The Pre-Folded Parchment Pouch

Surface science, self-fixturing geometry, and the final meter of the flow path.

THREE JOBS, ONE SHEET

Most operators treat parchment as a disposable non-stick sheet. Between the filter bag and the collection cylinder, it is actually the last engineered surface the extract touches — and it does three jobs at once, each with its own failure mode when the sheet is torn, folded by eye, and trimmed with scissors.

Release surface

A silicone-coated cellulose release layer keeps hot, tacky extract off the metal — so there is nothing to scrape, and no scrape means no added handling or contamination.

Flow conduit

The pouch is not a wrapper, it is a tunnel. As the puck compresses into a wall, the parchment becomes the channel — setting the cross-section and direction of the extract's last stretch to the drain.

Positioning fixture

Engineered cut lines roll and interlock into a self-fixturing pouch that centers the bag and puck, so four pouches meet as a square over the single drain — the same way every time.

FROM A FLAT SHEET TO A DEFINED EXIT

The pouch starts as a flat parchment sheet with engineered cut lines. Roll it, let the cut lines interlock, and it holds a cone shape on its own — no measuring, no guessing. Sized to the press, four converge so every pouch tip points at the central drain and the outer edges sit inside the plate perimeter. The design intent is to give the oil one opening to leave by, and to put that opening off the heat plates. That is the opposite of the conventional workflow — tear, fold by eye, trim, and hope the seams hold under pressing force — where every improvised fold is a possible leak path and every misaligned pouch a puddle of resin on bare plate. The pre-folded pouch turns a craft skill into a fixture: the correct geometry is manufactured in, not measured out.

THE COVERAGE PRINCIPLE & THE FINAL METER

As plant material fills most of the insert, the puck becomes a wall and the parchment becomes the tunnel — and the oil moves faster along that open channel. The last stretch of the flow path is where the extract is hottest, most fluid, and closest to open air, so a defined, short, single-exit channel works on every degradation variable at once:

- **Speed off the heat** — a walled tunnel maintains flow velocity instead of letting resin spread into a slow, heat-absorbing film.
- **Less exposed surface** — extract confined to the channel presents far less surface to air than resin flooding across a plate.
- **No plate contact, no scraping** — the release surface keeps the extract off the metal, so collection needs no tools and no added handling.
- **Cleaner equipment** — the pouches lift out, so plates stay clean and turnaround is quicker.

THE LAST STAGE OF THE SYSTEM

Three surfaces, one continuous path. The V3.7 bag governs the micro path (gland to mesh exit); the parchment pouch governs the intermediate path (mesh exit to plate discharge); the cone press and seated cylinder govern the macro path (drain to protected collection). The pouch is the connective tissue — without it, the bag's controlled exit dumps onto an uncontrolled surface. With it, the functionally closed collection path is unbroken from trichome to jar — functionally closed, not sealed or hermetic.

> **An honest boundary.** The parchment-pouch geometry is described in Access Rosin's granted patents (US 11,040,510 / 11,511,465) as a component of the press system; the standalone patent status of the pouch as an individual consumable is a separate question for counsel. Parchment is a common material and this note is not a statement about anyone else's parchment. The claims here are qualitative and mechanism-based — release, cleanliness, and repeatability comparisons require controlled testing and are not asserted as numbers.