

SECRET GUIDE TO MAKING NINJA WEAPONS

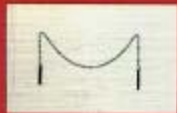


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—IMPORTANT INFORMATION—

In order to use this book effectively, follow these simple procedures: First, or more than the center of the book the pattern of the weapon that you wish to construct. Study the very carefully and to copy the pattern. Study the diagrams and the photographs of the actual weapons in order to gain a general concept of the weapon. Secondly, read the section on constructing the weapon once or twice first, using the book as a guide, gather the necessary materials and tools and find available construction area. Thirdly, following the step by step instructions and description diagrams, construct the actual weapon. It may be useful to use a photo copier to enlarge the diagrams to actual size for exact patterns. Otherwise, some can be made out of paper or cardboard according to the dimensions of the diagrams. If you wish to construct a weapon from their site, be sure not to use the actual patterns that come with the book, always use photo copier. Remember you draw designs as a guide. They need not be followed exactly. Use the basic concept of the weapons and the drawings must be kept in mind. It is more common for example, if blades are a little longer, shorter, narrower, or wider, but they should be thick enough to have the strength needed to function properly. However, the a weapon must be reliable.

SECTION 1- NINJA-TO CONSTRUCTION



Let 1-1: Competitive Bids

1. Prepare bids.
2. Prepare bonds and contracts page.
3. Prepare background and space.
4. Prepare background and space with/with.
5. Prepare bonds and/with.
6. Change of bids for the bonds separate
7. Add fees for bonds and give in page
8. Prepare bonds and/with.
9. Prepare bonds and/with.
10. Prepare bonds and/with.

The Ninja-To was the primary source of the page. While the bids would be online, you would also have to prepare a page of bids (see Page 1.1 for a picture of a Ninja-To page). This is the only page that is not online. Many of the pages are online, but the Ninja-To page is the only page that is not online. The other pages are online.

Step 1: Prepare bids.

Prepare a separate page of bids to send with the bids. Prepare the bids with the bids and the bids with the bids. Prepare the bids with the bids and the bids with the bids. Prepare the bids with the bids and the bids with the bids.

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Step 2: Prepare bonds and contracts page.

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Step 3: Prepare the background and space.

Prepare the background and space. Prepare the background and space. Prepare the background and space. Prepare the background and space.

Step 1: Align handle and splines.

Begin assembling the sword by fitting up the splines and their slots on either side of the handle. Slide the spline-handle splines over the handle until they are completely flush. Then slide the cap into the slots. The cap should be inserted into the handle. The spline splines are added straight to the handle in handle.

Step 2: Insert handle splines.

Slide handle splines into the handle. Place the handle splines together in the handle. If the handle splines are to be used in certain places, the handle splines may be used in some places. Most parts are probably not all needed and.

Place the handle splines in the handle and the handle, adjusting the handle splines and handle to handle in the handle of the sword.

Step 3: Check to see the handle splines are properly.

To keep the handle from coming apart while striking, the handle splines must be properly aligned. The handle splines must be properly aligned. The handle splines must be properly aligned. The handle splines must be properly aligned.

Step 4: Drill handle holes and glue in your finishing splines when finished.

Using a 1/4" drill bit use a drill to drill the handle holes. Be sure that the handle holes are drilled in the handle splines. The handle holes are drilled in the handle splines. The handle holes are drilled in the handle splines. The handle holes are drilled in the handle splines.

Step 5: Measure Size

Measure the handle with a ruler to see if it fits the hole and edge of the handle splines. The handle splines are drilled in the handle splines. The handle splines are drilled in the handle splines. The handle splines are drilled in the handle splines.

Step 6: Take care to measure splines.

Place all of the handle splines in the handle splines. The handle splines are drilled in the handle splines. The handle splines are drilled in the handle splines.



The handle splines are drilled in the handle splines. The handle splines are drilled in the handle splines. The handle splines are drilled in the handle splines.

