Contents

Introduction ........................................................................................................................................... 3

Section 1- Dabs ...................................................................................................................................... 4
  How Are Dabs Done? ............................................................................................................................ 5
  What Are Some Of The Common Names For Dabs? ............................................................................ 6
  Wax .................................................................................................................................................... 7
  Oil ..................................................................................................................................................... 7
  Budder ............................................................................................................................................... 8
  Shatter ............................................................................................................................................... 8
  Honeycomb ........................................................................................................................................ 9
  Crumble ........................................................................................................................................... 9

So what do all these names and different forms really do? .................................................................. 10
  Is one better than another? ................................................................................................................ 10
  How Are Dabs Made? ........................................................................................................................ 10
  Is Dabbing Safe? ................................................................................................................................ 12
  So What Is A Safer Method For Dabs? ............................................................................................... 13

How To Make Hash Oil With Alcohol .................................................................................................. 16
  Step 1. Buy some alcohol ................................................................................................................... 16
  Step 2. Grind the cannabis .................................................................................................................. 16
  Step 3. Soak the ground marijuana in the alcohol ............................................................................ 16
  Step 4. Filter out the plant fiber .......................................................................................................... 17
  Step 5. Let the alcohol evaporate ....................................................................................................... 17
  Step 6. Using the oil ........................................................................................................................... 17

Section 2- Solvent less Extractions ...................................................................................................... 18

How To Make An Alcohol-Free Tincture .............................................................................................. 20
  Step 1- Buy a 1-gallon bottle of Food Grade Liquid Vegetable Glycerin ........................................... 20
  Step 2- Grind the Marijuana .............................................................................................................. 21
  Step 3- Pour the finely ground marijuana in a jar .............................................................................. 21
  Step 4- Pour Food Grade Liquid Vegetable Glycerin in Jar ............................................................ 21
  Step 5- Let Sit .................................................................................................................................... 21
  Step 6- Separate ................................................................................................................................ 21
  Step 7- Using It .................................................................................................................................. 22
INTRODUCTION

In the past few years the cannabis extraction industry has seen extraordinary growth.

Many patients and recreational users of cannabis have traded in their buds for wax or shatter or dabs or whatever else you want to call “cannabis concentrates”.

This part of the cannabis industry has grown so fast that now it even has its own holiday, which takes place on 710, or July 10\(^{th}\), because 710 spelled backwards is OIL.

July 10\(^{th}\) is now known as “The Day Of Dabs”.

In this book we will take a look at the different methods use and some of the common terms that are used to describe the various options out there.
Dabs are a more potent form of hash.

Dabs are produced by extracting from cannabis plants the THC, trichomes, and resin and combining them in various forms.

Compared to hash, dabs are an extreme way of extracting the potent aspects of cannabis and eliminating less useful components.

Dabs often have a THC content between 60 and 90%.
HOW ARE DABS DONE?

There are four main methods to consume dabs.

The first two methods use a “rig”, which is similar to a traditional water bong but it has been modified for dabbing.

Rigs utilize either a titanium, quartz, or ceramic “nail”. Users often use a blow torch method of lighting them.
The torch heats the nail up and then a “dabber”, which is just a name for where the dab is kept.

The dab is placed on the hot surface and it erupts with smoke.

The Dab then vaporizes and the user inhales all the smoke.

The second rig method uses an “Electronic Nail” or “E-Nail” which plugs into an outlet and electronically applies heat to the nail.

The third method for dabbing is done with a portable vaporizer. The dab is places in the vape and works the same way dry herb would in a vaporizer.

The 4th way of doing dabs is the cheapest and most popular way. Simply light the stove, apply a knife to the hot heat for a few seconds until the end of the knife is hot.

Then drop a small bit of oil on the end of the hot knife.

Next, inhale the smoke through a tube.

**WHAT ARE SOME OF THE COMMON NAMES FOR DABS?**

Dabs go by many nicknames in the cannabis world.

They are often referred to as “wax, honey oil, shatter or budder, crumble, or honeycomb”.

Let’s take a closer look at some of these names and what they really are.
WAX

The highest quality of hash. It is moist and crumbly, or thick and sticky. Very potent concentrated THC.

OIL

Made by using a solvent to extract the THC.

Oil is less refined than the other methods. It is sticky and difficult to handle at times. It is also commonly called “Butane Hash Oil” “BHO”, or “Honey Oil”.
BUDDER

An oil that has been whipped to give it a more manageable texture, and make it easier to use with dabbing rigs. It fluffs like butter and is easier to handle than oil is when dabbing. It is more flavorful than most methods, but not quite as potent.

SHATTER

Shatter is a transparent wax that is hard to the touch. It is easily breakable. It is the most potent form because it involves a second extraction process that removes waxes, lipids, and fats.
HONEYCOMB

A wax that ends up looking like a honeycomb due to the gas bubbles forming inside the wax.

