

The
SS Knights of the Ku Klux Klan
presents

Zipguns, Pipe Guns and Silencers



**The Second Amendment to
the United States Constitution:**

**“A well regulated militia, being necessary
to the security of a free state,
the right of the people to keep and bear arms,
shall not be infringed.”**

Greetings fellow Patriots, Christians and Klansmen:
By the Supreme Law of the Land, that is, by the United States Constitution, you are permitted to make and to own any weapon that your heart desires. But the traitors in Congress who are in league with the Jews, Communists, Leftist, and the Liberals, want you to believe that they have the right to infringe upon your Constitutional Rights and to restrict and to confiscate your guns. This booklet is designed so as to thwart their treacherous plans. Remember, “might makes right” is a falsehood. The treasonous government may have the “might” but they absolutely do not have the “right”. Both the Right and the Might are powers invested in the People.

-- The SS Knights of the Ku Klux Klan

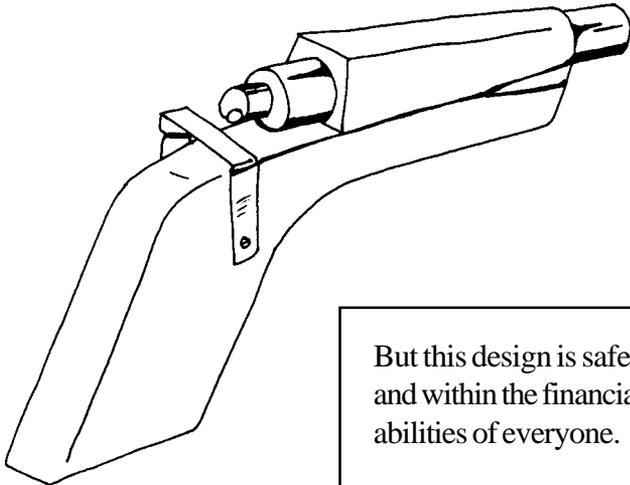
NOTE:

The following instructions may be applied to nearly any caliber of cartridge. Various pistol, rifle and shotgun shells may be made into pipe guns and zip guns by using these generic methods. Use your imagination in your designs. Remember, safety first. Always test your creations by remote firing, first.

How to Build a .22 Caliber Zip Gun and Pipe Shotgun (and other toys for big boys)

A pipe pistol can be made for .22 Caliber Long or Short Cartridge using 1/8th inch nominal diameter extra heavy steel, gas or water pipe and fittings. Lethal range is about 33 yards.

The brass casing of the .22 is “almost” strong enough to withstand firing without a barrel. Successful Zip Guns for the .22 have been made from automobile radio antennae as well as from rolled-up and glued magazine pages or even wooden barrels drilled out and wrapped with wire.



But this design is safer
and within the financial
abilities of everyone.

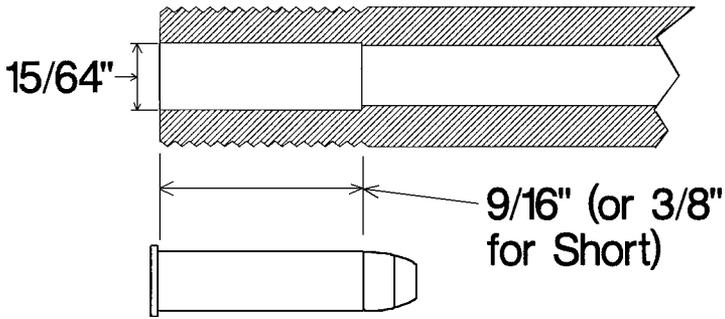
Material Required:

- A) 6 inch steel pipe nipple, 1/8th inch diameter with threaded ends.
- B) Solid pipe plug, 1/8th inch.
- C) Two, steel pipe couplings, 1/8th inch.
- D) a metal strap, about 1/8th inch x 5 inch x 1 inch.
- E) a 6D or 8D flathead nail.
- F) a hard wood block, 8 x 5x 1 inches.
- G) a drill, saw or knife, a file.

Preparation:

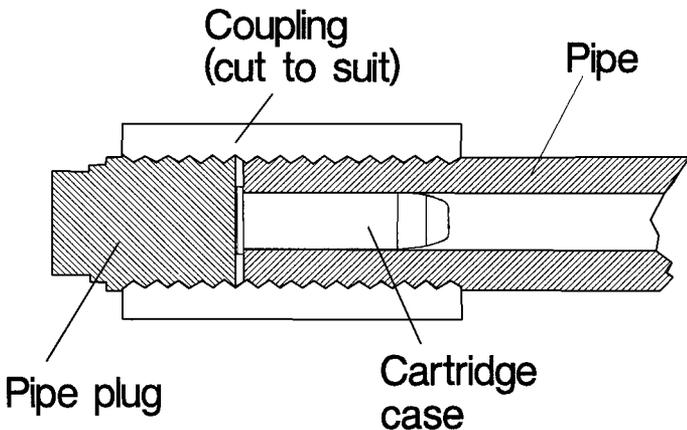
- 1) Make sure that there are no flaws or cracks in the pipe or fittings.
- 2) Check inside diameter of pipe using a .22 caliber cartridge case. The bullet should fit closely into the pipe without forcing but the cartridge case should not fit.
- 3) For safety, on all calibers of zip guns, the outside diameter of pipe **MUST NOT BE** less than 1.5 times the bullet diameter.

NOTE: these instructions are applicable to all calibers of cartridges where the bullet should fit the pipe and the cartridge case should not fit the pipe because the pipe is to be drilled out to accomodate the cartidge case. However, for .22 caliber, the bullet and the case can fit into the pipe without additional drilling as along as the rim of the cartridge does not fit into the pipe.

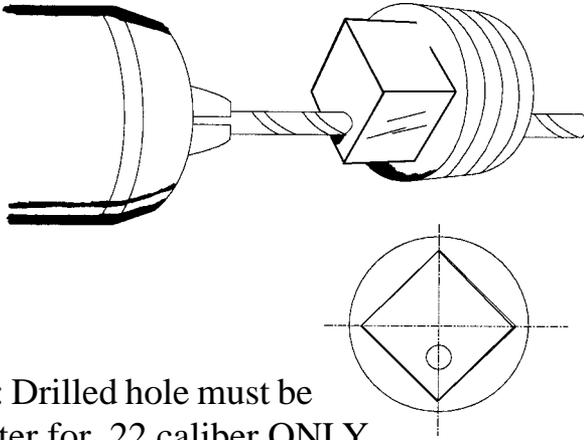


4) Drill a $15/64$ inch diameter hole $9/16$ inches deep into Scheduling 80 pipe end. This is to accommodate the bullet casing. Again, these are generic instructions applicable to any bullet caliber. Check the following table of pipe and bullet diameters for proper fit. Depending on caliber and pipe, you may or may not have to drill out the appropriate diameter hole. Do your own calculations. A .22 caliber should fit a $1/8$ inch Scheduling 40 pipe without drilling.