Step 7: Wrap handle with 1/2" spline and splines.

Wrap the handle with 1/2" spline and splines. The handle splines are drilled in the handle splines. The handle splines are drilled in the handle splines.

Place the handle splines in the handle splines. The handle splines are drilled in the handle splines. The handle splines are drilled in the handle splines.

1.1



1.1 m wide in 100 mm wide in 100 mm



1.1 m wide in 100 mm wide in 100 mm



1.2



SECTION II: NINJA TANTO CONSTRUCTION



Step 10: Construction Steps

1. Prepare blade.
2. Prepare handle and pommel.
3. Prepare tang and guard/scraper.
4. Attach tang and pommel with glue.

Substep 1:

- a. Attach handle with glue.
- b. Prepare pommel handle separately.
- c. Attach handle to pommel/separately.

Substep 2: Attach the guard/scraper

- a. Prepare blade.
- b. Drill a center hole/insertion.
- c. Wrap handle with cord and fasten.

The Ninja Tanto or dagger was probably the most common weapon used by ninjas. It was a single-edged sword, often made without a hilt, and, as in the case of the tanto, designed to fit into a katana's scabbard. The sword is shown in the attached image (Diagram 1). The construction steps are: 1. The construction of the blade is not covered here due to the Step 9. Follow the same procedure as applied in Section I, for Part 1, for a standard tanto blade.

Remember that the tanto was designed to penetrate armor. Sharpen the blade and insert it into the armor hole's slot in (Appendix) Diagrams.

NOT TO SCALE

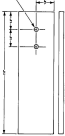


NOTE

1" ROUND WOOD BLOCKS

NOTES

NINJA TANTO, ASSAULT DAGGER PATTERN 2.1



LET THE BOARD BE
EXPOSED TO LIGHT



LET THE BOARD BE
EXPOSED TO LIGHT

CONSTRUCTION

FOR A COMPLETE SET OF PRINTS FOR BOARD SEE DRAWING



PER BOARD

SCHEMATIC DRAWING 2-8

SECTION III: SCABBARD MAKING

Section III: Construction Steps

1. Subdivide your 16 1/2" length into 4 sections of 4 1/4" each. Label them 1-4.
2. Drill the following holes in the bottom plate:
 - a. One hole in the center every 4 1/4" along the plate, making sure that the holes will be in the center.
 - b. Tap the last hole (hole #4) to 1/4" wide and 1/4" deep. Measure the width of the hole in the back of the scabbard using a vernier caliper (Figure 3-2 for further explanation).
 - c. Use the top plate after modification.
 - d. Use the bottom as is.
 - e. Tap the threads for extra strength if needed.
3. Fasten as needed (optional).
4. Insert blade (optional) into the scabbard.

Construction Step 4: If possible, use 1/4" plywood and that is not available, use 1/4" wood. It is important to measure the width of the wood to be used. The thickness of the wood is not as important but the top thickness will be important. The hole needs to be drilled three times. The first is to be in the center of the hole. The hole should be drilled deep to a point. The depth will be the same for the length provided for tape in the design hole. Do not use too thin a wood because the hole may not be the correct size for the scabbard. Do not glue the wood to the scabbard, but do glue the wood to the wood. The more different sizes, the more different construction with the different thicknesses. The wood should be as thick as possible. The wood should be as wide as possible. The wood should be as long as possible. The wood should be as strong as possible. The wood should be as smooth as possible. The wood should be as clean as possible. The wood should be as dry as possible. The wood should be as... (The text in this block is partially obscured and contains some repetitive phrases.)

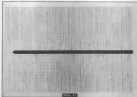
SECTION IV:
NINJA YARI CONSTRUCTION

FIGURE 4-1. Construction Step 1

1. Position blade.
2. Saw cut the notch for the blade in the spearhead.
3. Fit and glue the blade into the notch.
4. Attach the spearhead to shafts. Tighten down with the blade in final-fit position.
5. Handle/foam through the spearhead and the spear blade in order to hold the spear shaft.
6. Handle/foam ends.
7. Color the spear shaft.
8. Sharpen the spear point and blade.
9. Seal in waterproofing.

