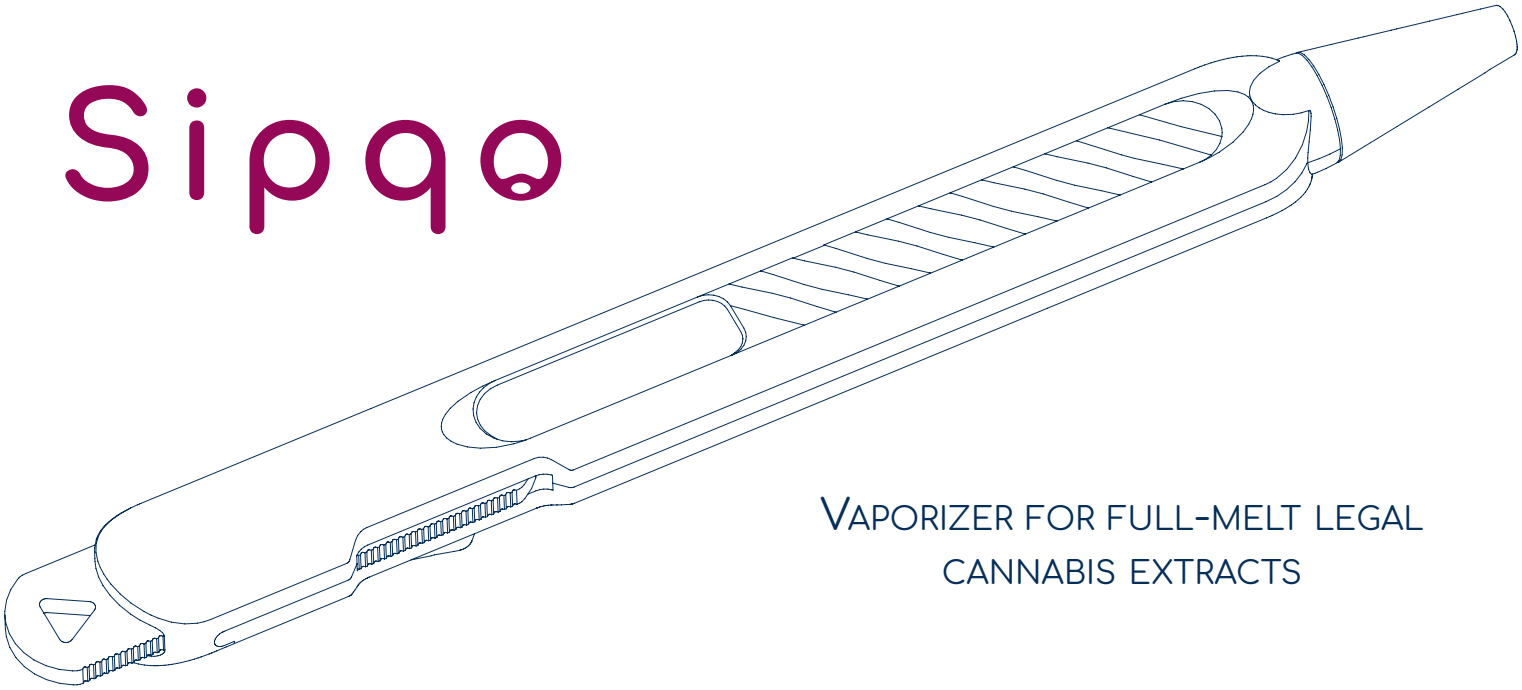
Sipqo



VAPORIZER FOR FULL-MELT LEGAL CANNABIS EXTRACTS

QUICK START GUIDE

Matériel nécessaire non-inclus I
Précautions d'usage et de sécurité II
Liste des pièces III
Avant la première vaporisation IV
Charger le briquet IV
Remplir le tube de nettoyage IV
Monter le plateau V
Première vaporisation VII
Comment tenir le vaporisateur VII
Charger les coupelles XIII
Vaporiser IX
Nettoyage et entretien XII
Nettoyer le plateau XII
Pyrolyse des coupelles XIV
Nettoyer le vaporisateur XV
Démonter le vaporisateur XV
Nettoyer les pièces XVI
Remonter le vaporisateur XVI
Régler la butée XVIII
FAQ XVI