5) Screw coupling onto pipe. Cut coupling length to allow pipe plug to thread into pipe flush against cartridge case.

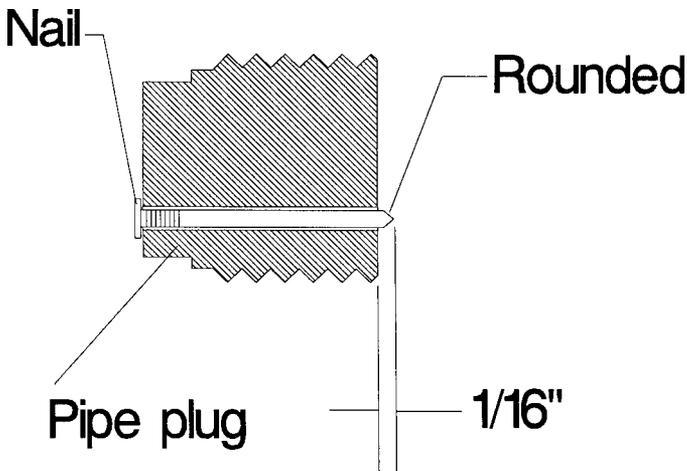


6) Drill a hole off center of pipe plug just large enough for the nail to fit through.

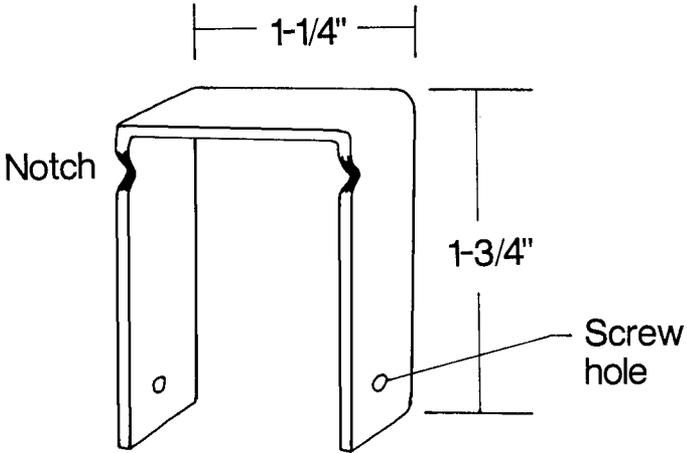


NOTE: Drilled hole must be off center for .22 caliber ONLY. All other calibers are drilled exactly on center.

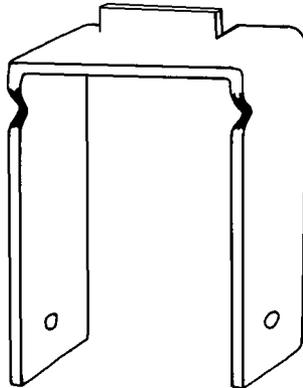
7) Push nail through the pipe plug until head of nail is flush with square end. Cut off nail at other end 1/16th inch away from the flat side of plug. Round off this cut end with a file for all calibers of bullet, but file the cut end flat for shotgun shells.



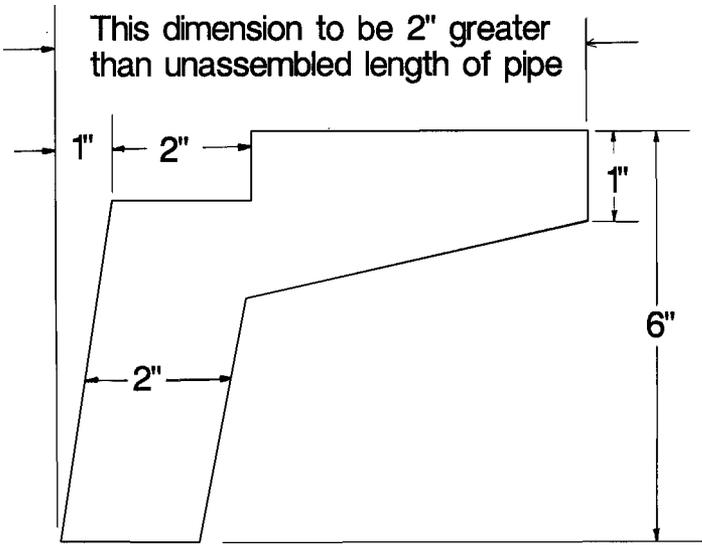
8) Bend metal strap into a “U” shape and drill holes for wood screws. File two small notches near the top for the rubber band to fit around. Or if you are using springs, drill small holes near same location as spring hook anchor holes.



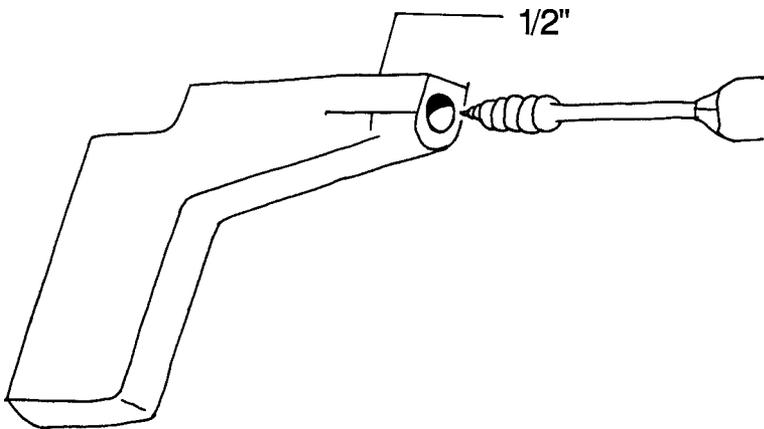
NOTE: To insure on-center strikes with the firing pin, the front of bracket may be bent up or down. Downward, is more efficient.