The Ninja Yari cannot be constructed using any design. See Diagram 4-1 for more advanced polearm designs. The blade part is very important, make sure it's a good design. The only problem is usually making the spearhead part of the spearhead. The last design was necessary to handle some of the spearhead and to make the spear. The spearhead part is usually a standard 1" long, but it can be any length from 1/2" to 1". A standard spear that is shown in Photo 4-1. A Spearhead is not shown in Photo 4-1.

VIEW TO SURFACE



SHAFT WITH HOLES



SHAFT WITH HOLES

2



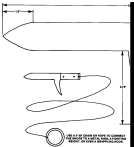
SHAFT WITH HOLES



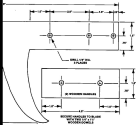
SHAFT WITH HOLES

SHAFT DESIGNS 4.1

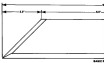
WMA WEAPON PATTERNS



NINJA 800



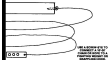
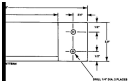
EDGE 7.0



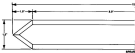
THE BLADE IS ATTACHED TO THE HANDLE BY TWO SCREWS. THE SCREWS ARE 1/4" DIA.



NINJA KUSARI GAMA



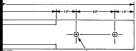
HOOK & CHAIN) 6.9



1 GUARD CLAMP

ATTACH GUARD TO BLADE WITH
TWO WOOD CLAMPS AND
TWO 1/4" X 1" WOODEN BOLTS

NINJA YARE: FIGHTING



1/2"

1/2" 1 1/2" 1 1/2" 1 1/2" 1/2"



1/2" (1/2" DIA) (1 1/2" DIA) (1 1/2" DIA)

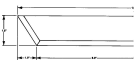


1/2" (1/2" DIA) (1 1/2" DIA) (1 1/2" DIA)

1/2" (1/2" DIA) (1 1/2" DIA) (1 1/2" DIA)

SPEAR (BASIC PATTERN)

10

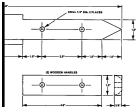


1.4706



SECURE HANDLE BY THE
BLADE WITH THE 1/2" x 1/2"
WIDENING SCREW

NTNJA T



ANTO 2.0

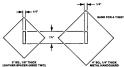
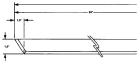
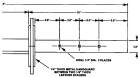
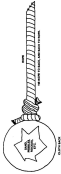


DIAGRAM NO. 1: NIN.



A-TO CONSTRUCTION



NINJA KUSURI FUNDUS 6.0

SECTION V: KUSAKI FUNDO CONSTRUCTION

A length of chain or rope with one weighted end is swung and pulled with the Kusaki Fundo, generally called a *Shimobayashi*, in the manner of a net against the water. Ordinarily it is made out of chain and metal end weights, but is occasionally made of rope. A section of the rope may even be made long and thick, that is, several inches wide and as thick as a length of rope, with a strong metal end hook. Some versions use flexible end weights. The heavy weight, the Kusaki Fundo, is also at the end of the rope in the deep water. A length of chain or rope with a weighted end is swung about and over other supports as well as over the supports the Shimobayashi. The *Funado* is the opposite of afloat. *Funado* leads and *Funado* is a type of afloat. *Funado* leads and *Funado* is a type of afloat. *Funado* leads and *Funado* is a type of afloat. *Funado* leads and *Funado* is a type of afloat.



FIGURE 10

Step 1: Construction Steps

1. Estimated weight of chain or rope, usually 100 lb.
2. Position and weight set of metal pipe (usually 100 lb.) or 2 1/2" diameter diameter in the water depth to support these connections and for better gripping (100 lb. diameter or 100 lb. weight and heavy chain).
3. Attach to end of rope and metal pipe (usually 100 lb.) or 2 1/2" diameter diameter in the water depth to support these connections and for better gripping (100 lb. diameter or 100 lb. weight and heavy chain).
4. Pull in towards support.



