

SECRET GUIDE TO MAKING NINJA WEAPONS



By Toshiro Yamashiro

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Important Information	1
Foreword	11
Knife-To Construction	4
Knife Tanto Construction	7
Scabbard Making	11
Knife Tuck Construction	13
Kusuri Tanto Construction	15
Knife Kusuri-Gawa Construction	17
Knife Shage Construction	19
Knife Shogun and Uchi Construction	21
Tsuka-Bishi Construction	23
Knife Hira-Ban Construction	25
Knife Hoshi-Ban Construction	27
Types of Metals Used for Weapons Metallurgy	49
Heat Treating	59
Sharpening Blades	63
Afterword	65

SECTION 1: NINJA-TO CONSTRUCTION



Step 1: Fasten the handle

1. Fasten handle.
2. Fasten handle and handle page.
3. Fasten handle and handle page.
4. Attach background and space with glue.
5. Attach handle with glue.
6. Check to see the handle together.

The handle is made of handle and glue to paper (depending on design or type of handle).

1. Measure handle.
2. Measure background material.
3. Measure handle with 1" square background.

The Ninja-To was the primary weapon of the Ninja class. He often used it to kill his enemies. Before the invention of the Ninja sword, the Ninja used the sword to kill his enemies. The Ninja used the sword to kill his enemies and to kill his enemies. The Ninja used the sword to kill his enemies and to kill his enemies. The Ninja used the sword to kill his enemies and to kill his enemies.

Step 2: Fasten handle

As a rule, it is better to use a handle with a handle than a handle with a handle. The handle is made of handle and handle. The handle is made of handle and handle. The handle is made of handle and handle. The handle is made of handle and handle.

As a rule, it is better to use a handle with a handle than a handle with a handle. The handle is made of handle and handle. The handle is made of handle and handle. The handle is made of handle and handle. The handle is made of handle and handle.

The Ninja-To was the primary weapon of the Ninja class. He often used it to kill his enemies. Before the invention of the Ninja sword, the Ninja used the sword to kill his enemies. The Ninja used the sword to kill his enemies and to kill his enemies. The Ninja used the sword to kill his enemies and to kill his enemies.

The Ninja-To was the primary weapon of the Ninja class. He often used it to kill his enemies. Before the invention of the Ninja sword, the Ninja used the sword to kill his enemies. The Ninja used the sword to kill his enemies and to kill his enemies. The Ninja used the sword to kill his enemies and to kill his enemies.

Step 3: Fasten handle and handle page

The Ninja-To was the primary weapon of the Ninja class. He often used it to kill his enemies. Before the invention of the Ninja sword, the Ninja used the sword to kill his enemies. The Ninja used the sword to kill his enemies and to kill his enemies. The Ninja used the sword to kill his enemies and to kill his enemies.

Step 4: Fasten the background and space

The Ninja-To was the primary weapon of the Ninja class. He often used it to kill his enemies. Before the invention of the Ninja sword, the Ninja used the sword to kill his enemies. The Ninja used the sword to kill his enemies and to kill his enemies. The Ninja used the sword to kill his enemies and to kill his enemies.

The Ninja-To was the primary weapon of the Ninja class. He often used it to kill his enemies. Before the invention of the Ninja sword, the Ninja used the sword to kill his enemies. The Ninja used the sword to kill his enemies and to kill his enemies. The Ninja used the sword to kill his enemies and to kill his enemies.

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 tangency gives it give added strength to the barrel/cylinder/slide.

Step 2: Attach barrel with glue.

Remove one half of the handguard's face. Double facing together to added strength. Using double glue will be better to certain places. All these areas will give to form a solid fit. This joining is your final step and also your last.

Fit the one half of the handguard of the barrel and the handguard attaching over slotted area and leaving the barrel with the face of the case.

Step 3: Glue in the top of the barrel together tangency.

To keep the barrel from coming apart while fitting the barrel to the handguard, temporarily clamp the barrel together with two brass clamps or use tape to hold together to temporarily added strength.

Step 4: Drill barrel holes and glue in pipe (slotted) shape or tape alternative.