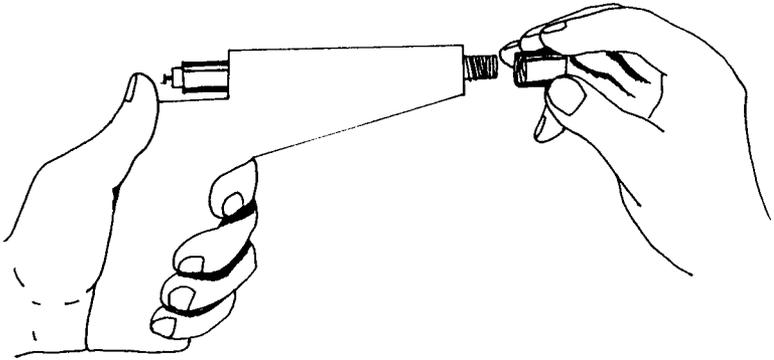
9) Saw or carve 1 inch thick hard wood into stock or pistol shape.



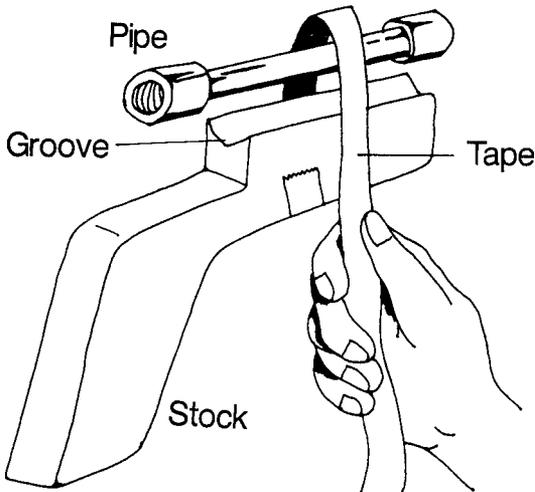
10) Drill a 9/16 inch hole through the stock. Center the hole about 1/2 inch from the top.



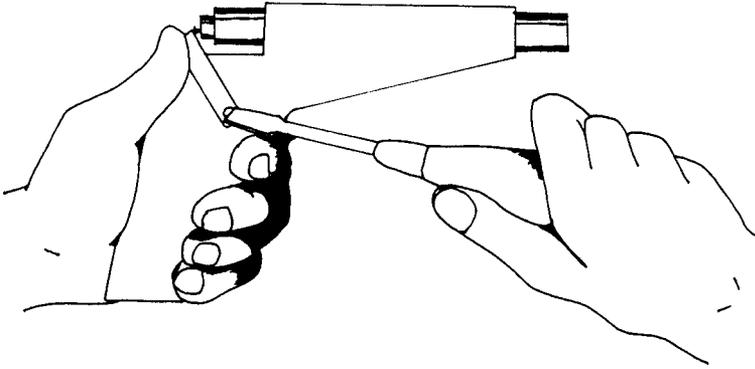
11) Slide pipe through hole, attach coupling and screw drilled plug into rear coupling.



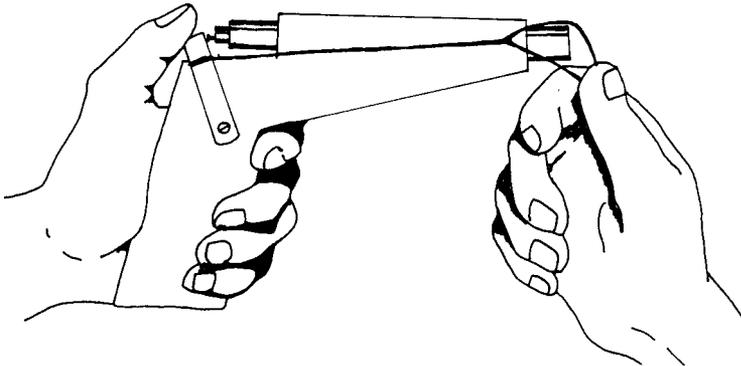
NOTE: An alternate and simpler design merely uses a “V” groove cut into the stock. Pipe is secured with tape or with automobile radiator clamps. Be sure barrel is tied down securely. when a bullet shoots, the barrel acts like a rocket and flies back in the opposite direction.



12) Position metal strap on stock so it will hit the nail head. Attach it with wood screws on each side.



13) Stretch elastic bands from front coupling to notch on each side of bracket. A steel spring may be used instead of rubber bands, although a spring is noisier.



The pistol is ready to test fire.

Safety check -- Always test fire pistol before firing by hand. Fire at least five rounds from behind the safety barrier and then re-inspect pistol each time for cracks in the metal before you attempt to hand fire it.

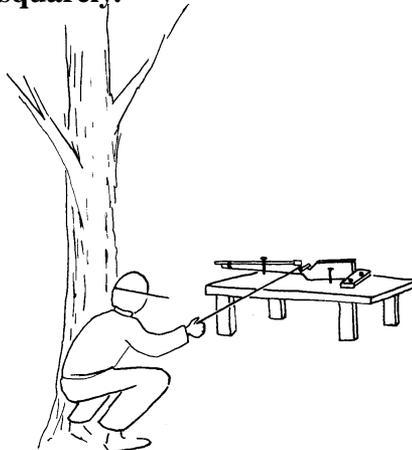
(A) Locate a barrier such as a stone wall or large tree which you can stand behind in case the pistol explodes when fired.

(B) Mount pistol to a ridged support at least 10 feet from the safety barrier.

(C) Attach a cord to the firing bracket on the pistol. Or, if you installed a safety, attach cord to nail head and yank it out to fire the gun.

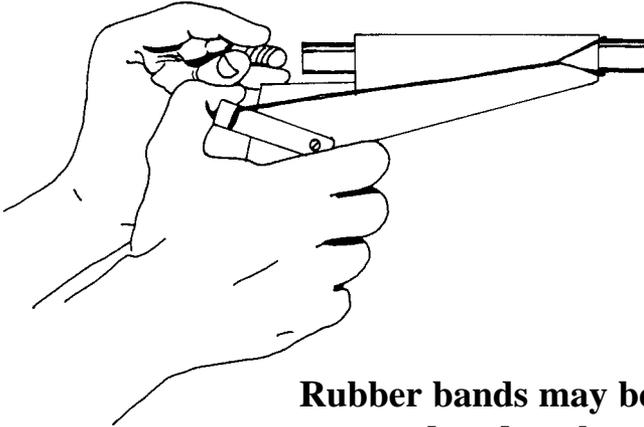
(D) Hold end of cord and go behind safety barrier.

(E) Pull cord so firing bracket is pulled back then release cord. If pistol does not fire, shorten or add more rubber bands and try again. If you are using a spring instead of rubber bands, check to be sure the bracket is hitting the firing pin (the nail head) squarely.



