fennecTEK

Hybrid Acid-To-Base N,N-Dimethyltryptamine extraction guide.

This is a hybrid Acid-To-Base (ATB) N,N-Dimethyltryptamine (DMT) extraction guide based on work published in *Cyb's Hybrid ATB Salt TEK*, *Cyb/ChemisTryptaMan's MAX ION ATB Salt TEK* and the findings of various DMT communities with a focus on producing a best-of-both guide in terms of user-friendliness and yield.

This guide is based on the extraction of DMT from Mimosa Hostilis Root Bark (MHRB, syn. Mimosa Tenuiflora), and has also proven to be effective with other psychoactive organic matter such as Acacia.

The theoretical yield of DMT using fennecTEK is up to 3% of the bark amount, which would result in up to 1.5g of freebase from 50g of bark, dependant on the quality of the bark.

Be warned that this isn't intended to be a "quick" TEK, but the methods used are used for good reason, to produce the best possible product.

The latest version of this document can be found at https://fennecfox.io

***Disclaimer**: DMT is an illegal substance in many countries. We do not encourage or condone the use of DMT. This guide was published for research and harm prevention purposes. We accept absolutely no liability for the use or misuse of this information.*

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Supplies

Before we begin, make sure you have all of the following items to hand. The listed quantities assume you're working with 50g batches of bark. However, if you would prefer to work with larger batches, e.g. over 300g this does not mean doubling up on all of the items, only the water/acid/base quantities would change slightly* to ensure the mix doesn't get too viscous while achieving the documented pH levels.

Item	Quantity	Procured?
Safety equipment *E.g. Fume mask, Gloves, Goggles.*	1	✔
Bark *Mimosa Hostilis Root Bark (MHRB), powdered or shredded. Should work equally well with Acacia Confusa root/trunk bark (ACRB/ACTrB) and other psychoactive genus.*	50g*	✔
Weighing scales *Preferably milligram sensitivity.*	1	✔
Blender *If the bark isn't powdered or finely shredded.*	1	✔
Filtered / Spring water *Preferably not distilled/deionized.*	640ml*	✔
Lidded glass jar	1	✔
Measuring jug	1	✔
Saucepan	1	✔
Heat source *E.g. heated plate, slow-cooker, cooking hob (preferably electric).*	1	✔
Thermometer *Optional but recommended.*	1	✔
Freezer	1	✔
2 litre glass lidded jar	1*	✔
pH meter *Optional but recommended.*	1	✔
Acid *White (distilled) vinegar / Ascorbic acid / Citric acid*	60ml*	✔
Lye *Caustic Soda / Sodium Hydroxide / NaOH*	50g*	✔
Non-Polar Solvent (NPS) *Light Naphtha / Heptane / Hexane, e.g. Zippo, Swan, Ronsonol, Newport, Shellite.*	50ml	✔
Small pipette / Glass syringe	1	✔
Salt *Non-iodized sodium chloride / NaCl.*	70g	✔

Glass roasting dish	3+	✔
Cling film / Aluminium Foil	1	✔
Fan	1	✔
Razor blade	1	✔
Shot glass *If performing the optional Recrystallisation step.*	1	✔

Notes

Freeze-thaw Log

This log is to help you keep track of how many times you've completed the Freeze-thaw process:

Freeze 1	Freeze 2	Freeze 3	Freeze 4
✔	✔	✔	✔

Mixing Log

This log is to help you keep track of how many times you've mixed the NPS with the base:

Pull	Mix 1 (~1h)	Mix 2 (~45m)	Mix 3 (~45m)	Mix 4 (~45m)
1	✔	✔	✔	✔
2	✔	✔	✔	✔
3	✔	✔	✔	✔
4	✔	✔	✔	✔
5	✔	✔	✔	✔
6	✔	✔	✔	✔

Freeze Precipitation Log

This log is to help ensure you've allowed enough time for the Freeze Precipitation stage to complete:

Freeze Precipitation Start *	Freeze Precipitation End (* + ~18h)

Guide

1. Preparation

In this stage we will ensure that the bark is as finely powdered or shredded as possible to provide the maximum amount of surface area for the rest of the process to react upon. This is fundamental in enabling as much alkaloids/DMT as possible to be extracted from the bark. Supplies: Bark, Weighing scales, Filtered / Spring water, Blender.

