.*]

8) *Potassium Chloride (KCl)* [in the form of Water Softener Pellets]

9) Distilled *Water* (H_2O)

11) Stirring Instruments

12) Coffee Filters

13) Refrigerator

14) Petroleum Jelly [in the form of Vaseline]

15) Powdered *Aluminum (Al)*

PROCEDURE:

STEP *1)* Put on your rubber gloves and face mask [OPTIONAL but HIGHLY RECOMMENDED].

STEP *2)* Measure out ***42.328754*** *ounces* [***1,200*** *grams*] of ***Calcium Hypochlorite* [*$Ca(ClO)_2$*]** and add it to a heat-proof container.

STEP *3)* Measure out ***7.760272*** *ounces* [***220*** *grams*] of ***Potassium Chloride (KCl)*** [in the form of water softener pellets].

STEP *4)* In a heat-proof container, bring some ***Distilled Water (H_2O)*** to a boil [***212° F*** / ***100° C***].

STEP *5)* Add enough of the boiling ***Distilled Water (H_2O)*** to the [***Calcium Hypochlorite* [*$Ca(ClO)_2$*]** / ***Potassium Chloride (KCl)***] mixture to dissolve the mixture, slowly stirring the [with a new, clean stirrer] to aid the process.

STEP *6)* Bring the [***Calcium Hypochlorite* [*$Ca(ClO)_2$*]** / ***Potassium Chloride (Kcl)***] / ***Distilled Water (H_2O)***] mixture to a boil [***212° F*** / ***100° C***]. A chalky substance, ***Calcium Chloride ($CaCl_2$)***, will form.

STEP *7)* Once the ***Calcium Chloride ($CaCl_2$)*** is formed, take the solution off of the heat and, while it is still hot, and strain it using coffee filters, setting aside any crystals that have formed. These crystals should be relatively pure ***Potassium Chlorate ($KClO_3$)***.

STEP *8)* The rest of the liquid will crystallize once it cools down to room temperature [***72° F*** / ***22° C***] or lower. Add these new crystals to the ones that you have already filtered out.

STEP *9)* In a heat-proof container, slightly heat the ***Potassium Chlorate ($KClO_3$)*** crystals in order to drive out any of the remaining moisture.

STEP *10)* Grind the ***Potassium Chlorate ($KClO_3$)*** crystals into a very fine powder. A mortar and pestle works well for this. Electric modes of pulverization such as a blender, coffee grinder or food processor are not recommended.

STEP *11)* Weigh the ground-up ***Potassium Chlorate ($KClO_3$)*** powder to see how much the process has yielded.

STEP *12)* Calculate ***3%*** of the total weight or mass of your ***Potassium Chlorate ($KClO_3$)*** yield and add that much powdered ***Aluminum (Al)*** to the mixture of ***Potassium Chlorate ($KClO_3$)***.

[TOTAL WEIGHT or MASS of *Potassium Chlorate ($KCLO_3$)* x 3] / ***100*** = Amount of powdered ***Aluminum (Al)*** to add to the ***Potassium Chlorate ($KcLO_3$)***

STEP *13)* Weigh the [***Potassium Chlorate ($KClO_3$)*** / powdered ***Aluminum (Al)***] mixture and divide that number by ***9***.

TOTAL WEIGHT or MASS of *Potassium Chlorate ($KClO_3$)* + **TOTAL WEIGHT or MASS of powdered *Aluminum (Al)*** / ***9*** = ***" 1 part "*** of ***Petroleum Jelly*** [in the form of Vaseline]

This number [referenced above & below as *"**1** part"*] tells you exactly how much ***Petroleum Jelly*** [in the form of Vaseline] and ***Wax*** to use in the following steps.

STEP *14)* Add ***9*** parts of the [***Potassium Chlorate ($KClO_3$)*** / powdered ***Aluminum (Al)***] mixture to ***1*** part of ***Petroleum Jelly*** [in the form of Vaseline].