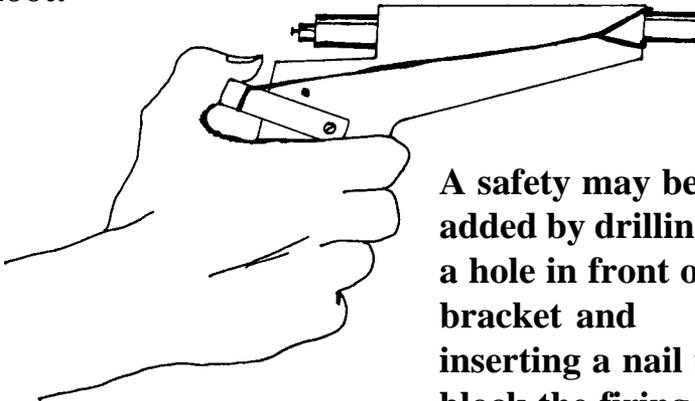
How to operate pistol.

(1) To load, remove plug from read coupling and place cartridge into pipe.



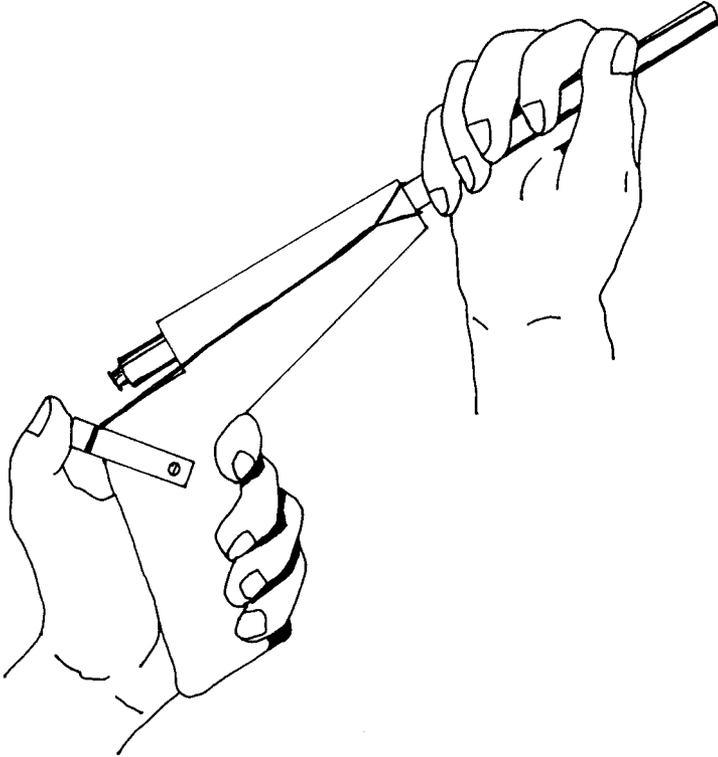
Rubber bands may be removed and replaced for loading.

(2) Replace plug, pull bracket back and release to shoot.

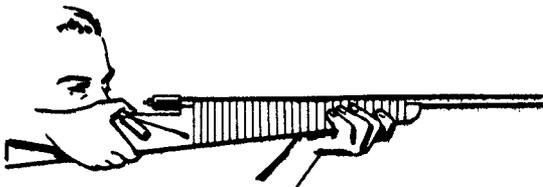


A safety may be added by drilling a hole in front of bracket and inserting a nail to block the firing bracket into a half-cock position.

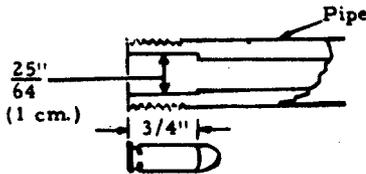
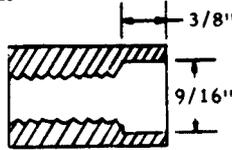
(3) To remove shell case, unscrew rear plug, insert steel or wooden rod into barrel and push out shell.



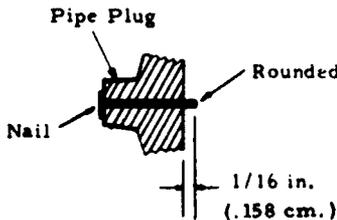
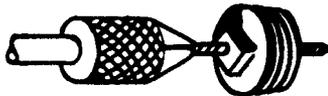
Nearly any cartridge can be made into a zip gun using the proper pipe sizes and the above generic instructions. For example, a 12 gauge shotgun is easily made using 3/4 inch pipe.



For 9 mm ammunition, drill out the coupling threads with a 9/16 inch drill. This drilled section should fit smoothly over pipe for added strength. The pipe itself is drilled out 25/64 inches to a depth of 3/4 inch.

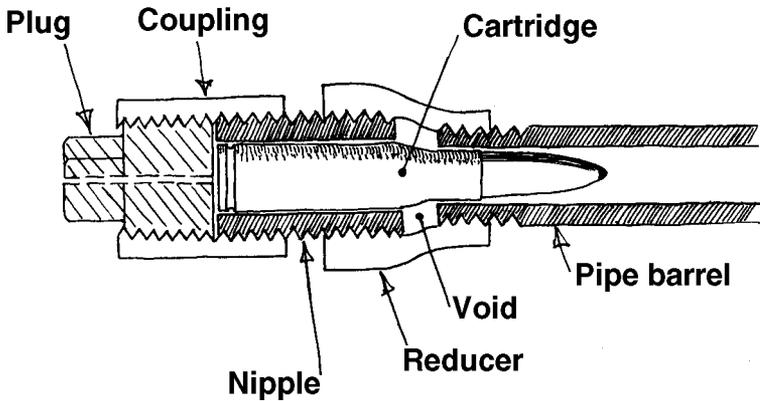


For all center fire cartridges, the plug is drilled dead center. Be sure to file the threaded end of the plug face flat. The nail firing pin is rounded with the file for cartridges but it is filed flat for shot-guns.



For bullet cartridges, the firing pin should clear the plug face by 1/16 inches. But for shotguns, the firing pin should clear the plug face by 1/32 inches.

Adapters can be used for necked cartridges.



Three pipe variations are available -- Standard, Extra Strong, and Double Extra Strong. Standard can be found at any hardware store but the other high pressure pipes can be found at plumbing suppliers.

In the plumbing trade,
 "Standard" is called
 "Schedual 40" pipe.

Schedual 40 Pipe Sizes

Size	OD	Wall Thickness	ID
1/8	.405	.068	.269
1/4	.540	.088	.364
3/8	.675	.091	.493
1/2	.840	.109	.622
3/4	1.050	.113	.824
1	1.315	.133	1.049

“Extra Strong” is called “Schedual 80” pipe.

