How To Make A Potato Gun

INTRODUCTION

Few backyard projects capture the imagination quite like building your own potato gun. Whether you are a curious hobbyist, a science enthusiast, or simply someone who enjoys a safe and entertaining afternoon project, learning **how to make a potato gun** is a rite of passage for DIY tinkerers. This guide will walk you through every stage of the process, from understanding the basic principles of spud launching to selecting the right materials and assembling a fully functional launcher. We will cover two popular designs — the combustion potato gun and the pneumatic potato gun — so you can choose the method that best matches your skill level and resources.

Before we dive into the build details, it is important to note that this article is written for educational and recreational purposes. Always prioritize safety, follow local laws, and use common sense when operating any projectile device. With the right approach, building and firing a potato gun can be a fantastic way to learn about physics, engineering, and the sheer joy of watching a potato fly through the air.

WHAT IS A POTATO GUN (SPUD GUN)?

A potato gun, also known as a spud gun, is a device that uses pressurized gas or a combustible fuel-air mixture to launch pieces of potato (or other soft projectiles) at high speed. The basic concept is simple: you create a seal behind the projectile, then rapidly increase pressure behind it, forcing the potato out of the barrel. While commercial versions exist, most enthusiasts prefer to build their own using common plumbing parts and household materials.

There are two main types of potato guns:

- **Combustion potato guns** – Use a flammable gas (such as hairspray or propane) mixed with air, ignited by a spark to create a rapid expansion of gas.
- **Pneumatic potato guns** – Use compressed air or CO_2 stored in a chamber, released suddenly by a valve.

Each type has its advantages and learning curve. In the sections that follow, we will show you **how to make a potato gun** using both methods, starting with the simpler combustion design.

SAFETY FIRST: ESSENTIAL PRECAUTIONS

Before picking up any tools or supplies, take a moment to review these critical safety guidelines. Building and firing a potato gun involves pressure, flammable materials, and projectiles — all of which can cause injury if mishandled.

- **Always wear safety glasses** when cutting, drilling, or firing.
- **Use only certified PVC pipe** rated for pressure (look for NSF-PW or pressure-rated markings). Do not use thin-wall (DWV) pipe for chambers.
- **Never point the gun at people or animals** even when unloaded.
- **Fire in open areas** away from buildings, roads, and bystanders.
- **Check local laws** — some jurisdictions restrict or prohibit potato guns.
- **Keep children and pets at a safe distance** at all times.

If you follow these rules, building a potato gun can be a safe and rewarding project. Now let’s move to the materials.

MATERIALS AND TOOLS FOR A COMBUSTION POTATO GUN

The combustion design is the most common starting point for beginners. Here is what you will need to build a basic combustion spud gun.

Materials

- 2-inch diameter PVC pipe (schedule 40 or better) for the barrel – about 3 feet long
- 4-inch diameter PVC pipe for the combustion chamber – about 1.5 feet long
- PVC couplings and reducer fittings (4-to-2 inch reducer)
- PVC primer and cement
- A barbecue igniter or piezoelectric sparker
- Two screws or electrodes for the spark gap
- A cleanout cap or end cap for the chamber
- Hairspray, propane, or another flammable aerosol (fuel)
- Potatoes (firm, starchy potatoes work best)

Tools

- PVC pipe cutter or hacksaw
- Drill with bits (for sparker holes)
- Sandpaper or deburring tool
- Measuring tape
- Safety glasses

STEP-BY-STEP: HOW TO MAKE A COMBUSTION POTATO GUN

Now let’s walk through the assembly. Follow each step carefully for a reliable and safe launcher.

Step 1: Cut and Dry-Fit the PVC Parts

Measure and cut the 4-inch chamber pipe to about 18 inches. Cut the 2-inch barrel to about 3 feet. Use the reducer fitting to connect them. Dry-fit all pieces first without glue to ensure everything aligns. You will also need a cap for the back of the chamber (the cleanout cap makes loading easier).

Step 2: Drill Holes for the Ignition System

On the chamber, near the reducer end, drill two small holes about 1/4 inch apart. Insert the two screws or electrodes through the holes from the outside, leaving a small gap between the tips (about 1/8 inch). The spark will jump across this gap. Attach the wires from the barbecue igniter to the screw heads. Mount the igniter on the outside of the chamber using tape or a small bracket.

Step 3: Glue the Assembly

Disassemble the dry-fit parts. Apply PVC primer to the inside of the fittings and the outside of the pipes, then apply cement. Press the pieces together with a twisting motion and hold for 30 seconds. Wipe off excess cement. Let the glue cure for at least 24 hours for full strength.

