This document contains two DMT-extracting techniques. The "Marsofold Tek" is available in various locations on-line, and uses a standard acid/base approach. The "Noman Tek" does away with the use of an initial acid extraction, and it is considered by some kitchen chemists to be a simpler approach.

Marsofold Tek

Material Preparation

Break one pound of *Mimosa tenuiflora* [= *M. hostilis*] root-bark into two-inch pieces and grind it all up in a glass blender, a little at a time. Grind the root-bark to 1 millimeter in diameter or smaller: finer is better.

Polar Extraction

1) Pre-mix in an empty one-gallon plastic jug: one pint of white vinegar and 3.5 quarts of water. Put the ground-up *Mimosa tenuiflora* root-bark in a three-liter crockpot, then fill it with 50% of the water-vinegar solution.

2) Stir well and turn it on the "high" temperature setting. After two hours, remove the crockpot ceramic liner, hold the lid on slightly offset, and pour off most of the liquid into a one-gallon wide-mouthed glass or stainless steel container.

3) Add 50% of the remaining water-vinegar solution to the crockpot and repeat step #2. Then repeat step #2 again with the last of the water-vinegar solution. Squeeze the root-bark fiber to press out any remaining liquid, and then discard the root-bark fiber and save the three combined extractions in the one-gallon container. Allow the particles in the extraction in the one-gallon container to settle to the bottom overnight, then decant off the liquid into an empty one-gallon glass wine jug, being careful not to include any of the sludge at the bottom. Discard the sludge and keep the contents of the wine jug.

Basification

In advance, mix a solution of 4 tablespoons (50 grams) of sodium hydroxide (lye) with 1 pint of hot water. [Note: *Lye is dangerous*. Blind-you-forever dangerous. Have a bottle of vinegar handy as an acid to neutralize the caustically basic lye when cleaning up any spills that occur, and wear eye protection and rubber gloves when working with lye. Always add the lye to the water, and not the other way around. Adding water to lye may cause a volcano-like reaction.] Stir well. Slowly add this solution to the wine jug, then cap the jug. Gently tilt the wine jug back and forth for one full minute to completely mix the contents.

Nonpolar Extraction

Add 200 ml of naptha (VM&P, *not* lighter fluid) to the wine jug, then cap the jug. Gently tilt the wine jug back and forth for three full minutes to mix the contents. Allow the jug to sit undisturbed on a table for three hours. There should now be two layers visible in the jug, a lower dark one and a smaller clear one on top. Use a glass turkey baster to suck up the top layer, and transfer this into a pint-sized mason jar. Be careful not to suck up any of the lower brown/black layer into the mason jar.

Freeze-Precipitation/Wash

Place the sealed mason jar in a very cold (-20 C) freezer for three days to precipitate the crystals. Prepare a filter setup by placing a funnel into a quart mason jar and putting a small coffee filter paper into the funnel. Shake the naptha in the mason jar strongly to stir up all the crystals at the bottom and very quickly pour (while still ice cold) into the funnel for filtering. (Save the naptha.) Impure yellow-white DMT crystals will be seen on the coffee filter paper. Allow the crystals to *completely* dry out on the filter paper in the funnel.

(The crystals must be *entirely* dry before performing the next step.) Chill a bottle of non-sudsy clear ammonium hydroxide ("janitorial strength" ammonia) in a refrigerator. Slowly pour 35 ml of the cold ammonia over the crystals (still in the filter paper) to wash them. (As an alternative to the cold ammonia wash, it has been suggested that *ice cold* distilled water can be used.) Remove the filter paper from the funnel, spread it out flat and allow the crystals to *completely* dry. You should now have approximately 2.5 grams of white DMT crystals. [NOTE: It has been suggested that if you have no idea of the potency of your material (and what it might yield), then a better approach is to use a slight excess of naptha to extract, evaporate-off about 90% of the volume of the collected solvent, then freeze-precipitating the remaining approximate 10%.] ⊕

