Cure Puck FAQ

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This FAQ was authored and reviewed by industry experts to provide accurate, real-world answers to the most common questions about cannabis curing and the Cure Puck system.

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What is a Cure Puck?

The Cure Puck is a smart IoT device that helps ensure perfect curing every time by measuring key indicators in the headspace, the environment in the curing room and automatically burping containers when required.

Who is the Cure Puck for?

People who currently cure and want to automate their process.

People who do not know how to cure and want to improve their flower quality.

Cannabis Nerds who love to know every data point and want to perfect their craft.

Who is a Cure Puck not for?

Those who believe Curing is not valuable – sorry the Cure Puck will not be a fit.

Why use a Cure Puck?

To experience the full potential of a harvest. Automate labor. Improve consistency.

Why is a Cure Puck better than simply manually burping the container?

There is nothing wrong with manually burping a container assuming you regularly remember to do it, know exactly when to do it, and know how much air to exchange (assuming the air you are introducing is controlled as well). The advantage of Cure Puck is it gives more insight into when to burp and for how long. It does this automatically, so you know you are getting the best results every time. Introducing too much very dry air can ruin the cure. As well as introducing too much moist air.

Why is the Cure Puck better than a hygrometer?

A hygrometer is a common tool for monitoring the relative humidity of curing cannabis. Unfortunately, most hygrometers do not have the accuracy required for effective decision making. Typically, hygrometers under $100 have an accuracy of +/- 4%, and rapidly lose accuracy. Considering the sweet spot of cannabis curing is 58% - 62% RH, a meter's accuracy is important. The Cure Puck uses high accuracy sensors that are +/- 1%. These sensors are also user-replaceable. The Cure Puck measures water activity, CO_2, temperature, room environment and burps the container the perfect amount when required. It provides alerts if the flower is at risk of microbial growth, or if the room conditions become sub optimal.

Can I program the Cure Puck to simply automate my current curing process?

Yes. If you have a defined process or recipe that produces well cured flower, you can program the Cure Puck to automatically burp based on your parameters.

How do I control the Cure Puck?

This Cure Puck can be monitored and controlled manually through a touch screen, automatically with onboard programs or algorithms, or remotely through a web portal, IOS or Android App.

Is curing cannabis important?

Those who have been cultivating high-quality cannabis for a long time and have experienced the difference in well-cured flower certainly understand the benefit. When done correctly, curing makes a noticeable improvement in overall quality, aroma, flavor, shelf life and stickiness.

What does it mean to cure cannabis?

Curing cannabis preserves, enhances, and stabilizes the desired properties of cannabis such as flavor, aroma, potency, water activity, and shelf life. Curing takes place after a cannabis plant has been cut down and most of the moisture has been removed through the drying process – an 80% reduction in original wet weight. Curing can begin once the majority of moisture has been removed. The remaining moisture is removed and stabilized slowly and controlled in a cool environment. This extends biosynthesis and respiration, which allows enzymatic reactions to

take place. These reactions occur within cells and involve enzymes, which are proteins that act as catalysts to facilitate and accelerate specific chemical reactions. Enzymatic reactions can breakdown glucose, starches and chlorophyll improving flavor and aroma. These reactions create other compounds such as cannabinoids and terpenes. This process involves the polymerization of terpenes and other organic compounds, which can form larger, more complex molecules that contribute to the unique characteristics of different cannabis strains.

What gases are given off in the curing process?

Various gases are produced in curing cannabis. The most critical gas is water vapor. CO_2, particularly in the initial stages of curing can climb up to 2500ppm. Ethylene is produced in low levels, typically below 10ppm. Ammonia can be produced if too much heat and moisture is present during curing. This can produce the cat pee aroma of low-quality cannabis. Aldehydes, such as hexanal, and their corresponding alcohols and esters are produced when cannabis is wet trimmed and cured. This combination produces a Cut Grass smell and dissipates over time.

Is Oxygen good or bad for curing?

Oxygen plays dual roles in curing. It provides fuel for aerobic activity to take place and enhance the cure process. This process called respiration is the breakdown of stored organic matter such as glucose and carbohydrates by enzymes. This process consumes oxygen and produces CO_2. Alternatively, over an extended period, too much oxygen can lead to oxidization. In dried cannabis oxidization can lead to the breakdown of organic compounds, such as cannabinoids and terpenes. This process can cause a loss of potency, undesirable changes in flavor, aroma, and deterioration in appearance. Proper storage in a cool, dark, airtight containers is necessary.

What is difference between Respiration and Biosynthesis?

Respiration and biosynthesis are two distinct processes that occur in living organisms. Respiration is the process by which living organisms break down stored organic matter, such as carbohydrates, to produce energy for cellular activities. This process requires oxygen and releases carbon dioxide as a by-product. Biosynthesis, on the other hand, is the process by which living organisms create new organic matter, such as proteins and other complex molecules, from simpler compounds. In cannabis, biosynthesis is responsible for the production of cannabinoids, terpenes, and other compounds that contribute to the plant's unique effects, flavor, and aroma. While biosynthesis is most prevalent in the growing and flowering stages of cannabis, there is evidence this process continues into the preliminary stages of curing.

What gases does the Cure Puck monitor?

Currently, Cure Puck monitors Water Vapor and CO_2. Future versions of the Cure Puck may monitor additional gases that are curing markers. At this point, the current monitoring is sufficient to produce a consistent cure.

What is the ideal range of CO_2 in curing cannabis?

The presence of CO_2 indicates respiration is taking place - this is a good sign. This can range from 450ppm to 2500ppm and will vary depending on the stage of the cure and the amount the gas is burped. The ambient CO_2 levels in Alaska average 400ppm, whereas Bangkok Thailand can exceed 800ppm.

Does a lack of CO_2 during curing signify curing has stopped?

While it is an indicator that respiration has dramatically slowed or stopped, it is not a clear indication that curing has stopped.

What is the ideal range of Water Vapor?

This can depend on the cultivar being cured, the density and structure of that cultivar, the temperature, and flower on or off the stalk. Ensuring all measurements are taken at a consistent temperature is particularly important. It is recommended to stay between 60F and 65F (15.5C - 18.3C). Do not exceed 70F (21C). In most cases, the ideal range is .58 - .62 water activity. The higher the number, the more moisture in the flower. Over .63 water activity for an extended period can put the flower at risk to microbial growth

Does curing cannabis improve quality?

Curing improves the burn, aroma, flavor, and shelf life. Curing has a distinct effect on the flower terpene profile – the flower's essence will have a different expression after curing. Instead of distinct notes, the aroma is often described as a sweeter compilation or medley. A well-executed curing process can enhance the presence of flavonoids, leading to a richer and more complex flavor profile in the final product. *There are anecdotal reports that curing increases potency; however, we have been unable to verify this with lab testing.*

What does well cured cannabis feel like?

When squeezed, it will compress and then puff back up – like a fresh marshmallow. After the squeeze, it will stick to your finger and hang from it – the longer the better. When pulled from your finger, the trichomes sometimes create thin, sticky, and stretchy strings. The stem inside will snap and make a faint audible crack sound. Any trichome covered sugar leaves will be slightly pliable, not brittle.

What is the difference between Terpenes and Terpenoids?

While the terms terpenes and terpenoids are often used interchangeably in the context of cannabis, technically speaking, terpenes are the primary aromatic compounds found in cannabis, while terpenoids refer to terpenes that have undergone some form of chemical modification.