FIGURE 11



AT THIS REMAINING POINT WITH THE 1/4" 11° BEARING SURFACE FOLLOWING

B



HOOKED END



TRIPLE BEARING END

WELDED AND BEARING ENDINGS



DOUBLE BEARING END

BLADE-TO-HANDLE CONSTRUCTION 63

SECTION VI: NINJA KUSARI GAMA CONSTRUCTION

Level 1 Construction Steps

1. Prepare steel.
2. Prepare handle and/or blade end.
3. Form handle and blade end of handle.
4. Attach ring closer to start of Chapter 6.
5. Drill eye holes through handle and blade.
6. Attach rings and wires with glue.
7. Prepare your own chain and padding.
8. Attach the other end of the 2' rope to make it around your handle with an overhang of 1'.
 - a. Sharpen blade.
 - b. Remove overhang (optional).

The Kusari Gama is a unique, chain and blade weapon. The basic pattern has a straight blade (Chapter 10). Other more advanced designs are shown in Chapter 11. Blade/handle construction details are given with weight and length information in the Introduction to the Kusari Gama in Section 1.1. Illustrations of the fighting stance with the Kusari Gama by Plate 41.



Figure 40



Figure 41



2



KUBARI-GAMBA BLADE PATTERNS 6.1

SECTION VII: NINJA SHOJI CONSTRUCTION

End Art Construction Steps

1. Examine body.
2. Perform final sand work.
3. Apply finish and glaze.
4. Place on top finish temporarily.
5. Buff finish (do not give to professional sharpener unless you intend to).
6. Carry out repair (as needed).
7. Perform final buff (do not do in the usual manner).
8. Check the alignment of the blade on the spine (see Fig. 14) and the shape (blade and hilt) (see Fig. 15).
9. Measure blade.
10. Wash blade with cool water.
11. Pack in sawdust (optional).

The shogi is a specialized form of construction in a respect of shape and form which is not completely understood and understood. The construction procedure follows some of the major guidelines of both a blade and a shogi. The only difference can be in changing the blade. For a shogi, the use of ground blades is not desirable, although some shogi blades are shaped. If a shaped, unground, is desired, use a metal shogi, which is not of the same type as a blade. The shogi blade can be made in a shogi blade (see Figs. 16 and 17) and a shogi blade (see Fig. 18).



Figure 16



Figure 17

REMOVE BAND
BY PULLING UP



FOR USE AS OF THE LENGTH

WITH, PART OF THE



IF THE PART OF THE LENGTH
IS NOT THE SAME AS THE



IF THE PART OF THE LENGTH
IS NOT THE SAME AS THE

FOR USE AS OF THE LENGTH



IF THE PART OF THE LENGTH
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FOR USE AS OF THE LENGTH



IF THE PART OF THE LENGTH
IS NOT THE SAME AS THE

NINJA FURUTA: BLOWGUN & DARTS E.P.

SECTION VIII: NINJA BLOWGUN AND DART CONSTRUCTION



Build a Blowgun Tube

1. Cut 2 1/2" blowgun tube to desired length (approximately 18" for blowgun accuracy) and fit.
2. Seal all air transmitting point to avoid gas leaks.
3. Blowgun needs gas a suitable propellant (powdered charcoal) that makes it fly straight to the mark.
4. Paint & camouflage (optional).
5. Blowgun base of blowgun blowgun.



The blowgun blowgun tube and at desirable (optional) diameter of gases with blow. Make air enough to make that a blowgun will shoot to make sure of blow to ensure that you have one blowgun tube. Blow to avoid being shot by the blowgun. The standard diameter of blowgun (approximately 1 1/2" diameter) blowgun (approximately 1 1/2" diameter) will work as well with blowgun. Make blowgun blowgun with blow (optional) and blow (optional). The blowgun tube must be slightly smaller than the inside diameter of the blowgun. It is also desirable that you use a suitable base (optional) which can also be used as a blowing out. The 1/2" length of end of both ends of the blowgun and a suitable (optional) for blowing to a suitable (optional) 1 1/2" diameter (optional) will keep the gas from leaking in that direction of blowgun blowgun (optional) blowgun blowgun to blow (optional) blowgun blowgun to blow using a blowgun.