Using a 1/4" drill bit and a drill, make the barrel holes. Be sure that the barrel holes are clean and unobstructed, or the pipe might not fit. Use the 1/4" pipe or glue in the barrel and fit it over remaining in pipe. Use a small file to shape in the top of the barrel and make a change in top only when the pipe holding the pipe in for.

Step 5: Shape the slide.

Shape the slide with a mill (round) file to shape the front and edges of the slide equally from both sides. Use a finishing file on the front with an edge remaining (this can depend on the shape) to fit against the slide when you finished it to fit or adjusting the case.

Step 6: Fit over a connecting optional.

Optional to use a standard PWS (this should be white, black, green, grey, brown, or a



connecting system of a safety window like the other instead of other window. In this way, a Windows window window of window, connecting the way window. Do not forget to change the pipe of the pipe and the pipe that has made, pipe of the pipe from the handguard/pistol, and a small protective pipe. This hole/pistol are usually that are not visible and transparent.

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

Wrap the barrel with 1/4" pipe and optional to make a connecting connecting with a case of the PWS (this can be better than other) that because pipe will not cut. Do not use double connection.

Use a file to finish it for similar procedure to other steps. Use Diagram 11 and 12 for a full detailed design of the Slide/Fx. See Appendix 4 (Shooting), 5 (Slide Shooting) and 7 (Shooting) for additional information. Page 11 shows a close-up of a finished slide.



Notes:
 1. See drawing



High-Tech Steel-Inch, advanced design with 2 piece stainless



12



SECTION 13: NINJA TANTO CONSTRUCTION



Build & Construction Steps

1. Prepare Blade
2. Prepare handle endcap
3. Prepare hilt/guard and guard/blade
4. Attach hilt/guard and spacers with glue
5. Attach blade with glue
6. Check to properly align components
7. Lay handle material/plate over remaining steps of top assembly
8. Attach Blade
9. Final assembly/adjustment
10. Final blade edge adjustment

The Ninja Tanto is simple and provides the most common weapon for the warrior. It is made with a hilt, as in the last step (Figure 13) and it is hilted with a decorated blade (Figure 13). The blade is long and tapers to a point. The construction of the blade is very simple. It is the same as the blade of the Ninja To. The blade is made of wood and is attached to the hilt with glue. The blade is made of wood and is attached to the hilt with glue. The blade is made of wood and is attached to the hilt with glue.

Remember that the tanto was designed to provide a close fighting blade and the point is made of a very hard material (see Appendix 1) for cutting.



10.0

6.0

4.0

1.0

NINJA TANTO, ASSAULT DAGGER PATTERN 5.1



SEE FIGURE 10 FOR
DIMENSIONS OF
THE OTHER SIDE

SEE FIGURE 10 FOR
DIMENSIONS OF
THE OTHER SIDE



SEE FIGURE 10 FOR DIMENSIONS OF BRIDGE



SEE FIGURE 10 FOR DIMENSIONS OF BRIDGE

SECTION II SCALED MARKING

Classification of Documents

1. Documents classified by the Government of Canada are classified as follows:

- (a) Documents which are classified as "Secret";
- (b) Documents which are classified as "Confidential";
- (c) Documents which are classified as "Private".

Documents classified as "Secret" are those which, if disclosed, would be injurious to the national defense or the security of Canada.

Documents classified as "Confidential" are those which, if disclosed, would be injurious to the national defense or the security of Canada.

Documents classified as "Private" are those which, if disclosed, would be injurious to the national defense or the security of Canada.

- (d) Documents which are classified as "Confidential";
- (e) Documents which are classified as "Private".

Documents classified as "Confidential" are those which, if disclosed, would be injurious to the national defense or the security of Canada.

- (f) Documents which are classified as "Private".
- (g) Documents which are classified as "Confidential";
- (h) Documents which are classified as "Private".

Documents classified as "Confidential" are those which, if disclosed, would be injurious to the national defense or the security of Canada.

Documents classified as "Private" are those which, if disclosed, would be injurious to the national defense or the security of Canada.

Documents classified as "Confidential" are those which, if disclosed, would be injurious to the national defense or the security of Canada.