Schedual 80 Pipe Sizes

<i>Size</i>	<i>OD</i>	<i>Wall Thickness</i>	<i>ID</i>
1/8	.405	.095	.215
1/4	.540	.119	.302
3/8	.675	.126	.423
1/2	.840	.147	.546
3/4	1.050	.154	.742
1	1.315	.179	.957

**“Double Extra Strong” is called
“Schedual 160” pipe.**

Schedual 160 Pipe sizes

<i>Size</i>	<i>OD</i>	<i>Wall Thickness</i>	<i>ID</i>
1/8	N/A	-	-
1/4	N/A	-	-
3/8	N/A	-	-
1/2	.840	.188	.464
3/4	1.050	.219	.612
1	1.315	.250	.815

Straight-sided, Rimless Shells

Rims can be made for these using automobile retaining clips or string, wire or rubber bands.

For the .30 M1 Carbine and .32 Auto, use a 3/8 inch retaining ring with 1/4 inch Schedual 40 pipe.

The .45 ACP and .45 Win Mag use a 1/2 inch retaining ring with 3/8 inch Schedual 40 pipe.

Table of bullet and shotgun shell dimensions

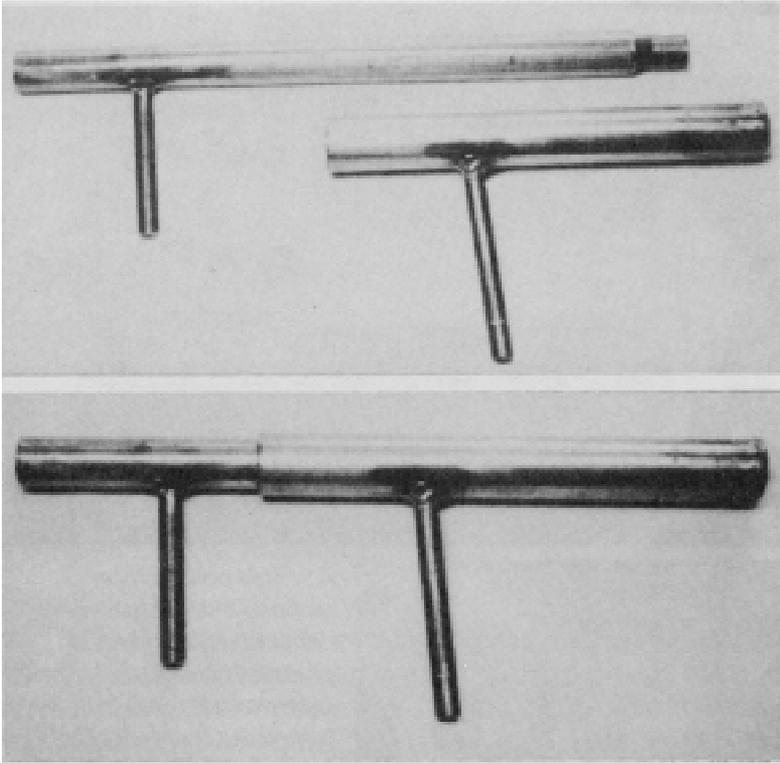
<i>Rifles</i>			
<i>Caliber</i>	<i>Bullet Dia</i>	<i>Shell OD</i>	<i>Rim OD</i>
.22 Rimfire	.224	.224	.272
.375 Win.	.375	.418-.400*	.506
.444 Marlin	.429	.470-.453*	.514
.45-70 Govt.	.458	.505-.480*	.608

<i>Pistols</i>			
.38 Super	.355	.380	.406
.38 S&W	.357	.380	.440
.38 Special	.358	.379	.440
.357 Magnum	.358	.379	.440
.41 Magnum	.410	.434	.488
.44 Special	.433	.456	.514
.44 Magnum	.433	.456	.514
.45 Auto Rim	.454	.476-.472*	.516
.45 Colt	.454	.480	.512

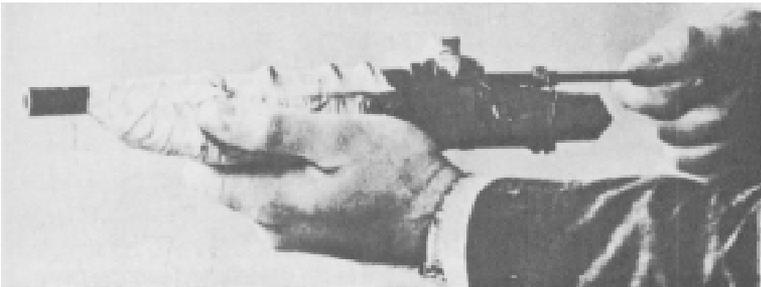
<i>Shotguns</i>			
12 Gauge	-	.812	.875
16 Gauge	-	.750	.812
20 Gauge	-	.703	.766
.410 Bore	-	.478	.531

* indicates taper

This generic zip gun design works very well with shotgun shells. File the inner lip off of 3/4 inch pipe and the 12 Gauge shell slides right in.

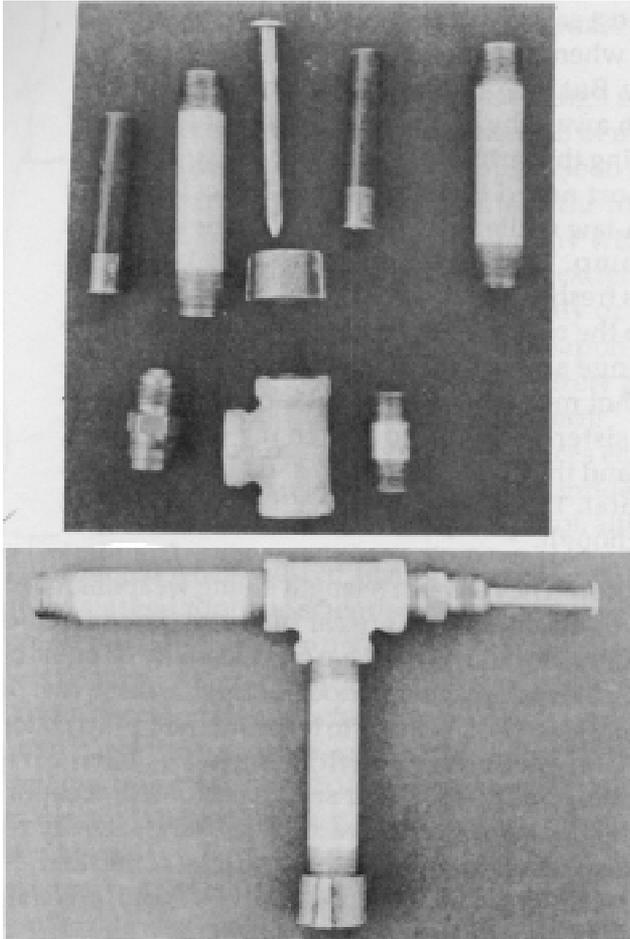


This 12 Gauge slap-fire shotgun is made of steel tubing.

