WARNING

Complete Instructions on How to Build

UNDETECTABLE HAND GRENADES

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# Table Of Contents

*Introduction* ................................................................. 7

Chapter 1 - *Fuse Assembly* ............................................... 9

Chapter 2 - *Fragmentation Greade* ............................... 19

Chapter 3 - *Incendiary Greade* .............................. 25

*Conclusion* ........................................................................ 29
Introduction

When you have an area that you wish to secure against penetration with unauthorized weaponry the best procedure would be to carefully search each and all persons that will have access to the area under protection. The most effective method would be to manually search each person. Such a procedure is only feasible when the persons to be searched are few in number and when there are sufficient security personnel to conduct such a search. Under these conditions it would be virtually impossible to pass through a hand grenade undetected.

In today’s high-tech society where we have large number of persons that must be screened for unwanted weapons or devices when entering an area that is to be secured, the security forces usually rely upon a magnetometer pass-through device.

If you have flown lately you might recall walking through an arch, doorway or perhaps between screens. These are the sections of the security system that contain magnetic coils that are part of a sensitive electronic circuit that is tuned to a balanced condition. When any metal passes within this mag-
Undetectable Hand Grenades

A magnetic field it causes the balance to be disturbed by adding to the inductance of the circuit. This imbalance then sets off the alarm and the security personnel move in to find out just what you have on your person to cause all the bother. A set of keys, a watch or possibly a ring is enough to trigger the alarm.

You will be asked to remove these offending items and pass through again. If you still trigger the alarm they will check you further with a more sensitive hand held magnetometer to pinpoint the metallic object that you may still be concealing. The bottom line is that at this point they have you cold.

The answer then to undetectability is to construct your device without metal parts that will effect the magnetic field of the magnetometer. In the recent movie “In the Line of Fire” the assassin made a pistol by casting the parts from a plastic material, (I have sincere doubts as to the practical nature of such a scheme). On the other hand the designs presented here are well within workable limits.
Chapter 1 - Fuse Assembly

Materials List:

3/32" waterproof Cannon Fuse
Paper Matchbooks
#8 rubber Bands
Filament Tape
String (Kite cord, bakery string)
"T" Pins
Cyano Acrylate Glue (Gap filling)
Cyano Acrylate Glue Accelerator
Non lubricated Condom (For waterproofing)

This fuse assembly is suitable for use in either the undetectable fragmentation grenade or the undetectable incendiary grenade. It is a friction type igniter.

First determine the length of fuse required that will give you a four or five second burn time. The burning rate of commercial 3/32" cannon fuse will vary from one manufacturer to another and from one production run to another, even from a single manufacturer. Start by cutting a 2" length of fuse. Use a stop watch or carefully observed sweep second hand to time the burn of your fuse sample. Adjust the length of your fuse to give you a reasonably consistent four or five second burn time.
Undetectable Hand Grenades

Measure 1/2" from one end of your fuse. At this point wrap the fuse with string to make a ring around the fuse. Make this ring (Fig. 1) about three layers of the string thick. Soak the string with cyano glue, make sure that the glue wets the surface of the fuse adjacent to the string. Now give the glue a little squirt of the accelerator to set the glue instantly.

At the opposite end of the fuse, cut the fuse at an angle. Make the cut about 1/4" long (Fig. 1). This will expose the inner powder core of the fuse. Be careful not to shake any of the powder loose. Set aside.
Remove the staples from two books of paper matches. The matches are in two layers of ten matches. Cut one layer in half to give you five connected matches, see Fig. 2.
Roll these five matches to form a small tube with the heads of the matches at one end of the tube. (Fig. 3)
Place this tube around the fuse with the match heads around the angle cut at the end of the fuse. Do not permit the fuse to extend out past the end of the tube. Also make sure that the cut end of the fuse is not inside the tube away from the match heads. Use Fig. 4 as a guide and tightly tie-wrap the match tube onto the fuse. Once wrapping is complete, apply cyano to the end of the tie and on to the fuse. Use accelerator to set the glue. Set aside.
Cut 1/4" wide strips of filament tape 12 inches long. Use any cylindrical object approximately 1" in diameter as a form to wrap the 1/4" strips around. Start by wrapping a strip with the sticky side out. Continue with the second strip with the sticky side in. Finish with a third strip also with the sticky side in. This will produce a ring for you to hold when you ignite your friction pull fuse (Fig. 5).

