LAURENCE CHERNIAK & ALAN DRONKERS

HASHISH

The Joy of MAKING and CURING

EXCLUSIVE:
World's 1st International Report:
Photo-Journalism on the easy-to-do

NEW HASHMAKING REVOLUTION

photos by: LAURENCE CHERNIAK

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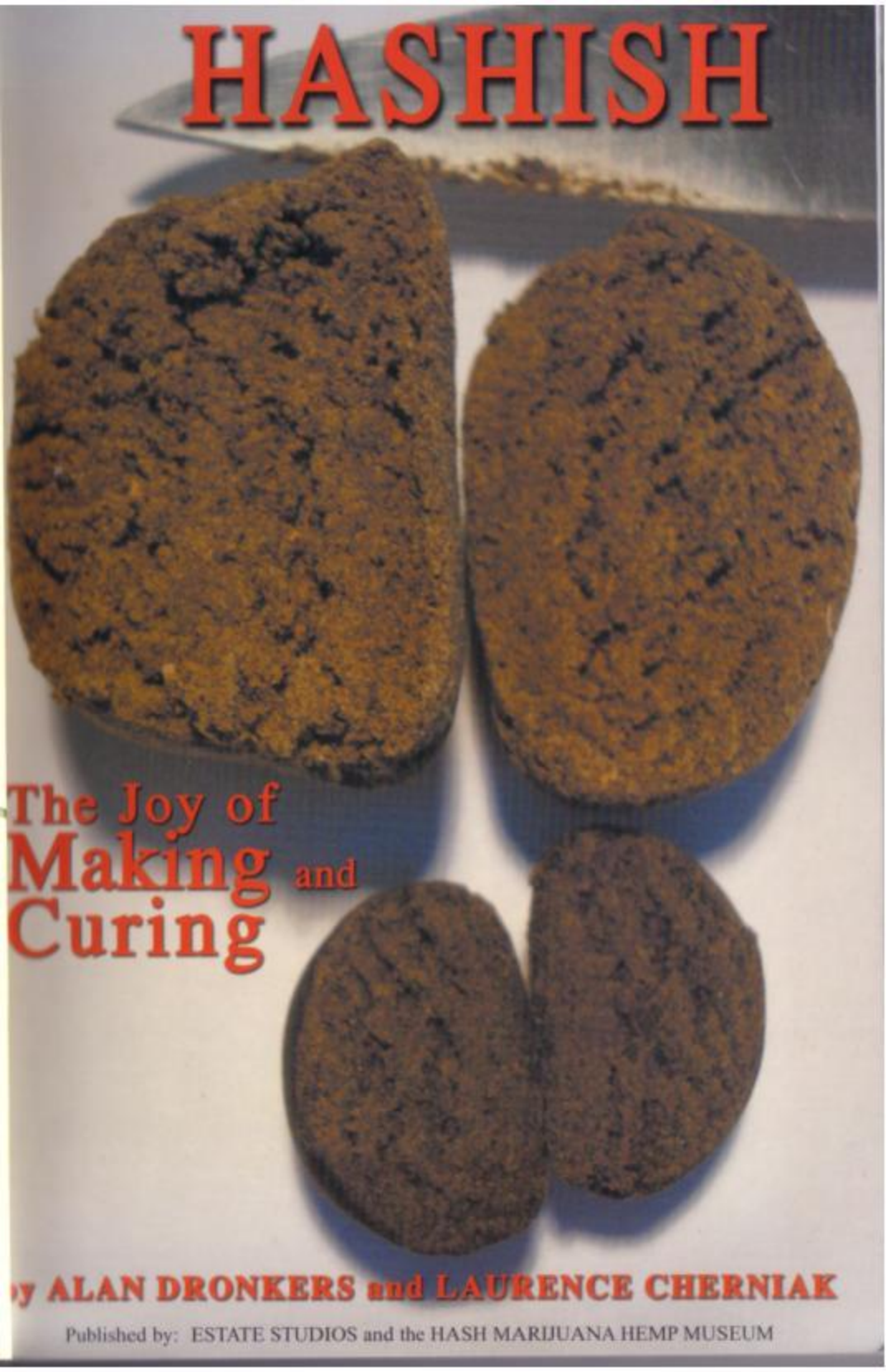
ESTATE STUDIOS & SENSI SEEDS

Fig. 1b. Inside Front Cover. (From The Great Books of Hashish. Vol. One Bk. 3 Fig. 3.1.159. (Extreme pressure to press. Arms, legs, knees and bare feet of four people turning the handles and anchoring the machine. The more people and pressure the better and longer lasting the hashish. (To see complete photos and details please refer to Volume 1 Book 3, Pages. 104-118).

HASHISH



The Joy of Making and Curing

by ALAN DRONKERS and LAURENCE CHERNIAK

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Fig: 8. Cannabis Indica medicine bottle. Many medicinal tinctures in the past were based on hashish resin.

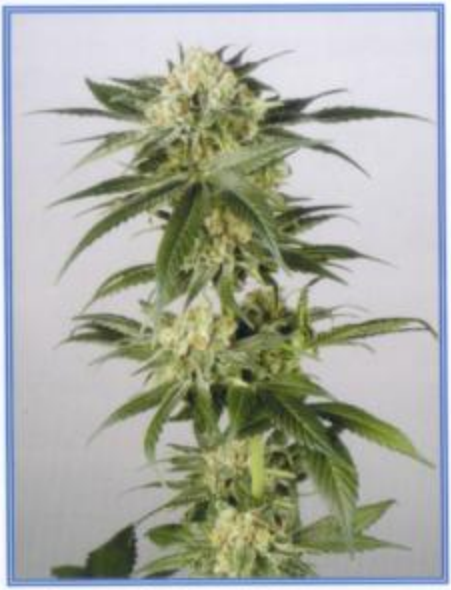

Fig: 9. Maturing female flowers from which the resin for the making and curing happens and then begins the winnings.

Fig: 10. Zooming in on the female flowers starting to develop clusters that lead to what is known as buds.

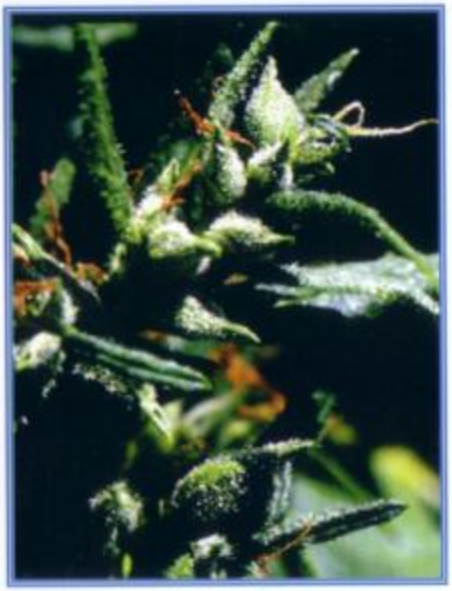

Fig: 11. Closer in to see the individual female blossoms (calyxes).