Necessary equipment not included

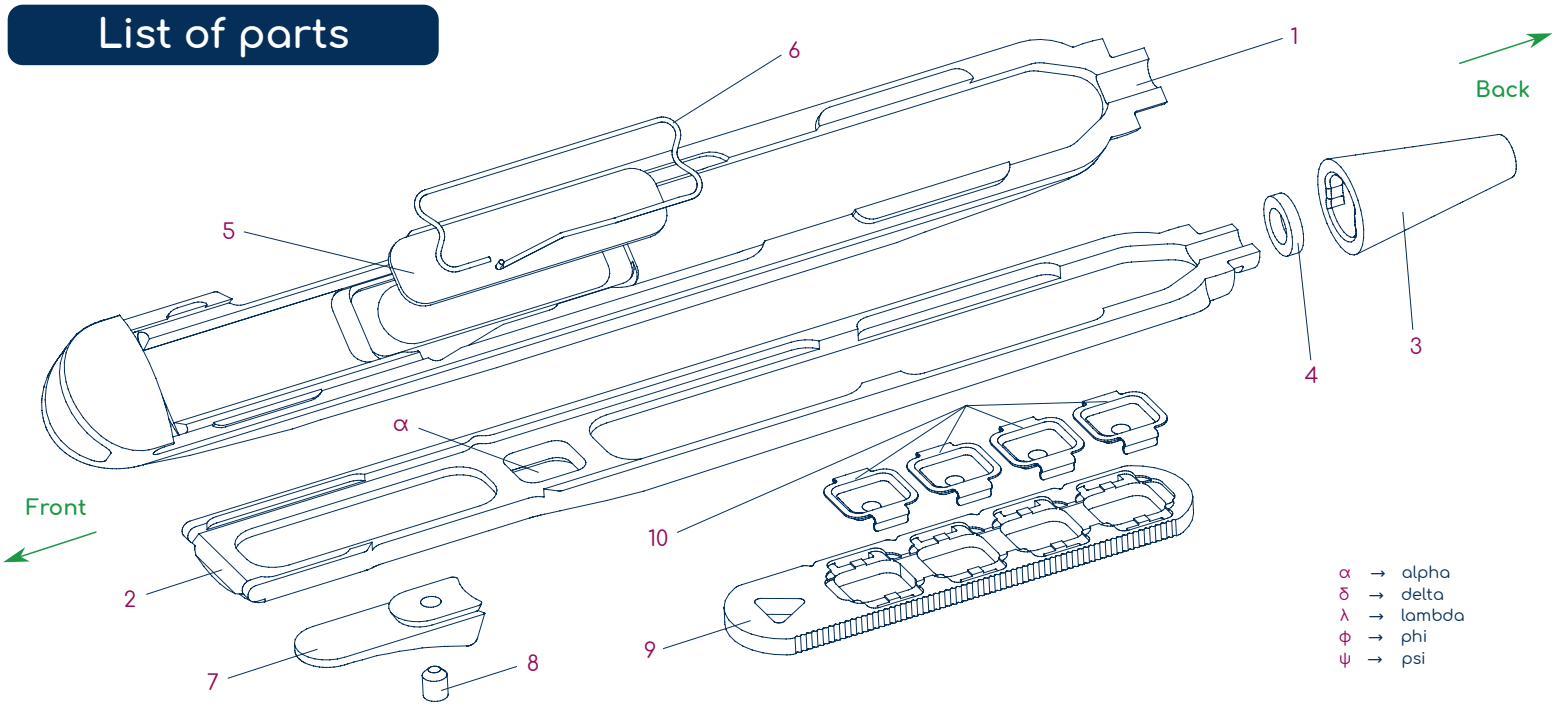
To be obtained before your first vaporisation:

- high-quality lighter gas (i.e. free of impurities)
- at least 100 mL of a suitable cleaning solvent, such as (bio)ethanol (food-grade) or isopropyl alcohol (non-denatured, medical-grade)
- a clean paper towel or cloth (cloth is recommended → try repurposing your old cotton T-shirts!)

