Source of CONCENTRATED sulfuric acid:
- Motor vehicle batteries
- Industrial plants

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

- CAUTION: DO NOT INHALE FUMES!

2.Wrap paper or rags around necks of two bottles. securely 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 begin 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 kept away from all combustibles and should be kept in a SEALED CERAMIC OR GLASS container. DO NOT inhale fumes!

134.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-« in. (3-3/4 cm) high. A 6-« 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 - ¬ 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 « inch (1 to 1-« cm) from the bottom. Using a rotating and lever action, enlarge the hole until it will accommodate 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, « gallon (1-2/3 liters) 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.