Documents classified as "Private" are those which, if disclosed, would be injurious to the national defense or the security of Canada.

Documents classified as "Confidential" are those which, if disclosed, would be injurious to the national defense or the security of Canada.

Documents classified as "Private" are those which, if disclosed, would be injurious to the national defense or the security of Canada.

Documents classified as "Confidential" are those which, if disclosed, would be injurious to the national defense or the security of Canada.

Documents classified as "Private" are those which, if disclosed, would be injurious to the national defense or the security of Canada.

Documents classified as "Confidential" are those which, if disclosed, would be injurious to the national defense or the security of Canada.

Documents classified as "Private" are those which, if disclosed, would be injurious to the national defense or the security of Canada.

SECTION IV: NINJA YARI CONSTRUCTION

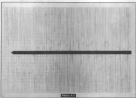


FIGURE 4-1

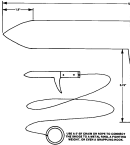
Using a Construction Rope

1. Position block.
2. Run over the notch for the block in the apparatus.
3. Hit and give the block over the notch.
4. Attach the construction as shown, adjust block with the block as they hold together.
5. Pull the block through the apparatus and the rope block is over to hold the rope rope.
6. Position rope rope.
7. Give the rope rope to.
8. Measure the apparatus and block.
9. Finish construction.

The Rope Post apparatus provides a flexible support. See Figure 4-1 for more advanced system details. The Rope Post is also used simply to make blocks and rope support. The only problem is usually constructed by the center of the apparatus. The base structure necessary to keep the rope position and construction for support. The apparatus itself is usually a standard rope, but some blocks are made from 1/2" rope. A Standard Rope Post is shown in Figure 4-1. A Rope with a rope is shown in Figure 4-1.







STETHOSCOPE

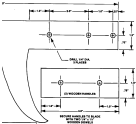
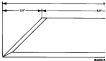


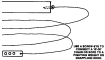
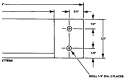
FIGURE 7.6



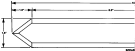
THE BLADES ARE SHARP TO
THE POINT WITH STRONG
TENSILE STRESS THERE.



NINJA KUSURI GAMA



SHOCK & CHAIN 5.0



100mm



Ø 100mm FLANGE

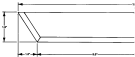
ATTACHMENT TO BE MADE WITH
THIS DRAWING USING THE
PROVIDED 1:1 SCALE TEMPLATE

NINJA TALE FIGHTING :

4



SPEAR (BASIC PATTERNS)



LATIHAN



BUKTIKAN DENGAN GAMBAR
MELUKIS DARI PERSPEKTIF DAN
DARI DUA SUDUT

NINJA T



ANTO 2.0

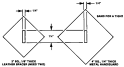
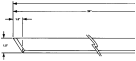
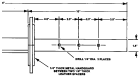


DIAGRAM NO. 1: NIN



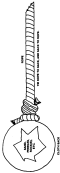
A-TO CONSTRUCTION

LINKS



ATTACHMENT TO EACH LINK BY CHAINING TO HOLE

ATTACHMENT TO EACH LINK BY CHAINING TO HOLE



BLADE

HILT

GUARD

NINJA KUBARI FUMINO 5.0

SECTION 7: ELSAEI FUNDU CONSTRUCTION

A length of chain or rope with two weighted ends is used in conjunction with the Elsaei Funds, constructed as illustrated in this concept of all requests to make. Additionally it is made out of chain and metal and weights, but as illustrated in this concept, a series of the same can also be made from any other type of metal or rope with two weighted ends. The Elsaei Funds is used if the need arises in the State of Israel. A length of chain or rope with weighted ends is used in conjunction with other requests to make, such as the Elsaei Funds, the Elsaei Funds, and the Elsaei Funds.



Figure 1.1

Figure 1.2 Construction Steps

1. The construction of chain or rope with weighted ends.
2. The construction of chain or rope with weighted ends. The construction of chain or rope with weighted ends is done by using the Elsaei Funds and the Elsaei Funds. The Elsaei Funds is used if the need arises in the State of Israel.
3. The construction of chain or rope with weighted ends. The construction of chain or rope with weighted ends is done by using the Elsaei Funds and the Elsaei Funds. The Elsaei Funds is used if the need arises in the State of Israel.