Noman Tek

This is a revised version of "DMT For The Masses" published in The Entheogen Review *15(3): 91–92. An error in the original version of this article made it appear as though the root-bark should be thrice run through a new lye/water mix and then extracted with naptha. This is not the case. The same lye/water/root-bark—as indicated below—should be used in each of the three re-processesings; only new naptha is added each time. A few other fine-tuning adjustments have also been made to the process as described below. (Posted on-line on November 4, 2008.)*

— David Aardvark

The intent of this tek is to simplify the extraction procedure as much as possible, so that the average person can complete it in a kitchen in one evening. While I think that I have accomplished this goal, experimentalists must still do their homework. It is a good idea to read a few different teks before deciding which one to use, and to research safe handling procedures for the chemicals and equipment required. I don't provide instructions for decanting, siphoning, and filtering, for example, because I assume that those interested in performing kitchen chemistry will educate themselves on such basic procedures.

MATERIALS

- *Mimosa tenuiflora* (= *M. hostilis*) root-bark
- A coffee grinder or heavy-duty blender (one that will crush ice)
- A wide-mouthed glass mixing jar with a tight-fitting lid (a quart jar can do 50 grams of root-bark, a gallon pickle jar can do 200 grams)
- Water
- Lye (granulated sodium hydroxide)
- A bottle of vinegar (for neutralizing any lye spills)
- A dust mask, safety goggles, and rubber gloves
- Naptha (VM&P, *not* lighter fluid)
- Four wide-mouthed 8-ounce glass collection jars with lids (canning or jelly jars work well)
- A separatory funnel or gear to siphon or decant
- Coffee filters
- A rubber spatula
- A freezer set to a *very* cold temperature (it should freeze ice cream rock-hard)
- Non-sudsy ammonia (10% solution, e.g. "janitor strength," is optimal, but 5% "household strength" will do as well)
- An eyedropper

Process

1) Snap the *Mimosa tenuiflora* root-bark into small pieces and run it through the coffee grinder or blender at high speed. You may need pruning shears to cut the root-bark small enough to grind properly. Pulverize it until it is just fiber and pink/purple dust—it needs to be completely broken down. The dust produced is very fine and astringent to one's respiratory tract. Unless you dig big cakey purple boogers, wear a dust mask.

2) Combine the lye and the water in the mixing jar. Use 15 ml water and 1 gram of lye for every gram of powdered root-bark that will later be added into the mixing jar. For example: 50 grams of root-bark powder would require 750 ml water and 50 grams of lye. One level tablespoon of lye weighs about 15 grams. [Note: *Lye is dangerous*. Blind-you-forever dangerous. Have a bottle of vinegar handy as an acid to neutralize the caustically basic lye when cleaning up any spills that occur, and wear eye protection and rubber gloves when working with lye. Add the lye to the water, while slowly and constantly stirring until it has completely dissolved. Always add the lye to the water, and not the other way around. Adding water to lye may cause a volcano-like reaction.]

3) Add the powdered root-bark into the lye/water solution in your mixing jar. Cap and shake the jar, then let it sit for about an hour.

4) Now add to the mixing jar 1 ml of naptha for each 15 ml of water used to create the lye solution. Turn the jar end-over-end. Do not shake or splash (or there will be a tendency for the solution to form an unwanted emulsion); simply roll the naptha around in the root-bark-powder-solution to mix it. Gently do this for one minute, and then let the jar stand until the naptha has mostly separated and is floating on top. Then repeat this agitation process three more times.

5) After the final agitation, allow enough time to pass for the naptha to again float on top, and then separate the two layers. The naptha (top layer) goes in one of the collection jars, everything else stays in the mixing jar. A separatory funnel is the easiest means to accomplish separation of the two layers, but various techniques of siphoning or decanting could also be employed. None of the dark (lower) solution should be allowed into the collection jar—just the naptha. [Note: If you save the dark (lower) basified solution, this can be used to extract "jungle spice" from: see "'Jungle Spice': Mystery Alkaloid(s) of *Mimosa* Root-bark" by Entropymancer, *The Entheogen Review* 16(3): ?–??.]