Fig: 12. Closer showing the definition of the trichomes, many of which have resin glands.

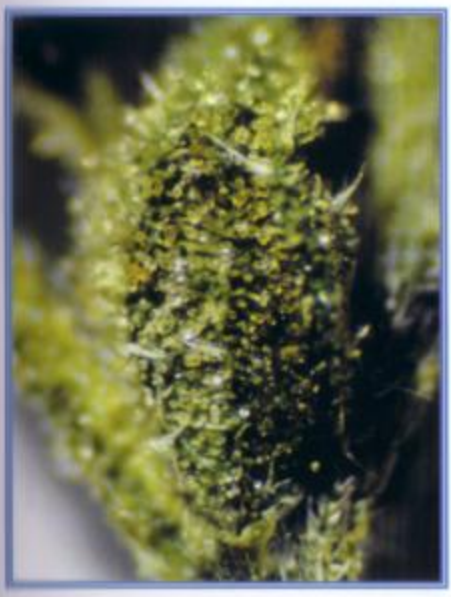

Fig: 13. One calyx, is always situated at a bract. It is also where each new branch starts.

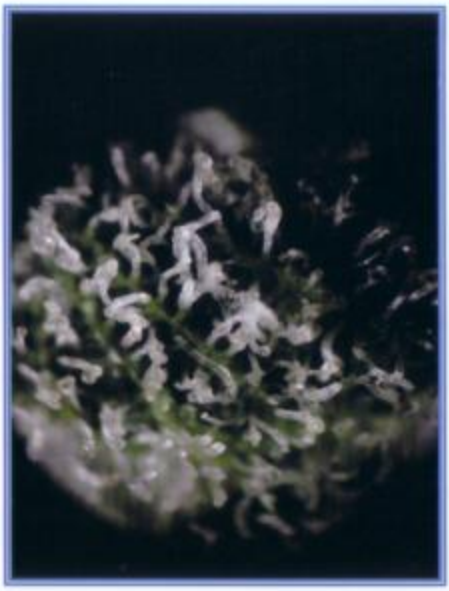

Fig: 14. A close up on resinous trichomes, which are through nature, merging together.

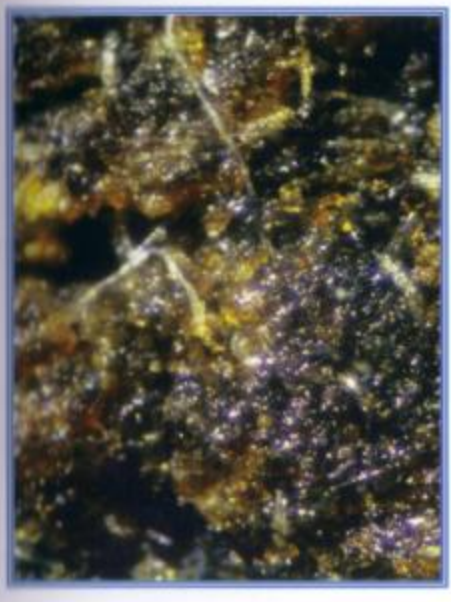

Fig: 15. x(times) 60 hashish composed of the resin in the previous photos Figs: 12 to 14.

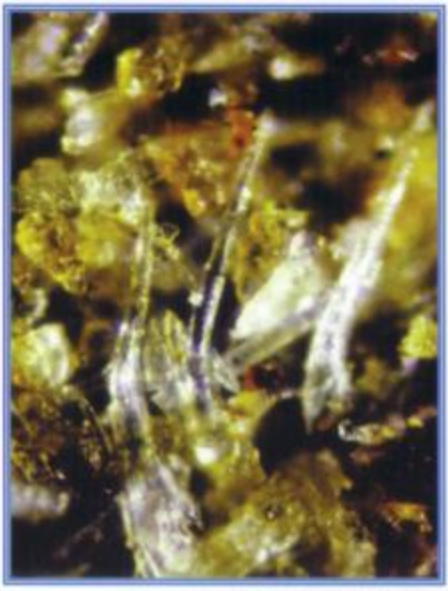

Fig: 16. x200 of trichomes pressed into hashish looks dark from having so little light between each particle of resin.

Fig: 17. Calyxes are seen, one on either side of each node (bract). In this way the plant is very symmetrical and maintains its balance.

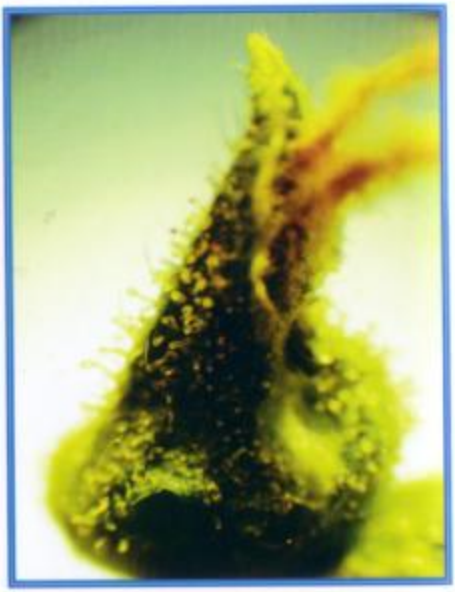

Fig: 18. x20 single calyx with the mature red stigma protruding up and out to the top right corner.

Fig: 19. Closer in on one calyx's resinous trchomes.

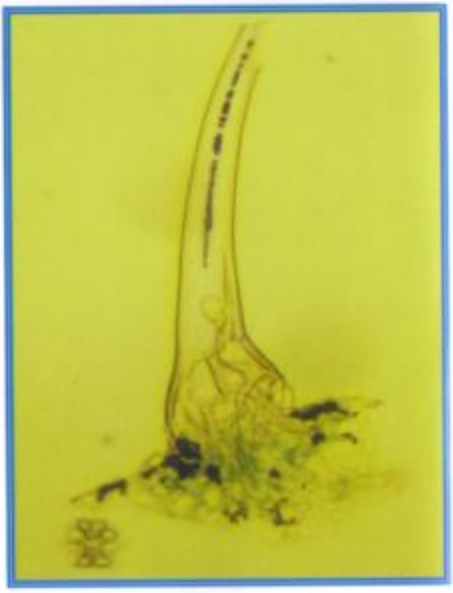

Fig: 20. x200 of a non glandular trichome. Beside the base of this trichome down at the left is visible a cap off a glandular trichome showing several of the cells which are inside the cap.

