# TABLE OF CONTENTS

- Important Information
- Foreword
- Ninja To Construction
- Ninja Tanto Construction
- Sword Making
- Ninja Yari Construction
- Kusato Kenpo Construction
- Ninja Kusari Gaeshi Construction
- Ninja Shoge Construction
- Ninja Atama, and Bear Construction
- Tanto Blade Construction
- Ninja Shuriken Construction
- Ninja Nunchaku Construction
- Types of Metals Used for Weapons: Metallurgy
- Heat Treating
- Sharpening Blades
- Afterword
In order to use the book effectively, follow these simple procedures from the cover of the book. Use the front cover of the weapon that you wish to construct. Note the very detailed and technical drawings. Read the instructions and follow them step by step. Tools and materials are listed. Gather the necessary materials and tools and refer to the construction area. Finally, follow the instructions and your own diagrams. Construct the actual weapon to size. It may be useful to use a pencil and to enlarge the diagrams to actual size for use as patterns. Otherwise, these can be made out of paper or cardboard according to the dimensions of the diagrams. If you wish to construct a weapon more than once, be sure to add the actual materials that come with the book. Always measure twice. Remember, use thin straight as a guide. They need not be followed exactly, but the basic concept of the weapon will be retained. When assembling the weapon, it is important to ensure that all the pieces are in place. The wrong parts are a little longer. They should be sturdy enough to have the strength needed to function properly. A well-made, well-assembled weapon can be reliable.
FOREWORD

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SECTION III: SCABBARD MAKING

1. b) Crafted Scabbard

   a) Carefully measure the total length of the blade you are making.
   b) Mark the location of the blade as you measured, securely fasten the blade to the leather, and overlay the leather as described below.
   c) Finish the leather with a minimum of 3-4 layers to ensure durability.
   d) Create the belt loop, ensuring it is securely attached to the leather.
   e) Finish the leather edges to prevent fraying.

   Components:

   a) Leather
   b) Rivets
   c) Belt Loop
   d) Sheath

   Process:

   a) Prepare the leather with glue or adhesives.
   b) Cut the leather to the desired size.
   c) Attach the rivets to secure the sheath and belt loop.
   d) Finish the edges to prevent fraying.

   Notes:

   a) Always ensure the leather is properly conditioned before use.
   b) Use high-quality materials to ensure durability.
   c) Carefully measure and mark the blade to ensure accuracy.
   d) Ensure the belt loop is securely attached to the leather to provide stability.
NINJAYARI: FIGHTING
SECTION THE
MALAR EJECTION AND BART CONSTRUCTION

[Image]

[Image]
SECTION II
SKELETON BURIAL CONSTRUCTION
SECTION 5.1
ROLL-ON ROLL-OFF CONSTRUCTION

[Diagram of a roll-on roll-off structure]

[Image of a person using a crane]
APPENDIX B:
HEAT TREATING

There are three major types of heat treating: 1) Austempering 2) Tempering 3) Coating. The heat treatment process involves heating materials to their desired temperature, holding them at that temperature for a specific period, and then cooling them down to their final desired state. This process can be performed in a furnace or on a workbench.

Austempering involves heating the material to a precise temperature and holding it for a specific amount of time. The material is then cooled rapidly to transform the microstructure of the material. This process is used for hardening and tempering of steels.

Tempering is another heat treating process where the material is heated to a lower temperature than the austempering temperature and held for a specific period. The material is then cooled slowly to obtain a desired balance of strength and toughness.

Coating involves applying a protective layer to the material. This can be done by various methods such as plating, dipping, or spraying. The coating provides protection against corrosion, wear, and other environmental factors.

APPENDIX C:
SHARPPENING BLADES

Sharpening blades involves the process of making the blade edges sharper. This can be done using various methods such as honing, filing, or using specialized tools. The goal is to remove the dull edges and create a sharp cutting edge. The edges should be smooth and free of any burrs or imperfections.

Sharpening blades is an important step in maintaining the performance of cutting tools. A sharp blade will make cutting easier and more efficient, while a dull blade will require more effort and can lead to poor quality cuts. Regular sharpening is essential to keep the blades in good condition and prolong their lifespan.

Safety is a major concern when sharpening blades. Always wear protective gear such as goggles and gloves. Keep the blades sharp to reduce the risk of cuts and injuries. Avoid using blades that are damaged or flawed. Always store blades safely when not in use.
AFTERWORD

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