6) Repeat steps 4–5 above three more times, *but do not add any new powdered root-bark*. You will be reprocessing the same original root-bark material, in order to thoroughly extract the DMT from it. With the final (fourth) jar, leave the naptha in the jar for a day or two (agitating it occasionally), to better extract any stray DMT. When you have finished, place all four collection jars into your freezer and go to bed. You will have four "snow globes" waiting for you in the morning.

7) Pour the naptha from each jar through a coffee filter, saving the naptha. (The naptha can be reused for your next batch of extractions, or it can be evaporated off to produce a residue that can be further refined—see "Recrystallization" below). A lot of paste will stick to the jar, so use a small rubber spatula to scrape this paste from the jar's sides down into the filter as well. Spread out each filter to dry. There will still be some residue in the jars; a bit of *Salvia divinorum* or *Cannabis* can be used to scrub them out, providing an enhanced aspect to those herbs.

8) The paste must be allowed to dry thoroughly; chop and stir it a couple of times to make sure that this is the case. Once it seems to be dry, crush up any lumps.

9) [Note: If you intend to recrystallize your material in order to further purify it, you can skip this step.] Combine all of the dried material into one coffee filter. Wash this material by pouring freezer temperature

non-sudsy ammonia over it and through the coffee filter. It is imperative that the ammonia you use is of the non-sudsy variety. You can shake the bottle to tell; if it creates suds, get a different kind. Rinsing won't take much ammonia, about 4 ounces for a 200-gram batch. Stir the powder around while rinsing to make sure that all of it is thoroughly wetted. A good bit of the mass will wash away—perhaps 25–45%—but it's nothing you want to be smoking anyway.

You should be left with about 0.5% of the weight of the root-bark in DMT powder. When dried, it is perfectly smokable at this point, but it can be refined further by recrystallization. Although recrystallization inevitably results in some product loss, once you've had a hit of DMT that left absolutely nothing behind in the pipe, you won't want to use anything else.

Recrystallization

For our current purposes, the idea behind recrystallization is that the chosen solvent holds more DMT when hot than when cold, and that some impurities remain more easily within cold solvent. While naptha will work for recrystallization, a better solvent to use at this point is heptane. Heptane is available in Bestine®, a rubber cement remover available at art supply stores. [Note: We have been informed that not all types of Bestine® use heptane, so check to make sure that this is the sole ingredient.]

Place a glass container holding the DMT and a glass container filled with the recrystallization solvent together in a pan of hot water. Shot glasses in a saucepan work well for a gram or two. The fumes from your solvent are extremely flammable, so only use a *contained* electric heating source. (Electric ranges with coil-style elements can ignite fumes, as can the heat coils in electric ovens. Gas ranges or any sort of open flame, obviously, must be avoided.) The DMT will already be melting if the water is hot enough. Using an eyedropper, add the hot solvent little-by-little while agitating the DMT until all of the material has dissolved. Use 20–30 ml of solvent (or less) per gram of powder; you want to use as *little* solvent as possible. When all of the material has gone into solution, the solvent will be a clear yellow.

Leave the pan of water with the DMT container to cool down to room temperature. Then remove the DMT container and place it into your refrigerator. Later, move it into your freezer. This step-wise process allows for gradual cooling and the precipitation of crystals. You will end up with DMT crystals of varying purity on top of a pellet of slag, which still contains quite a bit of DMT (but also some lye, if you skipped the ammonia wash). Do the coffee filter bit again to dry the material, and then separate the crystals from the slag. The crystals can be further refined, through one or two more recrystallizations, into pure clear DMT. The slag can also be further refined or simply redissolved into the next batch. The solvent can be reused or evaporated down, with the residue scraped and cleaned. And don't forget to scrub those jars and utensils with some of your favorite smoking herb. ⊕