Fig: 21. x200 featuring the gland inside the noticeable glandular cystolithic trichome.

Fig: 22. x150 mature glandular cystolithic trichome curing by nature. As this trichome drys, it shrinks and displays itself like a unique sculpture.

Fig: 23. Cross section of compressed Afghani showing compacted homogenous resin..This piece of hashish has all the attributes of great hashish as far as look, smell, smoke, taste, effects and the high; for both euphoric and medicinal purposes.


150 MIC
125 MIC

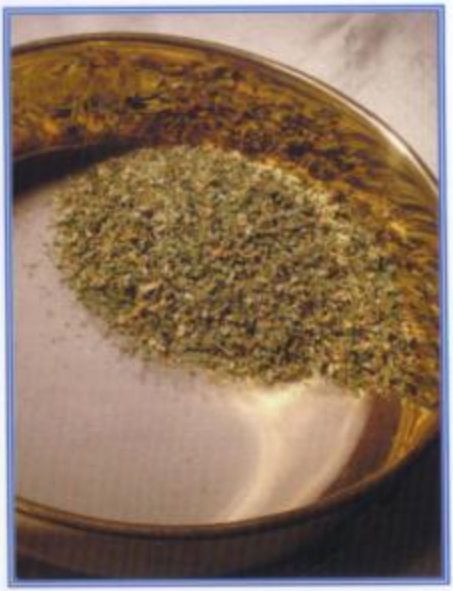

Fig: 25. Sifting allows the resin particles through a screen mesh while holding back most plant parts and other impurities.

Fig: 26. Within a few seconds most of the particles sifted through the micron screens are resin.

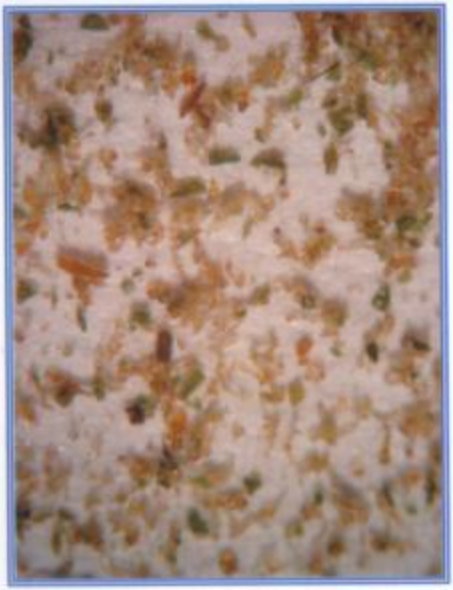

Fig: 27. 1st screening with a coarse mesh shows a variety of particles which have found their way through the screens.

Fig: 28. 2nd screening from the same batch shows a higher percentage of resin glistening like rubies, amethysts and jade.

Fig: 29. A pollinator (misnomer) is a machine used for extracting the dry resin particles.

Fig: 30. Ice-o-later bags for extraction with ice water.

Fig: 31. Beginning the water system of extraction requires very cold water which is aided by normal size ice cubes.

Fig: 32. Adding water to the melange of plant material and Ice.

Fig: 33. The mixture gives the water an overall resinous complexion with shapes like swirling glandular trichomes.

Fig: 34. Examining the mixture gives a good indication of what the color of the resin will be when it is finished and shaped.

Fig: 35. Extraction is done from material at all stages of development in the ice water method.

Fig: 36. Seeds being the mix are okay since their jackets (calyxes) are what hold the resin.

Fig: 37. The water in the batch on the bottom of the bag also contributes to the color tone of the final resin.

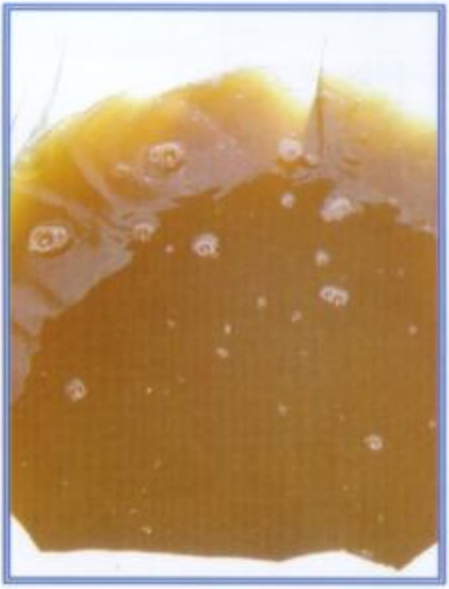

Fig: 38. As the bag is lifted out, the resin in the water, darkens the color of the draining water.

Fig: 39. Removing the first bag with the 1st screening.

Fig: 40. The resin sludge which has been harvested in the 1st bag.

Fig: 42. (above:) Despite most of the resin bein trapped, in the bag being lifted out of the water, the water continues to exhibit a resinous flow in its characteristics.

Fig: 43. (below:) Comparison of two resins from this sequence. The right one is grain from coming through the coarser screen.

Fig: 48. Sludge blobs of damp resin drying out.

Fig: 49. Breaking up the resin sludge blobs reveals some good looking resin particles and the color looks good too.

Fig: 50. Now the resin is granular in appearance and lighter in color from drying.

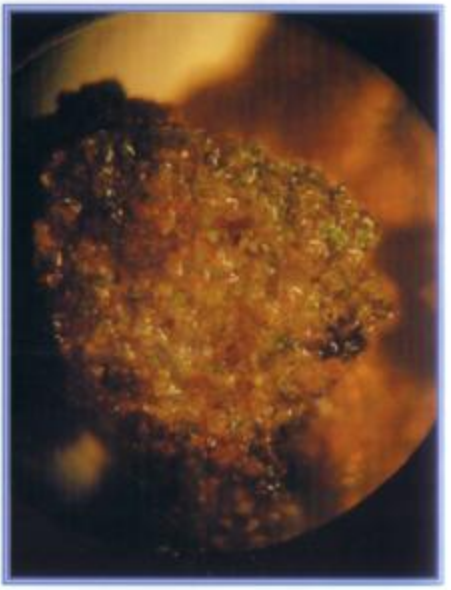

Fig: 51. x3 magnification of the resin while it was still water wet.

