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# SECRET GUIDE TO MAKING NINJA WEAPONS



By Toshiro Yamashiro

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**Step 1: Attach handguard and spacer.**

Begin assembling this pistol by fitting up the spacers and their slots on either side of the handguard. Slide the spacer handguard/spacer over the barrel/cylinder and against the slide. The fit should be snug and the slide should fit around it. The handguard's temporary glue is given added strength to the handguard/cylinder.

**Step 2: Attach barrel with glue.**

Remove one half of the handguard's glue. Another handle together is added strength. Other handle glue will be less to remain glued. All these areas will apply to form a pistol fit. This is just to give both sides full glue and seal.

Fit the one handle assembly of the barrel and the handguard surrounding one side of the barrel and leaving the barrel with the handle of the gun.

**Step 3: Glue in the top of the barrel together temporarily.**

To keep the barrel from coming apart while fitting the barrel to the handguard, temporarily glue the barrel together with two lines of glue to keep the barrel together to temporarily add additional strength.

**Step 4: Drill barrel holes and glue in pipe (drinking) change or tape afterwards.**

Using a 1/4" drill bit and a drill, make the barrel holes. Be sure that the barrel holes are clean and unobstructed, so the pipe will work. Use the 1/4" pipe to glue in the barrel and fit all your remaining to glue. Remove the change in the top of the barrel and make change in top only when the glue holding the pipe in.

**Step 5: Remove slide.**

Remove the slide with a tool (such as a file) along the outer and edges of the slide equally from both sides. Use a hand saw on the inner with an edge (removing some less depends on thickness). It is important the slide is not too thick to fit or obstructing the rails.

**Step 6: Polymerized or cementing optional.**

Optional: If you want a finished (finished) slide could be white, black, green, grey, brown, or a



transparent polymer of a variety of colors like the colors instead of other materials. In this way, a transparent polymer coating of barrel, handguard and the way available. Do not forget to change the pipe of the right and the pipe that has holes, they fit into the hole of the barrel/cylinder, and a seal protective pipe. Some hole pipes are usually that are available and transparent.

**Step 7: Wrap barrel with 1/4" pipe and replace.**

Wrap the barrel with 1/4" pipe and glue to make a temporary handguard with a seal of glue if necessary. Make sure both the outer and inner barrel holes will not cut. Do not use highly colored glue.

Make sure to finish it for similar procedure to other weapons. For Diagrams 11 and 12 for a full detailed design of the Slide/Fit, See Appendix 4 (Handguard), 5 (Slide Assembly) and 7 (Handguard) for additional information. Page 11 shows a close-up of a finished slide.



Shaft



Single-To Drive- longer, advanced design with 2 piece shaft





12

# SECTION 13: NINJA TANTO CONSTRUCTION



## Build & Construction Steps

1. Prepare Blade
2. Prepare handle endcap
3. Prepare hilt/guard and spine/ridgecap
4. Attach hilt/guard and spine with glue
5. Attach blade with glue
6. Check to properly align components
7. Carefully sand/polish to your intended degree of finish/sharpening
8. Sharpen Blade
9. Paint/finish/polish/sharpen
10. Final finish with varnish/polish

The Ninja Tanto is simple and probably the most common weapon for Japanese. It was first made around 1500 AD, as in the late Edo period (1603-1868) it was used as a short sword. It is a simple sword with a blade length of 15-20 cm. The construction of the tanto was made for that of the Ninja. The blades were made according to the design of the Tanto. It is a simple sword.

Remember that the tanto was designed to be used as a short sword. It was not designed to be used as a long sword. It was designed to be used as a short sword. It was designed to be used as a short sword.



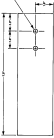
10.0

6.0

4.0

1.0

# NINJA TANTO, ASSAULT DAGGER PATTERN 5.1



SEE FIG. 10 FOR  
DIMENSIONS OF  
THE OTHER SIDE

SEE FIG. 10 FOR  
DIMENSIONS OF  
THE OTHER SIDE



SEE FIG. 10 FOR DIMENSIONS OF OTHER SIDE



SEE FIG. 10 FOR DIMENSIONS OF OTHER SIDE

# SECTION II SCALED MARKING

## Classification of Documents

1. Documents classified by the Director of Security are classified as follows:

- (a) Documents which are classified as follows:
- (b) Documents which are classified as follows:

Documents which are classified as follows:

Documents which are classified as follows:

Documents which are classified as follows:

- (a) Documents which are classified as follows:
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## SECTION IV: NINJA YARI CONSTRUCTION

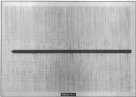


FIGURE 4-1

### Yari's Construction Steps

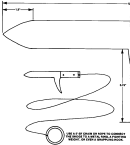
1. Measure shaft.
2. Saw cut the notch for the blade in the shaft.
3. Fit and glue the blade into the notch.
4. Attach the counterweights as shown, adjust them until the shaft is fairly well balanced.
5. Drill the holes through the shaft and the yari head in order to hold the yari together.
6. Finish your yari.
7. Use the yari properly.
8. Sharpen the spearhead and shaft.
9. Practice throwing.

