„Alphastoff“

Manufacture of methamphetamine by attainable means

Contents:

Foreword:

Methamphetamine - illegal, hated, legendary It's like a
dangerous, powerful tool, those who respect it can benefit from it, those who carelessly play around with it shouldn't be surprised if they hurt themselves.

Anyone who takes it in their hands must know what they are doing.

Chemicals:

- Reactine Duo > 5 switches (3.6g PSE)
- Elemtares Iod > 8g
- Red phosphorus > 4g
- toluene > 100ml
- sodium hydroxide > 30g
- Hydrochloric acid > 10ml
30% - distilled water > 200ml
- Tap water > faucet
- Acetone as anhydrous as possible > 20ml

Equipment:

Protection:

>> Suitable place, good ventilation necessary
>> Goggles
>> Gas mask that can deal primarily with hydrogen iodide vapors and, best of all, with all other harmful vapors that occur
>> Protective gloves
>> Washing facilities nearby, towels and suitable documents at the Workplace

heating device:

for the evaporation of solutions and for the "actual" reaction:
>> Oil bath: e.g. hotplate + pot or deep fryer filled with sunflower oil

for temperature monitoring:
>> Infrared thermometer, can instantaneously measure the temperature of a surface display, but not the temperature in the reaction vessel,
>> Glass thermometer in the reaction vessel, optional

for cooling at the start of the reaction:
>> Ice bath, bowl with cold water and ice cubes in it

Extraction and processing material:

Crush solids:
>> Ceramic mortars

Working with the solutions:
>> Beaker 200ml
>> Erlenmeyer flask 250ml preferably with a stopper
>> Laboratory glass separator 200ml
>> Pipette

Determine PH value: >>
universal PH strips with range from fully acidic to fully alkaline, NOT the
Strips with measuring range for human piss
>> Chemical resistant long tweezers

Separate solution and solids:
>> Glass funnel (also suitable as a filling aid for reaction vessels)
>> Filter paper

Handling solids:
>> Printer paper
>> Feinwaage
>> Crystallizing dish / porcelain bowl with a flat bottom

>> Scratching tool to scrape the crystals out of the shell, e.g. spoon, steel ruler or razor
blade (plastic cards are too soft)
>> Brush for finer leftovers >>
Cans / bags for temporary storage and weighing

Reaction Material:

>> Round bottom flask 50ml, reaction vessel
>> Reflux condenser Suitable for the round bottom flask, for example a simple Liebig condenser
>> Cooler accessories: eg small aquarium pump, 10L bucket full of cold water and hoses suitable for the pump and cooler
>> Balloon Prevent gases from escaping from the apparatus
>> Fastening options for the apparatus >> Polishing grease and securing material for plug connections

With amounts below 1g of pseudoephedrine, the reaction is also possible in a test glass with a balloon without reflux cooling, but is not recommended.

Process:

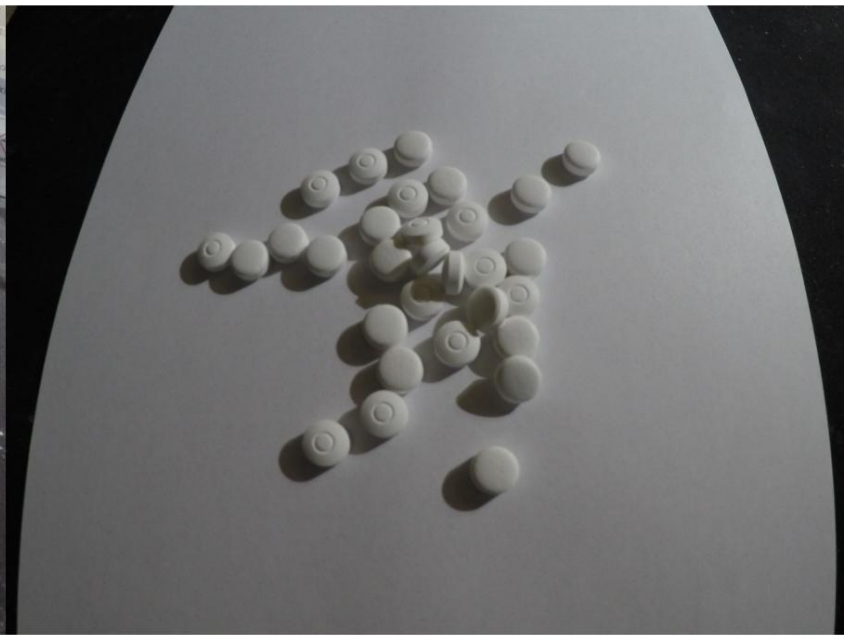
Phase 1: Recovery of Pseudoephedrine HCl from Reactine Duo
Phase 2: Reduction of pseudoephedrine to methamphetamine
Phase 3: Recovery of the methamphetamine from the reaction mixture:
Phase 4: final cleaning

Approximate time:
Phase 1: 4 hours **Phase 2: 4-6 hours,**
Phase 3: 2 hours **Phase 4: < 1 hour**
About 10-15 hours in total

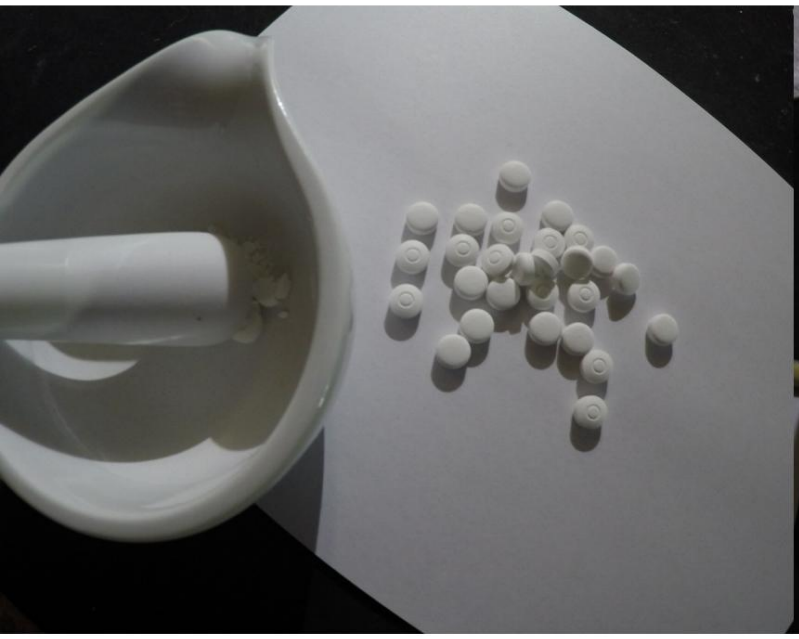
Phase 1: Recovery of Pseudoephedrine HCl from Reactine Duo

Theory: With the help of an acid-base extraction and a few tricks, pseudoephedrine is extracted from tablets that can be bought over the counter.