Usage and safety precautions

- Keep out of reach of children and adolescents
- Do not vaporize hemp extracts that are not FULL-MELT grade
- Do not vaporize dry plant material, essential oils, e-liquids, or any other liquid or solid substances
- Do not use the vaporizer if the glass window is cracked or broken
- Ensure that extracts are firmly adhered to the bottom of the micro-bowls by turning the vaporization tray upside down before inserting it into the vaporizer
- Do not use a lighter that produces incomplete combustion (yellow flame) or one with multiple nozzles
- Allow the lighter to cool down between each use
- Do not keep the lighter lit for more than 10 consecutive seconds
- Do not expose the lighter to temperatures above 50 °C / 122 °F
- Do not move or remove the tray from the vaporizer before it has cooled down completely
- Do not rub or scrape the cups before they have cooled down completely, do not use metal tools for this purpose
- Do not soak the vaporization tray in the cleaning bottle before it has cooled down completely
- Do not store the vaporizer or the tray in the storage case before they have cooled down completely

List of parts



α → alpha
δ → delta
λ → lambda
φ → phi
ψ → psi

Vaporizer

1 Top shell
anodized aluminum
1 part

2 Bottom shell
anodized aluminum
1 part

3 Mouthpiece
anodized aluminum
1 part

4 Seal
food grade nitrile
3 parts

5 Window
quartz
1 part

6 Spring wire
stainless steel
2 parts

7 Stopper
anodized aluminum
1 part

8 Screw
stainless steel
2 parts

Tray

9 Frame
stainless steel
1 part

10 Micro-bowls
copper
10 parts

Cleaning

11 Cleaning bottle
glass
1 part

12 Protective net
coton
1 part

13 Cleaning pick
bois
3 parts

14 Cleaning peak (alternative)
polylactic acid (PLA)
3 parts

Other

15 Jet lighter
multi-métaux & plastiques
1 part

16 Storage case
polylactic acid (PLA)
1 part

17 Screwdriver
inox
2 parts

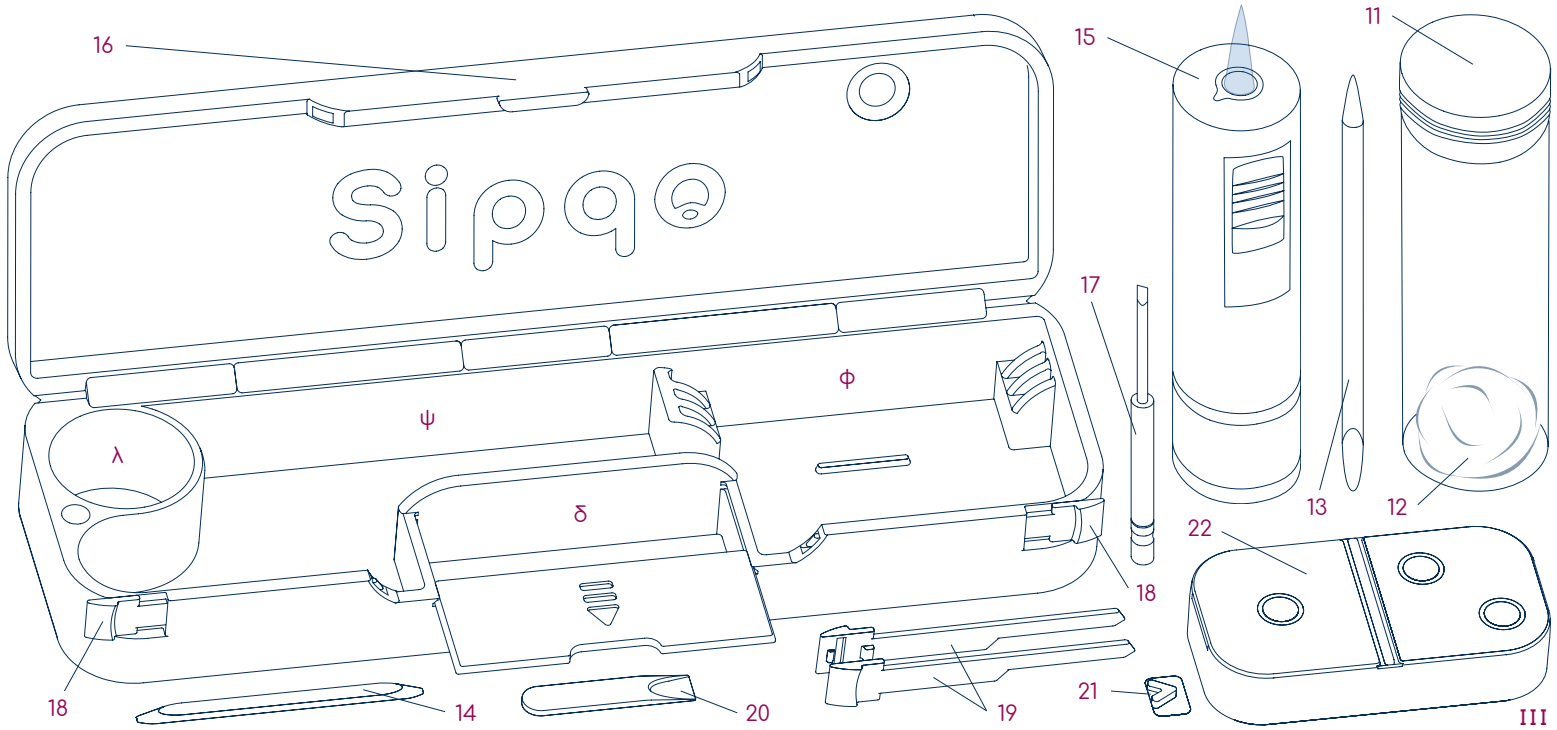
18 Latch 'simple'
polylactic acid (PLA)
2 part