CRUMBLE

A wax that is easy to break apart into small, manageable pieces.
SO WHAT DO ALL THESE NAMES AND DIFFERENT FORMS REALLY DO?

IS ONE BETTER THAN ANOTHER?

All of the above terms are different results that come from making hash oil, usually as a result from using butane to extract the most potent aspects of the plant.

None are better than the other. They are simply a result of the type of extraction used and the level of refinement.

Wax and Oil are essentially the same thing, just that wax is usually vacuum purged to create a higher quality result.

HOW ARE DABS MADE?

Dabs are made by extracting the active ingredient, THC, from cannabis using most often butane as the solvent, also known as Butane Hash Oil (BHO).

The butane is purged at the end of the process, ideally leaving no traces in the final product.

Dabs have a hard, wax-like appearance.

One of the leading companies in the area of equipment for dabs is BHOGART from California.
BHOGART manufacturers what are known as “closed loop” multi-solvent extraction technology.

They sell various sized units, ranging in price from $1500 to $9000.

All of Bhogart’s closed loop extractors rely on the use of an external high powered pump.

These pumps are like using a pressure washer to cleanse all of the valuable oils from plant matter and increase the speed at which extraction and recovery happen.

Unlike passive systems which are slow and incapable of recirculating the solvent to ensure a thorough extraction and good yield.
The way that it works is the buds or trim of dried cannabis is placed in the long tubes.

Bhogart has machines that hold a pound of bud or trim, all the way up to ones that hold 10 pounds.

The general expectation of each “run” or use is that the end result will be 10% of the bud or trim, meaning if you use the 10 pound unit and fill it with 10 pounds of bud or trim, it will yield 10% of that, or 1 pound of wax.

The machines need butane to operate.

The butane is fed to the machines through cans and makes its way through the many lines.

**IS DABBING SAFE?**

It should be mentioned that using butane to make concentrates is not without its share of potential problems.

People have blown up, burnt down their houses, and caused injuries as a result of trying to use butane for cannabis extractions.

Butane is Highly Flammable.

Anyone using it should do it outdoors only.

Butane gas weighs more than air. If using it inside in a room without proper circulation it can easily blow up.
ANYONE INVOLVED WITH BUTANE EXTRACTIONS SHOULD DO IT OUTSIDE, WEAR GLOVES AND SAFETY GLASSES, AND HAVE A FIRE EXTINGUISHER NEARBY!

Apart from the potential dangers of using butane, there is also the possibility that ingesting any amount of it is not healthy.

When amateurs make BHO, they typically buy cans of butane normally used to refill lighters.

These cans are not always pure butane, often rather a mixture of butane, isobutane, and propane.

SO WHAT IS A SAFER METHOD FOR DABS?

A method of extracting cannabis that is getting a lot more press lately is accomplished with Co2 instead of butane.

Carbon dioxide is a naturally occurring chemical compound composed of 2 oxygen atoms each covalently double bonded to a single carbon atom.
When compared to using butane, using CO2 has many advantages:

- CO2 is non-toxic and is Generally Regarded As Safe (GRAS) by the FDA for use in food products. Other extraction solvents, such as hydrocarbon based propellants like propane and butane, hexane and pentane, or ethanol/alcohol mixtures require additional processing beyond the extraction process in order to ensure the product is safe for consumption. With CO2 oil extraction, no toxins, heavy metals or hydrocarbon materials come in contact with the extracted oils. The spent material is also free of residual contaminates so it can be re-used as well.

- CO2 is non-flammable. It does not require costly explosion proof facilities.

- CO2 is “cold” – Cannabis oil extractions can be done at temperatures that are native to the plant, minimizing thermal degradation of the plant material and the extracted oil.

- CO2 is “tunable” – the solvency power of CO2 can be adjusted by increasing or decreasing pressures and/or temperatures.

- CO2 is inexpensive and readily available.

- CO2 is environmentally friendly. It does not contribute to the overall atmospheric CO2 levels.

One of the leading companies in the area of CO2 extraction machines is Apeks Supercritical.

Apeks Supercritical has been designing and building botanical oil extraction systems that utilize subcritical and/or supercritical CO2 as a solvent since 2001.
Many medical marijuana businesses in America are leaning towards using Co2 instead of butane for all of their concentrates.

But even Co2 is not without its share of controversy.

Many people believe that the most important issue with butane, CO2 or any other chemically extracted cannabis product is whether or not high-purity solvents were used when making them.

When it comes to gas and solvent, there are 2 choices, “industrial grade” or “ultra high purity”.

If it is not from ultra high purity it could have chemicals and neurotoxins in it that are not meant to be ingested or smoked.
How To Make Hash Oil With Alcohol

The following method is a good way to preserve and trim, clippings, or low quality marijuana that you might have otherwise thrown away.