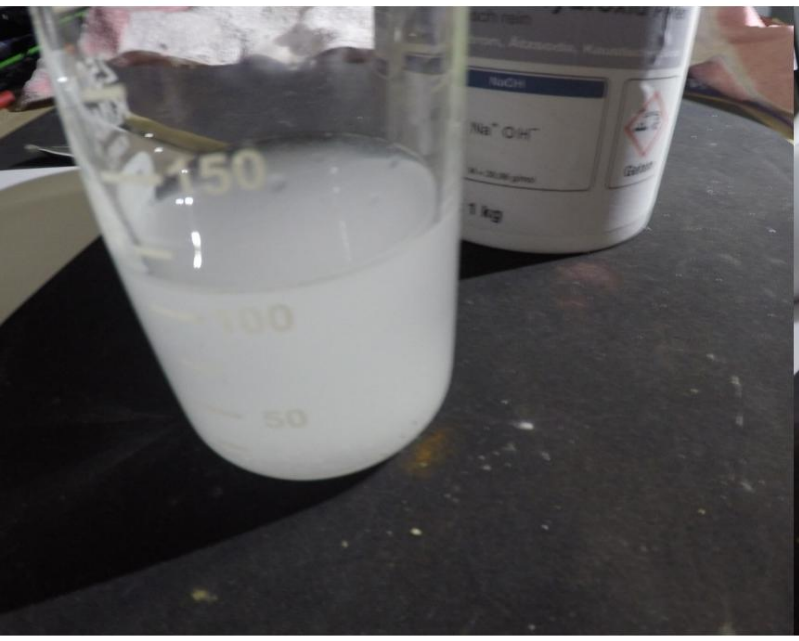
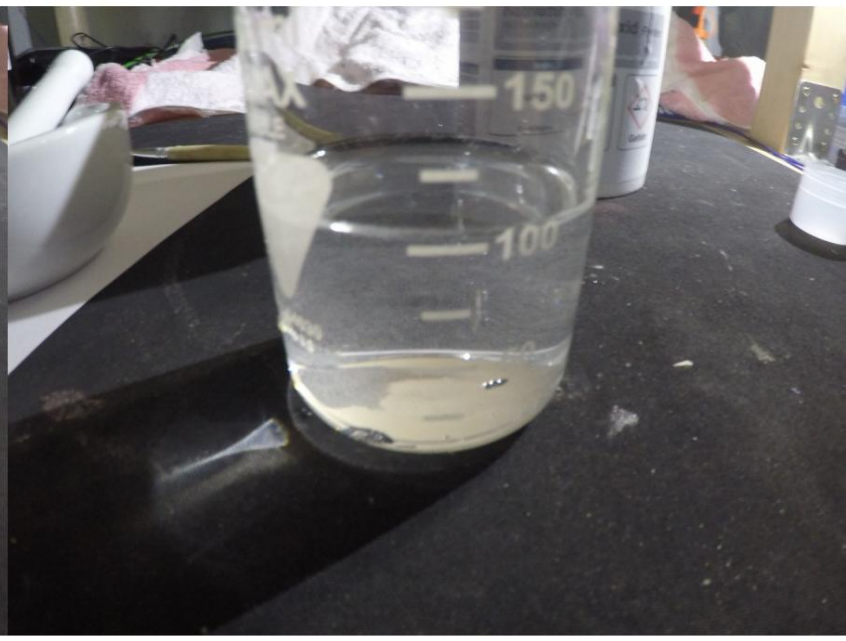
1. Unwrap all the tablets and throw them in the mortar



2. Crush the tablets in a mortar



3. Pour 50ml of tap water into a 200ml beaker and dissolve 10g of sodium hydroxide in it -> strongly alkaline solution

4. Pour the solution directly into the mortar onto the tablet powder and mix well with the pestle

>> Now the slop is getting really thick because the pharmaceutical industry likes so much other shit Putting "polyethylene glycol" or "croscarmellose sodium" in their tablets that binds water, filters hate that trick - it's the same as shitting in a colander and
expects anhydrous droppings to remain in the sieve after 5 minutes - drying/evaporating is the solution here


>> Pseudoephedrine hydrochloride now loses its HCl group because it reacts with the NaOH from the solution to form sodium chloride and water, the pseudoephedrine is from the Salt form has become "free base", now it is poorly soluble in water, but now it dissolves well in polar solvents such as toluene

5. Put the mortar with the mush in the oil bath and let the water evaporate until the mush has reached the 100°C mark and has reached the consistency of Nutella.

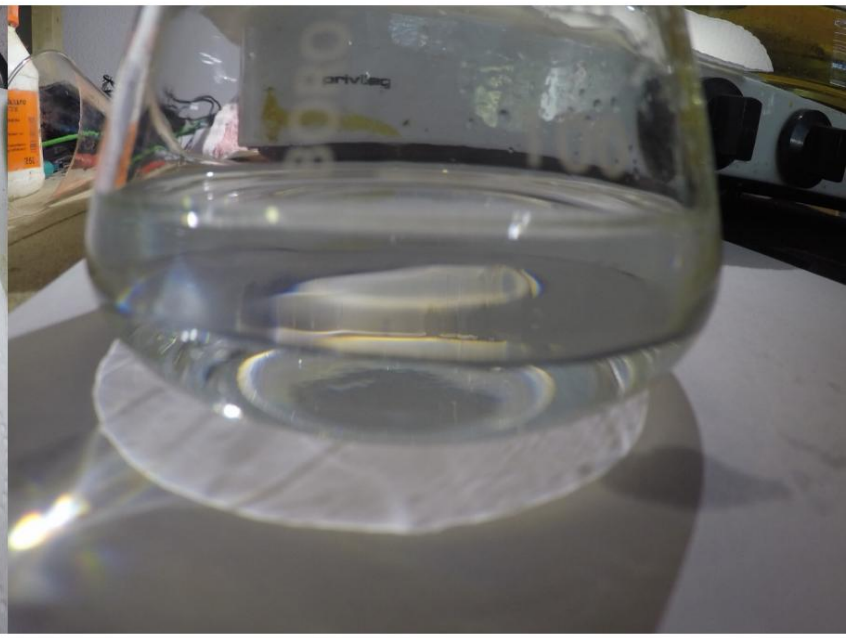
>> The more anhydrous, the greater the yield