STEP *15)* Set the [***Potassium Chlorate ($KClO_3$)*** / powdered ***Aluminum (Al)*** / ***Petroleum Jelly***] mixture out in a cool, dry place to ensure that all of the moisture has evaporated, making sure to avoid any friction and any substances that contain ***Sulfur (S)***, ***Sulfides (S_2)***, ***Phosphorus (P)*** or ***Picric Acid $(O_2N)_3C_6H_2OH$*** [***2,4,6-trinitrophenol*** / ***TNP***].

STEP *16)* Mold the compound to the desired shape and density, preferably ***1.3*** *grams* per *centimeter*^{3} [***0.751447674*** *ounces* per *inch*^{3}].

STEP *17)* In a heat-proof container, melt ***1*** part of ***Wax***.

STEP *18)* Dip the molded [***Potassium Chlorate ($KClO_3$)*** / powdered ***Aluminum (Al)*** / ***Petroleum Jelly***] compound into the melted ***Wax*** in order to water-proof it.

STEP *19)* Allow the water-proofed [***Potassium Chlorate ($KClO_3$)*** / powdered ***Aluminum (Al)*** / ***Petroleum Jelly*** / ***Wax***] compound to harden in a cool, dry place.

<[END OF METHOD *2*]>

METHOD *3*

This process will yield a relatively pure ***Potassium Chlorate*** ***($KCLO_3$)*** lastic explosive, like that which was used in French and German military grenades, land mines and mortars in *World War I*. Strive to make sure that your compounds are free of:

Sulfur (S)

Sulfides (S_2)

Picric Acid ***$(O_2N)_3C_6H_2OH$*** [***2,4,6-trinitrophenol*** / ***TNP***]

Phosphorus (P)

The presence of these compounds could result in a mixture that is HIGHLY sensitive, HIGHLY volatile and that could EXPLODE while in storage! The explosives will have a detonation velocity of around ***9,514*** *feet* per *second* [***2,900*** *meters* per *second*]. Only a ***#3 cap*** should be used for detonation.

MATERIALS NEEDED:

1) Rubber Gloves [OPTIONAL but HIGHLY RECOMMENDED]

2) Face Mask [OPTIONAL but HIGHLY RECOMMENDED]

3) *Calcium Hypohlorite* [$Ca(ClO)_2$]

4) Containers for measuring chemicals

5) Scale [to measure Weight / Mass]

6) Heat-proof containers [Pyrex / Enameled Steel Pot / Pan, *etc.*]

7) Heat Source [Hot Plate, Stove, *etc.*]

8) *Sodium Chloride (NaCl)* [in the form of Table / Rock Salt]

9) Distilled Water *(H_2O)*

11) Stirring Instruments

12) Coffee Filters

14) Petroleum Jelly [in the form of Vaseline]

15) Powdered *Aluminum (Al)*

16) Wax

PROCEDURE:

STEP *1)* Put on your rubber gloves and face mask [OPTIONAL but HIGHLY RECOMMENDED].

STEP *2)* Measure out ***42.328754*** *ounces* [***1,200*** *grams*] of ***Calcium Hypochlorite* [*$Ca(ClO)_2$*]** and add it to a heat-proof container.

STEP *3)* Measure out ***5.60856*** *ounces* [***159*** *grams*] of ***Sodium Chloride (NaCl)*** [in the form of Table / Rock Salt] and add it to the ***Calcium Hypochlorite* [*$Ca(ClO)_2$*]**.

STEP *4)* In a heat-proof container, bring some ***Distilled Water (H_2O)*** to a boil [***212° F*** / ***100° C***].

STEP *5)* Add enough of the boiling ***Distilled Water (H_2O)*** to the [***Sodium Chloride (NaCl)*** / ***Calcium Hypochlorite* [*$Ca(ClO)_2$*]** mixture to dissolve the mixture, slowly stirring [with a new, clean stirrer] to aid the process.

