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Heat Resistant Explosives. XIV. Synthesis and Properties of 2,2', 4,4', 6,6'-Hexanitrostilbene, HNST. Influence of HNS on the Microstructure and Properties of Cast TNT Emerging Energetic Materials: Synthesis, Physicochemical, and Detonation Properties Effect of HNS on Physical Properties of TNT Explosive: Surveillance Evaluation Synthesis, Characterization and Explosive Properties of 3,5-Dinitro-2,4,6-Triaminopyridine and Its 1-Oxide Laser Ignition of Energetic Materials Primary Explosives Explosive Properties of Cyclopropane Explosives The Chemistry of Explosives Prediction of Fire and Explosion Hazard of Reactive Chemicals (IV) Properties of Ternary Mixtures of High Explosives A Handbook on Modern Explosives Deformation, Fracture and Explosive Properties of Reactive Materials Minol IV, A New Explosive Composition Containing Ammonium Nitrate-Potassium Nitrate Solid Solution Studies on Nitration of Starch Stabilization and Explosive Properties of Starch Nitrates Control of Explosives Regulations for the Transportation of Explosives and Other Dangerous Articles by Freight and Express and in Baggage Service, Including Specifications for Shipping Containers The Preparatory Manual of Explosives Fourth Edition Volume 1 Summary of State Laws Pertaining to Explosives Energetic Materials Aggression Digest of Opinions Recorded by the

Remembrancer of Legal Affairs, Bombay, Up to the End of 1903 The Preparatory Manual of Explosives Fourth Edition Volume 2 Chemical & Metallurgical Engineering Use of Explosives in Oil and Gas Wells Reactor Materials Encyclopedia of Explosives and Related Items Department Of Defense Index of Specifications and Standards Alphabetical Listing Part I July 2005 Statistical Study of Rock Drilling by Hypervelocity Jets from Explosive Shaped Charges Manual for Courts-martial, United States Thermal Properties of the Detection Agent DMNB and Its Mixtures with C-4 Explosive Journal of Technical Physics Technical Abstract Bulletin Bulletin 39th AIAA/ASME/SAE/ASEE Joint Propulsion Conference & Exhibit July 20-23, 2003, Huntsville, Alabama: 03-5100 - 03-5149 Safety and Performance Characteristics of Liquid-oxygen Explosives The Explosive Act, 1884 Synthesis of a New Explosive Compound, Trans-1,4,5,8-Tetranitro-1,4,5,8-Tetraazadecalin Synthesis and Properties of a New Explosive, 4-Amino-3,5-Dinitro-lH-Pyrazole (LLM-116).

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The Preparatory Manual of Explosives Fourth Edition is a massive upgrade from the third edition, and has been completely re-written. The material has been completely re-done, with more emphases on detailed preparatory methods, safety and hazard info, molecular information and data, structures and equations, and new chapters. The fourth edition includes numerous illustrations and data charts and tables, and includes improved procedures, processes, and information written with professional standards, but given a new improved bases so that the general student can read and understand the context far better then seen in the third edition. As well, the fourth edition includes valuable toxicity and physical properties data, and exhaustively describes each process in a new format and style. Chapters in Volume 1 include: 1) Chapter 1: Introduction to Chemistry: A quick lesson in general chemistry; 2) Chapter 2: Familiarization with Laboratory Techniques; 3) Chapter 3: Laboratory Apparatus; 4) Chapter 4: Chemistry Theory and Calculations; 5) Chapter 5: The dynamics of Explosives; 6) Chapter 6: Improvised Explosives, and Operations; 7)

Chapter 7: Familiarization with explosive munitions; 8) Chapter 8: Intermediates, Reagents, and Solvents used in the preparation of Explosives; 9) Chapter 9: Explosives Preparation 1, The Preparation of Metal Azides, Fulminates, and Nitrides; 10) Chapter 10: Explosives Preparation 2, the preparation of Organic Azides and Azo-Nitros; 11) Chapter 11: Explosives Preparation 3, the Preparation of Aza/Oxa Nitramines; 12) Chapter 12: Explosives Preparation 4, The Preparation of cyclic Nitramines; 13) Chapter 13: Explosives preparation 5, The Preparation of Nitramines. The fourth edition is the standard for explosives science and technology of the most used energetic compounds. The book is a perfect reference for students, government agencies, government contractors, and enthusiasts. This book offers a comprehensive account of energetic materials, including their synthesis, computational modeling, applications, associated degradation mechanisms, environmental consequences and fate and transport. This multi-author contributed volume describes how armed forces around the world are moving their attention from legacy explosive compounds, which are heat and shock sensitive (thus posing greater challenges in terms of handling and storage), to the insensitive munitions compounds/formulations such as insensitive munitions explosive (IMX) and the Picatinny Arsenal Explosive (PAX) series of compounds. The description of energetic materials focuses on explosives, pyrotechnic compositions, and propellants. The contributors go on to explain how modern generation energetic compounds must be insensitive to shock and heat but at the same time yield more energy upon explosion. Nanoinspired and/or co-crystallized energetic materials offer another route to generate next-generation energetic materials, and this authoritative book bridges a large gap in the literature by providing a comprehensive analysis of these compounds. Additionally, it includes a