19 Latch 'locking'
polylactic acid (PLA)
2 parts

20 Reclaiming tool
polylactic acid (PLA)
3 parts

21 Flow restrictor
polylactic acid (PLA)
2 parts

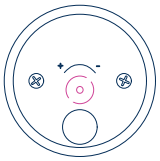
22 Dual-compartment box
polylactic acid (PLA)
1 part



Before the first vaporization

Before using the vaporizer for the first time, you must fill the lighter [15] with gas, fill the cleaning bottle [11] with cleaning solvent, and assemble the tray by following the steps below.

Filling the lighter



1. In a well-ventilated area, ideally near an open window or outdoors, unscrew the bottom of the lighter [15] and turn it over to locate the filling valve, which is situated in the center of the circular base and highlighted in color in the adjacent illustration

2. Following the instructions provided with your gas refill (not included), inject a very brief initial burst of gas into the lighter [15], lasting about 1/10th of a second, and shake it for a few seconds. This serves to "rinse" the reservoir, removing any residues that may be soluble in the gas

3. Still with the lighter [15] upside down, gently press the central tube of the valve using the flat side of the screwdriver [17] to completely purge any remaining gas from the reservoir

4. Following the instructions provided with the gas refill, fill the lighter's [15] gas reservoir to its maximum capacity

Fill the cleaning bottle

5. Open the cleaning bottle and empty its contents into the closed compartment δ of the storage case [16]

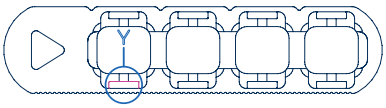
6. Gently wash the cleaning bottle [11], the protective net [12], the frame [9], the micro-bowls [10] and the outside of the mouthpiece [3] with soapy water and a clean cloth; then rinse and dry them with a clean cloth before checking no soap residue remains

7. Gently wash these same parts with the cleaning solvent and dry them with a clean cloth

ⓘ Each Sipqo vaporizer is sold clean (washed); however, if you wish to perform a complete cleaning before its first use, see the section **Cleaning the vaporizer** on page **XV.**

8. Place the protective net [12] at the bottom of the cleaning bottle [11] and fill it with cleaning solvent up to just below the neck; close it securely and store it horizontally in its designated space ψ in the storage box [16]

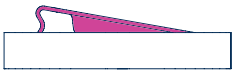
Assembling the tray



9. Place frame [9] on a flat surface, with the detailed side facing up (as shown opposite)

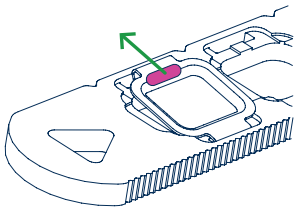
10. Take a clean micro-bowl [10] and slide one of its arms Z into hole Y on the frame





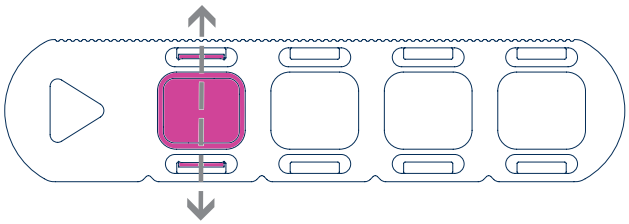
11. When viewed from the side, frame [9] and micro-bowl [10] should look like the drawing opposite