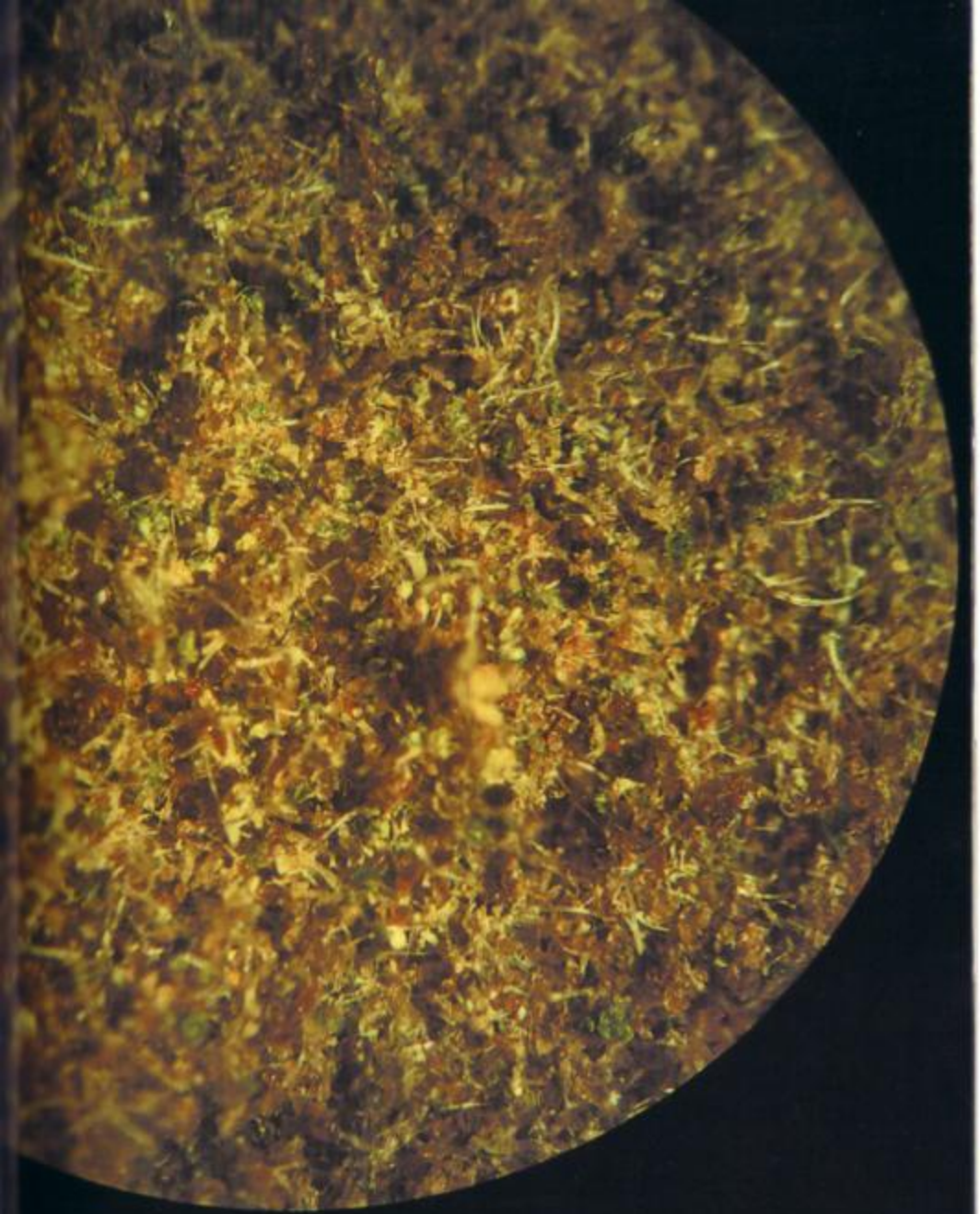

Fig: 52. x3 microscopic view (from a first screening), of dried resin particles, known in botanical terms as trichomes. Noticeable amongst these tiny particles are resins, plant materials but only a very few impurities.

Fig: 53. Opposite page: LAURENCE CHERNIAK SWEET BUBBLEATOR. Ice-O-Lating the resin off the blossoms (calyxes) is one of the winningest methods that can be employed to more successfully begin the process of "The Joy of MAKING and CURING." with cleaner resins.

Fig: 54. Above: The curing starts with having healthy clean resin.


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TOP: Fig: 57. (above left:) Sensuously cured resin has an enticing aroma reflecting each plant's genetic background. (above right): Fresh dry resin. The resin is dry and can fly like dust in the wind.

BOTTOM: Fig: 58. Pungent cured resin from the jar in Fig: 57.

TOP: Fig: 59. (above left:): Dry resin does not bond together. (above right): Cured resin does.

BOTTOM: Fig: 60. Almost odorless Resin from Fig: 57.