valuable overview of energetic materials, a detailed discussion of recent advances on future energetic compounds, nanotechnology in energetic materials, environmental contamination and toxicity, assessment of munitions lethality, the application quantitative structure–activity relationship (QSAR) in design of energetics and the fate and transport of munition compounds in the environment. The Preparatory Manual of Explosives Fourth Edition is a massive upgrade from the third edition, and has been completely re-written. The material has been completely re-done, with more emphases on detailed preparatory methods, safety and hazard info, molecular information and data, structures and equations, and new chapters. The fourth edition includes numerous illustrations and data charts and tables, and includes improved procedures, processes, and information written with professional standards, but given a new improved bases so that the general student can read and understand the context far better then seen in the third edition. As well, the fourth edition includes valuable toxicity and physical properties data, and exhaustively describes each process in a new format and style. Chapters in Volume 2 include: 1) Chapter 14: Explosives Preparation 6, The Preparation of Nitramine Salts; 2) Chapter 15: Explosives Preparation 7, The Preparation of Amino Nitro Benzenes; 3) Chapter 16: Explosives Preparation 8, The Preparation of Nitro Benzenes; 4) Chapter 17: Explosives Preparation 9, The Preparation of Poly Nitro Benzenes; 5) Chapter 18: Explosives Preparation 10, The Preparation of Nitrate Esters; 6) Chapter 19: Explosive Preparation 11, The Preparation of Polyhydric Nitrate Esters; 7) Chapter 20: Explosives Preparation 12, The Preparation of Nitrate Ester Nitramines; 8) Chapter 21: Explosives Preparation 13, The Preparation of Nitro Triazoles; 9) Chapter 22: Explosives Preparation 14, The Preparation of Nitro Tetrazoles; 10) Chapter 23: Explosives

Preparations 15, The Preparation of Nitro Phenyls; 11) Chapter 24: Explosives Preparation 16, The Preparation of Nitro Phenyl Salts; 12) Chapter 25: Explosives Preparation 17, The Preparation of Nitrates, Chlorates, and Perchlorates; 13) Chapter 26: Explosives Preparation 18, The Preparation of Nitro Paraffin's and their Derivatives; 14) Chapter 27: Explosives Preparation 19, The Preparation of Miscellaneous Explosives. The fourth edition is the standard for explosives science and technology of the most used energetic compounds. The book is a perfect reference for students, government agencies, government contractors, and enthusiasts. This is the first comprehensive overview of this topic. It serves as a single source for information about the properties, preparation, and uses of all relevant primary explosives. The first chapter provides background such as the basics of initiation and differences between requirements on primary explosives used in detonators and igniters. The authors then clarify the influence of physical characteristics on explosive properties, focusing on those properties required for primary explosives. Furthermore, the issue of sensitivity is discussed. All the chapters on particular groups of primary explosives are structured in the same way, including introduction, physical and chemical properties, explosive properties, preparation and documented use. The authors thoroughly verified all data and information. A unique feature of this book are original microscopic images of some explosives. "The drilling effect in rock of hypervelocity jets from explosive shaped charges was investigated experimentally to supplement a rapid excavation concept. The effects of the design factors of the charge and the mechanical properties of eight rock types were studied. Experiments were both designed and analyzed upon statistical principles. A full factorial experimental design was used for each of seven rock types. An analysis of variance and the k-ratio least