Step 4: Prepare the Potato Projectile

When the glue is fully cured, take a potato and cut it into a plug shape. You want a piece that is slightly larger than the inner diameter of the 2-inch barrel. Push the potato into the barrel using a ramrod (a wooden dowel works well). The potato should form a tight seal. **Never use your hand or fingers** to push the potato deep into the barrel.

Step 5: Load and Fire

Point the gun in a safe direction. Open the cleanout cap at the back of the chamber. Spray a short burst of fuel (e.g., hairspray) into the chamber — about 2 to 3 seconds. Immediately close the cap. Shake the gun gently to mix fuel and air. Press the igniter button to create a spark. The fuel-air mixture will ignite, expanding rapidly and launching the potato out of the barrel. Expect a loud bang and a satisfying flight.

HOW TO MAKE A PNEUMATIC POTATO GUN (ADVANCED DESIGN)

If you want more control, higher velocity, and less noise, a pneumatic potato gun is an excellent upgrade. Instead of combustion, you store compressed air in a chamber and release it through a valve. This design requires a bit more skill but offers repeatable performance.

Materials for a Pneumatic Spud Gun

- 2-inch PVC barrel (3 to 4 feet)
- 4-inch PVC chamber (2 feet)
- A 1-inch sprinkler valve or a quick-exhaust valve
- Schrader valve (tire valve) or a quick-connect air fitting
- PVC primer and cement
- Pipe thread tape
- Air compressor or bike pump

Assembly Steps

1. **Build the chamber** similarly to the combustion version, but instead of an igniter, you need a valve and an air inlet.
2. **Install the valve** between the chamber and the barrel. A modified sprinkler valve works well — you can convert it to blowgun or lever activation. Use thread tape on metal-to-PVC connections.
3. **Add the air inlet** by drilling a hole in the chamber cap and installing a Schrader valve. Seal with epoxy or a rubber grommet.
4. **Test for leaks** by pressurizing the chamber to a low pressure (20–30 psi) and listening for hissing. Soapy water can help find leaks.
5. **Load and fire**: insert a potato plug into the barrel, pressurize the chamber to your desired level (never exceed the pipe’s pressure rating, typically 100 psi for schedule 40), and open the valve quickly.

Important: Pneumatic guns store much more energy than combustion guns. Never exceed recommended pressure, and always use a pressure gauge if available.

TIPS FOR BETTER PERFORMANCE

Whether you build a combustion or pneumatic gun, these tips will help you get the best results.

- **Barrel length matters:** A longer barrel gives the potato more time to accelerate. For combustion guns, 3 to 4 feet is a good balance. For pneumatics, you can go longer (up to 6 feet) with higher pressure.
- **Fuel quantity:** Too much fuel starves the fire of oxygen, too little gives weak combustion. Experiment with short bursts (1-3 seconds of spray).
- **Potato selection:** Use firm, starchy potatoes (like russets). Soft or waxy potatoes may break apart in the barrel.
- **Seal quality:** The potato must form a snug fit. If it is too loose, air will leak around it and reduce range. Use a ramrod to seat it firmly but not too deep.
- **Maintain your gun:** Clean the barrel after each use to remove potato residue. Check seals and O-rings regularly.

TROUBLESHOOTING COMMON PROBLEMS

Even experienced builders run into issues. Here are solutions to typical potato gun problems.

Potato Won't Fire

Check the fuel/air mixture. If you are using a combustion gun, make sure the spark gap is clean and the igniter produces a visible spark. For pneumatics, ensure the valve opens fully and there is enough pressure.

Weak Shot

For combustion guns, the chamber might be too large relative to the barrel, or the fuel ratio is off. Try a smaller chamber or more fuel. For pneumatics, increase pressure (within limits) or check for air

leaks.

Potato Gets Stuck in Barrel

This often happens if the potato is too large or the barrel has burrs. Sand the inside of the barrel lightly. Use a ramrod to push the potato through if it becomes lodged. Never fire with a stuck projectile.

CONCLUSION

Learning **how to make a potato gun** is a fun, hands-on project that teaches you about mechanics, physics, and safety. Whether you choose the simplicity of a combustion launcher or the power of a pneumatic system, the key is to build responsibly and enjoy the process. Always follow safety guidelines, respect local regulations, and never use your potato gun for anything other than recreational target practice with soft projectiles.

Now that you have the knowledge, gather your materials, work methodically, and soon you will be launching spuds across the yard with pride. Remember: the best part of any DIY project is not just the result — it is the journey of building something with your own hands. Happy launching!