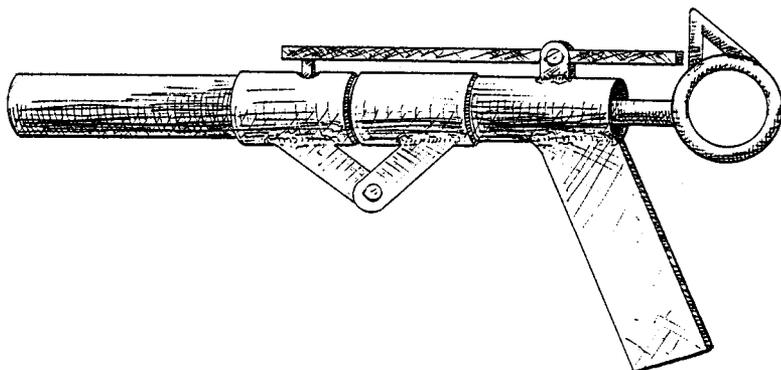


This prison-made, break-top, .410 shotgun was fired by pulling back on the spring and releasing.

This .410 slap-fire shotgun was made entirely from off-the-shelf hardware fittings. A large spike nail fires the shell and the handle holds an extra shotgun shell.



When they took over Russia in 1917, the Jew-Commies decreed the death penalty for anyone in possession of EVEN ONE CARTRIDGE. Being master criminals, themselves, the Jews knew how to build a gun around a single bullet and they didn't want any non-Jews to do so.



This 12-gauge shotgun design was produced in Cyprus.

Are guns useful for defending against tyrants?

Why not ask Alexander Solzhenitsyn, author and victim of the Jew-Commie Gulags:

“And how we burned in the camps later, thinking: What would things have been like if every Security operative, when he went out at night to make an arrest, had been uncertain whether he would return alive and had to say good-bye to his family? Or if, during periods of mass arrests, as for example in Leningrad, when they arrested a quarter of the entire city, people had not simply sat there in their lairs, paling in terror at every bang of the downstairs door and at every step on the staircase, but had understood they had nothing left to lose and had boldly set up in the downstairs hall an ambush of half a dozen people with axes, hammers, pokers, or whatever else was at hand? [...] The Organs would very quickly have suffered a shortage of officers and transport and, notwithstanding all of Stalin’s thirst, the cursed machine would have ground to a halt!”

The Gulag Archipelago, A. Solzhenitsyn. Chapter 1
“Arrest”

How to Build a Silencer

When a bullet leaves the barrel of a gun, the hot gases that push and follow it, collide with the cool surrounding air and create a loud noise. By slowing down and cooling these hot gases for just a fraction of a second, much less noise is made.

A silencer is a device that regulates the release of these gases. Any combination of five basic features are used in silencer design.

(1) Expansion Chamber -- an enclosed space that briefly contains the gases before they follow the bullet out of the silencer.

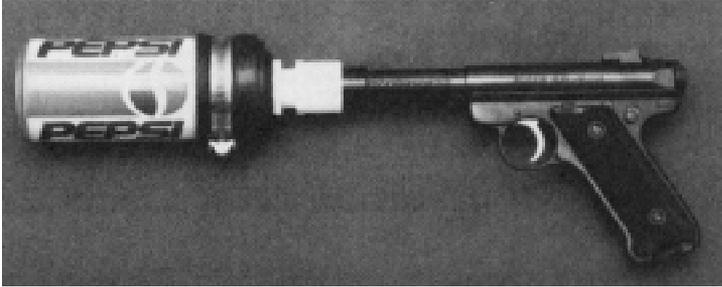
(2) Baffles -- a series of partitions which split the silencer up into many, little expansion chambers.

(3) Perforated Tube -- a slotted or drilled tube. The gases are vented out of holes and absorbed by diffusing material.

(4) Wipe -- a rubber disk which the bullet penetrates. The gases following the bullet are sealed off behind it as bullet passes through.

(5) Packed Tube -- wire mesh washers packed solidly in tube. The gases are forced into tiny spaces in packing material.

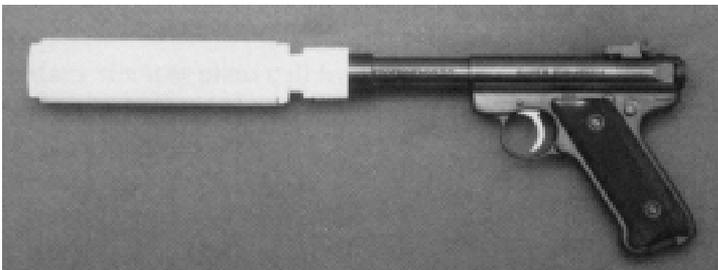
There are many ways of silencing an ordinary gun by using aluminum cans, flex coupling and PVC fittings.



This design uses PVC and plumbing parts.

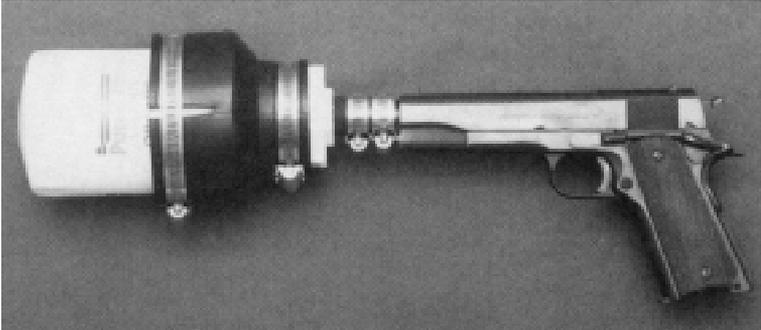


This design uses PVC and a lawn soaker with a natural sponge filling as a wipe.



This design uses only PVC and a top bibb washer as a wipe. A rubber pipe cap attached with an automobile clamp also makes a good wipe attached to the end of tube.

An extended barrel .45 is easily silenced since its ammo is already sub-sonic.