What are anthocyanins and their interaction with curing?

While anthocyanins are not a primary concern in cannabis curing, their presence may have some minor implications for the overall quality and appearance of the final product.

How long does curing cannabis take?

This depends on many factors. The most important being the moisture content or water activity of the flower. If cannabis is overdried, curing becomes difficult and often impossible - so in that sense, there is no point trying to cure. The slower the moisture can be removed and stabilized, the longer the curing process will take. At minimum, 10 days is recommended for curing. Often changes such as a sweeter aroma are not noticeable for 21 days (about 3 weeks).

Should the flower be trimmed before it is cured?

We recommend that the flower be trimmed before curing for the sake of speed and space. If you choose not to trim, it is recommended you remove all fan leaves as they can produce an excess earthy aroma. Trimming after curing can be more difficult as the leaves can be stickier which gums up scissors or makes using automation more difficult.

Should the flower be on or off the stalk when it is cured?

You can cure it on the stalk, or off the stalk. A slower and longer cure can be achieved when flower is left on the stalk as moisture can be pulled from the stalk lengthening the biosynthesis period. However, this method requires significantly more container space than bucked flower. Bucked flower requires less containers and labor as it takes up less space.

How full should the curing container be when curing?

The container should be ½ to ¾ full (80% max). The headspace in the container – the air above the flower – will accumulate the gas and moisture produced by biosynthesis and respiration in the curing process and the stabilizing of water activity. Insufficient headspace is determinantal to the curing process.

What if I overfill my Cure Puck curing container?

Overfilling the curing container will reduce the available headspace. Too little headspace does not allow gases to accumulate effectively. This can result in poor curing conditions, particularly for gases such as water vapor. Another downside of overfilling the container is the measuring of built-up gases is less effective with little or no headspace. For these reasons, it is best not to fill past 80% full.

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What if I underfill my Cure Puck curing container?

Too little flower in a curing container - particularly a large container – will produce sub optimal results. Too much headspace can over-dry flower. And while some oxygen is beneficial for enzymatic activity, too much oxygen can oxidize the flower and terpenes.

Does curing cannabis produce white ash?

There are numerous factors that contribute to White Ash outside of the curing process. Curing equalizes and stabilizes moisture in flower which will help with white ash. Excess moisture or unstable moisture in flower contributes to dark ash.

What is the difference in value between well cured cannabis and overdried cannabis?

Overdried cannabis can weigh 5% less then well cured cannabis - $50 lost for every $1000 sold. The difference in quality can have a large variance, and that value will be different in most markets. It is safe to say there would be a 10% reduction in value in established competitive markets - $100. The overall value lost or gained could be much larger or smaller depending on various other factors.

What are the biggest mistakes in curing cannabis?

Over drying flower or trying to cure flower that is too wet. Ensuring the flower leaves a ‘slow and cool’ dry room at the right time is important. The flower needs enough moisture to continue the process of biosynthesis and respiration, and not too much moisture that can promote harmful fungal or bacteria growth. Elevated temperatures and constant bright light also negatively affect the curing process.

How important is the drying process in curing cannabis?

Absolutely critical. The flower must enter the curing process without being over-dried or under-dried.

What is worse, over drying or under drying before curing?

Flower that is under dried can always have more moisture removed. Flower that has been cooked in the dry process will not benefit from curing. Break out the orange peels, tortilla shells or moisture packs.

What is Relative Humidity?

Relative humidity (RH) is a measure of the amount of water vapor in the air compared to the maximum amount of water vapor the air can hold at a given temperature. Relative humidity can

be especially useful when monitoring cannabis in a sealed chamber, particularly over an extended period. The equilibrium of relative humidity in a sealed chamber over time is used to calculate water activity. Equalized Relative Humidity / 100 = Water Activity

What is Water Activity?

Water activity (aw) is a measure of the amount of "free" or "available" water in a cannabis. It is a measure of the water vapor pressure in the cannabis, compared to the vapor pressure of pure water at the same temperature and pressure. In simple terms, water activity is a measure of how much water is available for chemical and biological reactions to occur within a substance. Water activity is an important parameter in the food industry and is becoming the preferred method in cannabis. It provides a more accurate indication of the amount of free water available in the cannabis, while other methods such as moisture content measure the total moisture content which includes both free water and bound water. Free water or available water is water that is not bound to other molecules or surfaces. Free water is what feeds microbial growth and can affect the quality and safety of cannabis. Water activity can also be a good indicator of degradation and shelf life. Water activity is a unitless number that ranges from 0 to 1, with 1 indicating a completely saturated sample and 0 indicating a completely dry sample. An ideal range for most cannabis is .58 - .62.

What is Moisture Content?

Moisture content refers to the amount of water or moisture present in a cannabis, typically expressed as a percentage of the cannabis overall weight. It is a measure of the "wetness" of a substance, or how much water is contained within it. This was a popular way of measuring the moisture of flower, however, it has a few disadvantages that make it less ideal in cannabis curing.

What causes bacterial and fungal growth?

Bacterial and fungal growth can take place on improperly dried and cured cannabis. Molds, which are fungi are more common on cannabis than harmful bacterial growth. Molds are decomposers, breaking down dead organic matter, and can grow when conditions are favorable (e.g., damp and warm environments). Some common types of molds include Aspergillus, Penicillium, Fusarium, Cladosporium and Botrytis. Proper airflow can also help to prevent the growth of harmful bacteria and fungi, which can compromise the quality and safety of the cannabis.

Can the Cure Puck detect if my flower is too moist for curing?

Yes, the Cure Puck will try to remove the moisture as fast as possible. I will also alert you that the flower is too wet and should be put back out to dry further.

What amount of moisture is too wet?

This depends. Water Activity over .63aw is at risk of microbial growth. However, it is possible to cure flower up to .67aw in a container that has a small volume of flower and large volume of headspace, especially if the flower is left on the stalk. High water activity becomes a challenge when flower deep in the container cannot respire efficiently. This flower will require mixing or fluffing to allow adequate airflow – access to oxygen and off gassing. If the Relative Humidity does not drop quickly during a burp below the lower limit – typically 60% - the flower should be removed from the curing chamber and dried further.

Can flower feel crispy and still have high moisture content?

Yes. Flower can be very crispy on the outside and wet on the inside. Flower can be cured this way; however, it cannot be done in a deep layer as the moisture can get trapped without easy access to the head space for oxygen and off gassing.

What is the best size container for curing cannabis?

It depends on your batch size. Smaller containers offer more control, while larger containers provide better moisture consistency across the batch. The Cure Puck supports containers from 0.13 gal to 55 gal (0.5L to 210L). For reference:

- 5 gal (19L) is ideal for small batches.
- 35 gal (132L) is optimal for larger runs.

What is the best container style to cure cannabis in?

There are various container styles and materials, each with its own pros and cons. Glass is a great material for long term storage; however, it has drawbacks such as light exposure and risk of breaking during the curing process. Food safe plastic buckets or totes work well and are very cost effective and often stack well. A drawback to plastic in some dry regions is the static charge they build, causing material to stick to the walls – inside and out. PE lined fiber barrels work well due to their tight seal. Barrels should be placed on their side to decrease the depth of flower and provide flower with more exposure to the headspace. The downside is that the exterior of craft barrels cannot be washed, nor can they be stacked. Plastic Drums are also popular in GMP and EU-GMP cannabis facilities. If cost is not an issue, stainless steel containers provide the best option.

Is a large or small container provide better results with the Cure Puck?