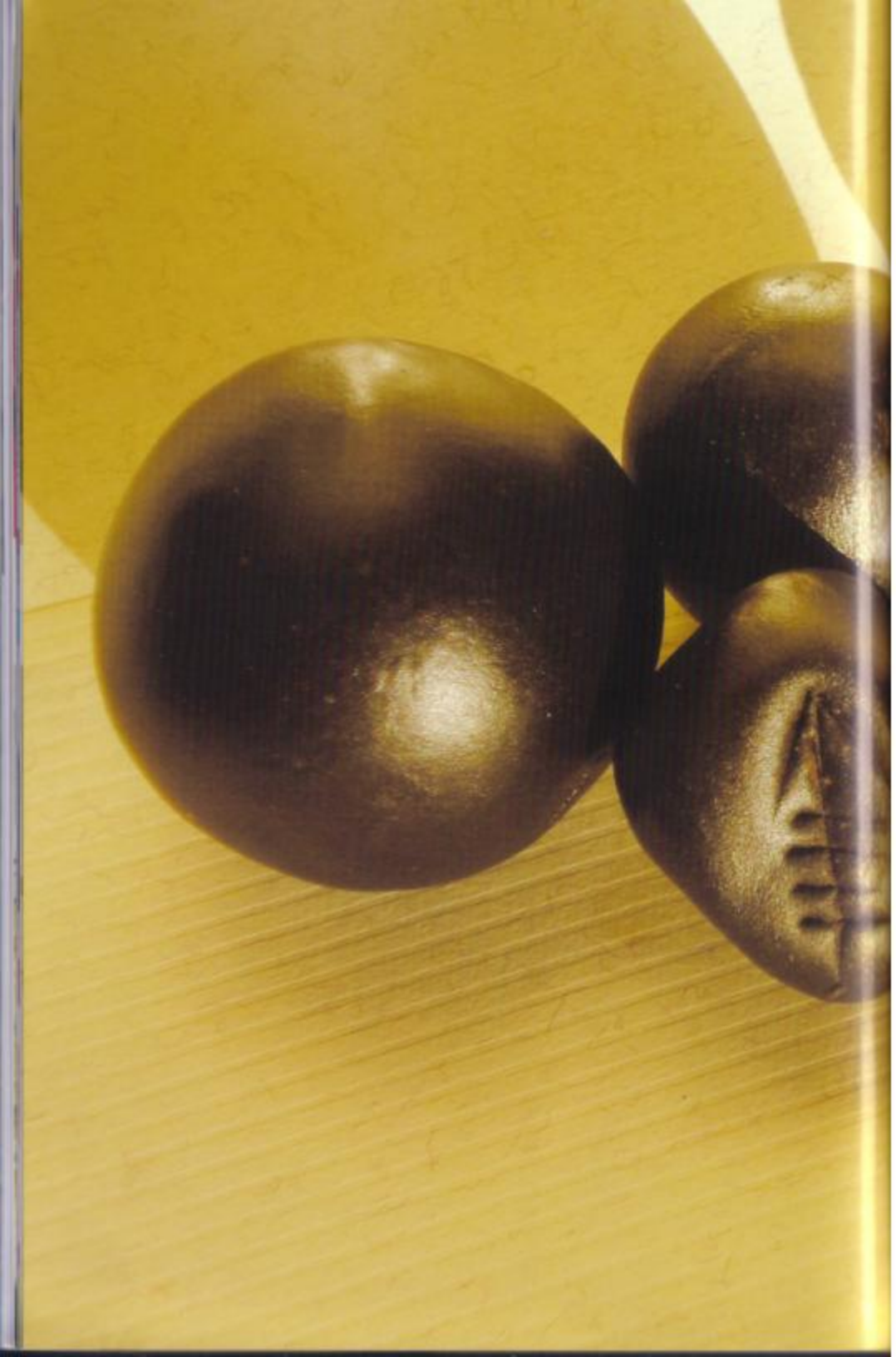

Fig: 61. Royal Nepalese Temple Balls made in Nederland from cured resin.

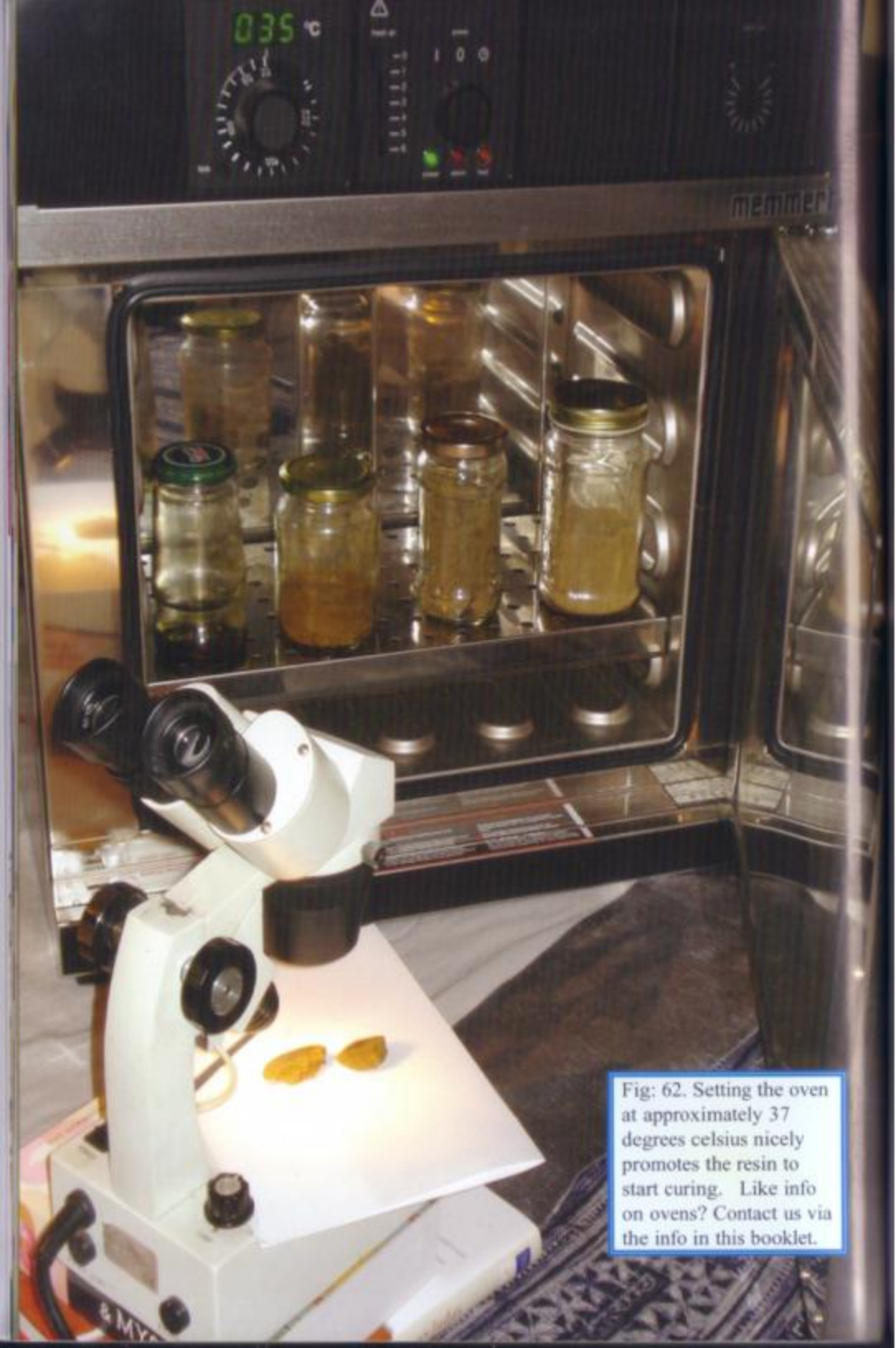

Fig: 62. Setting the oven at approximately 37 degrees celsius nicely promotes the resin to start curing. Like info on ovens? Contact us via the info in this booklet.

Fig: 63. Dusty dry resin must be handled gently.

Fig: 64. Spoonfuls of dry resin being placed carefully into the glass jar.

Fig: 65. Close up of dry non-binding, almost odorless resin.

Fig: 66. Preparing the resin jar for the oven. Keep the jar sealed for 24 - 48 hrs.

Fig: 67. Then it should be opened every 3 - 4 days to let the curing resin breathe

...(This caption, cont'd on bottom Pg. 36)

Fig: 68. Resin cured is more everything.

(This caption, also cont'd on bottom Pg. 36)

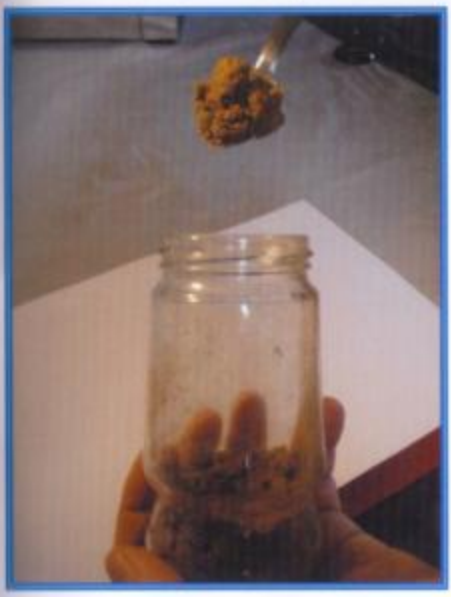

Fig: 69. Testing the smell every 2 or 3 days is essential to monitoring the curing process.