Fig. 5
Cut two match book covers as in Fig. 6. Discard the cardboard sections.

**Fig. 6**

Wrap the two striker sections around the matches as shown in Fig. 7. Hold the covers and matches together with four twists of a number 8 rubber band below the match heads.

**Fig. 7**
Attach the pull ring to the match book covers with 1/4" strips of filament tape. Reinforce this with a wrap around the covers. (Fig. 8)

A "T" pin placed in a fold of filament tape can serve as a safety pin for your fuse assembly. Pass the pin through the striker sleeve and match bundle but do not pass the pin through the fuse itself.
It is important to note that paper matches, strikers and the open center of cannon fuse can absorb moisture and fail to ignite after prolonged storage or under wet conditions. To waterproof your undetectable grenade fuse assembly unroll a condom over the unit and seal the remaining roll to the grenade top with RTV silicone caulking compound (Fig. 9).
Undetectable Hand Grenades

If you do decide to waterproof, you can eliminate the safety pin since it could puncture the condom and defeat the waterproofing. In addition you would thus completely remove all metal from the grenade assemblies, though there is little chance that a pin would register on most magnetometers.

To light the fuse remove safety pin or condom. Quickly pull on the pull ring making sure that you pull in a straight line. Observe that the fuse has ignited by looking for the sparks from the burning fuse.

Your time is now running!
Chapter 2 - Fragmentation Grenade

Materials List:

Potassium Chlorate
Sulfur
Aluminum Powder
“Little Hug” Soft Drink Bottle (See text)
1/2” PVC Pipe
1/2” PVC Pipe End Caps
Pipe Cement
Fragments (See text)
Brown Paper (Wrapping paper, shopping bags)
Epoxy Cement
Newspapers

To construct an undetectable fragmentation grenade start with a 3” long piece of 1/2” diameter PVC pipe. Cement a cap on one end of the pipe. Drill a hole in a second cap to match the diameter of your fuse (nominally 3/32”). Do not cement this drilled cap just yet. Set aside until you mix the bursting charge.

![Diagram of PVC pipe and end caps](image)

*Fig. 10*
The chemicals for the bursting charge must be mixed in proportion by weight, NOT BY VOLUME. Do this with a scale not a measuring cup. A very simple method is to use a makeshift balance (Fig. 11).

You can make one from a small stick about 12 inches long, some string and three 3-4 ounce paper or plastic cups. Tie a short length of string approximately in the center of the stick. Move the position of the string until the stick is balanced. Take two lengths of string exactly the same size and suspend one cup from each end of your stick. Save the third cup for the next step. Make sure that your makeshift balance is really balanced and hanging level.

![Diagram of makeshift balance]

*Fig. 11*
Pour some sulfur into one cup, only about 1/4 full. Add aluminum powder to the other cup to restore a balance. Pour the aluminum powder into the cup with the sulfur. Replace the empty cup with the third still clean cup.

The potassium chlorate that you get will almost certainly have to be reduced to a very fine powder. You will need a round stick, a 3/4" dowel works well, a small flat board and a clean sheet of brown paper. Place the paper on the board, pour on a small amount of potassium chlorate and roll with the round stick to break the crystals of chlorate into a fine powder. As you proceed, add the chlorate to the third cup to again bring your scale to a balance. This will give you a mixture in the proportions of 1 part sulfur, 1 part aluminum and 2 parts potassium chlorate, by weight NOT BY VOLUME.

All weighing and mixing should be done outdoors for maximum safety. Pour all three powders onto a full size sheet of newspaper. Mix thoroughly to an even color by lifting alternate corners of the newspaper thus causing the powder to roll together. Do not stir or mix with any hard object since this mixture is pressure sensitive and could explode! Fill the 3" long 1/2" diameter PVC pipe 1/2 to 2/3 full and cement the drilled cap in place. Set aside to thoroughly dry. Prepare only as much as you need at the moment and NEVER store more than necessary.

Bursting Charge
1/2 - 2/3 Full

Fig. 12
Undetectable Hand Grenades

A good source for the glass fragments that you will need for the filling of your fragmentation grenade is a vandalized car or auto junkyard. Modern car side and rear windows, when broken, fragment into little squares about 1/8" on a side. This makes a simple filling for your grenade. An alternate source for larger particles would be to break several glass bottles and select chunks about 1/4" to 3/8" in size. If you use this method, wear eye protection. Other alternative filling sources, which are much harder than glass, are broken ceramic plates, cups, flower pots etc. Note that the PVC pipe core will also break up and contribute to the fragmentation effect.