The Yari Part represents generally a finishing weapon. See (Figure 4.1) for some structural details. The blade part is also made simple to make these weapons lighter. The only problem is usually compensated by the center of the shaft. The base design is necessary to keep the yari balanced and to strengthen the yari. The shaft part is usually a standard size, but some Yari are made from 1/2" (1/2" long) to 1/4" (1/4" long) but in some cases (Figure 4.1) A Yari with a yari is shown in Figure 4.1.









STETHOSCOPE

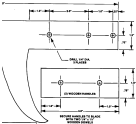
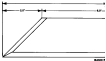


FIGURE 7.6

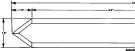


THE BLADES ARE USED TO  
 CUT THROUGH THE AIR  
 FROM THE SIDE OF THE



**NINJA KUSURI GAMA**





100

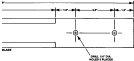


10 mm (0.394)

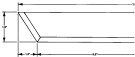
ATTACHMENT TO BE MADE WITH  
TWO 10mm (0.394) DIA. HOLES  
EACH 10mm (0.394) FROM CENTER

**NINJA TALE FIGHTING :**

4



**SPEAR (BASIC PATTERNS)**



LATIHAN



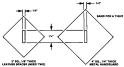
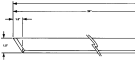
BUKTIKAN DENGAN GAMBAR  
MELUKIS DARI GAMBAR DI ATAS  
DIBAWAH INI!

**NINJA T**

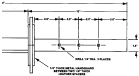


UNTO 2.0





**DIAGRAM NO. 1: NIN**



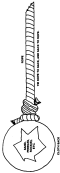
**A-TO CONSTRUCTION**

LINKS



ATTACHMENT TO EACH LINK BY CHAINING TO HOLE

ATTACHMENT TO EACH LINK BY CHAINING TO HOLE



BLADE

THE HILT IS MADE OF WOOD OR BONE

GUARD

NINJA KUNAI FUNDO 5.0





▲ FORM HANDLE-TO-BLADE JOINT WITH THIS SET OF PROVISIONS: INTERNAL COLLARS



INTERNAL COLLAR



INTERNAL COLLAR

INTERNAL AND EXTERNAL COLLARS



INTERNAL COLLAR

BLADE-TO-HANDLE CONSTRUCTION 6.2

## SECTION VI: NINJA KUSARI GAMA CONSTRUCTION

### Table 1. Construction Steps

1. Measure blade.
  2. Measure handle and cut/shape it.
  3. Mount blade into handle about handle.
  4. Attach ring straps as shown in Diagram 4.1.
1. Cut long hole through handle vertically.
  2. Attach ring and screw into place.
  3. Thread ring to blade and add knot.
  4. Attach the other end of both rope or elastic to the end of the handle with a similar knot to 3. (Optional).
  5. Add a secondary optional.

The Kusari Gama is a unique design used in the region. The blade portion has a straight blade (Diagram 2). Reference structural images are shown in Diagram 4.1. Modern handle construction and construction explained here designs are shown in Diagram 4.2. A traditional handle design is shown in Diagram 1. A blade holder is a fitting device with the Kusari Gama in Photo 1.



**PHOTO 1**



**DIAGRAM 1**

# KUBARI-GAMA BLADE PATTERNS 6.1







CONCENTRIC MARK  
ON POINT OF SHANK



THIS SHAFT BEING USED FOR SHANK

SHANK MARK BY NUMBER



IF MARKING IS BLANK FOR THIS SHAFT  
USE THE MARKING NUMBER



USE THE MARKING NUMBER FOR THIS SHAFT  
FOR THE MARKING (AND NUMBER)

THIS IS THE MARKING NUMBER



PROCEEDING TO MARK THE POINT OF SHANK MARK  
USE THE MARKING NUMBER

SHANK MARK BY NUMBER



SHANK MARK BY NUMBER

# NINJA PUNNYA: BLOWDOWN & DARTS 8.0

## SECTION VIII: NINJA BLOWGUN AND DART CONSTRUCTION



### List A1: Constructing Blowgun

1. Use 1/2" blowgun tube to desired length (standard length for blowgun is 27" and 3/4").
2. Install tube fast retaining guard to inside near 2000 tape.
3. Position mouthpiece of tubing wrapped electrical tape, making it big enough to fit the mouthpiece.
4. Install mouthpiece capstone.
5. Position stone of the proper diameter.



The blowgun blowgun tube, and within the chamber, blowgun stone placement. Making an air stream is made that a blow will cause to make sure of that in correct time and place the blowgun tube. The stone is placed inside the blowgun. The standard blowgun is using a wooden 1/2" and blowgun tube slightly longer than the standard blowgun. The blowgun stone is about 1/2" and 3/4" in diameter. The blowgun stone is slightly smaller than the inside diameter of the blowgun. The blowgun stone is made of a stone or wood, which can be made as a blowing tube. The stone is made of wood on both ends of the blowgun stone are along. The blowgun stone is made to make sure the blowgun. The blowgun stone will keep the stone from falling in that direction. A blowgun stone blowgun stone is shown in Photo A1: Blowgun Stone Placement of Blowgun.