Fig: 70. Cured resin is agreeable to binding itself with only the warmth and pressure of your hand(s). Let your nose be your guide.

Fig: 71. Beautifully cured/aged resin hardly needs any heat, any energy or any force to readily bond. If it keeps falling apart, then it is not really ready for pressing. If the same resin, continuously keeps falling apart for any tedious amount of time then it is probably time to change the genetics. Patience is usually all it takes. The greatest clue to it being good is the smell.

Let you nose be your guide.

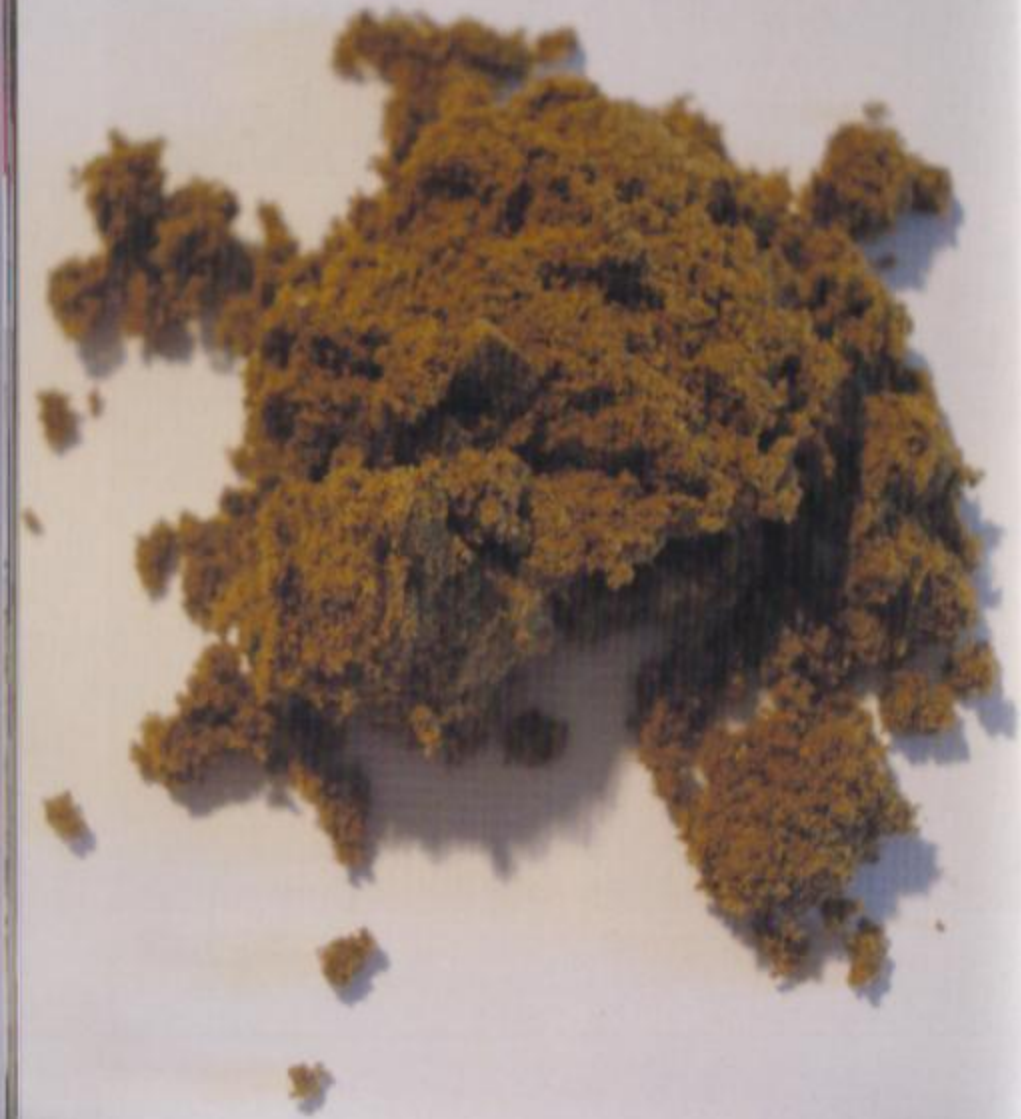

Fig: 72. This procedure is started with a small amount of resin that fits nicely in the hand.

Fig: 73. If the resin is ready it will bind as it is kneaded.

Fig: 74. This quality of resin will bind easily without intense heat and pressure.

Fig: 75. Patience during this process will result in a wonderful end product and much happiness.

Fig: 76. Repeatedly working the chunk of hashish resin.

Fig: 77. Within minutes you can feel the resin responding perfectly.

Fig: 78. A piece that fits in the hand can take up to 20 minutes to turn in a positive shape that nicely holds itself together.

Fig: 79. Usually by 15 minutes the pieces of resin have blended into one nice piece.

Fig: 80. During this time the odor begins to increase...

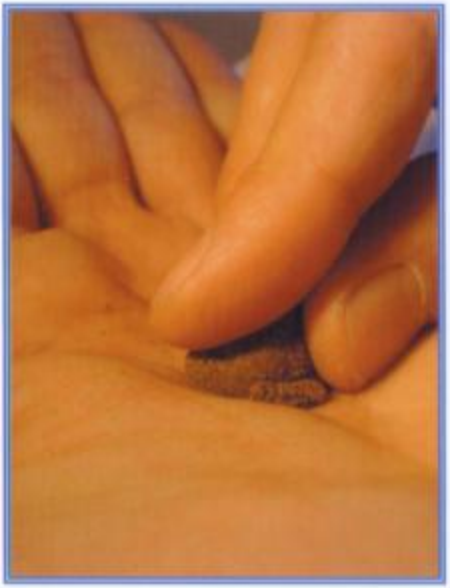

Fig: 81. ...and the cured resin becomes a magic charm.

Fig: 82. Fine, nice light hand pressed, sweet smelling hashish.

Fig: 83. Continuous rolling deepens the surface and internal color.

Fig: 85. Resin can be melded into unlimited shapes. One of the easier ways to do this is with a cellophane bag.

Fig: 86. Cured resin being taken from the holding jar.