6. Switch off the oil bath, take out the mortar and let it cool down a bit.

7. Pour 50ml toluene into the mortar

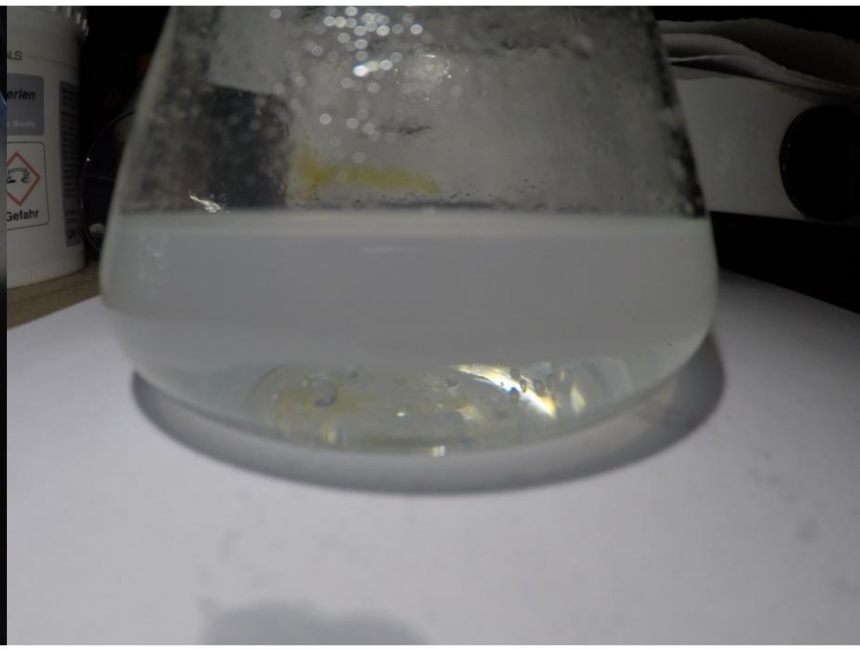
8. Knead well with the pestle so that the smallest possible scraps float around in the toluene and as much pseudoephedrine freebase as possible can dissolve in the toluene.

9. The shreds settle on the bottom of the mortar, carefully pour the clear and shred-free toluene into the Erlenmeyer flask, it doesn't matter if some toluene remains in the mortar, the main thing is that no shreds end up in the Erlenmeyer flask

10. Pour 50ml distilled water into the Erlenmeyer flask with the PSE-containing toluene, shake a little

11. Tear off a piece of PH strip and grab it with the tweezers, quickly dip the PH strip through the toluene layer into the water layer in the Erlenmeyer flask and immediately pull it out again - determine the PH value of the water, it should initially be strongly alkaline

12. The aim is to bring the PH value of the water to neutral or slightly acidic by using the pipette to add a few drops of 30% hydrochloric acid solution to the Erlenmeyer flask, shake it and check the PH value again with a new piece of PH strip of the water checked

>> The PSE freebase in the toluene layer reacts with the hydrogen chloride from the water layer back to PSE-HCl, the salt form of pseudoephedrine, readily soluble in water and insoluble in toluene, causing the pseudoephedrine to move from the toluene to the water layer

13. If the PH value is neutral/slightly acidic, all the PSE from the toluene is dissolved in the water, the toluene can be decanted or poured back into the mortar using the separating funnel, the water with the PSE-HCl remains in the Erlenmeyer flask

14. Repeat steps 8 to 13 several times until at point 11 the water is no longer alkaline - then all the PSE-HCl in the water layer and the remains of the tablets are ripe for the disposal

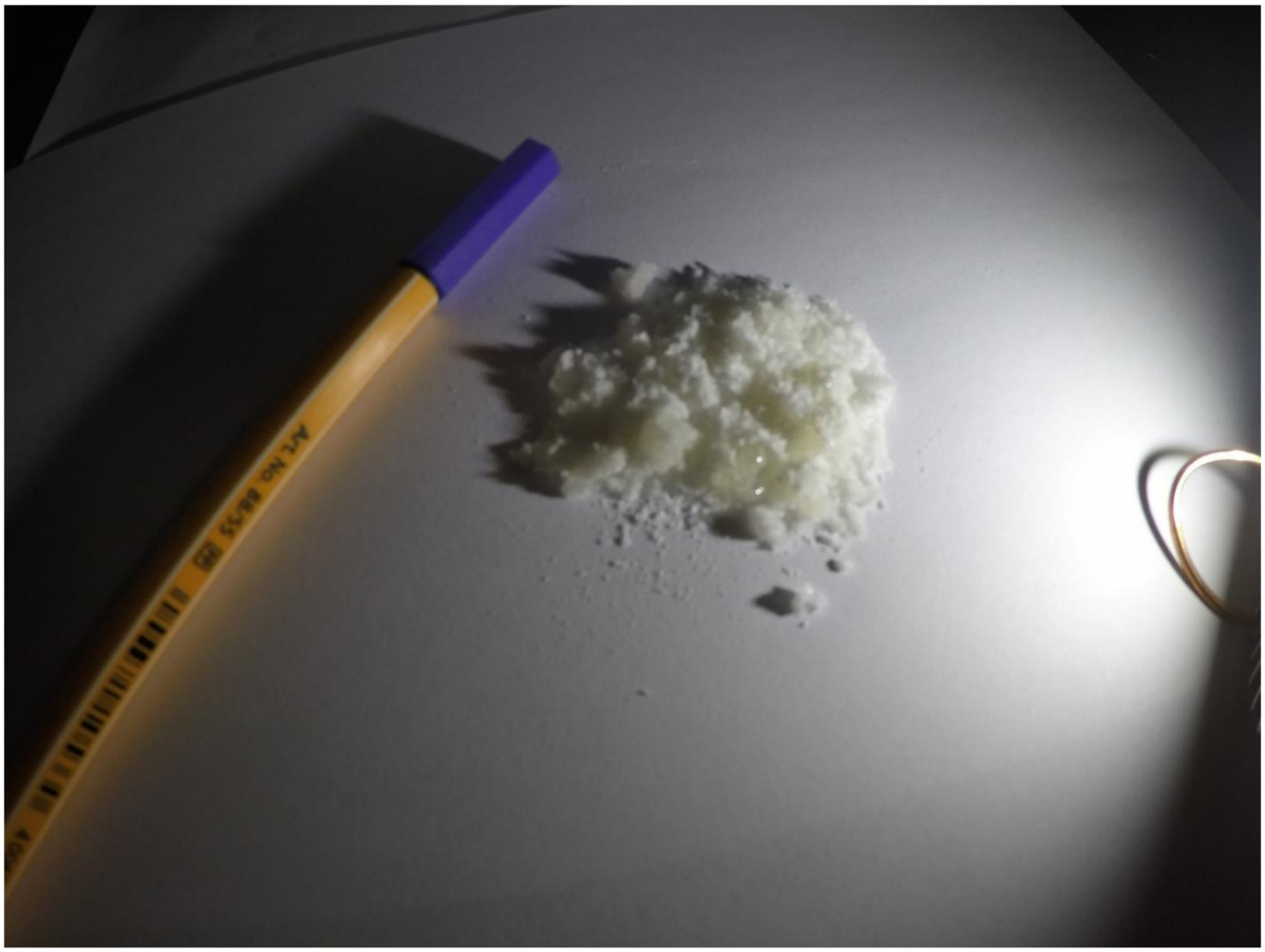
X14. If the water in the Erlenmeyer flask is far too acidic (e.g. 10 drops of hydrochloric acid too much), generous amounts of sodium hydroxide are poured in until all of the PSE from the water becomes "free base" again and completely turns into toluene. The water layer is discarded and new distilled water comes in, it is neutralized with hydrochloric acid until all the PSE is in the new water and the PH is close to neutral THIS TIME.

