



THE **CAMPING** WASHING MACHINE **METHOD**

Tutorial no. 1 explains the use of a small camping washing machine as the tool and distinct agitation method perfected by industry giants like Frenchy Cannoli and Nikki T.

Both of which agree that there is nothing that out competes the easy and agitation precision that can come from the correct use of this tool.

Leaf material, cold water and ice is added to the machine. Frenchy Cannoli recommends the ice Sandwich method of stacking the material into the machine.

This involves laying a small layer of ice into your machine first, followed by the leaf material, then another layer of ice is added to the leaf material. Resembling a leaf material ice sandwich.

Once the material has been stacked into the machine, ice cold water is added. Add the water slowly as too much pressure will disturb your sandwich.

Once you have filled your machine about 4/5th of the way to the top. Let the material, ice and material and sit for between 5-30 minutes depending on the dryness of the material. This is done to re-hydrate the material so that it becomes supple.

The more supple the material the less likely it is to break apart and contaminate the mixture during the agitation process.

An added benefit is that while the material is hydrating the glands firm up and become brittle which aids in their separation from the material when agitated.

The ratio of water, ice, leaf material and the length of the wash cycle are the deciding factors in the agitation process while using a camping washing machine.

Water is the carrier as well as the power that detaches the resin heads from their stalks. As a principle, the more water and the less material and ice there is, the more powerful and effective the current of the water will be.

Ice gives the ability to work in a cold environment but it is the nemesis of the methodology and should be used sparingly. Too much ice will grind the leaf matter creating contaminants and weaken the power of the vortex.

The material requires space for agitation, the more space, the more effective the process, the less material, the more powerful the water current and the less likelihood that the resin will remain in a mass of floating material that is too dense for an effective sieving process to occur.

I recommend working with approximately 200 to 300g fresh material or 150g-200g dry at a time.

"Less is more and bigger is better" as it is with dry sieving.