Step 1. Buy Some Alcohol
We recommend using Everclear, high proof vodka, or rum. Everclear is the best to use if it is available in your area. Warning- Use extreme caution when using alcohol near an open flame. Alcohol is extremely flammable.

Step 2. Grind the Cannabis
By grinding the buds into small pieces, it makes it easier for the alcohol to be absorbed. This can be done using a grinder by hand, or by putting the buds in a blender and letting it run until it is all ground up.

Step 3. Soak the Ground Marijuana in the Alcohol
Place the ground marijuana in a jar that can be sealed tightly and pour the alcohol over it. You can put in as much alcohol as you want, covering the marijuana completely. Let the mixture sit for 24 hours.
You will notice the alcohol has turned a green color.
If you used very low-grade marijuana it may be a brownish color.
**STEP 4. FILTER OUT THE PLANT FIBER**
Remove the plant matter by pouring the liquid through a coffee filter into another jar.

**STEP 5. LET THE ALCOHOL EVAPORATE**
Pour the mixture into a bowl for at least another 24 hours.
Allow the alcohol to evaporate.

**STEP 6. USING THE OIL**
Now the remaining mixture will be a green tar.
There are a few ways to use it.
The most popular method is to put it on top of some dried buds and smoke it in a pipe.
Another method is to put the hash oil in a spoon.
Heat the spoon and inhale the smoke through a tube.
The safest method for doing extractions is old fashioned Ice Water Extractions.

Ice Water Extractions, or “solvent less” extractions, are very safe and pure.

The most popular ways of doing ice-water extractions are done with machines like the: Bubbleator, or the Ice-O-Lator.

If you don’t have the money for the machines you can do the mixing yourself in 5-gallon buckets.

You will need some bags, such as bubble bags, ice-o-lator bags, or Essential Extracts Bags.

The bags have small mesh holes measured in microns. The holes are small enough so water will run through them but they will catch the plant materials so they can be pressed into hash.
To do an ice-water extraction with one of these do the following:

- Start with the highest quality cannabis you can find

- Place the source material (use fresh-frozen trim AND flowers if possible) inside of a bucket and/or large trash container, or one of the above mentioned machines.

- Add water and a lot of ice and let the water get between 32°-34° Fahrenheit so that the trichomes will fall off the plant more easily

- Using a wooden spoon, stir the material gently for a few minutes so the trichomes break away from the plant material. If using one of the machines, simply turn them on so they start doing the mixing for you

- Place the bubble bags into a separate container in ascending order (25 micron, 38 micron, 70 micron, 120 micron, 160 micron, 220 micron)

- Pour the cold bucket of ice water into the bag-filled container (220 micron on top)

- Take the bags out one by one, squeeze the bottom and strain away the excess water from each bag

- One at a time, scrape the resin from the bottom of each bag and lay them out in thin layers to dry for up to 48 hours before use
HOW TO MAKE AN ALCOHOL-FREE TINCTURE

Some people do not want to use alcohol with their cannabis.

With an alcohol-free tincture, a patient can enjoy the results from cannabis without ingesting any alcohol in the process.

Tinctures can be dropped under the tongue with a dropper and can provide relief from pain, migraines, insomnia, and depression.

The kind of marijuana that is used will determine the medicinal effects of the tincture.

Sativa dominant strains will provide an uplifting, energetic outcome.

Indica dominant strains are great for pain and sleeplessness.

STEP 1- BUY A 1-GALLON BOTTLE OF FOOD GRADE LIQUID VEGETABLE GLYCERIN

Make sure that it is food grade.
**STEP 2- GRIND THE MARIJUANA**
Finely grind the marijuana in a grinder or blender.
We used about 2 ounces of marijuana.

**STEP 3- POUR THE FINELY GROUND MARIJUANA IN A JAR**
We like to use mason jars.

**STEP 4- POUR FOOD GRADE LIQUID VEGETABLE GLYCERIN IN JAR**
Put the vegetable glycerin in the jar until the jar is filled up to the top.

**STEP 5- LET SIT**
Let the mixture sit for a period of 60 days.
During this time, the glycerin will soak into the marijuana.

**STEP 6- SEPARATE**
Now it is time to separate the liquid from the plant matter.
The best way is to pour the contents into a 190-micron bubble bag (hash straining bag),
and strain the bag into a bucket, catching all the liquid.
If you don’t have a bubble bag, you can place a bowl underneath a wire mesh strainer
and pour the contents through the strainer.
Make sure to press down on the plant matter so all of the liquid comes out.
STEP 7- USING IT

The remaining liquid, or tincture, should be a brownish color with a thick consistency. It is now ready to be used with a dropper and dropped into the mouth.

We recommend using 15 ml at a time.

This mixture works very well with cancer patients who have undergone chemotherapy. Cannabis tinctures are a great way to get relief from nausea, without having to smoke it.

The tincture is not meant to get the user “high”, although it will produce a small amount of the high effects, it will be much less of the psychoactive results compared to smoking or eating it.