15. Pour the contents of the Erlenmeyer flask into a separating funnel, discard or recycle the water layer in the evaporation bowl/crystal dish, toluene layer

16. Place the evaporating bowl in the oil bath and heat until only fart-dry crystals remain in the bowl. The temperature of the crystals should not exceed 110°C

17. Take out the bowl with the crystals and let them cool down.

18. Scrape loose all the crystals in the bowl and dump them onto a clean piece of paper, brush is helpful here



19. Weigh crystals, 70% yield with this method if all goes well >> In front of you is relatively clean Pseudoephedrine Hydrochloride, tastes extremely bitter

20. Clean up and pause or go directly to phase 2

Phase 2: reduction of pseudoephedrine to Methamphetamine

Theory: Pseudoephedrine is made with iodine and red phosphorus Methamphetamine reduced

1. Assembly of everything - oil bath, cooling circuit with water bucket, aquarium pump, Liebig cooler, fastening material, ice bath,

2. Lightly lubricate plug connections with ground grease or something like Vaseline, start the aquarium pump, prepare the ice bath, put the balloon on the upper end of the Liebig cooler

3. Prepare 50ml round bottom flask for filling, weigh chemicals, per gram of pseudoephedrine HCl use 1.5g iodine, 0.75g red phosphorus and 0.4ml distilled water

4. Place the round bottom flask in the ice bath and allow to cool

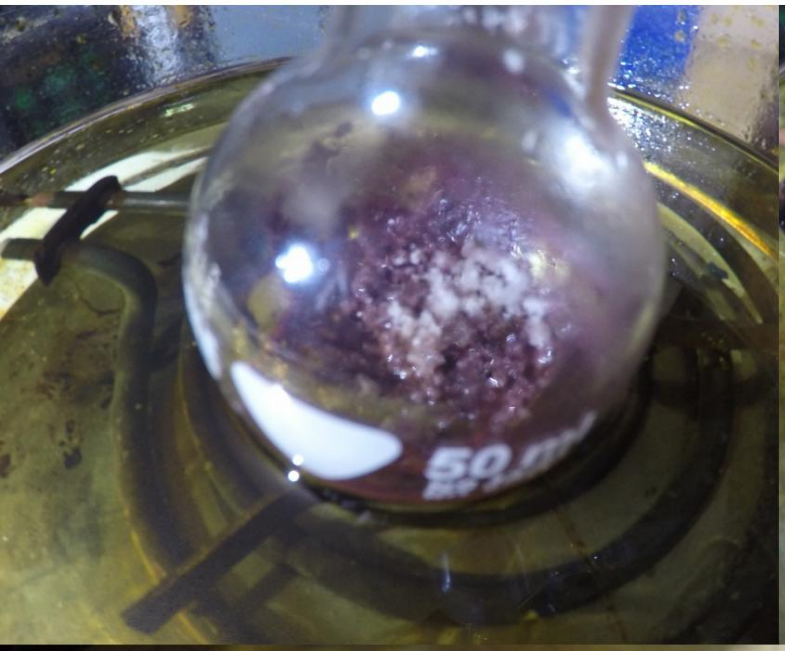
5. Iodine first in the flask, red phosphorus after - the reaction is slowly starting.
Attach the round bottom flask to the Liebig cooler and secure this connection

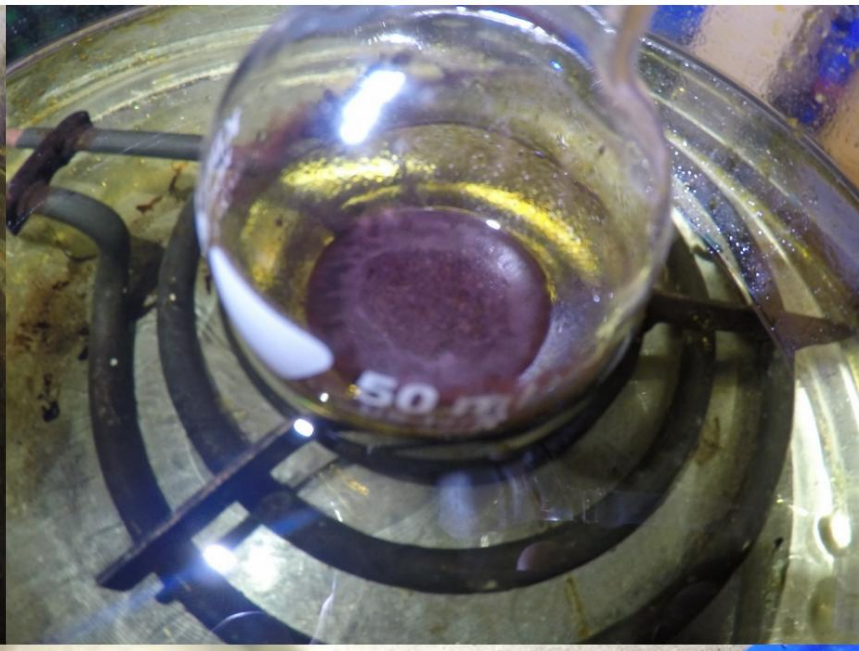
6. Then take the balloon down briefly and inject the water from above, immediately put the balloon back on, now the reaction really starts - it bubbles and outgasses.