significant-difference test were applied to the results. The optimum design of shaped charges for drilling was found to be independent of rock type and rock properties. For composition C-4 charges having cast iron liners, the optimum design for depth of penetration includes a standoff distance equal to 1 1/4 times the charge diameter, a liner wall thickness of 0.030 times the diameter, and a liner apex angle of 45 degrees. The penetration depth is directly proportional to the size of the charge, and increases significantly with length/diameter ratio of the charge. Drilled depth does not vary significantly between cylindrical and cylindro-conical shaped charges, nor between cast iron and Armco iron liners. Composition C-4 explosive produces significantly greater drilled depths than does 100 percent blasting gelatin, which in turn is obviously better than 67 percent dynamite. The penetration process in rock is partially hydrodynamic but not completely so. The hydrodynamic theory does not agree well with the experimentally-determined relationship of the depth, diameter, and volume of penetration to scaled values of the jet/rock density ratio. The complementary effects of additional rock properties must be included to produce agreement between theory and experiment. Those additional properties which are most probably related causally to penetration are compressive strength, porosity, hardness, drillability, and modulus of elasticity. The phenomenology of penetration in high-strength rock is consistently different from low- and medium-strength rock in terms of penetration depth, hole taper, the presence of spalled craters, delayed spallation, microseismic activity, and partial filling of the hole and plating of its walls by liner material"--Abstract, pages iii-iv. The unrivaled, definitive reference for almost 40 years, this classic work on explosives is now in its seventh, completely revised and updated edition. Some 500 monographic entries, arranged alphabetically, consider the

physicochemical properties, production methods, and safe applications of over 120 explosive chemicals. In addition, 70 fuels, additives, and oxidizing agents are discussed as well as the corresponding test methods. Trade, company, and military short names are provided for many of the materials listed, while further key features include a combined index and glossary with terms and abbreviations in English, French, and German, as well as conversion tables and many literature references. Finally, this indispensable source also contains safety data and transport regulations. 3,5-Dinitro-2,4,6-triaminopyridine was prepared by oxidative amination of 2-chloro-3,5- dinitropyridine or 2,6-diamino-3,5-dinitropyridine, or by treatment of the latter compound with hydroxylamine. 3,5-Dinitro-2,4,6-triaminopyridine-1 -oxide was prepared by oxidation of the parent heterocycle with hydrogen peroxide, or by treatment of 2,6-diamino-3,5-dinitropyridine-1 - oxide with hydroxylamine. This compound features intramolecular and intermolecular hydrogen bonding which results in high density, thermal stability, and insensitivity to impact. jg p.3. This text studies genetic, developmental and biopsychosocial models of aggression; additional forms of antisocial behaviour; and risk factors including poverty and peer rejection for improved understanding of the pathways possibly contributing to impulsive aggressive outbreaks. It contains a comprehensive review of aggression and impulsivity measur A range of techniques have been developed for studies of the behaviour of explosives when impacted and for recording their strength, failure and ignition properties; these are described in Section 2. They include a drop- weight facility with transparent anvils, an instrumented drop-weight machine, a miniaturized Hopkinson bar system for high rate of strain property measurement, laser speckle for studies of deformation and fracture of PBX's, an automated system for

analyzing speckle and moire records, and a heat sensitive film technique for recording the position and temperatures of 'hot spots'. The report gives data on the behaviour of a range of HMX's of different particle sizes, TATB, PBX's based on TATB (Section 2) and various propellants when impacted in the drop-weight test. In the experiments with propellants (Section 4) they were studied both at room temperature and below their glass transition temperature. At the lower temperature their flow stresses were higher and in the main they were more sensitive. Photographic evidence is presented (Section 2) of adiabatic shear band formation: measurements of band spacing and band width are compared with theoretical predictions. The synthesis of a new explosive compound, trans-1,4,5,8-tetranitro-1,4,5,8-tetraazadecalin, is described. The compound has several physical properties which are superior to those of HDX (1,3,5,7-tetranitro-1,3,5,7-tetraazacyclooctane) and RDX (1,3,5-trinitro-1,3,5-hexahydrotriazine). These superior physical properties include heat stability and insensitivity to impact. A laboratory scale study on the effects of smalll percentages of the anticracking explosive additive, 2,2',4,4',6,6' hexanitrostilbene (HNS), on the physical characteristics (i.e., cracking, density, exudation, crystal pattern, and dimensional growth) of small billets of TNT and TNT-based explosive compositions was conducted by subjecting them to an extended JAN temperature cycle of 6 to 21 months. An evaluation of the Swedish Bofors processing technique for the incorporation of HNS was included. The immediate improvement in the handling qualities of the billets was not significantly reflected in an improvement in long-term irreversible growth; in fact, growth resulted in crumbling with time. The Bofors two-stage method and the minimum of 30 minutes required to achieve maximum solubility at 100 deg. C of the HNS in TNT resulted in increasing