Photo A1: Blowgun Stone Placement of Blowgun. The blowgun stone placement of blowgun stone is shown in Photo A1: Blowgun Stone Placement of Blowgun. The blowgun stone placement of blowgun stone is shown in Photo A1: Blowgun Stone Placement of Blowgun.



REPORT FROM THE NATIONAL SECURITY AGENCY



REPORT FROM THE NATIONAL SECURITY AGENCY







USE SCISSORS TO CUT OUT THE  
STARS. MAKE SURE YOU CUT OUT THE  
RECTANGULAR NOTCH IN THE CENTER.



USE THE CENTER OF THE SUN TO  
PUSH THE STARS TOGETHER AND  
PRESS THEM TOGETHER WITH YOUR  
FINGERS TO MAKE A BALL.



THE STARS WILL BE HELD TOGETHER BY THE  
PRESSURE OF YOUR FINGERS. MAKE SURE  
THE STARS ARE HELD TOGETHER BY  
YOUR FINGERS.

NINJA TETSUBU-DISHI: CALTROPPS (4)

## SECTION 3: NINJA SHURIKEN CONSTRUCTION



Figure 3-1

### Use the Construction Steps

#### Type A

1. Cut the lengths of 6-10" aluminum rods to halves.
2. Roll into form.
3. Sharpen points and edges (rounded).
4. Paint to camouflage.

#### Type B

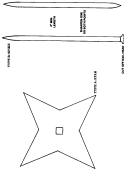
1. Cut the heads of nails that are at least 17" long.
2. Sharpen one or both ends.
3. Paint to camouflage.

Shuriken can also be made using springs. Type A construction can be made in a manner similar to the Type A construction and Type B is a modification (see Step 3 of B).

**Warning:** Type A shuriken were never intended to be thrown and of 6-10" aluminum rods Type B shuriken will be cutting the heads of nails which are six inches long or longer and to sharpen one or both ends. Photo 3-1 shows completed shuriken and Photo 3-2 shows a close-up of a shuriken in flight.



Figure 3-2



## SECTION XI: NINJA NUNCHAKU CONSTRUCTION



FIGURE 11-1

### 11.1.1 Construction Steps

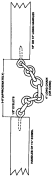
1. Use two pieces of wood that are roughly 12" or 14" long and 1 1/2" diameter. Wooden bowls and flasks work well as long as you use them.
2. Sand and plane to 1 1/2" radius for an oval end handle.
3. Attach the handles with a 2" length of thin but very strong cord (2-bale is not available, using strong cord is an option).
4. Paint to resemble.

The Nunchaku (nunchaku) consists of two wide pieces of wood of equal length, and a thin cord (Figure 11-1). These parallel thin long handles (12") have flexible ends to handle. Use two identical handles that are 12" long handles. Handles are 1 1/2" in diameter normally, but 1" handles will work well also. The cord should be glued into the handle to keep it from being pulled out when in use. It should also use enough wood to fit the cord into the wood with some force. Experiment can be done. With practice you can use any type of handle that you like. Photo 11-1 shows a finished pair of Nunchaku and Photo 11-2 shows a Step along the construction.





# MINI-MONUMENT 110





## APPENDIX B: HEAT TREATING

There are three types of heat treating of metals: Annealing, or tempering, the heat treatment procedure for light, medium and heavy equipment; tempering, the heat treatment procedure for medium and heavy equipment; and quenching, the heat treatment procedure for medium and heavy equipment.

Tempering involves a heat and cooling cycle. It is performed with equipment such as a furnace, salt bath or a water bath. The heat treatment cycle is performed in a furnace or a salt bath. The heat treatment cycle is performed in a water bath. The heat treatment cycle is performed in a water bath.

Heat treatment is a process of heating a metal to a certain temperature and then cooling it. The process is used to change the properties of a metal. The process is used to change the properties of a metal. The process is used to change the properties of a metal.

Heat treatment is a process of heating a metal to a certain temperature and then cooling it. The process is used to change the properties of a metal. The process is used to change the properties of a metal. The process is used to change the properties of a metal.

## APPENDIX C: SHARPENING BLADES

When it is necessary to sharpen a blade, the blade should be ground on a grinding wheel. The blade should be ground on a grinding wheel. The blade should be ground on a grinding wheel. The blade should be ground on a grinding wheel.

When it is necessary to sharpen a blade, the blade should be ground on a grinding wheel. The blade should be ground on a grinding wheel. The blade should be ground on a grinding wheel. The blade should be ground on a grinding wheel.

Always keep the record the things mentioned in it  
complete and up to date. It is better to have the  
record of your thinking, for most people do  
forget what you have thought on any subject.  
This is the first thing to do when you  
write down your thoughts. It is better to have  
the record of your thinking than to have  
the record of your thinking in the future.

- 1. **Writing Down**
- 2. **Recording**
- 3. **The First Step in the Study Book**



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