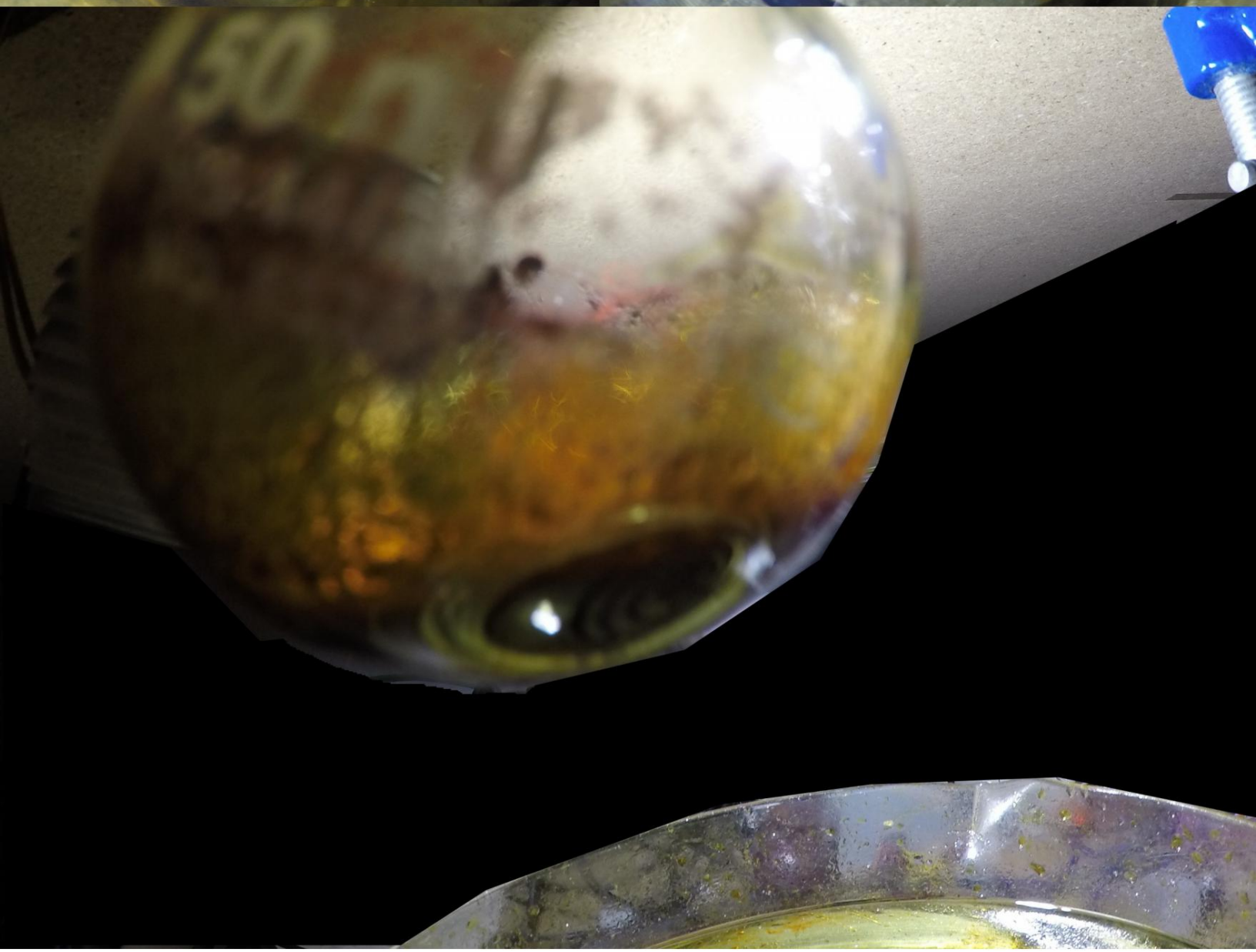
7. Cool the round bottom flask in an ice bath, the reaction should proceed slowly and evenly, .

8. Once the reaction has calmed down, take the round bottom flask out of the ice bath and let it slowly warm up to room temperature. If the reaction gets too fast, cool it down again in the ice bath continue heating – this “pre-reaction” should last about 20 minutes

9. Once the reaction has calmed down, cool again in the ice bath. Then the round-bottomed flask is disconnected, the pseudoephedrine HCl is added and the round-bottomed flask is put back on the condenser.
>> Caution gas alarm







10. the reaction should proceed slowly and evenly, place the round bottom flask in the oil bath and heat slowly to 50°C, then to 100°C and then 150°C, 150°C is then kept constant for 1 hour, is the Reaction too fast, you have to cool. In total, this should take about 4 hours.

11. Turn off the oil bath, allow the round bottom flask to cool, and then disconnect it from the reflux condenser

>> Caution gas alarm

>> The pulp now contains hydroiodic acid, phosphoric acid, methamphetamine salt, red phosphorus, possibly unreacted pseudoephedrine salt and an unknown residual amount of other hydrocarbons such as aziridine polymers or phenyl-2-propanone

