LYSERGIC ACID

HOW TO MAKE IT

C16H16N2O2, DERIVED FROM ERGOT ALKALOIDS, USED AS A PSYCHOTOMIMETIC AGENT.

ERGOT IS DARK PURPLE OR BLACK. FROM THE FUNGUS CLAVICEPS PURPUREA. ONLY THE LEVOROTATORY ISOMERS ARE PHYSIOLOGICALLY ACTIVE. THE LYSERGIC ACID CAN BE DERIVED USING ETHYL ALCOHOL.

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ALTHOUGH IT IS NOT ILLEGAL TO MAKE LYSERGIC ACID, IT IS ILLEGAL TO ABUSE IT AS A DRUG. CHECK YOUR LOCAL AND STATE LAWS BEFORE MAKING THIS SUBSTANCE. BE SAFE, DON'T OD.

GET SUPPLIES FROM THE SUPERMARKET AND LIQUOR STORE.

WHAT THE HELL???

Ergot is a fungus or mold. It grows on rye grains. LSD or lysergic acid diethylamide is made using lysergic acid. Many of the same effects can be experienced using just lysergic acid. It is also much safer than lsd. Lsd is man made, lysergic acid is natural and therefore godly.

Too much can kill you as with any substance. You must limit the amounts you ingest. Never mix alcohol or other drugs with lysergic acid. Never try to smoke the fungus.

You can use grain alcohol to extract the lysergic acid from the fungus. Everyone is different and therefore lysergic acid will affect everyone differently.

Here is the definition of ergot :

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lysergic acid can produce visual imagery, increase sensory awareness, create anxiety, nausea, impaired coordination, sometimes consciousness expansion. It can intensify an already existing pyschosis. It can enhance creativity and problem solving capabilities.

Taken as a tea it is readily absorbed by the body and acts upon the brain quickly.

The next few pages are full of information on how to make lysergic acid and lsd.

er·got (ʉr'gət, –gät.) ***n.*** [[Fr < OFr *argot* , a rooster's spur, hence (from the shape) the disease growth in the plant]] **1** the hard, reddish-brown or black grainlike masses (*sclerotia*) of certain parasitic fungi (esp. genus *Claviceps*) that replace the kernels of rye, or of other cereal plants **2** the disease in which this occurs; specif., the disease of rye caused by a species (*Claviceps purpurea*) of this fungus **3** the dried sclerotia of the rye fungus from which several alkaloids are extracted that have the ability to contract blood vessels and smooth muscle tissue **4** any of these alkaloids —**er·got·ic** (ʉr gät'ik) ***adj.***

Columnated information. We are not liable.

Example One

Preparation of the mixed anhydride of lysergic and trifluoroacetic acids:

5.36 g. of d-lysergic acid are suspended in 125 ml. of acetonitrile and the suspension is cooled to about –20 degrees C. To this suspension is added a cold (–20 degrees C.) solution of 8.82 g. of trifluoroacetic anhydride in 75 ml. of acetonitrile. The mixture is allowed to stand at –20 degrees C. for about 1½ hours during which time the suspended material dissolves, and the d-lysergic acid is converted to the mixed anhydride of lysergic and trifluoroacetic acids. The mixed anhydride can be separated in the form of an oil by evaporating the solvent in vacuo at a temperature below about 0 degrees centigrade.

Example Two

Preparation of d-lysergic acid N,N-diethyl amide:

A solution of the mixed anhydride of lysergic acid and trifluoroacetic acid in 200 ml. of acetonitrile is obtained by reacting 5.36 g. d-lysergic acid and 8.82 g. trifluoroacetic anhydride in accordance with the procedure of example one. The acetonitrile solution containing mixed anhydride is added to 150 ml. of acetonitrile containing 7.6 g. of diethylamine. The mixture is held in the dark at room temperature for about two hours. The acetonitrile is evaporated in vacuo leaving a residue which comprises the "normal" and "iso" forms of d-lysergic acid N,N-diethyl amide together with some lysergic acid, the diethylamine salt of trifluoroacetic acid and like by-products. The residue is dissolved in a mixture of 150 ml. of chloroform and 20 ml. of ice water. The chloroform layer is separated, and the aqueous layer is extracted with four 50 ml. portions of chloroform. The chloroform extracts are combined and are washed four times with about 50 ml. portions of cold water in order to remove residual amounts of amine salts. The chloroform layer is then dried over anhydrous sodium sulfate, and the chloroform is evaporated in vacuo. A solid residue of 3.45 gm. comprising the "normal" and "iso" forms of d-lysergic acid N,N-diethylamide is obtained This material is dissolved in 160 ml. of a 3-to-1 mixture of benzene and chloroform, and is chromatographed over 240 g. of basic alumina. As the chromatogram is developed with the same solvent, two blue fluorescing zones appear on the alumina column. The more rapidly moving zone is d-lysergic acid N,N-diethylamide which is eluted with about 3000 ml. of the same solvent as above, the course of the elution being followed by watching the downward movement of the more rapidly moving blue fluorescing zone. The eluate is treated with tartaric acid to form the acid tartrate of d-lysergic acid N,N-diethyl amide which is isolated. The acid tartrate of d-lysergic acid N,N-diethyl amide melts with decomposition at about 190-196 degrees Centigrade.