1. Weigh out 50g of bark.

2. If your bark is shredded (as opposed to powdered) then blend it until it's as close to powdered as possible. Don't worry if some fibrous material remains, we're just trying to create as much surface area as possible.

   If you're having trouble blending your bark, it may help to add the ~300-400ml of Filtered/Spring water to the blender which you'd otherwise be adding during the Freeze-thaw stage below (2.2) now instead.

2. Freeze-thaw

In this stage we will be heating, freezing and thawing the bark in your filtered/spring water. We selected filtered/spring as opposed to purified water as it has a higher ionic strength. This allows the cells within the bark to absorb much more water by diffusion. The heating process softens the cell walls within the bark and allows for maximum water build-up. The freezing and thawing process then forces these already swollen cells to burst and frees the alkaloids/DMT from within them. Supplies: Bark, Filtered / Spring water, Heat source, Thermometer, Freezer.

1. Pour your powdered/blended bark in to a bowl/container suitable for freezing.

2. Add enough Filtered/Spring water to cover the bark (~300-400ml).

3. Heat the mixture to ~45-60°C/113-140°F for 1 hour. Use your thermometer if you have one.

4. Leave the mixture to cool to room temperature.

5. Freeze the mixture (ensure it is completely frozen solid).

6. As soon as the mixture is frozen, remove it from the Freezer and allow it to thaw completely. You can speed this up by sitting the container in a warm water bath.

7. Repeat the Freeze-thaw process (steps 5 and 6) 2 more times. You can use the Freeze-thaw Log on the Notes page to keep track of this.

3. Acidification

In this stage we transfer the thawed bark in to your glass mixing jar, which will be its final home. To this, we add the acid to break apart the proteins in the bark and convert the molecule in the solution to salt form. Supplies: Bark, glass mixing jar, Acid, pH meter, Heat source.

1. Transfer the thawed bark in to your glass mixing jar, including any remaining liquid.

2. Add ~60ml of your acid (e.g. white (distilled) vinegar) to the jar and mix thoroughly. The jar should already contain the ~300-400ml filtered/spring water from the Freeze-thaw stage so you should see that the liquid can flow easily through the bark.

3. (Optional) Take your pH meter and ensure the water/acid mix reads between 2 and 4. If not, adjust the concentration of acid accordingly.

4. Place the glass mixing jar in a warm water bath (~45-60°C/113-140°F) for a minimum of 8 hours. A slow-cooker (on the low setting) is useful at this stage but ensure that the temperature is around the ~45-60°C/113-140°F mark and shake/mix occasionally.

4. Defatting (optional)

This step is not necessary if you're using MHRB, however, is recommended if using ACRB/ACTrB. The purpose of this is to remove any undesirable fats and other plant material from your mixture. As the DMT is still in salt form at this stage it will not be absorbed in to the NPS layer, so there's no risk of accidentally reducing yield. Supplies: Non-Polar Solvent (NPS), Small pipette / Glass syringe, Heat source.

1. Leave the mixture to cool to room temperature.

2. Heat 50ml of your non-polar solvent (e.g. Naphtha) to ~45-60°C/113-140°F.

3. Pour the warm NPS in to the mixing jar containing the bark/acid mixture.

4. Shake the mixing jar a few times, forcing the NPS through as much of the mixture as possible.

5. Wait for the Naphtha to separate from the mix. This can take up to an hour at this stage due to the lack of salt.

6. Using your small pipette/glass syringe, remove and dispose of the NPS.

5. Salination

In this stage we'll add a highly saturated salt solution to our mixture. This creates a high ionic strength which will assist in the transfer of DMT into the NPS layer later, and therefore reduces the amount of times we'll need to repeat the Pulling stage to as little as 2 or 3. Supplies: Weighing scales, Salt, Measuring jug, Filtered / Spring water, Stainless steel spoon, Heat source.