12. Continue with phase 3 without interruption

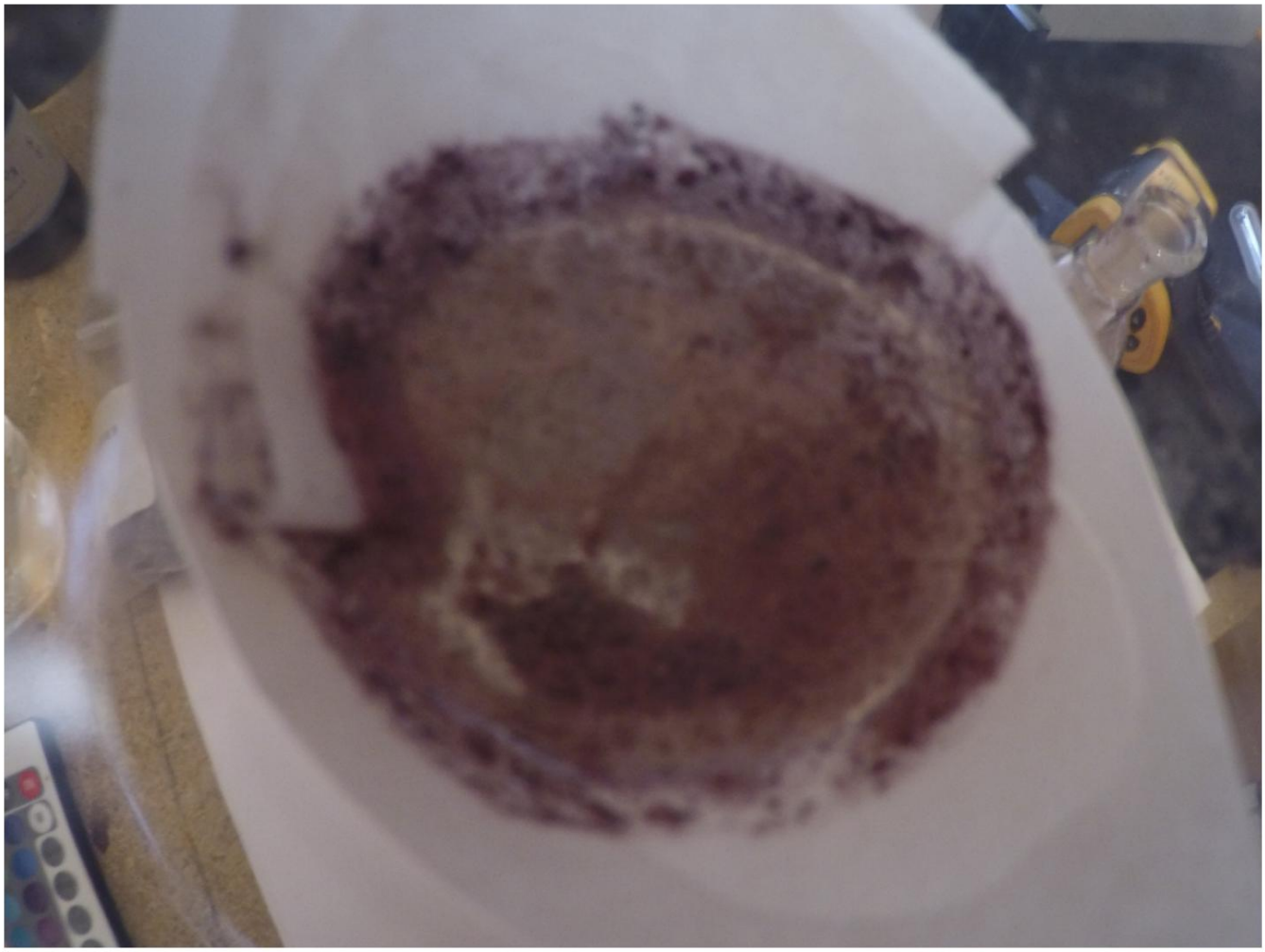
Phase 3: Extraction of the methamphetamine from the Reaction mixture:

Theory: With the help of an acid-base extraction you win and clean it methamphetamine from the reaction mixture

1. Put the funnel with the filter paper on the Erlenmeyer flask

2. Fill the round bottom flask with tap water, shake a little and then pour everything into the funnel to free the solution from the red phosphorus
>> Heat development, gas development!

3. Fill the round bottom flask again with tap water, shake it and put it into the filter to utilize the last remains of the phosphorus and the reaction mixture >> The red phosphorus that is now hanging in the filter can be cleaned with acetone and reused



4. Add 10g sodium hydroxide to the Erlenmeyer flask and shake to ensure all acids are neutralized and the methamphetamine salt (or unreacted pseudoephedrine salt as well) becomes the "freebase".

>> Heat development!
>> Characteristic odor of methamphetamine base

5. Put 50ml of toluene in the Erlenmeyer flask and shake the Erlenmeyer flask so that the methamphetamine base (also PSE base) dissolves in the toluene

6. Pour the contents of the Erlenmeyer flask into the separating funnel, fill the lower, yellowish, cloudy "piss water layer" into the beaker and set aside for renewed extraction

7. Clean the Erlenmeyer flask and pour the remaining toluene layer from the separating funnel into the Erlenmeyer flask

8. Pour 50ml distilled water into the Erlenmeyer flask and shake

9. Check the pH of the water layer: it should be strongly alkaline

10. Put a few drops of hydrochloric acid in the Erlenmeyer flask, shake and check the PH value of the water, add hydrochloric acid until the PH value of the water is neutral
is slightly acidic.
>> The methamphetamine base now becomes methamphetamine HCl, the salt form of methamphetamine

11. Clean the separating funnel and fill the contents of the Erlenmeyer flask into the separating funnel, pour "piss water" from the beaker into the Erlenmeyer flask, clean the beaker

12. Fill the clear "meth water layer" in the separating funnel into the clean beaker, fill the toluene layer of the separating funnel into the Erlenmeyer flask

13. Shake the Erlenmeyer flask so that the last remaining residues in the "piss water" in the toluene transition

14. Pour the contents of the Erlenmeyer flask into a separating funnel, dispose of the "piss water", clean the Erlenmeyer flask and fill in the toluene again

15 Pour "meth water" into the Erlenmeyer flask and shake the Erlenmeyer flask

16. Check the pH of the "meth water layer" by adding hydrochloric acid drop by drop, shaking and measuring until the water is neutral or slightly acidic X16. If the "meth water" in the Erlenmeyer flask is far too acidic (e.g. 10 drops of hydrochloric acid too much), generous amounts of sodium hydroxide are poured in until all the meth in the water becomes "free base" again and is completely converted into toluene. The water layer is discarded and new distilled water comes in, it is neutralized with hydrochloric acid until all the meth is gone
has passed into the new water, and the PH value is close to neutral THIS TIME.

17. Clean the separating funnel, fill the contents of the Erlenmeyer flask into the separating funnel and pour the "meth water layer" into the super clean evaporating bowl, discard or recycle the toluene layer

18. Place the steaming bowl in the oil bath and heat until all the water has evaporated,
Do not exceed 120°C
>> Here you have your "CRYSTAL-Meth"

19. Take the steaming bowl out of the oil bath and let it cool down, then scrape out all the crystals and pour them onto a clean sheet of paper, a brush helps

