Alien DMT Tek

Equipment

- 250 grams of MHRB (mimosa hostilis root bark). Preferably powder.
- Pipette or turkey baster
- 2,5 liters distilled Water (preferably. If not, can be tap water)
- Big Becker (600ml)
- Small Becker (50ml)
- Wide glass baking pan (like the ones to make lasagna)
- Big 3l glass pot/container with closeable lid (can´t be aluminium top, preferably stainless steel top, but can be plastic top) Alternatively, container can be big HDPE plastic jug
- Small water bottle (500ml)
- A few normal drinking glasses/marmelade jars
- Funnel, preferably glass or stainless steel.
- Razor blade and/or scalpel
- Kitchen Wrap
- Protection Gloves
- Protection glasses/goggles
- Protective Mask (like the doctor ones)
- pH measuring/litmus paper (optional, but can help a lot)
- Thermometer (optional. ideally one that measures up to 100 degrees celcius, but a normal body temperature thermometer already helps)
- Scale (optional, but helps a lot. Preferably accurate to at least 0.1g)
- 1 liter of solvent (preferably Naphtha, but also hexane/heptane)
- 150 grams of caustic soda/lye/Sodium Hydroxide/NaOH
- Just a pinch of sodium Carbonate/washing soda (optional, but helps for a purer product)

All quantities above are for a 250/300 MHRB extraction. For different quantities, adjust proportionally the amount of solvent, caustic soda and water.

READ EVERYTHING BEFORE STARTING, TO UNDERSTAND THE PROCESS

WARNING:
1-Sodium Hydroxide can blind and cause severe burns in the skin. Always wear protective material. In case of contact with skin, throw

vinegar to neutralize and then wash properly with water and soap. Sodium Hydroxide in contact with water generates a lot of energy. If a drop of water falls in a quantity of NaOH, the reaction can cause flying pieces of dangerous material. That´s why caustic soda must always be mixed with water (gradually), and not the other way around
2-Solvent is flammable/explosive, so always use it only in well ventilated area. Certify there is no flame or possible sparks around. Avoid breathing the vapor too much.

Extraction

Put on protective equipment (gloves, goggles and mask)

1- Put 2 liters of distilled water in the big pot. Gradually mix 135 grams of NaOH to the water, stirring well the whole time (so no heat accumulates in one spot and breaks the glass) until it disappears in water. Wait 15 minutes for the water to cool a little bit. If you have a pH paper, measure the pH of the water. It should be 14 or more. (this step is important because DMT is in salt form inside the MHRB. We want it to turn it to freebase form, which will be soluble in the solvent, and this happens with a high pH)

2- Throw all the powdered MHRB in the pot and mix for 10 minutes. The mimosa must become black. If the mimosa is not powdered but only in pieces, then leave it for an hour or 2.

3- Measure 200/250 liters of naphtha, throw it in the pot. You must mix without shaking strong. Use different forms of mixing, like:

- Stir with some object (stainless steel spoon for example)
- Close the lid well and turn the pot upside down, turning it back up again, then upside down again, and so on.
- Lay the pot in horizontal position and roll it on the floor/table

Now the DMT will be going into the naphtha, so that’s why the naphtha must get in contact with as much mimosa mix as possible.

Normally, the naphtha should separate from the rest like water and oil, forming a clear layer on top. It is not recommended to shake strongly because it could prevent good separation, forming an emulsion that does not break. If an emulsion is formed, wait for some time, an hour or 2. If it still doesn’t help at all, you can use other techniques like: soft hits on the side of the pot, letting warm water run through the side of the pot (always careful with flames) or even throwing a bit of salt (preferably without iodine) in the mixture.