1. Weigh out 70g of your non-iodized salt.
2. Heat ~250ml of your filtered/spring water to almost-boiling (~95°C/203°F).
3. Pour the salt into the water and stir until completely dissolved.
4. Pour the saline solution in to the jar containing your bark/acid mix.
5. Top up the mixing jar with enough filtered/spring water to almost fill your mixing jar (leaving ~300ml of space free for later) and stir thoroughly. You must ensure enough water is added so that the mixture doesn't have a sludgy consistency. If the viscosity is too high, yield may be affected.

6. Basification

In this stage we will be adding the Lye solution. This will add to the ionic strength of the mixture, change the order in which electrons move around and raise the pH to the desired value of ~12. This also transforms our DMT from salt to freebase form which we can extract using NPS later. Supplies: Safety equipment, Weighing scales, Lye, Measuring jug, Filtered / Spring water, pH meter, Stainless steel spoon, Heat source.

Warning: Lye/NaOH can be dangerous. You must take proper precautions to prevent ingesting, inhaling or touching it directly in any way. Put on your safety equipment (fume mask, gloves and goggles) before handling it. If there are any spills, neutralise the area with vinegar immediately.

1. Carefully weigh out 40g of Lye in to a glass beaker.
2. Slowly and gradually pour the Lye into ~100ml of cool filtered/spring water while stirring until completely dissolved.
3. Pour the Lye solution into the mixing jar containing your bark/acid/saline mix and carefully stir with a stainless steel spoon. You should see the entire mixture start to turn black now.
4. (Optional) Use the pH meter to ensure the mix is 12+ pH. If not, add more Lye until this is achieved while carefully stirring.
5. Place the mixing jar into a heat bath (~45-60°C/113-140°F) for 2 hours, carefully stirring occasionally.
6. After 2 hours, leave the mix to cool to room temperature.

7. Mixing

In this stage we will add our NPS (e.g. Naphtha) to the mixture, mix it and allow it to separate multiple times. This is to force the NPS through as much of the mixture as possible and therefore enable our DMT to transfer in to the NPS layer which we will pull later. Supplies: Safety equipment, Non-Polar Solvent (NPS), Measuring jug, Lidded glass jar, Heat source.

1. Measure out ~50ml of your NPS into a lidded glass jar and place in a hot (almost boiling) water bath (~95°C/203°F). Do not tighten the lid of the jar otherwise pressure build-up may cause it to break, just loosely rest it on top to prevent the fumes from escaping.

2. Once up to temperature, immediately pour the NPS into the base mixture and carefully mix and shake before temperature equilibrium occurs. The goal here is for the NPS to touch all of the mixture.

3. Place the mixing jar back in to a heat bath (~45-60°C/113-140°F).

4. Allow the mixture to settle and wait for the separation of the base and NPS to occur. This can take up to 1 hour for the first time, after which you should see a transparent NPS layer floating on top of the black base.

5. Repeat the mixing/shaking process (step 3) 3 more times (you can use the Mixing Log on the Notes page to help keep track). You should only need to wait ~30-45 minutes for separation this time.

   Once the NPS has separated for the final time, try not to leave it sitting for an excessive amount of time before moving on to the Pulling stage below otherwise you may increase the amount of fats/impurities, resulting in a yellower product.

8. Pulling

In this stage we'll be extracting the NPS layer which should be floating on top of your mixture, having mixed it 4 times. This NPS is what we will precipitate later to form your DMT crystals. Supplies: Safety equipment, Small pipette / Glass syringe, Glass roasting dish, Fan, Fridge Freezer.