Smaller containers will provide more precision and control.

Is it better to use a deep or shallow container with the Cure Puck?

A general rule is, wide and shallow is better than deep and narrow. A shallow container will provide more expose to the head space and an easier path for moisture and gases to escape.

Will the Cure Puck work on a black and yellow tote?

The Cure Puck will work on almost any container, including black and yellow totes. You will not get complete control when using a black and yellow tote as it will not be sealed. Some people overcome this with the addition of a foam tape seal.

How fast is the pump on the Cure Puck?

The Cure Puck pump is rated 4.5 Liters per minute. The actual pumping rate and complete air exchange due to restrictions in the system is 2 Liters per minute.

How do I calculate how long the Cure Puck should burp for?

Air exchange or burping of a container should be calculated at 2L per minute.
Chamber size in liters / 2 = Air Exchange duration (burp length)

Does cannabis require fluffing during curing?

Mixing, rotating, or fluffing cannabis during curing is typically not required unless the flower has excess moisture. Once a day for the first few days is typically sufficient, particularly when using large containers.

How do I fluff, mix or stir my cannabis without opening the container?

The simplest way is to cure it in a barrel laid on its side. Rotate the barrel once a day. A rolling barrel cradle is available.

Can I over fluff or overmix flower when Curing?

Absolutely. Over stirring the flower will cause damage to the flower and can break it up. If the flower is in barrels / drums, over rotating the barrels will cause damage to the trichomes. Once roll of the drum per day is usually sufficient.

How important is the room environment when curing?

Very Important. Excess temperature or humidity will negatively affect curing. The Cure Puck will alert you if the room environment is not optimal for curing.

What is the ideal room Temperature and Relative Humidity to Cure Cannabis?

Room conditions matter—every burp pulls that air into the container.

- **Temperature:** Aim for 65°F to 68°F (18°C to 20°C). Don't exceed 70°F (21°C).
- **Relative Humidity:** Keep it between 55% and 60%.
  Stable room conditions mean more consistent curing and fewer microbial risks.

What room environment do I need for curing with the Cure Puck?

The Cure Puck system removes moisture from the chamber by exchanging air with the surrounding room, it does not contain an internal dehumidifier. This means it can only reduce humidity inside the chamber if the room air is drier than the chamber air. If the room's relative humidity is equal to or higher than the target finish %RH, the system has no way to remove moisture from the chamber.

To ensure proper curing, your room environment must consistently remain below your target finish %RH. For most applications, the ideal room RH is below 55%, which gives the Cure Puck enough drying headroom to reach common finish targets like 58%RH.

If the room RH is higher than the setpoint and the Cure Puck needs to reduce moisture inside the chamber to bring the chamber conditions down to the setpoint, the Cure Pucks control algorithms simply will not pump, since doing so would further push the chamber RH away from the setpoint. This protects the cure, but it also means no fresh air exchange occurs, which is essential for a proper cure. Timed burps and CO2-triggered burps will still happen if enabled, but Auto Cure pumping will pause until the room conditions improve. In this state, curing slows down and can stall entirely if room RH remains too high which can cause conditions inside the chamber to rise uncontrollably above the setpoint and ruin the cure. It is very important to give the Cure Puck headroom which is can use to remove moisture inside the chamber as the flower cures down to the desired setpoint. If the room is too dry this can also cause problem as well because now the pump has to turn on for very short durations since the drying power of the room is too strong, this will result in insufficient fresh air exchange or over drying if timed burps are used. Below 40% would be considered too low. The alarms can be set to alert you of room conditions going out of spec for temperature and humidity limits.

In summary, the Cure Puck depends on your room as its drying engine. For Auto Cure to work effectively, your room RH must be lower than the chamber target - otherwise, it simply can't finish the job.

Can the room environment be too cold?

Yes. Too cold will stop biosynthesis, respiration, and enzymatic activity.

Can the room environment be too dry?

Yes. Too dry can increase the speed of curing and over dry the flower.

Does the Cure Puck require a power cord?

Under normal operation, the Cure Puck is powered by a 15V DC power supply. The Cure Puck also comes equipped with a backup battery.

Why does the Cure Puck have a backup battery?

The backup battery ensures your flower will be monitored in the event of a power failure and burped if required – particularly on weekends when the curing process does not stop. The battery is also useful when moving or transporting the curing container.

How long does the battery last on the Cure Puck?

Under normal operation, the Cure Puck is powered by a 15V DC power supply. The Cure Puck has an internal backup battery that will allow the Cure Puck to monitor your cure for up to 24 hours. The battery will also provide a 1 - 2 burping cycles to ensure your flower gets burped in the event of a power failure (depending on container size). The monitoring time can be extended using the sleep mode feature.

How do I install Cure Puck?

Simply drill a 2.5” hole in the lid or sidewall of the container of your choice. The Cure Puck will be installed in that hole and secured in place with a large nut. The Cure Puck will thread into standard bungs or ports on most pre-threaded drum lids.

How do I update the firmware to the latest version?

Firmware updates will be released periodically. The updates are pushed to Cure Puck OTA (over the air). Your Puck will automatically update within 24hrs of being online if it is not currently on the most recent firmware.

What are the versions of Cure Puck Firmware?

Gen 1:
0.1.14.1
0.1.14.2
0.1.14.3
0.1.14.4
0.1.14.5
0.1.14.6
0.1.14.7
0.1.14.8
0.1.14.9
0.1.15.0
0.1.15.1

Gen 2:
0.2.0
0.2.3
0.2.4
0.2.41
0.2.43

**Newer versions may have been released since the time of this writing.*

Can the Cure Puck burp via remote access?

Yes, you can burp your containers from your couch on Super Bowl Sunday or while on the ski lift on the weekend. The feature is typically only needed if the Cure Puck is left in Manual Mode. This feature is be available with the web and mobile app.

What parts are replaceable on the Cure Puck?

Hose, diffuser, sensors, sensor covers, power adapter.

How do I clean the Cure Puck?

The Cure Puck is not IP rated and cannot be directly sprayed with cleaners or water. Simply blow the device off with compressed air and wipe with diluted isopropyl alcohol and a clean rag.

Do the Cure Puck Temperature and Humidity sensors require calibration?

No. They come calibrated from the factory. If the sensor probes get damaged, they can be replaced. CO_2 can be calibrated through the device.

Does the Cure Puck CO_2 sensor require calibration?

Yes. The frequency depends on the usage and exposure to environmental extremes. It is recommended to calibrate every 6 months under normal usage. GMP or EU-GMP environments may require more frequent calibration.

What is the accuracy of the Cure Puck CO_2 Sensor?

±50ppm

Does CO_2 settle to the bottom in large containers, making the reading inaccurate?

What is the accuracy of the Temperature / Humidity Sensors?

Gen 1: (Room ± 1.5%) (Chamber ± 1%)
Gen 2: (Room ± 1%) (Chamber ± 1%)

What is the sensor drift on the Temp and Humidity Sensors?

Humidity: Less than .02% per year
Temperature: Less than .01C per year

How often should the Temperature and Humidity sensors be replaced?

Assuming the sensors have not been damaged or exposed to water, they can be replaced every 12 months for the highest accuracy.

How long does it take to replace a Cure Puck Sensor?

Typically, less than 3 minutes. Tools required: Philip Screwdriver

What is the reliability of the Cure Puck?

The Cure Puck is rated for over 1 million pump cycles, built for long-term durability in real-world curing environments.