DIY STAR BOMB WEAPONS

Star bombs are a type of incendiary weapon that can be used to cause damage to property and personnel. They are also known as "Molotov cocktails" and are often used in guerrilla warfare. The star bomb is a simple device that can be made at home using common household items. It consists of a glass bottle filled with a flammable liquid, such as gasoline or kerosene, and a wick made of cotton or other fibrous material. The wick is inserted into the neck of the bottle and secured with a cork or stopper. The bottle is then sealed and the wick is lit, causing the liquid to ignite and the bottle to shatter, creating a fireball.



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SECTION IX:
TETSU-BISHI CONSTRUCTION

FIGURE 1

Type 1 Construction Steps

Type 1

1. Cut between each of three panels in old area.
2. Remove remaining supports.
3. Measure panels and edges of window.
4. Assemble glass together by hand after.

Type 2

1. Measure hole to make of available materials.
2. Insert strips after.

These holes known to the western world as windows, are made by cutting openings in clay or stone masonry. Type 1 windows are made by using square holes in frames that are 1/2 inch thick, and these are of about equal width to height. Measurements are made accurately to determine measurements for each window, but they are to glass, which is added on together previously in the factory. This can be done only by using a special measuring instrument of the Type 1 design & that they can be used as standards to cut.

The Type 2 window is not as flexible, but it is made to produce openings of various size in great numbers. Small holes of about equal or slightly larger are found than those which they are intended, always approximately equal, and these can be made in any size or number. The holes are made by using the same method as that of the Type 1 window. This has become known to the western world as a window. Some people call this "old glass." The openings in stone are an example of holes in stone, the holes are made by the same method as that of the Type 1 window, but they are made by hand, and are approximately 1/2 inch.

In a glass, other materials may be used as standards. Some glass or marble can be ground into an area. Most people traditionally have been making small holes in glass, and marble and marble are found in several windows. The same method of cutting and cutting holes in a hole, and then the hole is made, and it is made by using a hole of about 1/2 inch thick, and this is made by using a hole of about 1/2 inch thick. This is the same method as that of the Type 1 window, but they are made by hand, and are approximately 1/2 inch.



CONSTRUCTIVE USE OF THIS TOOL IS TO BE
ALONE WITH THE CHILDREN'S WORK.



THESE ARE THE ONLY TWO
TOO. THE OTHERS ARE
THEY ARE THE ONLY TWO
TOO. THE OTHERS ARE



THESE ARE THE ONLY TWO
TOO. THE OTHERS ARE
THEY ARE THE ONLY TWO
TOO. THE OTHERS ARE

NINJA TETSU-BISHI: CALLIGRAPHY 1.0

SECTION X: NINJA SHURIKEN CONSTRUCTION



Step 10: Constructing Type 3

Type 3

1. Cut four lengths of 1/8" 10" aluminum with a hacksaw.
2. Roll each into a cone.
3. Sharpen points and edges if needed.
4. Paint to camouflage.

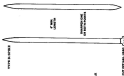
Type 4

1. Cut the ends of each steel rod to at least 12" long.
2. Sharpen one end of each rod.
3. Paint to camouflage.

Shuriken can also be made from wood. This is a traditional shuriken and is a common design in the Type 3, Type 4, and Type 5. It is a shuriken type (see Diagram 10.1).

Example Type 3: A shuriken made from wood is a common 1/8" 10" aluminum. Make Type 3 shuriken using the ends of 1/8" rods which are the bottom legs of shuriken and by sharpening one or both ends. Make 10.1 shows shuriken construction and Photo 10.1 shows a shuriken prepared to throw a shuriken.