processing time by a considerable factor. The close temperature control, 83 deg. to 86 deg. C, on remelt also is a disadvantage in a production process. (Author). Minol II (40% ammonium nitrate, 20% aluminum) is useful as an explosive fill for bombs, because its use substitutes cheap, and abundant, ammonium nitrate (AN) for more expensive, and sometimes scarce, TNT. However, Minol II exhibits poor dimensional stability when exposed to temperature cycles during storage. It has been shown that growth of Minol II charges during temperature cycling is caused by the polymorphic phase transition which occurs in AN above 32C. Review of the literature suggested that this phase transition could be prevented by substitution of a solid solution of potassium nitrate (KN) in AN for AN in explosive compositions. Some of the reported properties of such solid solutions (KN-AN-III or AN-KN) have been confirmed. Charges containing 40% TNT, 40% AN-KN and 20% aluminum (now designated Minol IV) showed better dimensional stability during temperature cycling than either TNT or TNT/ aluminum (67/33). The book gives an introduction to energetic materials and lasers, properties of such materials and the current methods for initiating energetic materials. The following chapters and sections highlight the properties of lasers, and safety aspects of their application. It covers the properties of in-service energetic materials, and also materials with prospects of being used as insensitive ammunitions in future weapon or missiles systems or as detonators in civilian (mining) applications. Because of the diversity of the topics some sections will naturally separate into different levels of expertise and knowledge. This book summarizes science and technology of a new generation of high-energy andinsensitive explosives. The objective is to provide professionals with comprehensiveinformation on the synthesis and the physicochemical and detonation properties ofthe explosives. Potential technologies

applicable for treatment of contaminated wastestreams from manufacturing facilities and environmental matrices are also be included.This book provides the reader an insight into the depth and breadth of theoreticaland empirical models and experimental techniques currently being developed in thefield of energetic materials. It presents the latest research by DoD engineers andscientists, and some of DoD's academic and industrial researcher partners. The topicsexplored and the simulations developed or modified for the purposes of energetics mayfind application in other closely related fields, such as the pharmaceutical industry.One of the key features of the book is the treatment of wastewaters generated duringmanufacturing of these energetic materials. A novel synthesis of the title compound was achieved by direct amination using Vicarious Nucleophilic Substitution (VNS) methodology. Reaction of 1,1,1-trimethylhydrazinium iodide with 3,5-dinitropyrazole in DMSO produces 4-amino-3,s-dinitro-1H-pyrazole as a 1:1 crystal solvate with DMSO. Recrystallization from water yields the monohydrated crystal. Recrystallization of the monohydrate from butyl acetate yields the compound in pure form. Crystallographic data and results of small-scale safety tests are reported. These data indicate that LLM-116 is a promising candidate as an insensitive high explosive. The synthesis of 2,2', 4,4', 6,6'-hexanitrostilbene is described. A 40-45% over-all yield of the product is obtained in a five step procedure from TNT and meta-hydroxybenzaldehyde. The hexanitrostilbene crystallizes in pale yellow needles which melt with decomposition at 316 C. It is thermally stable, 0.50 cc/g/hr at 260 C for two hours, and has an impact sensitivity comparable to that of tetryl. These properties indicate a potential use as an explosive booster. Other methods for synthesizing hexanitrostilbene were investigated with but slight success. A Handbook on Modern