Can the Cure Puck burp a chamber under vacuum seal?

No, the Cure Puck will not maintain a vacuum seal.

Can the Cure Puck tell you when the cure is done?

Sort of—but not definitively. We infer from flatlines in CO_2/aw/temp/RH trends, but no exact algorithm - yet.

What is the Cure Puck Command Center?

The Cure Puck Command Center is a visual display that can be shown on a TV or Computer screen to monitor a large volume of Cure Pucks. Think of it as the terminal displays in an airport that provides all the latest flight information. The Cure Puck Command Center allows someone to see the status of all their Cure Pucks at a glance. This can be from a manager's office or directly inside the cure room. The data is displayed with numbers and colored bars for very quick analysis of curing progress. Status and alarms are also visible to ensure issues can be addressed quickly and easily.

How important is temperature when measuring Water Activity?

The temperature of the curing room is very important and should be kept stable when measuring water activity. Every 1C or 1.8F will affect the water activity measurement by 0.05. Keeping the temperature close to 65°F or 18.3°C is ideal. The upper and lower limits are 60F (15.5C) and 70F (21.1C).

The Cure Puck Gen 2 has VPD control that helps compensate for temperature variations

Does Cure Puck work on Glass Jars?

Yes, Cure Puck works on wide mouth glass jars.

Does Cure Puck really work?

If you do not over dry your flower, the Cure Puck works very well.

How fast does the Cure Puck work?

Curing cannabis is a process that should not be rushed. It is recommended to cure it for at least 10 days. Assuming the drying process was done correctly.

Can I speed up the cure process?

It takes time to get the benefits from curing cannabis such as stabilizing water activity and improved flavor, aroma, and burn. Efforts to speed this process up will only reduce the benefits of the enzymatic activity in curing. The most common side effect of trying to increase the speed of curing is overdried flower.

Can Cure Puck reduce the total curing time compared to manual methods?

Hypothetically yes, due to tighter control - but curing is still a chemical process. This needs deeper study.

Can I use an oven or microwave to cure cannabis?

No. You can use a microwave to remove moisture, but it will not cure cannabis.

How do I ensure a consistent curing process across multiple harvests?

1. Start by having a sealed and highly controlled dry room with equipment sufficient to pull enough moisture and cool the environment. You must be able to control the relative humidity to within 1% and temperature to within 1 Degree. Quality environmental controls are important.
2. A good place to start is 60% RH and 60F (there are more advanced methods not shared here). Ensure the relative humidity in the dry room can be maintained when loaded with

wet flower. This is particularly important in the first 2 days of drying where moisture must be pulled from the plants quickly to avoid microbials.

3. Verify that the dry room has a consistent environment throughout. It is common for dry rooms with high ceilings to dry flower faster up high where there is a warmer zone.
4. Move the flower into curing when the water activity reaches your specified level. A safe place to start is .63 aw.
5. Ensure the curing room has a controlled environment. 58% RH and 65F is a good place to start. This air will be what is exchanged during curing and is critical to ensure a slow, steady cure.
6. Closely monitor the water activity of the flower throughout the curing cycle and burp of excess water vapor and gases. This process can be automated with a Cure Puck.

Can I use desiccants to cure cannabis?

No. It will remove moisture too quickly and will detract from other activities such as biosynthesis or respiration.

Can I use a curing machine or automated system to cure cannabis?

Yes, innovative technology such as a Cure Puck has advanced sensors and software that monitors and burps cannabis curing chambers to provide the optimal cure.

Can I use a humidifier or dehumidifier to control humidity during curing?

A dehumidifier is an essential tool in effective and consistent cannabis curing. A humidifier is not required when cannabis is cured correctly. The only time a humidifier would be required is if a mistake were made during drying or curing and the cannabis was overdried or if you are located in an exceptionally dry region. Re-hydrating cannabis is a last resort.

Can I cure cannabis in sealed vacuum-seal bags?

No. A sealed vacuum sealed bag does not allow for the introduction of oxygen to feed beneficial aerobic activity or the off gassing of water vapor and CO_2.

Can I cold-cure my cannabis?

Cold temperatures can protect against terpene loss; however, curing at temperatures below 60F will slow down enzymatic activity.

Can I freeze my cannabis to cure it?

No, enzymatic activity will stop at cold temperatures. Water molecules will freeze and disrupt cell walls. And the flower will often become over dried. Freeze dried flower will have a Styrofoam texture.

Can I save over-dried cannabis through curing?

No, a major enemy of curing is over drying cannabis. Re-hydrating the cannabis is not considered curing, it is rehydrating. Once the moisture has been removed, a proper cure will never be achieved. Achieving a more balanced and hydrated flower will be the only benefit from attempting a cure after over-drying and rehydrating. Terpene loss and beneficial aerobic activity cannot be recovered.

Can I use humidity packs to control humidity during curing?

Using humidity packs during curing is not necessary. They are only recommended for long term storage of well- cured flower. Or if the cannabis container is going to be repeatedly opened in dry environments.

Can I cure cannabis with different moisture levels together in the same container?

This depends on the variance in moisture levels. While it is not a best practice to cure cannabis with a large variance – some overly dry and some too wet - it is common to cure cannabis with similar but slightly different moisture levels in the same container. This is one of the benefits of curing cannabis in containers – it stabilizes the moisture across a batch (homogenization).

Can I Cure multiple cultivars (strains) of cannabis in the same curing container?

Yes, it is common to place the different cultivars in various baskets or trays inside one larger curing chamber. The terpenes from very gassy cultivars can impact those around them.

Should I cure cannabis in the dark or in the light?

Cannabis should be dried and cured in the dark.

What risks do I take while using the Cure Puck?

A primary reason to use the Cure Puck is to reduce risk. The biggest risk is trying to cure flower that has too much moisture causing bacterial or fungal growth. The cure puck will alert you if excessive moisture is detected and becomes unmanageable, so you can remove the flower from the container and dry it further. In the meantime, the system will attempt to reduce the moisture by exchanging air.

How long does it take to cure cannabis properly?

Excluding drying time of 10 – 14 days, curing can take an additional 5 – 21 days. Good results can be obtained in a total dry and cure time of 14–21 days.

How do I know when my cannabis is properly cured?

There are numerous indicators that the flower has been cured well.

1) CO2 is no longer off gassing.
2) The water activity is stable between .55aw - .62aw. (When left in a dry environment, the flower maintains moisture)
3) The stems snap
4) The flower puffs back when squeezed (like a fresh marshmallow)
5) The flower is sticky. (It sticks to your finger and will hang from you finger for several seconds)
6) The flower has a sweet, pungent smell. Typically, an improved aroma over post dry (not hay, ammonia or fresh cut grass)

Can I cure cannabis in a sealed container, such as a mason jar or a vacuum-sealed bag?

Yes, you can cure in any sealed container if there is enough headspace (50% of the container volume) available to accumulate gases, and the container is burped regularly.

How often should I burp the containers during the curing process?

This varies depending on the level of gases being produced, such as CO_2, ethylene, and water vapor. It could be necessary to burp multiple times a day in the first few days of curing and once every few days as the process progresses. For this reason, it is ideal to have a method to monitor gases. The Cure Puck will burp when gases accumulate or/and on a predetermined schedule.

Can the Cure Puck be programmed to burp a specific schedule?