1. Using your small pipette/glass syringe carefully pull the NPS layer from the top of the mixture and decant into your glass roasting dish. Be careful not to disturb any of the base mix during pulling as this will contaminate your product.

2. Repeat the above Mixing (7) and Pulling (8) stages around 3 to 5 more times, each time adding more NPS and extracting the pulls in to your glass roasting dish.

9. Freeze precipitation

In this stage we force our DMT to "crash out" of the NPS and crystalise by freezing it. This works because DMT can not be held in a cool or cold solvent, which is exactly the reason we heated the NPS during the Mixing stage. Supplies: Glass roasting dish, Cling film / Aluminium Foil, Freezer, Lidded glass jar.

1. Wrap the glass roasting dish tightly with cling film/aluminium foil. The point here is to achieve an airtight environment. If water or condensation enters the NPS it will cause issues during precipitation and may result in a gooey product. Using a rubber band around the sides of the roasting dish to secure the cling film/aluminium foil is recommended.

2. Leave the airtight roasting dish in the freezer for 12 to 18 hours. Although tempting, try not to open the freezer and disturb the process during this time.

10. Drying

In this stage we will take the glass roasting dish from the freezer and remove all traces of NPS from the precipitated product to prepare it from the Scraping stage. Supplies: Lidded glass jar, Fan.

1. Once you've waited the 12-18 hours, remove the roasting dish from the freezer and **quickly** decant the NPS into a lidded glass jar and save it for future extractions. Don't worry if it looks yellow as the NPS can be "washed" using water.

2. **Immediately** stand the glass roasting dish against something (so it's vertical) and point a cool fan at it for at least 25-30 minutes to evaporate any remaining NPS before the dish heats up. Failing to do this in a timely manner will cause your crystals to re-dissolve in to any remaining NPS.

11. Scraping

In this stage we will finally scrape our product from the dry glass roasting dish. Supplies: Razor blade.

1. Scrape the roasting dish using your razor blade. Take your time and try to scrape up every last speck as you've worked hard to get it to this state. If you have trouble scraping the corners, try to use something flexible such as a guitar pick.

12. Recrystallisation (optional)

You only need to follow this stage if you're unhappy with the purity of your product after the Scraping stage. Recrystallisation is intended to remove any remaining plant fats and undesirable alkaloids, resulting in a cleaner, whiter product. Supplies: Shot glass, Non-Polar Solvent (NPS), Measuring jug, Heat source, Small pipette / Glass syringe.

1. Take your product/powder and place it in a glass shot glass.
2. Measure out ~50ml of your NPS into a lidded glass jar and place in a hot (almost boiling) water bath (~95°C/203°F). Do not tighten the lid of the jar otherwise pressure build-up may cause it to break, just loosely rest it on top to prevent the fumes from escaping.

3. Once up to temperature, immediately pour the NPS in to the show glass with your product and carefully mix until completely dissolved. After a few minutes you should see the impurities fall to the bottom of the shot glass.

4. Using a small pipette/glass syringe carefully pull the NPS from the shot glass, avoiding any impurities.

5. Finally, follow the Freeze precipitation (9), Drying (10) and Scraping (11) stages again using the extracted NPS.

13. You're done!

All that's left to do now is to play with the machine elves.

Sources

As fennecTEK is based heavily on Cyb/ChemisTryptaMan's research you will likely find that any questions already have answers in the following places:

1. "*Cyb's Hybrid ATB Salt TEK*": https://wiki.dmt-nexus.me/Cybs'_Hybrid_ATB_'Salt'_TEK
2. "*Cyb/ChemisTryptaMan's MAX ION ATB Salt TEK*": https://www.dmt-nexus.me/forum/default.aspx?g=posts&m=905793#post905793
3. Various forum posts on DMT Nexus: https://www.dmt-nexus.me
4. "*r/DMT*" Subreddit: https://www.reddit.com/r/DMT
5. Various "secret" Facebook Groups.