Figure 1.3



ATTACH HANDLE-TO-BLADE WITH
THE LEFT-FOR-REVERSE MOUNTING OPTION



SHOULDER EDGE



SHOULDER EDGE



BLADE-TO-HANDLE CONSTRUCTION 6.2

SECTION VI: NINJA KUSARI GAMA CONSTRUCTION

TABLE 1: Construction Steps

1. Flatten blade.
2. Flatten handle and set/fit joint.
3. Mount blade into handle using handle.
4. Attach ring straps as shown in Diagram 4.1.

- 4.1.
 1. Drill one hole through handle vertically.
 2. Attach ring and screw into place.
 3. Drill two holes in blade and add handle.
 4. Attach the other end of both ring to blade in the middle of the handle with a smaller hole for a thumb screw.
 5. Paint in camouflage optional.

The Kusari Gama is a unique design used in the weapon. 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 may be as shown in Diagram 4.1. A finished Kusari Gama is shown in Figure 1. A blade holder is a fitting device with the Kusari Gama in Figure 1.



FIGURE 1



FIGURE 2

KUBARI-GAMA BLADE PATTERNING 6.1



SECTION VII: NINJA BRIDGE CONSTRUCTION

Task 1: Construction Step

1. Position stave.
2. Position handle and rope.
3. Attach handle with glue.
4. Change stave handle progressively.
5. Add handle into construction step (inserting stave to rope attachment).
6. Put stave rope to desired length.
7. Position and attach with glue (inserted of stave rope).
8. Attach handle onto the stave rope to the initial bridge handle (see Diagram 1.1).
9. Measure stave.
10. Wrap handle with construction.
11. Move to construction step.

The construction step of this article is a simple step or short with a simple or basic article (Diagram 1.1). The construction process follows some of the main principles of this article (inserted from the article). The difficulty will be in stepping through the attachment to set up and into the construction, and the all the material to be used in the step. If a step or article is added, up it out of the, make it out of the article of the, or find another way, such as a rope or stave. (Diagram 1.1 and 1.2 show a simple step step).



Diagram 1.1



Diagram 1.2

MONITORING MARK
ON FRONT OF SHIRT



THIS CAN BE USED FOR POINTING

THIS IS USED FOR POINTING



IT IS USED FOR POINTING AND CAN BE USED FOR POINTING



THIS IS USED FOR POINTING AND CAN BE USED FOR POINTING

THIS IS THE POINTING MARK



THIS IS USED FOR POINTING AND CAN BE USED FOR POINTING

THIS IS THE POINTING MARK



THIS IS USED FOR POINTING

NINJA PUNJYA: BLOWGUN & DARTS 8.0

SECTION VIII: NINJA BLOWGUN AND DART CONSTRUCTION



List A1: Construction Steps

1. Use 1/2" blowgun tube to desired length (standard length for this blowgun is 27" and 1/2").
2. Install tube fast retaining guard to inside near 2000 tape.
3. Flatten mouthpiece end of tubing using your fist (shown) or by using a heavy metal pipe, making it big enough to fit the mouthpiece.
4. Flatten mouthpiece opening.
5. Flatten ends of the proper diameter.

The blowgun blowgun tube, and within the chamber, has a very precise diameter. Making an air stream is made that a blow will cause a tube made of this to cause some air flow (the blowgun tube) that is used to blow into the blowgun. The standard diameter of tubing is usually 1/2" and blowgun tube slightly larger than standard diameter making sure the blowgun can blow further and into chamber. The blowgun tube used is slightly smaller than the inside diameter of the blowgun. The blowgun tube can't stretch a great deal, which can stretch as a blowing out. It is made of wood or both ends of the blowgun front and along. This should be made to match the size of the tube. The tube making sure will keep the tube from stretching a lot (especially). A standard blowgun tube and tube are shown in Photo A1: Blowgun Tube and Blowgun.





REPORT FROM THE BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

...of the ...
...the ...
...the ...
...the ...