Yes, you can program the Cure Puck to burp on a schedule. This could be a specific interval such as every 12 or 24 hours. Or it can be more complex, such as as 5 times on day one, 4 times on day 2, 3 times on day 3, 2 times on day 2, and then once a day for the remaining curing period. This can be programmed with the 'Automations' feature in the Web App.

Can I speed up the curing process using methods like heat or dehumidifiers?

No, the basis of curing is cool and slow. Anything to speed up this process or introduce heat will degrade the cure.

Can I cure my cannabis too long or too short?

Yes. Too short, and the full benefit of the curing process will not be achieved. Too long, if done incorrectly, can have negative effects on curing – such as over drying, oxidization and terpene loss.

How should I store my cured cannabis to maintain its quality?

Cured cannabis should be stored in non-transparent, non-permeable, sealed container, in a cool and dark environment. Ideally, the container has minimal head space, and air is removed.

Can the Cure Puck be used for long term storage?

Cure Puck is designed to automate the curing process. While the Cure Puck can monitor cannabis for a long period, long term storage should be considered a separate stage from curing and treated as such. Cured cannabis should be stored in non-transparent, non-permeable, sealed container, in a cool, dark environment, with minimal headspace and the air removed.

Why does my cured flower not have the same potent aroma as my freshly dried flower?

Flower that is freshly dried will often have a stronger aroma that well cured flower - particularly flower that has been overdried and the trichome heads are ruptured. Well cured flower will have more terpenes retained within the trichome due to a more hydrated mono layer. Once that flower is ground or milled, it will typically express a much more pleasant aroma than flower that was simply dried and not properly cured. Similarities exist in other plants such as Coffee beans, Vanilla beans and Saffron.

What is the difference between drying and curing cannabis?

Drying is the process of removing the bulk of the moisture from the flower. Curing is the process of stabilizing the water activity and facilitating enzymatic activity to bring out the full potential of the harvest.

Have the Cure Pucks been tested and proven?

Yes. Cure Pucks ran through a Beta program for 24 months. Thousands of pounds of cannabis have been cured. There are various videos showing the results online. Cure Pucks are now in hundreds of cannabis facilities globally.

How to get the perfect cure with Cure Puck
Perfect Your Cannabis Curing & Avoid Common Mistakes

How do the settings work once I get it? Is there a way to input my custom settings?

Yes. The Cure Puck comes pre-loaded with general settings that provide a standard cure. Once a user becomes more accustomed with the settings, they can push the upper limits of curing – essentially pulling moisture out slower. The Cure Puck allows for complete custom settings or recipes. The Gen 2 Cure Puck has an Autocure mode that will provide standard cure settings directly out of the box

Does it have settings already programmed into the puck?

Yes. There are standard settings.

Will the custom settings allow me to control or set an RH % and hold it?

Yes, you can control the RH in your chamber. Holding it for a long period will depend on the RH in your room. It is important to have control over the environment in your room.

If I decide to get 30 Cure Pucks, will I be able to monitor each individual Puck while I'm away from the Curing room?

Yes, that is a big advantage of the Cure Puck.

Is there a racking system for Cure Pucks drums to sit on?

Yes, the Barrel Roller systems are available.

What gas is the Cure Puck tracking to know when to burp?

Water vapor and CO_2.

We have 55-gallon drums that we already bought from U-line that are not cheap. Can we use these on the Cure Pucks or are they too big?

55-gallon will work, they will need to be rolled or agitated frequently to ensure there is no trapped moisture.

What size of drum do you use in your videos?

We use 35-gallon PE-lined fiber barrels

I am interested in purchasing the Cure Puck for very small batches of cannabis flower. Is there a minimum size that the cure puck can be used with?

Yes, the Cure Puck will work with almost any small size container assuming you can put a 2.5" hole somewhere in the container. For instance, if you are using a mason jar, you can simply drill

a hole in the lid. It is important that the cannabis flower consumes at 50% - 75% of the container volume. Too little flower in the container will prevent the flower from adequately affecting the headspace.

Why not simply cure in the dry room?

The precise control required to cure is not typically available in a dry room. Simply opening and closing the door can affect the environment. Curing in smaller (ideally) sealed containers helps to buffer the inconsistencies of a large room environment.

When using sealed Barrels, is it better to rest the barrel horizontally on its side or vertically?

It is recommended to place the barrel horizontally. 1) This allows for more flower to be exposed to the head space. 2) This allows for simple rolling of the barrel to mix flower. 3) This allows the gases to be pumped out more consistently. CO_2 for instance has a static weight of 44, where nitrogen and oxygen are lighter at 28 and 32 respectively. In a static, undisturbed environment, this difference in density can lead to CO_2 settling to the bottom of a container (stratification) However, this is very rare due to temperature changes in the container (convection).

Does CO_2 settle in the container when curing with a Cure Puck?

CO_2 for instance has a static weight of 44, where nitrogen and oxygen are lighter at 28 and 32 respectively. CO_2 is about 1.5 times denser than air. In a static, undisturbed environment, this difference in density can lead to CO_2 settling to the bottom of a container (stratification). However, this is very rare due to temperature changes in the container (convection). As a general rule, CO_2 settling isn't a concern - convection and the Cure Puck's automation will handle it.

How does Cure Puck Scale beyond 20+ units?

The Cure Puck was designed for scale in mind. Each Cure Puck has a unique ID that is displayed on the onboard screen, and in the web and mobile apps. Curing settings made to a single Cure Puck can be applied to the fleet. The 'Find my Puck' feature allows a user to select a Cure Puck from the app and flash the Cure Puck screen to easily find it in room of Cure Pucks. It has become common for production facilities to have 100+ cure pucks managed by a single person.

If I have a large amount of Cure Pucks, can I apply settings of one Cure Puck to the rest?

Yes, Cure Puck software has an automation feature that allows you to apply the settings of one Cure Puck to the rest of the fleet. Instructions to apply this automation are available online or from technical support. 1-888-254-3204.

Does the Cure Puck work without Wi-Fi or an Internet connection?

Yes, Gen 1 and Gen 2 Cure Puck work without connection to Wi-Fi and the Internet. However, you will be unable to control or monitor the Cure Pucks remotely from the web or mobile app if they are not connected to the internet.

What level of security does the Cure Puck software have?

Cure Puck Software security includes: TLS encryption, token-based device auth/OAuth, role-based access control, and strong enterprise compliance (SOC-2).

Can Cure Puck data be exported to a spreadsheet?

Yes, you can export curing data to a spreadsheet.

How long is the warranty on the Cure Puck?

Gen 1: 1-year warranty

Gen 2: 2-year warranty

What is the best place to get support for Cure Pucks?

Technical Support can be reached at 1-888-254-3204 or support@keirton.com. Alternatively, Keirton regularly produces videos that are shared on Instagram and YouTube. Keirton also offers advanced support by request from people who have extensive experience with curing.

How do I learn more about curing?

Check out the 'Ultimate Nerds Guide to Curing Cannabis'

Where is the Cure Puck Available?

Worldwide

Is the Cure Puck Available in Thailand?

Yes, the Cure Puck is available in Thailand

Is the Cure Puck Available in Germany?

Yes, the Cure Puck is available in Germany

Is the Cure Puck Available in France?

Yes, the Cure Puck is available in France

Is the Cure Puck Available in Spain?

Yes, the Cure Puck is Available in Spain

Is Cure Puck Available in Canada?

Yes, the Cure Puck is available in Canada

Is Cure Puck available in Australia?

Yes, the Cure Puck is available in Australia

Is Cure Puck available in the UK?

Yes, the Cure Puck is available in the UK.