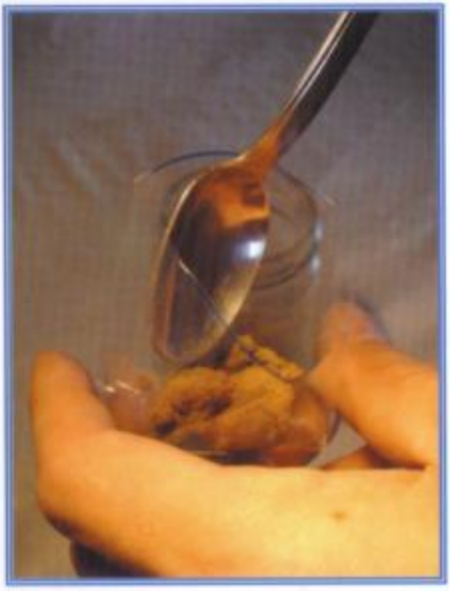

Fig: 87. Gently placing cured resin into a cellophane bag.

Fig: 88. Topping up the cellophane bag with cured resin.

Fig: 89. Close up of cured resin in the cellophane bag.

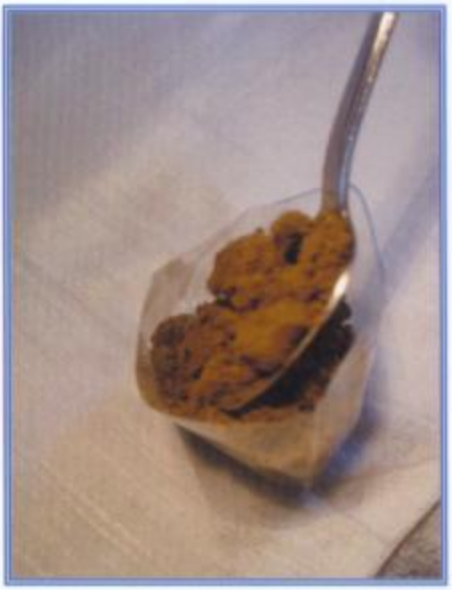

Fig: 90. Adding more cured resin.

Fig: 91. Compressing the malleable cured resin can be done by gently tapping it down.

Fig: 92. Continuing to press the resin into itself...

Fig: 93. ...and into the bag is done several times.

Fig: 94. ...thanks to the willingness of the cured resin to meld into itself...

Fig: 95. ...subsequently more cured resin can be added to the bag.

Fig: 96. When the bag is 3/4 full it is possible to start shaping the cured resin.

Fig: 97. Shaping the cured resin is a part of the rewards in having cooperative resin that is fun to work with.

Fig: 98. Adjusting and shaping the cured resin in the cellophane

Fig: 99. Twisting the cellophane around the cured resin which now has the shape of a ball.

Fig: 100. Periodically the cured resin in the cellophane bag is removed to be inspected

Fig: 101. ... to inspect its development.

Fig: 102. Replacing the cured resin ball back into the cellophane bag for additional processing.

Fig: 103. Snugging the cellophane bag around the cured resin ball which is now a hashish ball.

Fig: 104. Twisting the cellophane bag around the cured hashish helps to condense it more.

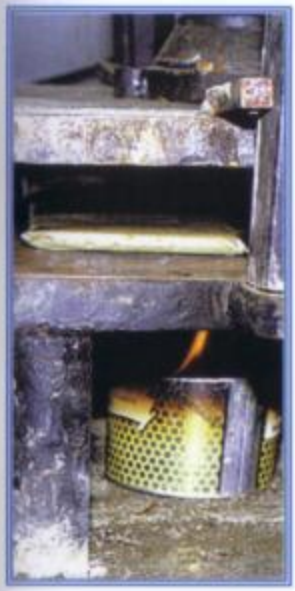

Fig: 105. (top left): For a long time until the current hashish revival, hashish was often made using a metal press, heated from below, by cans of kerosene. Fig: 106. (top center): Pulling out a slab from one pressing. Fig: 107. (top right): pulling out dark, well pressed slabs. Fig: 108. (bottom): A smoking-hot hashish press in action. A great way to get high without using a pipe. Photos on Pg. 49, from GREAT BOOKS OF HASHISH, Book #3.

Fig: 109. Having fun pressingf cured resin by wrapping it in a cellophane bag and placing in the sole of a boot or shoe.

Fig: 110. The hash ball, from Fig: 104, being flattened by the heel of a foot before putting in a boot or shoe.

Fig: 111. The Cellophane bag still well intact, after part of a comfortable day walking on the now darker, cured resin.

Fig: 112. ABOVE. Cured hashish well on the way to becoming a Royal Nepalese Temple Ball. Fig: 113. Pg. 51. x3 view of resin's texture developing a darker consistent look from rolling in the hands and/or on a simple compatible surface. (See The Great Books of Hashish, VOL. 1, BOOK 1, Fig: 8:10 to Fig: 8:14).

Fig: 114. Breaking off a piece of the cured hashish resin from Fig: 104 through to Fig. 129.

Fig: 115. Examining the consistent texture of the cured resin to make it is clean and contains nothing strange.

Fig: 116. It is wise to begin this process, with a small piece, to become familiar with the resin's touch and feel.

Fig: 117. At body temperature the cured resin will soon feel similar to a soft ball of dough but is not for making pizza.

Fig: 118. Kneading is continued until the stages illustrated on Pgs. 54 & 55 are recognizable.

Fig: 119. Pressing the cured resin, is done in this way until it is clear that it is consistently pliant.

Fig: 120. Continuing to knead the hashish until it comes to the consistency as shown in Fig: 124.

Fig: 121. If it is responding like the cured resin seen in these photos it will be fun to play with in very interesting ways.

Fig: 126. A Royal Nepalese Temple Ball. See The Great Books of Hashish, Vol. ONE, Book ONE, Fig: 8.13. A beautifully rolled and pressed Royal Nepalese Temple Ball with no discernable cracks and a consistent interior. Producing such a masterpiece usually take more than an hour, but an expert can form one, as if by magic, in less than 15 minutes.

Fig: 127. A new Royal Nepalese Temple Ball, (produced from the resin in Figs: 114. to Figs: 125 like this one above can be produced anywhere in the world, if the plant has the same Nepalese genetic properties that are so evidently displayed in Fig: 126.

Fig: 128. See photo on Pg. 61. One of each from three genetic backgrounds featuring the well made balls displayed in Fig: 133. of this book.

Fig: 129. Cross section of interiors of the above Fig: 128. three samples of hashish, (produced from cured resin in Nederland) shown on Pg. 61 of this book.