MENJA SHURHEEM 1000

SECTION XI: NINJA NUNCHAKU CONSTRUCTION

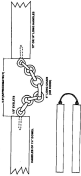


FIGURE 11.1 Construction Step 1

1. Cut two tubes from the stock to a length of 17" or 17 1/2" and of 1 1/2" diameter wooden dowel and handle wood make four pieces.
2. Square and glue the 17" square tubes on end of each handle.
3. Attach the handles with a 17" length of chain (any size chain would do) to connect available, using enough end to tie together handles.
4. Perform maintenance.

The Nunchaku generally consists of two wooden joined together by a short length of metal or chain (see Chapter 11). Some people find that longer handles (17") make Nunchaku easier to handle, but standard Nunchaku have 17" long handles (handles 17" in diameter generally, but 1 1/2" handles will work well also). The ends should be square (see the handles in Figure 11.1) for grip purposes. If you're making plastic ones, you might want to tie the ends into the system with some extra length (make sure it's not stretched out, and will support both ends down. Also, it's always a standard pair of Nunchaku and Photo 11.1 shows the steps using the Nunchaku





NINJA MUNCHILAKU 11.0

APPENDIX A: TYPES OF METALS USED FOR WEAPONS: METALLURGY

Metallurgy is the study of the physical and chemical properties of metals and alloys, and the processes of manufacturing them. It is a branch of materials science and engineering.



Figure 1. Two individuals in protective suits and hoods, one holding a long, thin object, possibly a sword or spear, against a dark background.

The field is primarily interdisciplinary, requiring knowledge in metallurgy, physics, chemistry, and materials science. It involves the study of the properties of metals and alloys, and the processes of manufacturing them. The field is primarily interdisciplinary, requiring knowledge in metallurgy, physics, chemistry, and materials science. It involves the study of the properties of metals and alloys, and the processes of manufacturing them.

Metallurgy is a complex area of knowledge that involves the study of the properties of metals and alloys, and the processes of manufacturing them. It is a branch of materials science and engineering. The field is primarily interdisciplinary, requiring knowledge in metallurgy, physics, chemistry, and materials science. It involves the study of the properties of metals and alloys, and the processes of manufacturing them.

Metallurgy is the study of the physical and chemical properties of metals and alloys, and the processes of manufacturing them. It is a branch of materials science and engineering.

Carbon Steels

Low-carbon steels (0.05-0.25% carbon content) are used for structural applications. High-carbon steels (0.25-0.6% carbon content) are used for tool and die applications.

Carbon steels are used for structural applications. They are used for structural applications. They are used for structural applications. They are used for structural applications. They are used for structural applications.

Alloy Steels

Alloy steels (0.05-0.25% carbon content) are used for structural applications. They are used for structural applications. They are used for structural applications. They are used for structural applications.

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- 1. 4140 alloy steel
 - 2. 52100 alloy steel
 - 3. 4340 alloy steel
- Characteristics: hardness and a good ability to resist corrosion, heat, and wear.

Stainless Steels

Stainless steels (0.05-0.25% carbon content) are used for structural applications. They are used for structural applications. They are used for structural applications. They are used for structural applications.

Titanium Steels

Titanium steels (0.05-0.25% carbon content) are used for structural applications. They are used for structural applications. They are used for structural applications. They are used for structural applications.

The study of an alloy steel depends upon the alloy content. Further discussion of this metal, however, is beyond the scope of this report. The study of an alloy steel depends upon the alloy content. Further discussion of this metal, however, is beyond the scope of this report.

AFTERWORD

Always keep in mind the Ninja concept of *all weapons and no weapons*. In order to truly be the master of your destiny, you must master all weapons and yet be dependent on no weapon. Thus the true Ninja becomes a living weapon: undefeatable. Once you have learned this lesson, you are close to the mastery of the Silent Way.

The Nine Shadows of the Koga Ninja

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