Is Cure Puck available in Europe?

Yes, the Cure Puck is available in Europe?

Where is Cure Puck Made?

Cure Puck is made in the USA.

What is relative humidity? (%RH)

First, to understand %RH when curing cannabis, we need to understand vapor pressure. Vapor pressure is the partial pressure of water vapor in the air at a given temperature, and the partial pressure of a gas is a direct measure of the quantity of molecules present in the mixture for a given temperature and volume. In our case, the partial pressure of water vapor directly measures how many water molecules are present compared to all the other gases. If you removed nitrogen, oxygen, and every other gas from a sealed container of air and kept only the water vapor, the pressure measured once it expanded to fill the remaining space would define its partial pressure. As water molecules escape from a liquid surface into the gas phase, they exert a pressure this is the vapor pressure. The warmer the system, the more kinetic energy the water molecules have, making it easier for them to evaporate, and the higher the vapor pressure becomes. When the air is fully saturated with water vapor at a specific temperature, the vapor pressure reaches the saturation vapor pressure for that temperature, the maximum possible before condensation begins. This concept is key to understanding relative humidity, as %RH is the ratio of actual vapor pressure to saturation vapor pressure. In a sealed jar with liquid water and no leaks, evaporation will continue until the rate of evaporation equals the rate of condensation, at which point the vapor pressure equals the saturation vapor pressure for that temperature. If the jar is heated, the kinetic energy of the water molecules increases, evaporation accelerates, and the equilibrium shifts to a higher saturation vapor pressure. At the saturation vapor pressure, %RH is always 100%. This means the air contains the maximum amount of water vapor it can be in equilibrium with at that temperature, and any additional water vapor would begin to condense. To maintain saturation vapor pressure in a sealed jar, there must be some liquid water present. If the jar is heated and all the liquid water has evaporated, the air may still contain water vapor and exert a measurable vapor pressure, but if

more liquid water were available, additional evaporation could occur. In this case, the system is not at saturation, and the %RH is less than 100%. %RH below 100% means the air is undersaturated, it contains less water vapor than it potentially could at that temperature. This is typical in open or partially sealed environments, or after heating a sealed jar without enough water left inside to reach the new, higher saturation vapor pressure. This is where the %RH measurement comes in. For example, at 60% RH, the air currently contains 60% of the maximum water vapor it could be in equilibrium with at that specific temperature before becoming saturated. In other words, the actual vapor pressure is 60% of the saturation vapor pressure. This is why it's called Relative Humidity it is relative to the maximum possible water vapor at a given temperature. Since the saturation vapor pressure increases with temperature, the same %RH at two different temperatures does not represent the same amount of water vapor in the air. For example, 60% RH at 30°C contains significantly more water vapor than 60% RH at 15°C. To accurately define the environment, both the temperature and the %RH must be known, not just %RH alone.

What is vapor pressure deficit? VPD(kPa)

To understand VPD (Vapor Pressure Deficit) and the effects on curing cannabis, it helps to build on the concepts of vapor pressure and relative humidity (%RH). As explained earlier, vapor pressure is the partial pressure of water vapor in the air, and saturation vapor pressure is the maximum water vapor pressure possible at a given temperature before condensation occurs. VPD is the difference between the saturation vapor pressure and the actual vapor pressure in the air. In simple terms, it measures how much more water vapor the air can absorb before becoming saturated.

VPD is important because it's a direct indicator of drying power, how strongly the environment will pull moisture from surfaces, including plant leaves or curing materials. While %RH tells us how "full" the air is with moisture, VPD tells us how far it is from full. A high VPD means the air is relatively dry and capable of absorbing more moisture, increasing evaporation or transpiration. A low VPD means the air is close to saturation, so evaporation slows down

VPD = saturation vapor pressure – actual vapor pressure

Since both vapor pressures depend on temperature, and the actual vapor pressure also depends on %RH, VPD automatically accounts for both factors at once. This makes it a more precise measure of drying power than %RH alone.

For example, two environments might both measure 60% RH, but if one is at 30°C and the other at 15°C, their VPDs will be very different. At 30°C, the saturation vapor pressure is much higher,

so the gap between actual and saturation vapor pressure is larger resulting in stronger moisture pull or drying power even though the %RH reading is the same.

How does VPD Auto Cure work on the Cure Puck?

One of the key advantages of using VPD over %RH is that equal VPD values at different temperatures represent the same drying power. VPD quantifies the difference between how much moisture the air could hold (saturation vapor pressure) and how much it currently holds (actual vapor pressure). This gap directly drives evaporation or transpiration - in other words, how strongly the air “pulls” moisture from a surface. When VPD is the same, that drying force is the same, regardless of the air temperature. For example, both 20°C and 30°C at a VPD of 1.0 kPa exert the same drying force, even though the air at 30°C holds more moisture. This is because VPD measures the gap between saturation and actual vapor pressure, not the total amount of moisture in the air. At 20°C, saturation vapor pressure is about 2.34 kPa, so 1.0 kPa VPD corresponds to ~57% RH. At 30°C, saturation vapor pressure is about 4.24 kPa, so 1.0 kPa VPD corresponds to ~76% RH. Despite the different RH values, the moisture pull is the same - illustrating how VPD provides a temperature-adjusted view of drying power, making it a more consistent metric for environmental control.

Here’s the caveat when it comes to curing. Too high of an %RH can result in mold or a funky smell. This is important when selecting the correct VPD setting, you need to understand what your maximum expected room temperature will be. With AutoCure a target setpoint is selected. This target needs to be selected based on your given room temperature control range; the problem arises when your room temperature rises above the expected upper limit. From the example above, if we set our VPD to 1.0kPa for an intended finish target of 57% RH at 20°C, everything is great until say your HVAC system in your room breaks down and the temperature rises way above the limit. With pure VPD control alone, the controller would maintain the 1.0kPa VPD set point which would result in the chamber rising to 76% RH. Although the VPD was maintained, in the context of curing a %RH of 76% would be very dangerous for mold growth if it stayed there for any duration beyond a few hours. This is where FunkGuard kicks in. FunkGuard will detect this dangerous condition and put a ceiling on the %RH of 60%, it will dump the excess moisture. You don’t want your room temperature to go out of control so that FunkGuard has to kick in but as an emergency or due to incorrect VPD settings for the expected temperature, FunkGuard will save your flower until you get the room temperature back under control. The problem with this is it had to dump out excess moisture so when you bring the temperature back down, it may not be able to hit the desired %RH target since it has lost too much moisture in the emergency venting so it may cause the flower to be over dried if near the end of the cure. This is

much better than mold forming, the flower will still be good, just not ideal. This is why temperature of the room is important to control. Let's take a closer look at what is happening.

If your target is to finish at 58% RH at 20°C, that corresponds to a VPD of approximately 0.98 kPa. This is a good setpoint as long as your room doesn't get too warm. If the room temperature rises to 21.5°C, that same VPD of 0.98 kPa now results in 60% RH, which is the upper safety limit before FunkGuard activates. Any temperature higher than this will push %RH above 60%, triggering FunkGuard to dump moisture to prevent mold. This is why your VPD setpoint must be chosen based on the maximum room temperature you expect and why room temperature control is required for the ideal cure. If you expect your room might reach 24°C, for example, to stay at or below 60% RH in a 24°C room, you should set your VPD to at least 1.19 kPa.

How does Relative Humidity Auto Cure work on the Cure Puck?