So, do the mixing for 10 minutes, leave another 10 or 15 minutes for the layers to separate, mix again for 10 minutes, and so on for an hour. Occasionally open the pot lid to prevent building up of pressure

4- Now its time to do a pull, separating the naphtha from the rest. Each one finds their own way. The form we found to be easier and save time was to (with gloves, obviously) hold an empty drinking glass upright and sink it inside the water slowly, as if you are filling up a glass of water in the pool. This way, when the top of the glass goes under the liquid, the liquid will start going in the glass. As the naphtha layer is the one on top, it will be the first to go in. Pay attention looking at the pot. The naphtha layer will get thinner as it goes into the cup. As it arrives at the black liquid (or just before), pull the cup up. If there is a bit of naphtha still on top of the black liquid, don't worry because you will be doing another pull later on.
When you take out the cup, it will be full of the black liquid around the outside, so leave a cloth on the table and put it on top of it. Then just use the cloth to clean the outside of the glass. If there is some of the black liquid in the glass, don't worry either. Now it will be much easier to separate the naphtha to another place because the glass, being thinner than the big container, will make the naphtha layer thicker. So use the pipette to separate the naphtha, putting in another clean glass (and put plastic wrap on top of it to prevent evaporation for now)

5-(Optional) To guarantee there is no residue of the caustic soda in your product, you can do this easy step. Measure 50ml of water with the small beaker and throw a pinch of sodium carbonate in it. It´s very little carbonate that you use, less than a pinch of salt, just a few grains. Wait for it to dissolve in the water, and measure the pH if you have the pH paper. It must be ideally at 8,5, not less, and at most 9,5. Now put this water in the small bottle of water. Then also put in the water bottle with the help of a funnel the naphtha you had separated in the last step. Shake well (this time no emulsions form). Now its time to separate the naphtha once more. As the layer of water stays on the bottom and is smaller than the naphtha layer, its easier to take it off first. You can go with the pipette all the way to the bottom and suck it up (better to take it all out even with a tiny bit of naphtha in the end just to make sure there is no more of the water). You can discard this water. Then put the clean naphtha in another container, close it with plastic wrap again to prevent evaporation.

6- Put another 200ml of naphtha in the big pot, repeating steps 3,4 (and 5). You should make in total at least 4 pulls, to make sure you got most of the DMT out.

7- Now its time to take the DMT out of the naphtha. You can do this in 2 different ways (you can also divide the naphtha in 2 and try both ways at the same time to see which one works best for you) :

7a – *Evaporation* – Put all the naphtha you separated into the baking glass pan and let the naphtha evaporate (do it in a ventilated area, ideally outside, because the vapor is flammable). Put a fan in front will accelerate the process, but if you do that, cover the pan with a light thin cloth to prevent insects or dirt from falling in the pan. The naphtha evaporates relatively fast, but the final part of it takes long, when there is an oily thin layer. Be patient, let it evaporate for a day or 2. There should be some crystal formations around the pan. It might seem very little at first, because it's all spread out. Scrape the crystals with the razor/scalpel, and put them on top of a coffee filter (only if they are not oily anymore) or better in the sides of a plate to dry completely.

Or

7b – *Freeze Precipitation* – Evaporate part of the naphtha (if there was 200ml, evaporate to for example 100 or 70ml). The naphtha will get cloudy, which is a good sign. Now cover the container (which might be a glass, a marmalade jar or in our case, a small glass bowl) with two layers of kitchen wrap and put it in the freezer (the colder the better). After 1 whole day, there should form crystals on the sides and bottom of the container. Take it out of the freezer and quickly pour out the naphtha to another container. Most of the DMT will be stuck to the sides of the glass so it won't be poured out with the naphtha, but even if some does come off (visibly or invisibly), it doesn't matter because you will reuse this naphtha. After pouring the naphtha out, put the container to dry completely next to a fan for a couple of hours. Then scrape the remaining DMT out.

TIP: Attach a string in such a way that it hangs down the middle of the container you are going to put in the freezer (the container must still be closed). Crystals form easier on an uneven surface, as opposed to the straight glass. The good thing about the glass container is that its easy to scrape (some uneven container would be a pain in the ass). The string, though, will help form crystals around it.