Pour a 1/2" deep layer of fragment filling into the bottom of a "Little Hug" soft drink bottle (Fig. 13), which is available from Daily Juice Products, Verona, PA 15147.

Fig. 13

Page 22
Center the PVC core in the bottle and pour more glass or ceramic fragments all around until almost covering the PVC. Install the fuse assembly with the string ring against the top PVC cap. Continue adding fragments up to about 1/4" from the top of the plastic bottle. Place a disc of brown paper (slit the disc to fit around the fuse) on top of the fragments. Fill the balance with epoxy to seal and complete your fragmentation grenade. (Fig. 14)
Chapter 3 - Incendiary Grenade

Materials List:

Potassium Chlorate
Granulated Sugar
Plastic Bottle (See text)
Masking Tape
Brown Paper (Wrapping paper, shopping bags)
Epoxy Cement
Newspapers

In constructing your undetectable incendiary grenade you will need a plastic bottle such as used for “Pantene” shampoo (Fig. 15) or any similar bottle with a volume of seven or eight fluid ounces.

On the top of the bottle cut four holes approximately 1/4” square about 90 degrees apart. The actual shape could be triangular or round. Cover these holes with masking tape to prevent the incendiary filling from leaking out. In operation the tape will quickly burn away.

The function of the hole is twofold, to prevent a gas buildup which could cause the bottle to explode and to let the flame out to do its job.
Fig. 15
Prepare the incendiary filling by taking small quantities of either sugar or potassium chlorate (NEVER TOGETHER) and rolling it to reduce to a fine powder as described in Chapter 2. Prepare enough to almost fill your bottle. Put this aside and repeat with the other compound. Make sure that you use a clean rolling stick and new sheet of paper since, under the pressure from the rolling stick, even residual amounts of the first compound mixed with the second could cause ignition.

To prepare your incendiary mixture, weigh equal quantities of granulated sugar and potassium chlorate by using the make-shift balance described in the previous chapter. Use two clean cups and pour sugar into one and potassium chlorate into the other until they balance each other.

Combine the powdered sugar and chlorate together by placing on a full sized sheet of newspaper and mixing the powders together as in Chapter 2.

Fill the bottle with the mixture, a little at a time, and as you proceed carefully pack the powder into the bottle by GENTLY pressing with a wooden stick. DO NOT HIT OR BANG the stick into the powder. It is pressure sensitive and could ignite or possibly explode.

When the incendiary mix reaches halfway into the neck of the bottle insert a fuse assembly into the powder as far as the string ring. Add a brown paper disc (slit the disc to fit around the fuse) and fill the rest of the bottle neck with epoxy. You now have a very workable yet undetectable incendiary hand grenade. (Fig. 16)
Indetectable Hand Grenades

![Diagram of hand grenade]

Fig. 16

Page 28
Conclusion.

In conclusion I want to present some views concerning your ability to construct any of these undetectable hand grenades and your motivation to proceed with such construction.

If you have no experimental laboratory background do not even consider the foregoing designs and/or procedures. One slight slip, wrong measure, too much pressure or any other of dozens of possibilities can cost you your fingers, hands, eyes and yes even your life. Fooling around is just never worth it!

All right then, why do I bother to produce this book?

Today we have much less to fear from foreign powers such as a total military defeat where we would expect to be occupied by enemy troops. A situation where we would be driven to continue the struggle by guerrilla warfare. But then some years into the future - who knows?

There are many who believe that we have much more to fear from our own "Big Brother", a central government gone
Undetectable Hand Grenades

bad. Then a struggle by any means to restore democracy might require the designs presented here.

At this time though you must be cautioned that the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms will come down very hard on you if you are caught manufacturing any explosive or incendiary devices. BE WARNED!
UNDETECTABLE HAND GRENADES

The complete instructions and drawings in this book will allow anyone to construct sophisticated, powerful hand grenades without any metal parts. These devices will not be detected by a magnetometer and are very simple to build.

This detailed manual includes 16 drawings to help you build two undetectable designs. An incendiary grenade and a fragmentation grenade that uses broken glass as shrapnel.

*The designs presented here are to be used for academic study only!*

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