20. complete with phase 4

Phase 4: final cleaning

Theory: simple wash with acetone

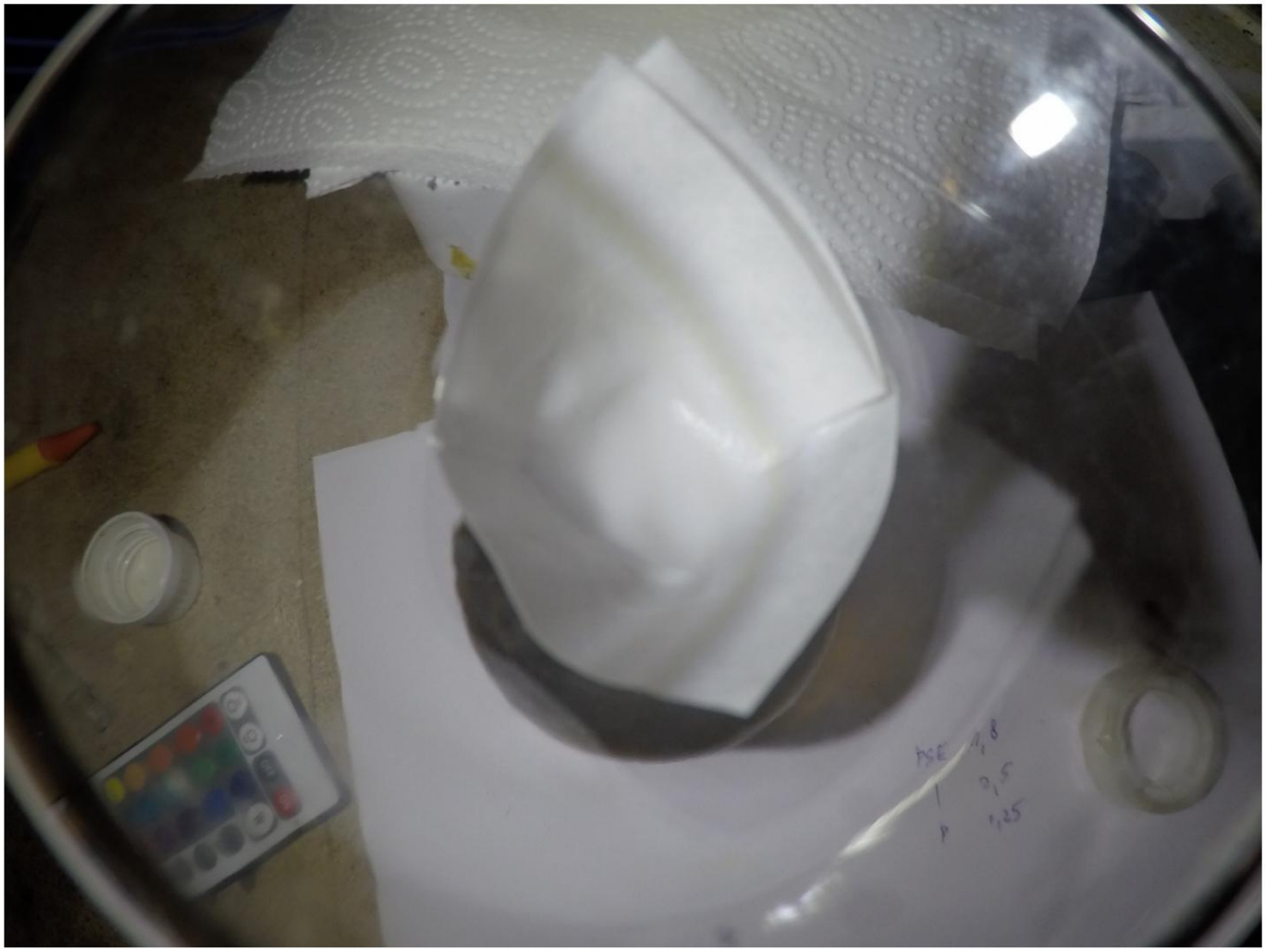
1. Pour 20ml acetone into a beaker and place in the freezer for 30 minutes
>> Acetone does not dissolve the methamphetamine HCl / pseudoephedrine HCl, but possible impurities - normal acetone is not pure, it contains water that dissolves our meth salt and leads to losses >> a better method is, for example, magnesium sulfate to remove the acetone from water keep

2. Put all the methamphetamine crystals in the super clean ceramic mortar and grind into dust

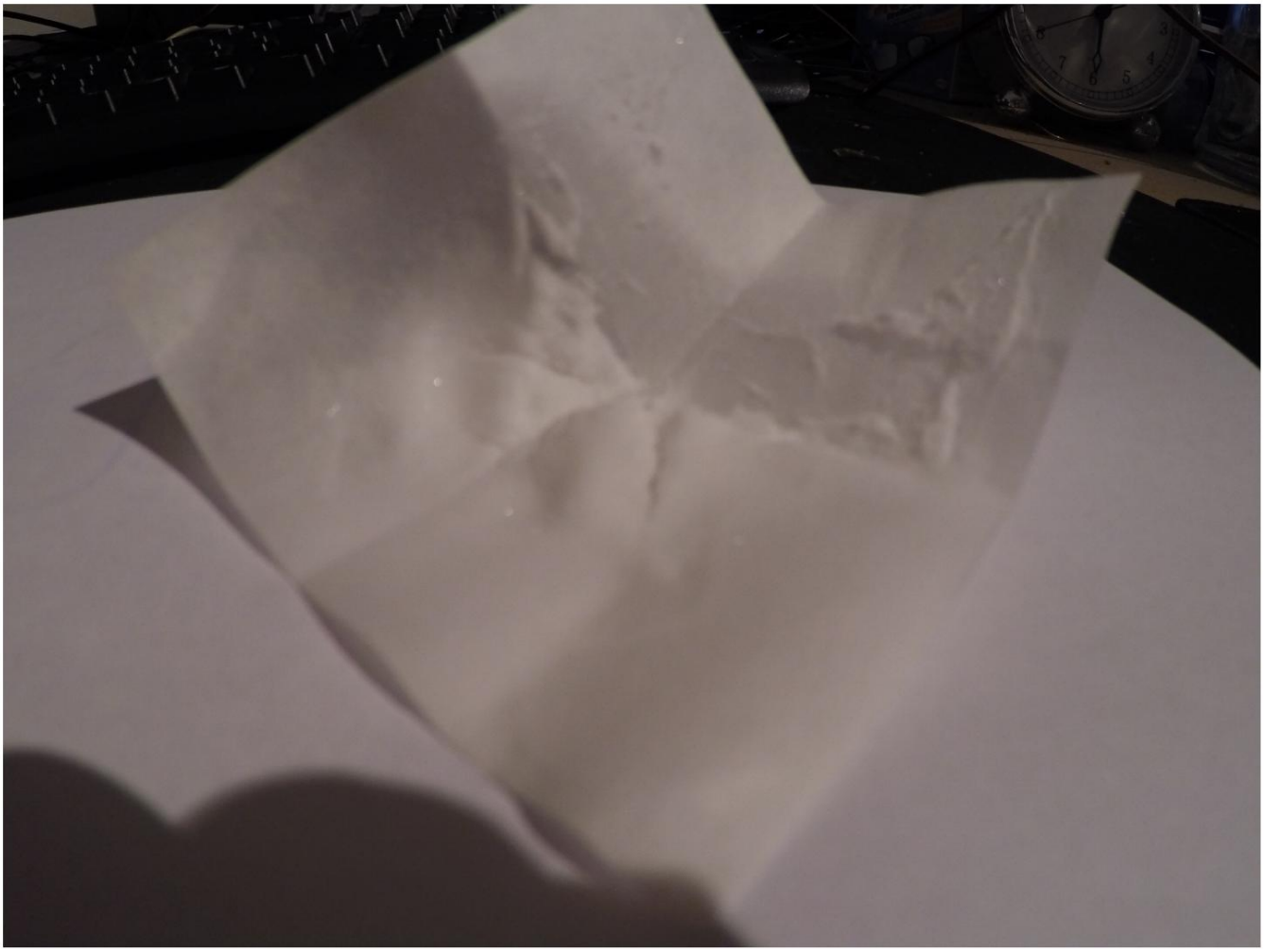
3. Place a clean funnel in the Erlenmeyer flask and insert filter paper