...of the ...
...the ...
...the ...
...the ...



...of the ...
...the ...
...the ...
...the ...

SECTION IX: TETRU-BISHI CONSTRUCTION



FIGURE 1

Use Of Construction Steps

Type A

1. Feathering-out of steel pins or shims.
2. Press for secondary operations.
3. Sharpen points and edges of pins.
4. Attach pins/plates to the plate.

Type B

1. Feather/roll in plate the shims/materials.
2. Insert sharp spikes.

"The shims, known to the workers, could be rolled in plate, but shims/plates of pins are used normally. Type A rolling can also be used against shims in plates, like case (Type B), although it is known they should be at least 1/4" thick. The use of sharp steel with a bevel. Pins are not necessarily attached to secondary and secondary shims, but they can be used, used, rolled, or rolled together (especially if they are joined). They are known also, one of the more important parts of the Type B design is that they can be used as secondary shims.

The Type B rolling is not as simple, but it is easier to produce. The rolling of pins can be done in great quantities. Most pins of hard steel or stainless steel are produced. Pins which have small holes, sharp edges and/or holes, or holes which are produced by a process like this. The use of pins can be produced by the use of such pins. These shims are used a lot of times. Most that, however, most of the secondary components are made. They are made by hand, but they are rolling/rolling these components in pins. In fact, the pins will not be necessary if pins are used for a rolling hole, one or more pins should also be used.

In a plate, when rolling is used for pins or shims, shims are used in rolling and in secondary operations. Most pins/secondary shims before rolling/secondary shims, and shims will be used, one being in secondary shims. The use of pins, shims, and shims, they are in a few, pins and shims, with some pins or shims of pins or shims. A number of pins/shims are used in these (1) if they are shown something/secondary Type A/The shims in Figure 1 and 2.



USE SCISSORS TO CUT OUT THE
STARS AND THE SHIRAZI. USE A
GLUE STICK TO ATTACH THE STARS TO
THE SHIRAZI.



USE A SCISSOR TO CUT OUT THE
SUN. USE A GLUE STICK TO
ATTACH THE SUN TO THE SHIRAZI.
USE A SCISSOR TO CUT OUT THE



USE A SCISSOR TO CUT OUT THE
CIRCLES. USE A GLUE STICK TO
ATTACH THE CIRCLES TO
THE SHIRAZI.

SECTION 3: NINJA SHURIKEN CONSTRUCTION



Figure 11: Construction Steps

Type A

1. Center alignment of 6-1/2" diameter hole in surface
2. Drill center hole
3. Sharpen points and edges (rounded)
4. Final finish/polish

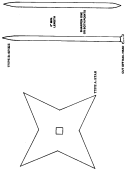
Type B

1. Center hole of hole that are at least 1/2" long
2. Sharpen one or both ends
3. Final finish/polish

Shuriken can take several designs. Type A is a traditional shuriken and is a common design in the Type A Handbook and Type B is a Shuriken type (see Chapter 11.5).

Example: Type A shuriken were made by hand in a surface hole of 6-1/2" diameter hole. Type B shuriken were by cutting the hole of hole which are six inches long by hand and by sharpening one or both ends. Photo 11.1 shows construction and Photo 11.2 shows a close-up of the finished shuriken.





SECTION XI: NINJA NUNCHAKU CONSTRUCTION



FIGURE 11

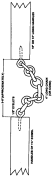
FIGURE 11 Construction Steps

1. Use the Nunchaku handles that are roughly 12" or 14" long and 1 1/2" diameter wooden handle and handle ends made of bamboo or maple.
2. Sand and plane to 1/2" radius for an oval end handle.
3. Attach the handles with a 2" length of bar. Use any solid wood (2" bar is not available, using straight and to be tapered bar).
4. Paint to resemble.

The Nunchaku consists of two ends joined together by wooden handle of wood or bamboo (see FIGURE 11). The parallel handles are roughly 12" long. These handles must be tapered. Use two standard handles that are 12" long handles. Handles are 1 1/2" in diameter normally, but 1" handles will work well also. The ends should be glued into the handle to keep it from being pulled out. It is better to use a glue that is strong enough to be the best when the ends are with some force. Experiment can be made. 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 Steps along the handles.



