

Concentrates, End Products (?)			
BHO (Butane Hash, or Honey, Oil)	A class of extracts, made using Butane in a CLS		
Bubble Hash	A process through which trichomes are mechanically separated from cannabis with ice water and progressively finer screens		
Shatter	A stable, fully purged, semi crystalline BHO extract. Formed in a vaccum oven.		
Wax	A form of cannabis oil, often butane		
Butter (Budder)	A form of cannabis oil, used for hydrocarbon extracts as well as rosin. Characterized by it's opacity and texture		
Batter	A form of cannabis oil, used for hydrocarbon extracts as well as rosin. Characterized by it's opacity and texture		
RSO (Risk Simpson Oil)	Originally made with Naptha, now typically made with Ethanol. Intended to be a full fat, acidic cannabinoid rich, full spectrum consumable		
Tincture	Extract dissolved in an ethanol or glycerin base		
Crude	The yield from an extraction intended to be distilled		
Distillate	The condensed vapor from a distillation (SPD or WFE) of crude		
Sauce	Hydrocarbon extract with a high terpene content such that it flows freely independent of the crystalline cannabinoid material		
Crystals (Diamonds)	THCa or broad spec cannabinoids made through crystallization in a supersaturated solvent solution		
Live Resin	Cannabis resin extracted from fresh, frozen plant material		
Live Rosin	Hash rosin made from hashish made with fresh, frozen material		
Processing Terms:			
Bag Filter	filter used to contain plant material separate from extracts/concentrates, called a work bag in solventless applications		
Beaker	Glassware used to mix and pour solutions		
Broad Spectrum	an oil which retains a significant amount of it's original components		
Buchner Funnel	A funnel which uses vacuum assist to move material through filter media		
Cartridge Filter	Filter that loads into a cannister and is used in high flowrate/production situations		
CLS (Closed Loop System)	Extraction system which removes extraction gas from extract in a separate collection vessel. Has many options		
Distillation	A process by which material is fractionated into it's core components using heat, special distillation apparatus, and vacuum		
Decarboxylation (DeCarb)	a chemical reaction that removes a carboxyl group and releases carbon dioxide, activates THC to make it psychoactive		
Evaporation	the process of liquids becoming gas		
Extraction	removal of a substance from the parent material by use of chemical processes		
Extractor	equipment used to extract substances from parent material, see CLS		
Falling Film	device used to concentrate solutions		
Flashpoint	the temperature at which a substance may spontaneously combust		
Flasks	Seal-able glass labware which is often used to hold chemicals or allow basic reactions to occur		
Fractional distillation	separation of chemical components by boiling points		
Freezers	used to cool material below the freezing point of water		
Fritted Glass	kiln melted discs made from powdered glass of various porosity, used as a filter		
Full Spectrum	an oil that has not been refined to remove any of it's original components		
Gas	a state of matter characterized by the dispersion of molecules		
Gas Ballast			
GCMS	Gas Chromatography/Mass Spectroscopy, an analytical technique		
Glassware	glass laboratory equipment		
Ground glass joints	Glass joints which are seal-able, see also Keck clip		
Hot Plate	Heating source for glassware and college kids		
HPLC	High pressure liquid chromatography		
Hydrocarbon (including conjugated)	a compound made up of hydrogen and carbon, such derived from petroleum products		
Hydrosol			
Joint grease	grease used to improve the seal on ground glass joints		
Keck clamp	clamps used to improve the seal on ground glass joints		
KF-16, KF-25, etc.	vacuum fittings		
Lenticular Filter			
Liquid Liquid Extraction	a method that uses relative solubility of a compound to move between solvents		
Microns (vacuum)	level of vacuum, 0 being absolute vacuum and 760,000 being sea level atmospheric pressure		
Microns (pore size)	1 millionth of a meter		
Miscible	forms a homogeneous mixture		
Mobile Phase	"The liquid or gas that flows through a chromatography system, moving the materials to be separated at different rates over the stationary phase."		
Molecular distillation (mean free path molecular flow)			
Naptha	hydrocarbon solvent		
Oleoresin	naturally occurring oils and resins extracted from plants		
Phase Transition	the transition between different states of matter, i.e. liquid/solid/gas/plasma		
Pirani sensor	used to measure vacuum pressure		
Polarity	"a separation of electric charge leading to a molecule or its chemical groups having an electric dipole moment, with a negatively charged end and a positively charged end."		
Polymer	"a substance or material consisting of very large molecules, or macromolecules, composed of many repeating subunits"		
Propane	C3H8, hydrocarbon alkane gas		
PTFE (Teflon)	Non-stick, non-reactive coating. Used commonly for gasket material and storage		
Purging	the process of removing solvents from an extract		
Radley Reactors			
Reactors	vessels which are used to perform chemical reactions at a larger scale		
Short Path Distillation (SPD)	a distillation technique which moves the distillate only a short distance		
Silica gel	dessicant material used to remove moisture from products		
Solubility	ability of a substance to dissolve in a particular solvent		
Solvent Recovery	the process of removing solvents and concentrating them for re-use		
Stationary Phase	chromatography media		
Sublimation	spontaneous transition from a solid state to a gas state, e.g. dry ice		
Thermocouple	sensor that detects temperature		
Uncategorized			
Vacuum distillation	distillation performed under reduced pressure		
Vacuum Oven	used to purge extracts under vacuum and gentle heat		
Vacuum Pump- Diaphragm/Membrane			
Vacuum Pump- Dry Scroll			
Vacuum Pump- Rotary Vane			
Vacuum Vessel	a chamber used to draw vacuum, see vacuum oven		
Vapor	a substance that is suspended in air		
Volatiles	compounds that are susceptible to degradation		
WFE (Wiped Film Evaporation)			
Winterization	the process of removing lipids and waxes, typically by freezing cannabis extract solutions to extreme temperatures and removing the solids		
Solvents			
Butane	C4H10, Hydrocarbon gas used to extract cannabis oils		
Ethanol	Ethyl alcohol		
Methanol	Methyl alcohol		
Hexane	C6H14, liquid alkane solvent		
Pentane	C5H12, liquid alkane solvent		
CO2	Carbon dioxide, used in supercritical extraction systems		