4. Meth dust from the mortar, brush helps, pour onto a clean piece of paper and then pour everything into the filter paper in the funnel

5. Pour the cold acetone over the meth dust in the filter

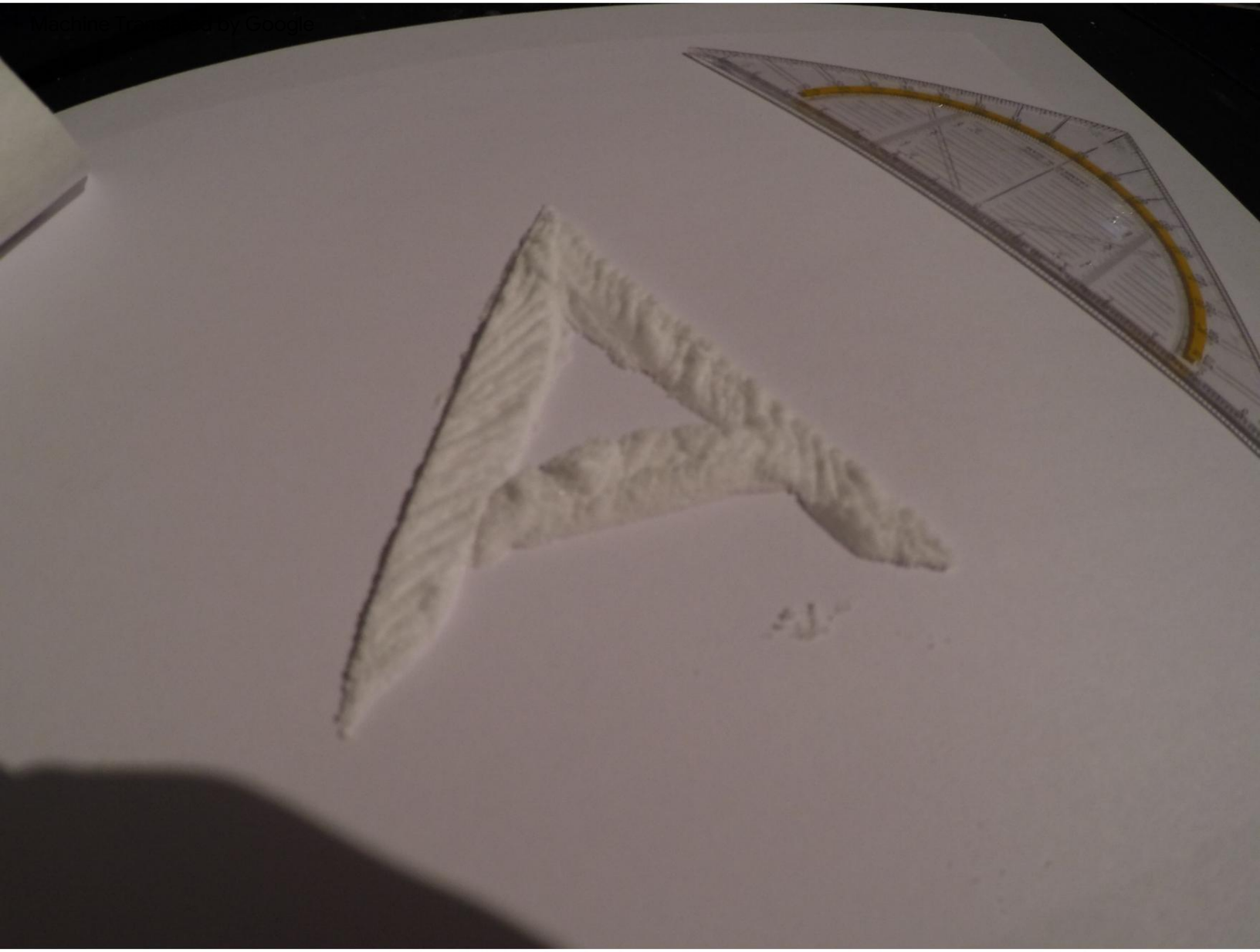


6. Let the filter paper with the meth dust dry



7. Weigh the meth dust. Now you have about 60% of the mass of the pseudoephidrin HCl you put in as methamphetamine HCl in front of you >> you can recrystallize the powder with water to form larger crystals

READY



Quality:

The result is a snow-white, odorless powder of which 10mg is a
produce a clearly noticeable and long-lasting effect

The product is usually contaminated with a small amount of unreacted pseudoephedrine hydrochloride

Methamphetamine hydrochloride tastes salty, pseudoephedrine hydrochloride tastes extremely bitter, so if your product tastes distinctly bitter, there is a lot of unreacted pseudoephedrine in it

One way to separate methamphetamine HCl and (pseudo-)ephedrine HCl is chloroform:
methamphetamine HCl dissolves well in
(Pseudo)ephedrine HCl dissolves poorly in it

Practical example data:

This data is not ideal, but real

5 boxes of Reactine Duo 3.6g pseudoephedrine
Phase

1 ÿ 2.62g pseudoephedrine (72.7% yield)

Phase 2

Mixture (2.62g PSE : 3.2g iodine : 1.5g red phosphorus : 1ml water)
Heat (4 hours, up to 130°C)

Phase 3

Phase 4 (25mL acetone)

ÿ 1.54g methamphetamine hydrochloride (64% yield)

Quality: methane content assumed to be over 80%