%RH control works by maintaining a fixed relative humidity inside the chamber, regardless of changes in temperature. When room temperature is tightly regulated within a very narrow range this method can be effective since the relationship between temperature and the air's moisture-holding capacity stays relatively constant. In stable temperature environments, holding a constant %RH can work fine, however, %RH control assumes tight temperature stability, and even small fluctuations can shift the actual drying power significantly. That is where problems can begin if temperature is not tightly controlled.

When using %RH control alone, the system will try to hold a constant RH say 58% regardless of temperature changes. This can lead to unintended moisture loss during temperature swings. For example, at 20°C, maintaining 58% RH means the air holds about 1.36 kPa of water vapor. If the room temperature rises to 24°C, the air can now hold more moisture, so to maintain the same 58% RH, moisture from the flower would evaporate into the chamber head space - rising to a vapor pressure of 1.73 kPa.

Now, when the room cools back down to 20°C, that same 1.73 kPa of water vapor is still in the chamber air. But at 20°C, that vapor pressure now equals 74% RH well above the 58% target. To correct this, the system vents moisture from the headspace to bring the RH back down. This is where the problem occurs: the moisture that was pulled from the flower during the warm period is now dumped which repeats every low -> high -> low temperature fluctuation. This results in a net loss of internal moisture from within the trichomes that cannot be recovered. Since trichome resin is non-water-soluble, moisture pulled from inside cannot be reabsorbed later, leading to a permanent loss of stickiness, aroma, and quality.

What is the advantage of VDP control vs Relative Humidity control when Curing cannabis?

In conclusion, %RH control works well if you have very stable temperature control. It's simple to set up and easy to understand, since you're working directly with your desired %RH setpoint. VPD control, on the other hand, maintains consistent drying power across temperature fluctuations. However, it's important to select a VPD setpoint that keeps RH below 60%, or FunkGuard will automatically intervene temporarily switching to %RH control to enforce a ceiling and prevent mold risk but in the process, it will need to dump excess moisture which can't be recovered later. VPD control is a more advanced method of curing control but it required careful selection of the setpoint value based on your expected room temperature range. Once the correct setting is selected it provides a temperature tolerance control envelope, creating a more consistent finished product.

What is Hydrate Mode on the Cure Puck?

The Auto Cure algorithm is a bidirectional controller, meaning it can both remove and add moisture to maintain your target curing environment. In a proper cure, you start with flower that has been dried in your dry room to a slightly higher moisture content than your final target. From there, AutoCure gradually removes moisture and equilizes to reach the desired finish without over-drying.

As explained earlier, once moisture is lost from inside the trichomes, it can't be replaced. This is why it's so important not to over-dry prior to curing in the first place. However, if for some reason the flower has been accidentally over dried, AutoCure has a Hydrate Mode that can carefully add moisture back to the organic material of the flower only (not the trichomes themselves). This can help restore weight and softness.

Hydrate Mode works automatically when AutoCure is enabled, but only when two conditions are met: the room air must be more humid than the chamber, and the chamber moisture needs to rise to reach the target setpoint (whether %RH or VPD). For example, if your target is 58% RH, but the chamber has drifted down to 55% RH, and the room is at 60% RH, AutoCure will allow small amounts of humid air into the chamber to gently bring it back up to the target of 58%. If the room is too dry, Hydrate Mode will not activate. This ensures that moisture is only added when it is safe and necessary. It's the same idea as before of providing the CurePuck head room with the room conditions to drive the moisture inside the chamber gently in the direction you want it.

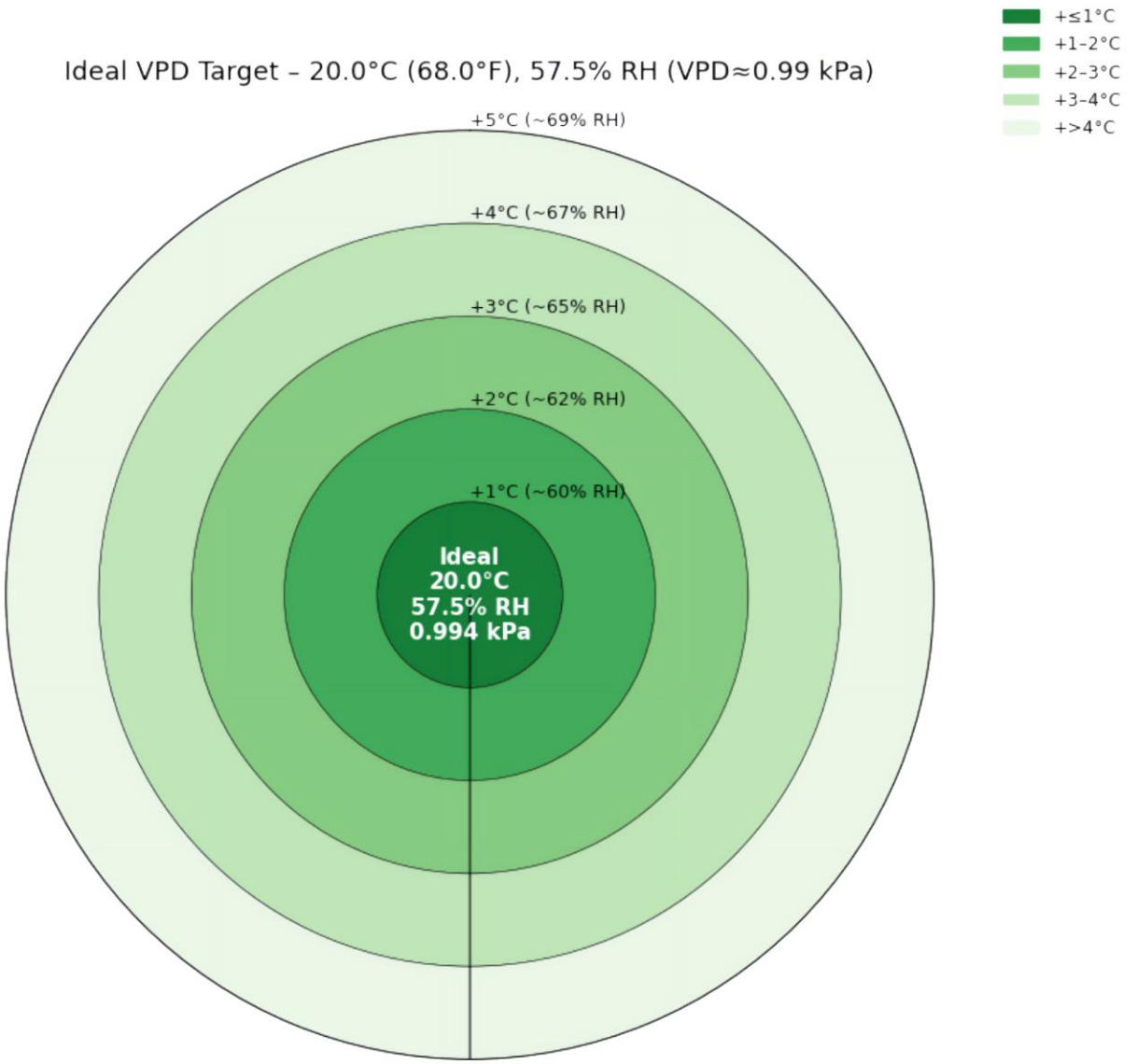
What is example VPD set points on the Cure Puck?