Explosives Manuel Eissler Contents I-Characteristics of Modern Explosives II-Attempts at Substitutes for Gunpowder III-Preparation of Nitro-glycerine IV-Properties of Nitro-glycerine V-Varieties of Dynamite VI-Applications of Gun Cotton VII-Manufacture of Gun-cotton VIII-Properties of Gun-cotton IX-Varieties of Gun-cotton and other Nitro-compounds X-Collodion-cotton XI-Various other Explosives XII-Determination of the Relative Strength of Explosives XIII-Conditions to which Modern Explosives should Respond XIV-General Directions for Using Dynamite XV-Explosives in Practical Application XVI-Nitro-gelatine and Gelatine-dynamite in Practical Application XVII-Application of Electricity in Firing Mines XVIII-Use of Explosives in Fiery Mines XIX-Application of Explosives in Submarine Engineering XX-Application of Explosives for Military Purposes Preface For over four hundred years the science of Explosives remained in status quo. Chroniclers record the name of a Franciscan friar-one Berthold Schwartz, of Freiberg -as the inventor, in or about the year 1328, of what has since been known as Gunpowder; although many records are in existence which indicate that prior to that date the Arabs knew the use of an explosive mixture which they called Medfaa.To whom the credit really belongs of inventing gunpowder is so far not cleared up, but there is no doubt that explosive mixtures existed and were utilised by the Chinese as far back as the beginning of the Christian era. The first advance leading to the introduction of the modern High Explosives was made in 1832 by the French chemist Barconnot, of Nancy, who discovered that "when starch, fibres, and analogous substances are acted upon by concentrated nitric acid, they are changed into highly combustible materials." In 1838 Pelouze continued these researches, and he ascertained that this new inflammable material-which he called Xyloidine- took fire at 1800 C. when submitted to strong pressure, such as a rapid

blow. He also found that cotton, paper, and indeed all vegetable matters, could be employed in the preparation of similar substances. All these researches, however, were without any practical value until Schonbein, of... ---------- ---------- Windham Press is committed to bringing the lost cultural heritage of ages past into the 21st century through high-quality reproductions of original, classic printed works at affordable prices. This book has been carefully crafted to utilize the original images of antique books rather than error-prone OCR text. This also preserves the work of the original typesetters of these classics, unknown craftsmen who laid out the text, often by hand, of each and every page you will read. Their subtle art involving judgment and interaction with the text is in many ways superior and more human than the mechanical methods utilized today, and gave each book a unique, hand-crafted feel in its text that connected the reader organically to the art of bindery and book-making. We think these benefits are worth the occasional imperfection resulting from the age of these books at the time of scanning, and their vintage feel provides a connection to the past that goes beyond the mere words of the text. In connection with the study of ternary mixtures of high explosives the pourabilities of four compositions were investigated. The explosive properties of the following mixtures, which were found to be pourable were determined: (1) 65% Tetryl - 21% Cyclonite - 14% TNT; (2) 28% PETN 43.2% Cyclonite - 28.8% TNT; (3) 55% Haleite - 18% Tetryl 27% TNT; (4) 55% Haleite - 13.5% PETN - 31.5% TNT. The Haleite ternaries are on what may be considered the borderline of stability. Mixture (1), designated PTX-1, was found to exert a somewhat lesser fragmentation effect, in the 3 in., A.A., M42 Shell, than RDX Composition B, but had a sand test value somewhat greater than that of the latter. Its explosive and physical properties are such that (1) it would offer

advantages, over Tetrytols, in brisance and power for use in mines, and other components where Tetrytols are now used, and, (2), in addition, may be considered as a substitute for RDX Composition B to conserve Cyclonite. A saving of 39 lb. Cyclonite per 100 lb. explosive would be affected by its use. Mixture (2), designated PTX-2, was found to have a higher sand test value than either 50/50 Pentolite or RDX Composition B. It was more brisant in the Fragmentation Test than the latter, and had a rate of 8010 m/s as compared to 7530 m/s for RDX Composition B. These explosive characteristics indicate it to have potentialities for uses where powerful, brisant filler are required, in particular, as a charge for fragmentation-ammunition and shaped charges. (Author). Revised and expanded to reflect new developments in the field, this book outlines the basic principles required to understand the chemical processes of explosives. The Chemistry of Explosives provides an overview of the history of explosives, taking the reader to future developments. The text on the classification of explosive materials contains much data on the physical parameters of primary and secondary explosives. The explosive processes of deflagration and detonation, including the theory of 'hotspots' for the detonation process, are introduced and many examples are provided in the detailed description on the thermochemistry of explosives. New material includes coverage of the latest explosive compositions, such as high temperature explosives, nitrocubanes, energetic polymers, plasticizers and insensitive munitions (IM). This concise, readable book is ideal for 'A' level students and new graduates with no previous knowledge of explosive materials. With detailed information on a vast range of explosives in tabular form and an extensive bibliography, this book will also be useful to anyone needing succinct information on the subject.

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- Safety And Performance Characteristics Of Liquid oxygen Explosives
- The Explosive Act 1884
- Synthesis Of A New Explosive Compound Trans 1458 Tetranitro 1458 Tetraazadecalin
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