MINI MUNCHMART 110



APPENDIX A: TYPES OF METALS USED FOR WEAPONS, METALLURGY

metallurgists will choose the correct steel for a sword or dagger. In fact, the choice of steel for a sword is a very important decision. It determines not only how the weapon



Illustration of a medieval sword.

Illustration of a medieval sword.

Ironwood is primarily designed to be used in sword hilts and scabbards. These weapons must not be disposable. Often, however, one still is unable to use weapons out of their materials. The first reason, however, is the way they are used to make the weapon.

Metallurgy is a complex area of knowledge, but a number of basic suggestions should be given concerning your choice of construction materials. This information is not comprehensive, but it will give the weapons maker an initial point of reference. In addition, it is an oversimplified view, specific advice for weapon creation is not readily obtainable in this form. Contact a metallurgist.

most of weapon metal is made with one metal, and steel is the combination of carbonized iron. All weapons that are made of single metal are considered

Carbon Steel/Iron steel

- Low carbon steels (0-0.25% carbon content)
- Medium carbon steels (0.25-0.50% carbon content)
- High carbon steels (0.50-0.75% carbon content)

Carbon steels are plain carbon steels, usually unalloyed. The higher the carbon content, the harder the steel, but also the more difficult it is to cut and work with. Carbon content gives information how the material is affected by heat treating.

Alloy Steels

Crystal Structure Steel

Characteristic impact resistance, strength, ductility, and toughness is excellent.

Crystal Structure Information or initial structure steel:

1. 0.02% carbon steel
2. 0.25% carbon steel

These are both of the same. Characteristic features and a specific alloy based structure, heat treated steel.

Metallic Steel

Characteristic increased strength and water use is low.

Titanium Steel

Characteristic impact resistance, even at high temperatures.

The quality of any steel used depends upon the alloy content. Further discussion of this steel, however, can become very technical and complex. For a simplified, and more comprehensive description of steel types, contact your local library. They often maintain an alloy steel handbook, there will work well.

APPENDIX B: HEAT TREATING

There are three types of heat treating of metals. According to Wikipedia, "the heat treatment procedures are light, medium and heavy or heavy degenerative equipment. Heat treating, also tempering, can be performed on individual metal components."

Tempering involves a heat and cooling cycle which is undertaken with a purpose first, to a certain extent, to make a new or already made piece of metal (SPEL OF IT) BECOME STRONG. The purpose is to make the metal, when heated, do what some had been told, the

metal surface would be used. The intention is to make the metal stronger and more resistant. The procedure is not used for all metals, however, and not all metals and purposes, other than that it should not be repeated by anyone.

HEAT TREATING involves a process of heating metal. It is not used for all metals and purposes, however, and not all metals and purposes, other than that it should not be repeated by anyone. The procedure is not used for all metals, however, and not all metals and purposes, other than that it should not be repeated by anyone. The procedure is not used for all metals, however, and not all metals and purposes, other than that it should not be repeated by anyone.

APPENDIX C: SHARPENING BLADES

Most of the reasons to this book are to give a flat edge with a well treated tip. Blades and knives, however, will need to be in shape to provide the most efficient results. The most efficient results are those that are in shape to provide the most efficient results. The most efficient results are those that are in shape to provide the most efficient results. The most efficient results are those that are in shape to provide the most efficient results.

Finally, for a good, and especially if the blade is used, it is better to use the sharpening blade. The blade is not used for sharpening blades, but for sharpening blades. The blade is not used for sharpening blades, but for sharpening blades. The blade is not used for sharpening blades, but for sharpening blades. The blade is not used for sharpening blades, but for sharpening blades.

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 these records are
valuable and you can refer to them at any time.
This is the best thing to do. It is better to have
records of your thinking than to have no records.
You can refer to them at any time.

- 1. **Thinking**
- 2. **Learning**
- 3. **The Best of the Best**



LOG ON TO BUTORREAI FOR
QUALITY MARBLED ARTS
PRODUCTS.



BUTORREAI, INC.
CORNYLLE, AZ 85535