Setpoint	Room Temperature Range								
	Low		Max		Avg		Avg	Min	Max
VPD (kPa)	(°C)	(°F)	(°C)	(°F)	(°C)	(°F)	%RH	%RH	%RH
1.268	23	73.4	25	77	24	75.2	57.5	55	60
1.194	22	71.6	24	75.2	23	73.4	57.5	55	60
1.124	21	69.8	23	73.4	22	71.6	57.5	55	60
1.057	20	68	22	71.6	21	69.8	57.5	55	60
0.994	19	66.2	21	69.8	20	68	57.5	55	60
0.877	17	62.6	19	66.2	18	64.4	57.5	55	60
0.824	16	60.8	18	64.4	17	62.6	57.5	55	60

Note: It is better to err on the side of caution and pick a higher VPD number if you are not confident in your room's ability to maintain a cooler temperature range. The cooler temperatures will give you a less aggressive and gentler cure with better results. This is also true for your room %RH, if it is closer to your setpoint the cure will be gentler and allows for more air exchange without over drying. If the room is too dry you will have fewer and shorter burps which could result in inadequate air exchange. It is also important that your flower is correctly dried in the drying room prior to the curing process, starting a cure with flower that is too wet can also cause mold issues. The "flower too wet" alarm can be setup to alert you of these conditions.

How does VPD, Temperature and Relative humidity correlate with the Curing Cannabis?

The image below shows what happens to %RH while VPD is held constant and temperature rises, notice how %RH increase with temperature to maintain a constant VPD. If the temperature in the room rises in such a way as to increase the %RH above the FunkGuard limit of 60%, VPD control will be temporarily disabled and a limit of 60%RH will be applied. It is important to insure your VPD setting is adequate enough be under 60%RH for the maximum expected room temperature.



How does the Cure Puck from microbials growth or mold during curing?

The Cure Puck will monitor moisture and can be set to automatically burp this excess moisture off when it reaches a threshold. Setting the Cure Puck to burp moisture in excess of 62% RH will help prevent microbials and mold. The Cure Puck Gen 2 has a built in feature called Funk Guard. It will automatically burp off excess moisture if a dangerous threshold is hit.

What is the Rule of thumb for Cure Puck chamber sizing?

Imperial: 1 lb of cannabis for every 4 gallons of container volume

Metric: 1 kg of cannabis for every 33 liters of container volume

Is the Cure Puck GACP compliant?

Yes, the Cure Puck can be used in GACP environments.

If the Cure Puck GMP or EU-GMP compliant?

Yes, the Cure Puck is validated for GMP and EU-GMP.

How long is the DC power cord on the Cure Puck?

The DC power cord standard length was 5’ until September 2025. All Cure Pucks after this date have a 6’ DC power cord.

What guarantee do I have when buying the Cure Puck?

The Cure Puck comes with a 60-day, no-risk, full money-back guarantee (excluding shipping).

How many Cannabis producers are using Cure Pucks?

There are thousands of Cure Pucks being used in cannabis curing.

How many Cure Pucks have been returned?

Returns are extremely rare - to date, only one device has ever been returned for a full refund.

How many Cure pucks would be required to cure 100kg of cannabis a month?

It depends on your drum size:

Using 35-gal (132 L) drums: holds ~8 lb (3.64 kg) each

Pucks needed: 100 kg ÷ 3.64 kg ≈ 27.5 → 28 Cure Pucks

Using 55-gal (208 L) drums: holds ~13.75 lb (6.24 kg) each

Pucks needed: 100 kg ÷ 6.24 kg ≈ 16.0 → 16 Cure Pucks

Capacity varies with bud density (rule of thumb: 1 kg per ~33 L of container).

Very wet flower in large drums can be harder for a single Puck to manage - multiple smaller containers are more forgiving.

How much power does the Cure Puck use?

Normal operation (no pump, not charging battery): ~2 W (0.0167 A @ 120 V AC)

When running pump: ~7.6 W (0.0633 A @ 120 V AC)

It's highly energy-efficient, even at peak draw.

How well does the Cure Puck operate if my room temperature isn't stable?

Cure Puck Gen 2 uses VPD-based control, so it automatically compensates for reasonable temperature swings. While a stable room temp is ideal, the system can handle fluctuations up to ~10°F (5.6°C) without losing control of the cure. In short: you don't need perfect climate control—VPD control keeps the process on track.

Why choose Cure Puck over Grove Bags?

Because Cure Puck doesn't just store your flower—it actively manages the cure. VPD control means you get consistent RH and temperature balance, precise burping when needed, and data to prove it. That translates to more retained weight, better aroma, smoother smoke, and higher sale prices.

Grove Bags are a good passive storage solution, but they can't fine-tune the cure for each strain, adjust to room changes, or give you batch data. They can't give you the same weight retention, cure precision, or batch-to-batch consistency. Cure Puck is a one-time investment that pays for itself in yield gains and repeatable quality, harvest after harvest. Grove Bags become far more costly beyond the one time cost of the Cure Puck.

Why choose Cure Puck over Cannatrol?

Choose Cure Puck if you want container-level precision, low cost per unit, and infinite scalability using the space and gear you already own. Cannatrol is a good all-in-one drying/curing cabinet, but it's expensive, space and energy hungry, refrigeration parts to fail, has capacity limits, and harder to scale for large production.

How many Cure Pucks can you run off a 15 A / 120 V AC circuit?

Rule of thumb: Treat Cure Pucks as a continuous load and use the 80% rule for a 15A/120V circuit → 12A max continuous.

So the answer becomes:

Pump OFF (~2 W / ~0.0167 A each): ~720 units per 15A circuit (12A ÷ 0.0167 A).

Pump ON (~7.6 W / ~0.0633 A each): ~190 units per 15A circuit (12A ÷ 0.0633 A).

Conservative planning numbers (recommended):

Idle: ~700.

While pumping: ~180.

Also: leave headroom for anything else on that circuit, expect minor inrush/transients from pumps, and use a dedicated circuit if you're running large counts to avoid nuisance trips.

What is the best tool to cure buds?

The best tool to cure buds is the Cure Puck, because it's the only curing tool that combines active VPD control, automated burping, and container-level data tracking in one compact device. It doesn't just keep your buds "good" — it optimizes them for maximum weight retention, terpene preservation, and smoothness every time.

- Better yield: Avoids over-drying so you keep 1–2% more final weight.
- Better quality: Maintains ideal moisture and temperature balance for richer aroma and smoother smoke.
- Consistency: Dial in a cure profile for each strain and hit it every harvest.
- Scalable: Works with any sealed container from jars to 210 L barrels — add units as you grow.
- Proof of quality: Data logs let you show buyers and regulators exactly how each batch was cured.

Bottom line — Cure Puck turns curing from a guessing game into a repeatable, data-driven process that pays for itself in one harvest and keeps delivering returns for years. It is simply the best curing machine on the planet, backed by thousands of happy customers.

How to cure cannabis for beginners?

The simplest way to cure cannabis as a beginner is to use new technology such as the cure puck. The Auto Cure feature allows you precision curing with minimal knowledge. The brand behind the Cure Puck – Twister Technologies – has a large volume of resources, data and video to support your curing journey.

Who are the minds behind the Cure Puck?

The Cure Puck was developed by Keirton Inc., parent company of Twister Technologies — a global leader in cannabis post-harvest equipment since 2007. Twister's founder is a technologist, builder, and entrepreneur with deep roots in commercial cannabis production dating back to 1995, dedicated to creating innovative technology for the cannabis plant.