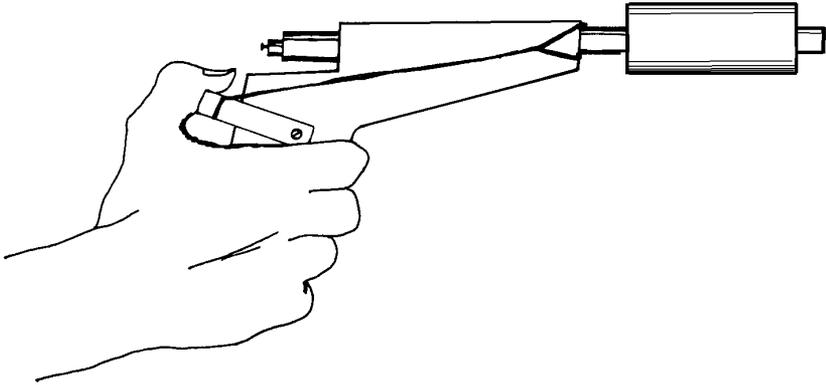


This design uses an automobile oil filter attached with radiator clamps, flex coupling and PVC fittings.

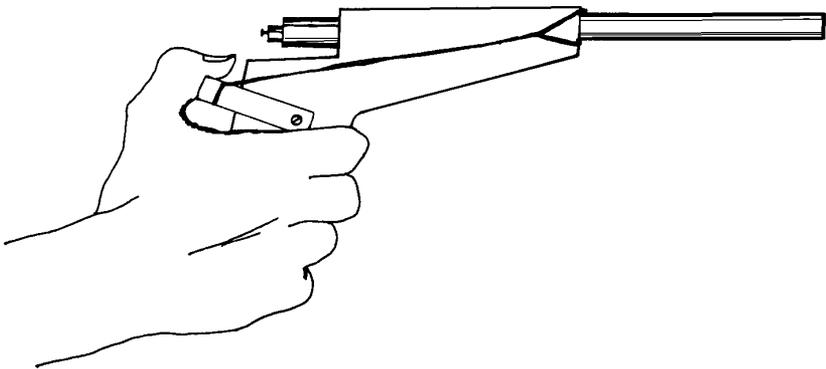


This design uses an ordinary “clog buster” attached with PCV around an extended barrel .45 clamped with radiator clamps. The Clog Buster is screwed on. A small cross-shaped slit is made in the end for the bullet to wipe past.

Silencers for pipe guns are easy to make. In fact, silencers for any kind of store-bought gun can be made using this generic design. But unlike store-bought guns, the beauty of the pipe gun silencer is that the barrel and the silencer are the same unit.

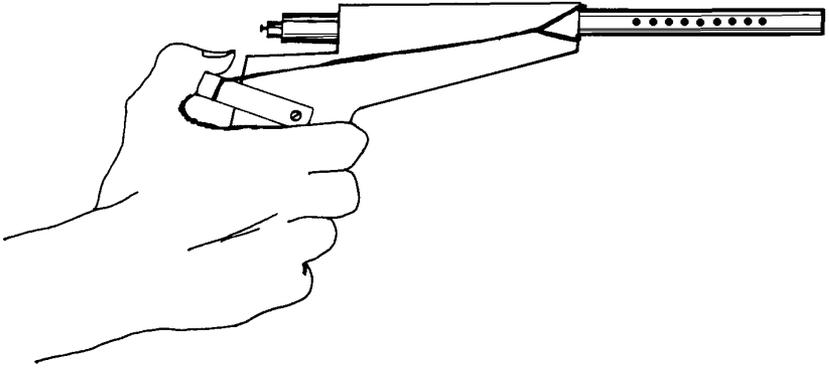


Your pipe gun can have any length barrel. If you design it with a silencer, you can cut the silencer off later by shortening the barrel with a hack saw.



With a silencer and a bucket of sand, the gun can be tested in the privacy of your own home or garage without disturbing the neighbors.

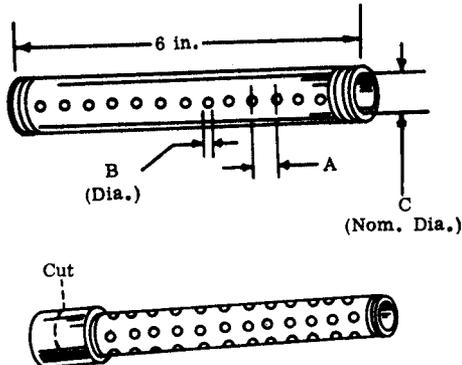
Plan ahead. If you want a silenced pipe gun, construct it with a longer barrel.



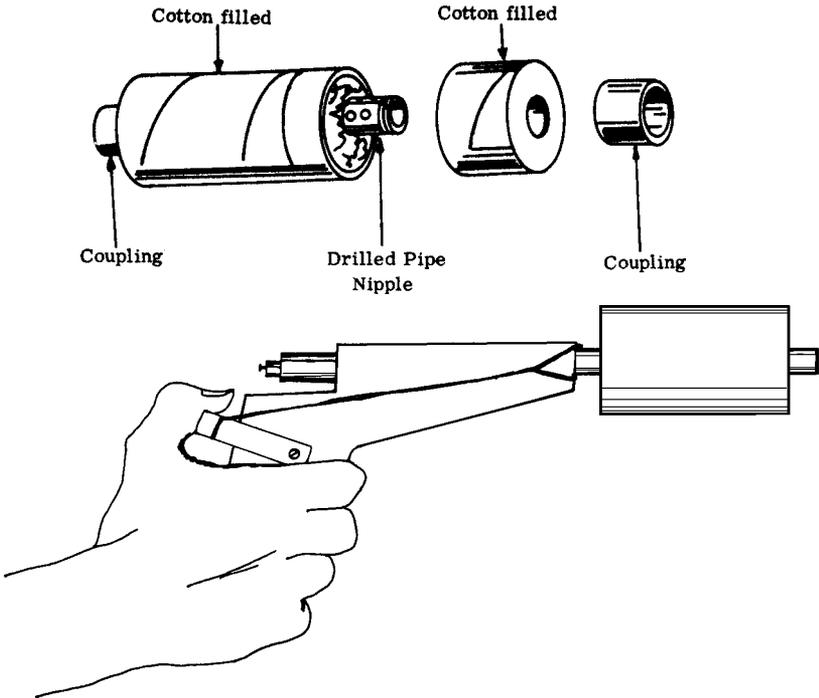
Drill holes using the following chart and file out any metal shavings.