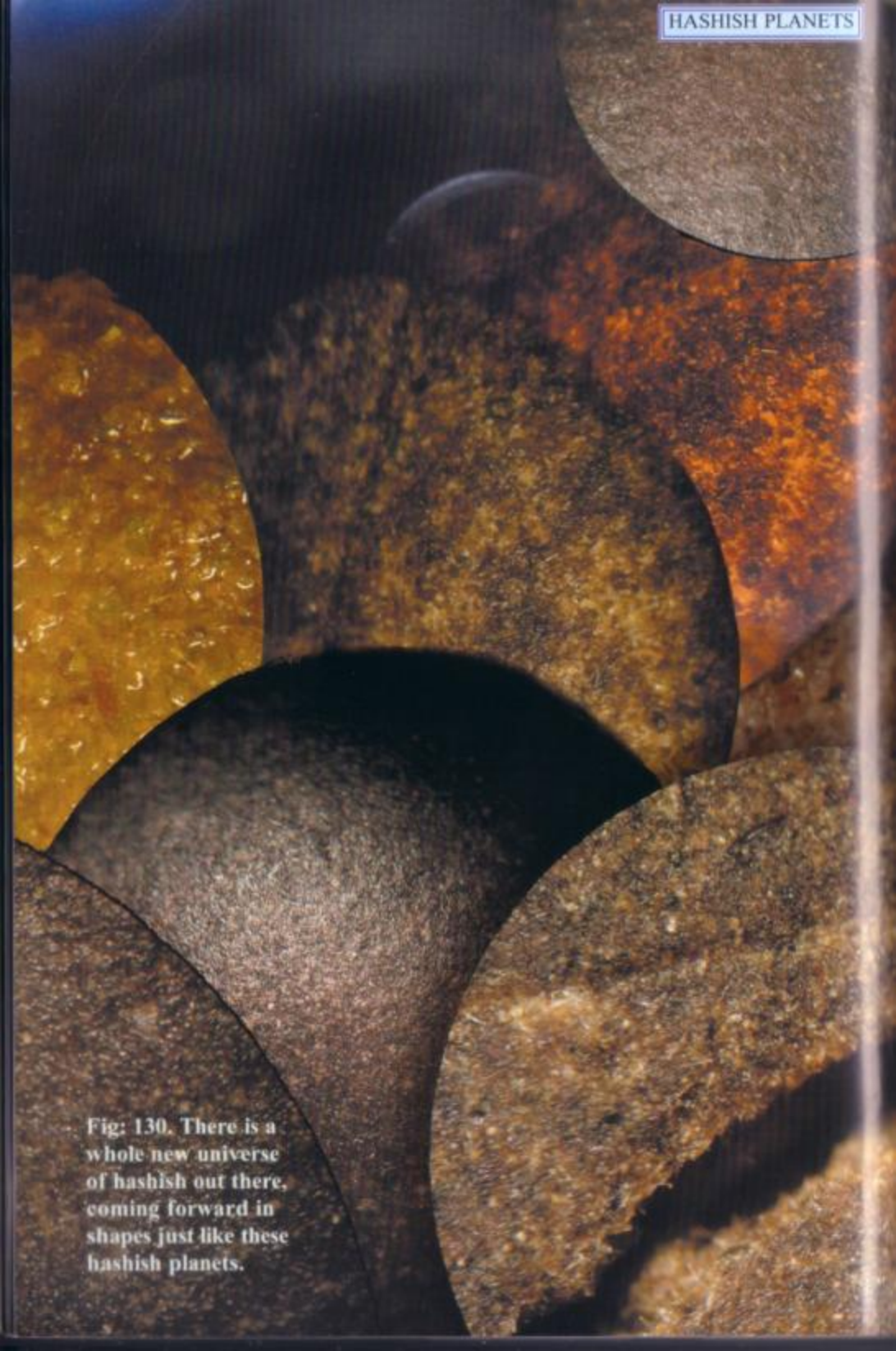

Fig: 130. There is a whole new universe of hashish out there, coming forward in shapes just like these hashish planets.

Royal

Nepalese

Fig: 143. The New Revolutionary Look In Making Hashish: Above: Oven at work curing resin.
Fig: 144. Below: Cured resin finished hashish balls from the above oven.
From the photo shoot of Figs: 1 (FRONT COVER), Figs: 4, 53, 55 & 61.

The HASH HEMP MARIJUANA MUSEUM, Amsterdam & ESTATE STUDIOS
presents

HASHISH: the JOY of MAKING and CURING

One of the earliest techniques to win the resin from the female flowers is the use of a silk screen. This ancient process is laborious. Just before the turn of this last century we experienced revolutionary inventions to automate resin extraction. Now, in this century, comes *"Curing the Resin"*.

Since ancient times the resin was won by gently rustling the trimmings over a screen. In the 1970's people started to trim the plants so they could obtain the pure resin (hashish). Nowadays, a few lucky people use only trimmed buds. Any of the dry screening procedures are intended to make tiny dried resin trichomes fall through these fine mesh screens. The screens also hold back other plant matter or impurities. Resin purity depends on the fineness of the screens that are used.

A major influence in these latest revolutionary inventions are resin extraction machines. One of them is known as "The Pollinator System" It makes dry resin extraction easy. The great thing about the collected resin, screened in this dry way, is that it has a beautiful aroma right from the start; is very characteristic of hashish.

The ice water extraction method is another revolution in winning the resin. It is very popular nowadays. Visualize a bucket, containing 1 to 3 bags with increasingly finer screens at their bottoms. Placed in the bags are water with normal size ice cubes and the leaf clippings or buds, (the closer to 0 degrees Celsius the better). Then a blender/mixer is used to agitate the ice water and plant matter. The coldness causes the resin to harden and *not to stick to everything*. Through rustling against each other the brittle resinous trichomes break off and sink through the screens. Each gauge screen collects unique sizes of pieces of resin.

The resin won by this water system is cleaner (and more beneficial medicinally) than the dry system. The wet resin must then be dried. Unfortunately it will not have the fine aroma like the resin won in the dry screening method. By curing the water-resin (a completely new concept) much of the aroma will return. It will become a lively hash.

The latest development in the field of the ice water systems is an automated (washing) machine. All people have to do is to add ice water, the plant material and turn on the timer to 10-15 minutes. Then this machine *does* its job. The resin is collected in a fine screen just like with the normal ice water system. Before starting any curing with the collected ice water resin, it has to be well dried. This booklet reports it all and shows it all.

http://www.laurencecherniak.com/hashishjmcdcs/leadin1.html

A definitive signpost, showing unsurpassable photo-journalism the likes of which the world has never seen before. This booklet is for anyone on the highway towards better health and/or mind expansion. Amazing text & photos! Easy to see and understand, why novices and connoisseurs will love a copy of this booklet. Buy, at least, three copies today! *One for yourself and then one for each of, at least, two friends who will love you forever.*