STEP *6)* Bring the [***Sodium Chloride (NaCl)*** / ***Calcium Hypochlorite* [*$Ca(ClO)_2$*]** / ***Distilled Water (H_2O)***] mixture to a boil. A chalky substance, ***Calcium Chloride ($CaCl_2$)***, will form.

STEP *7)* Once the ***Calcium Chloride ($CaCl_2$)*** is formed, take the solution off of the heat and, while it is still hot, and strain it using coffee filters, setting aside any crystals that have formed. These crystals should be relatively pure ***Sodium Chlorate ($NaClO_3$)***.

STEP *8)* The rest of the liquid will crystallize once it cools down to room temperature [***72° F*** / ***22° C***] or lower. Add these new crystals to the ones that you have already filtered out.

STEP *9)* In a heat-proof container, slightly heat the ***Sodium Chlorate ($NaClO_3$)*** crystals in order to drive out any of the remaining moisture.

STEP *10)* Grind the ***Sodium Chlorate ($NaClO_3$)*** crystals into a very fine powder. A mortar and pestle works well for this. Electric modes of pulverization such as a blender, coffee grinder or food processor are not recommended.

STEP *11)* Weigh the ground-up ***Sodium Chlorate ($NaClO_3$)*** powder to see how much the process has yielded.

STEP *12)* Calculate ***3%*** of the total weight or mass of your ***Sodium Chlorate ($NaClO_3$)*** yield and add that much powdered ***Aluminum (Al)*** to the mixture of ***Sodium Chlorate ($NaClO_3$)***.

[TOTAL WEIGHT or MASS of *Sodium Chlorate ($NaClO_3$)* x 3] / ***100*** = Amount of powdered ***Aluminum (Al)*** to add to the ***Sodium Chlorate ($NaClO_3$)***

STEP *13)* Weigh the [***Sodium Chlorate ($NaClO_3$)*** / powdered ***Aluminum (Al)***] mixture and divide that number by ***9***.

TOTAL WEIGHT or MASS of *Sodium Chlorate ($NaClO_3$)* + **TOTAL WEIGHT or MASS of powdered *Aluminum (Al)*** / ***9*** = ***" 1 part "*** ***of Petroleum Jelly*** [in the form of Vaseline]

This number [referenced above & below as *"**1** part"*] tells you exactly how much ***Petroleum Jelly*** [in the form of Vaseline] and ***Wax*** to use in the following steps.

STEP *14)* Add ***9*** parts of the [***Sodium Chlorate ($NaClO_3$)*** / powdered ***Aluminum (Al)***] mixture to ***1*** part of ***Petroleum Jelly*** [in the form of Vaseline].

STEP *15)* Set the [***Sodium Chlorate ($NaClO_3$)*** / powdered ***Aluminum (Al)*** / ***Petroleum Jelly***] mixture out in a cool, dry place to ensure that all of the moisture has evaporated, making sure to avoid any friction and any substances that contain ***Sulfur (S)***, ***Sulfides (S_2)***, ***Phosphorus (P)*** or ***Picric Acid $(O_2N)_3C_6H_2OH$*** [***2,4,6-trinitrophenol*** / ***TNP***].

STEP *16)* Mold the [***Sodium Chlorate ($NaClO_3$)*** / powdered ***Aluminum (Al)*** / ***Petroleum Jelly***] compound to the desired shape and density, preferably ***1.3*** *grams* per *centimeter*^{3} [***0.751447674*** *ounces* per *inch*^{3}].

STEP *17)* In a heat-proof container, melt ***1*** part of ***Wax***.

STEP *18)* Dip the molded [S***odium Chlorate ($NaClO_3$)*** / powdered ***Aluminum (Al)*** / ***Petroleum Jelly***] compound into the melted ***Wax*** in order to water-proof it.

STEP *19)* Allow the water-proofed [***Sodium Chlorate ($NaClO_3$)*** / powdered ***Aluminum (Al)*** / ***Petroleum Jelly*** / ***Wax***] compound to harden in a cool, dry place.

<[END OF METHOD *3*]>