	A	B	C
.45 Cal.	3/8	1/4	3/8
.38 Cal.	3/8	1/4	1/4
9 mm	3/8	1/4	1/4
7.62 mm	3/8	1/4	1/4
.22 Cal.	1/4	5/32	1/8*

*Extra Heavy Pipe
All dimensions in inches



Using an aluminum can or other container, pack cotton or fiberglas insulation or steel wool around barrel. Unlike other calbers, a .22 requires no packing. The empty container is enough.



Admittedly, these pipe and zip guns will not be very accurate. But at close range, they are not only accurate enough but also just as deadly as a store-bought weapon of the same caliber. Use them once and throw them away and make another for some other day.

What follows are instructions for police and military snipers. This is what our police are being taught. So, this is what every citizen needs to know.

THE SHOT

The sniper's purpose in shooting is to stop **WITH CERTAINTY** the dangerous, or potentially dangerous, activity of the suspect. He **SHOOTS TO KILL WITH THE FIRST ROUND**.

Few law enforcement snipers are ever called upon to make the shot, but if your day comes there should be no doubt in your mind that you are capable of pulling that trigger. If you do have more than the normal worries or doubts discuss them with your team leader and consider reassignment.

MENTAL CONDITIONING

Maintain a positive mental attitude that in making the shot it is justified and in defense of life. You may not be terminating an assailant in the act but one that is capable of great harm if permitted to continue on his or her course of action.

Try to be impersonal in your regard for the "target." What you may have to do is simply a surgical action to remove a very dangerous cancer to society.

Do not expect or request unnecessary details about the suspect. The less you know about the target's personal life the less chance there is of becoming a victim to Stockholm Syndrome (developing sympathies for the target).

Some snipers mentally develop an animosity toward the potential target so that there will be no hesitation when the shot is called for. This is very easy when the suspect has already killed or maimed, as in the McDonald's incident in San Ysidro.

Do not identify the barricaded suspect or hostage taker by his or her clothing; he or she may have exchanged clothes with a hostage. You will want to be able to distinguish facial features before you make the shot.

SHOT PLACEMENT

The object of the shot is to terminate all body function as quickly as possible. **ONE SHOT STOP**. This is best achieved by hitting the central nervous system rather than the circulatory (heart/blood) or respiratory system (lungs) - but these may be the only secondary targets available to you.

Try to think in terms of CENTER OF MASS to the head. The traumatic shock to the skull cavity alone should prove lethal.

Other considerations are distance, angle, hostage proximity, possible bullet deflection and target movement. When reporting to the team leader be honest in your evaluation of whether you can guarantee the shot. Longer shots (200 yards+) should be to the body, while closer shots will be to the head or spine.

The shots shown in this book are the ideal but sometimes very difficult because of suspect movement, concealment or agitation. Keep in mind that an expanding, fragmenting rifle bullet, travelling at 2000+ feet per second, will only have to be within 2-3 inches of these key spots to have an extremely high probability of ending the incident. Train hard and develop the confidence to find that elusive shot.

When in doubt about hitting the head, or if you are at all nervous, do not hesitate to take the body shot.

Do not attempt a shot if a hostage, bystander or team member is directly behind the target. The chance of total penetration is too great with a rifle.





NEGOTIATORS

It is questionable whether a negotiator should be told that he is being used to draw a dangerous suspect into a suitable position for sniper take-down. Some negotiators have openly said they would rather not know, the danger being that over a long period of negotiation the negotiator may have built some personal bond with the criminal or terrorist. When told that he is to assist in a tactical option, the concern for the suspect may become evident in his voice or increased efforts to bring a quick, negotiated solution to the stand-off.

An overt display of sniper teams can be used as a bargaining point by the negotiator. When the suspect demands the snipers' withdrawal, simply relocate to a better, more covert position.

If the negotiator goes face to face with the suspect, the sniper should be on a very high state of readiness to make the shot. If the sniper cannot hear what is being said he should watch for sudden changes in the suspect's mood or movement for a weapon.

A trusted tactical negotiator may choose to pre-arrange hand signals or gestures to indicate that negotiation is hopeless and the sniper should take the shot. Be sure that this is a command decision from the CIP or team leader.

POST SHOT PROCEDURE

After making the shot, come right back on target and prepare for followup shots. If there is any doubt about the effectiveness of your first shot, deliver an immediate second shot, especially if hostages or rescue team members are within the suspect's sphere of danger.

Watch how your target falls for an indication of the effectiveness of your head shot. If he goes limp and falls straight down or pitches forward, there is a very high probability that the shot was instantly fatal. If he falls to the side you have likely only partially incapacitated him. The only time you will sometimes see the suspect thrown back or back-flip is if he is hit center chest. Any experienced hunter will have seen this phenomenon.

Be sure to communicate "Shot out," and the target's reaction, to the Command Post immediately after firing -- a task best performed by the SO or #2 sniper.

THE ASSAULT

The assault team should follow up the shot immediately to ensure target neutralization and secure the safety of the hostages. The sniper should stay on target and in position until the total conclusion of the operation. He should continue to observe and report on team and suspect movements, and supply cover fire as necessary to protect the team or the hostages.

If the situation becomes dynamic the sniper should be ready to relocate to a more advantageous position.

Some snipers prefer to go down and see the results of their work, others prefer to leave that to the crime scene people and try to remain on an impersonal level.

As soon as possible write your report, logging all relevant equipment and ballistic information while it is fresh in your mind. Your weapons log and operational log will now become very important documents.

Stay calm and talk only to your commander or the assigned investigation team. Avoid the locker room talk and the press until the investigation is completed. (The agency and other team members should do all in their power to maintain the anonymity of the sniper to protect him and his family from unnecessary social and Media pressure.)

The whole situation will become very tiring for both the sniper and his family. Expect to lose some sleep; that is normal.

Openly discuss your thoughts and feelings with your agency psychologist; he can be of great help at this time. Do not make the mistake of blocking out your family or resorting to alcohol.

Volumes have been written on post-shooting trauma, so I will leave that to the experts. (from *Sniper, Counter Sniper*)

The above is what the CIA, FBI, KGB, Mafia, SWAT, MOSSAD and Military snipers know and practice. Now you know it, too.

**You have just been helped by the Ku Klux Klan.
When we do good -- No one remembers. When
the Jews-media smears us -- No one forgets.**

**But we are not daunted by slander, smear or
Jewish hate.**

**We are men and women who consider our Kin to
be very, very great.**

Kountry, Kin and Christ are in our valiant kare.

But where do you find us? Look! Look!

The Invisible Empire is everywhere!

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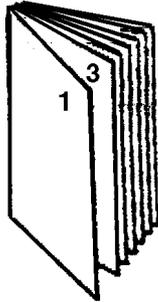
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