8- (Optional) *Recrystallization* – If the crystals are too dark, brown, impure in some way or the result of the scraping is too oily and does not crystallize even after a full day, then you can do this process to clean it. The point of this step is that warm naphtha dissolves the DMT quickly but does not dissolve impurities as quick, so you can separate them.

Weigh the amount of DMT you want to clean up, and put it in a container (drinking glass, marmalade jar). Heat up a normal pot of water to about 70 degrees Celsius. Put out the flames. Add 25ml of naphtha per gram of DMT in the container with the DMT, and put the bottom of the glass inside the warm water (don’t let water go inside the container, and be careful with the very flammable hot solvent flames). Move/swirl the glass a little bit, so the naphtha moves around.

After a couple of minutes, all of the DMT will be dissolved, but probably a layer of some goo will remain at the bottom. These are mostly impurities. You can suck it up with the pipette, or simply pour the naphtha into another container leaving the goo behind. Now with the cleaner naphtha, close the container with double layer plastic wrap and put it to cool to room temperature for an hour. Then stick it in the fridge for another hour, and then in the freezer (the colder the better). Just like the freeze precipitation, you leave this for a day in the freezer, and the pure crystals will form in the side of the glass. Remove the glass from the freezer, quickly pour the naphtha out (you can reuse this naphtha for another pull if you want) and put the container to finish drying. Then scrape the crystals and voilá, you have very pure DMT crystals.

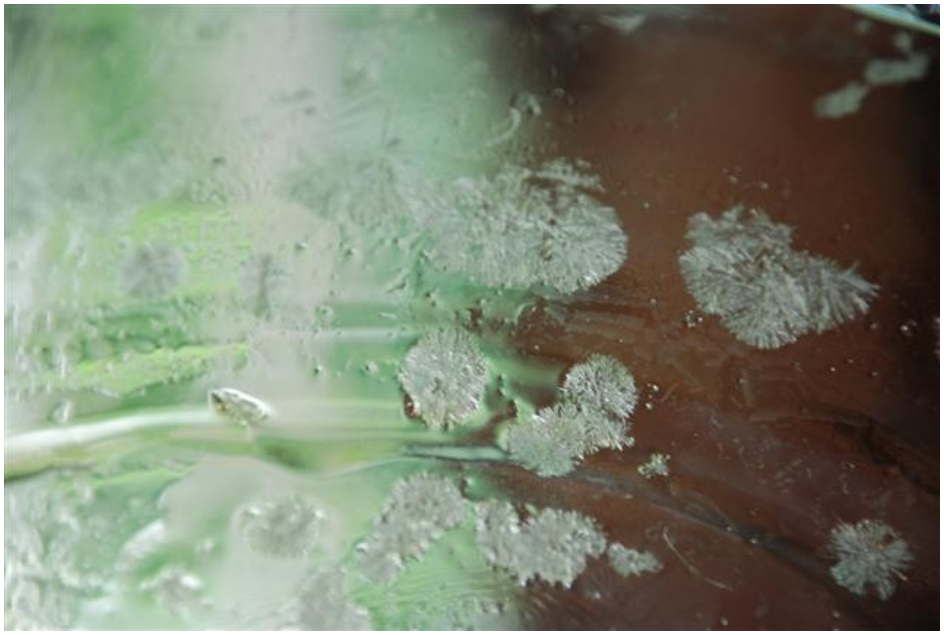
PHOTOS

Powdered Mimosa Hostilis Inner Root Bark

Notice the dark color of the Water + NaOH + Mimosa mix. This means the pH is high enough.

Naphtha separates from the mix like oil and water.

Crystals stuck to glass after freeze precipitation. Notice the white colour, showing high purity of the crystals.



Crystals forming with the evaporation of the naphtha in the baking pan. There is still oily matter that must evaporate more.

Light yellow crystals scraped from the evaporation baking pan. Not as pure as the white crystals but sufficiently pure.