The di-iso-lysergic acid N,N-diethyl amide which remains absorbed on the alumina column as the second fluorescent zone is removed from the column by elution with chloroform. The "iso" form of the amide is recovered by evaporating the chloroform eluate to dryness in vacuo.

Example Three

Preparation of d-lysergic acid N-diethylaminoethyl amide:

A solution of the mixed anhydride of lysergic acid and trifluoroacetic acid is prepared from 2.68 g. of d-lysergic acid and 4.4 g. of trifluoroacetic acid anhydride in 100 ml. of acetonitrile by the method of Example One. This solution is added to 6:03 g. of diethylaminoethylamine. The reaction mixture is kept in the dark at room temperature for 1½ hours. The acetonitrile is evaporated, and the residue treated with chloroform and water as described in Example Two. The residue treated comprising d-iso-lysergic acid N-diethylaminoethyl amide

is dissolved in several ml. of ethyl acetate, and the solution is cooled to about 0 degrees centigrade, whereupon di-iso-lysergic acid N-diethylaminoethyl amide separates in crystalline form. The crystalline material is filtered off, and the filtrate reduced in volume to obtain an additional amount of crystalline amide. Recrystallization from ethyl acetate of the combined fractions of crystalline material yields d-iso-lysergic acid N-diethylaminoethyl amide melting at about 157-158 degrees centigrade. The optical rotation is as follows:

$[x]\ d^{26} = +372$ degrees (c. = 1.3 in pyridine)

There has been in the last few years a great deal of discussion about the correct treatment for victims of bad LSD trips. When an individual does go into a panic on acid, it is an extremely delicate situation. Although it has been said that tranquilizers, such as thorazine, will help to calm the person down, be very careful, as certain drugs react violently with tranquilizers (STP). My advice in a situation of that sort is just to attempt to create an atmosphere of reassurance and sympathy. In no circumstances, except real uncontrollable panic, should a person on acid be taken to a city hospital. If you want a freaky experience, spend a couple of hours at any city hospital and watch the people die in the halls!

Talk to the person and remind him that he is under the influence of acid. Try to calm him down. Even a change of environment can effectively reverse a bad trip.

Making LSD in the kitchen

For those readers who couldn't make head or tail of the last recipe for acid, there is a much simpler one. It basically extracts the lysergic acid amides either from morning glory seeds or Hawaiian wood rose seeds. It can be prepared in the kitchen.

1. Grind up 150 grams of morning glory seeds or baby Hawaiian wood rose seeds.
2. In 130 cc. of petroleum ether, soak the seeds for two days.
3. Filter the solution through a tight screen.
4. Throw away the liquid, and allow the seed mush to dry.
5. For two days allow the mush to soak in 110 cc. of wood alcohol.
6. Filter the solution again, saving the liquid and labeling it "1."
7. Resoak the mush in 110 cc. of wood alcohol for two days.
8. Filter and throw away the mush.
9. Add the liquid from the second soak to the solution labeled "1."
10. Pour the liquid into a cookie tray and allow it to evaporate.
11. When all the liquid has evaporated, a yellow gum remains. This should be scraped up and put into capsules.

30 grams of morning glory seeds = one trip
15 Hawaiian wood rose seeds = one trip

How to make lysergic acid the easy way, by UUE.

Materials: 12 x 12 baking pan, teflon coated..., non-bleached rye grains (clean and uncontaminated), sugar, ascorbic acid or vitamin c tablets, plastic wrap, aluminum foil, charcoal, grain alcohol, bowls and pans.

Lysergic acid.

Crush about 20 brickets of charcoal up into powder and spread evenly on the bottom of the baking pan.

Coat the charcoal with ascorbic acid powder or vitamin c tablet powder...ascorbic acid is better. Use about 1 cup.

Gently spray pure water (not bottled) buy ionized, pure water, until the mixture is thick but not runny.

Let sit for about 10mins then evenly coat the bottom with 3 cups rye grain.

Cover the pan with plastic wrap, then aluminum foil.

Let sit in a room temperature area for about 2 weeks, maybe longer.

Remove the covering and look for the purple or black mold or fungus growing on the rye, this is ergot. Sometimes you get lucky and it will grow instantly. If it does grow use it to make more, just take it out and do a new batch and add the mold you already have, it will grow out of control. If it does not work the first time, keep trying until you obtain the right colored mold.

The more the better.

Place the grain alcohol in a pan, about 1 cup for every ¼ cup ergot. Do not add the ergot until later. Heat the alcohol just below boiling, do not boil it.

Add ergot fungus to the alcohol and leave for 12 minutes. Use rubber gloves and strain all the fungus. Make sure all strained fluids are returned back in the pan. Keep the strained ergot, you can cook with it or eat it. Keep heating the grain mixture until there is only about ¼ of what you started out with. This is concentrated lysergic acid. Place a few drops of this in a glass of warm water and this is how to use it.

Notes: wear rubber gloves when ever handling ergot or lysergic acid...if you need supplies for making lsd, don't call us. Call a chemical supply house or sun scientific company.