12. Without pressing down too hard, place your thumb on the area of the micro-bowls [10] highlighted in the illustration opposite, and gently push/pull in the direction of the arrow until the arm can be inserted into the hole in the frame [9]; then, press down lightly to snap the micro-bowls [10] into position, making sure not to twist its shoulder

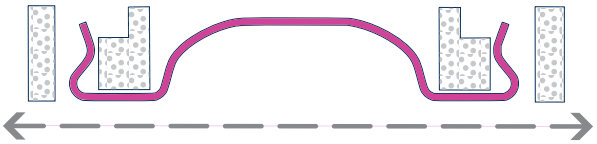


13. Repeat steps 10. and 11. for the other 3 micro-bowls [10] on the frame

14. Take a sheet of paper (e.g. a page from this guide) and lay it flat on a surface in front of you; take the frame [9] with all 4 micro-bowls [10] attached and turn it over onto the sheet of paper (so that the cups are facing downward), as shown in the drawings below; the sheet of paper serves to protect the flat surface from any potential minor scratches

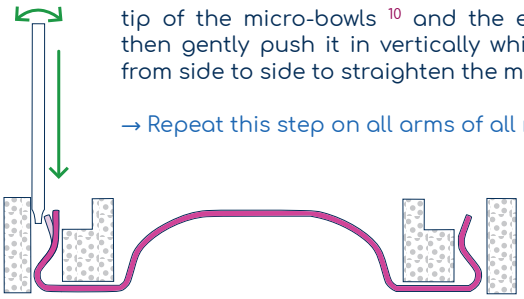


CROSS-SECTION VIEW



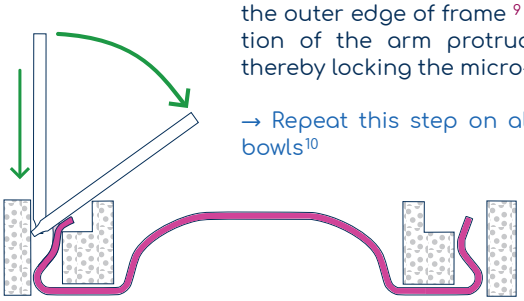
15. Insert the flat end of the screwdriver [17] between the tip of the micro-bowls [10] and the edge of the frame [9], then gently push it in vertically while rocking it slightly from side to side to straighten the micro-bowl [10] arm

→ Repeat this step on all arms of all micro-bowls [10]



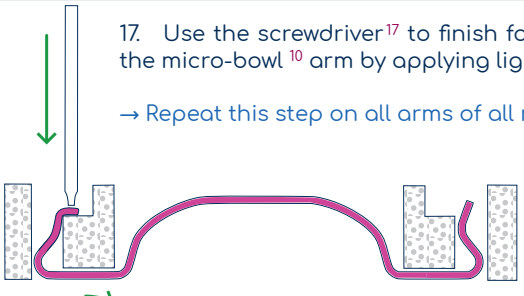
16. Use the screwdriver [17] as a lever against the outer edge of frame [9] to fold over the portion of the arm protruding from the hole, thereby locking the micro-bowl [10] into place

→ Repeat this step on all arms of all micro-bowls [10]



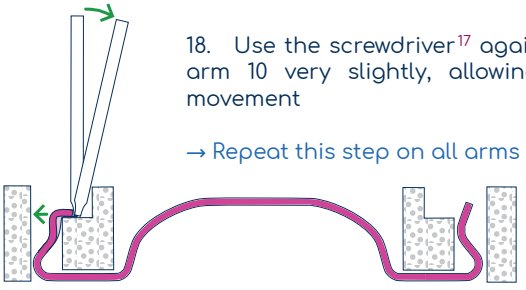
17. Use the screwdriver [17] to finish folding over the tip of the micro-bowl [10] arm by applying light pressure

→ Repeat this step on all arms of all micro-bowls [10]



18. Use the screwdriver [17] again to loosen the cup arm 10 very slightly, allowing for some lateral movement

→ Repeat this step on all arms of all micro-bowls [10]



19. Verification shake the tray; the lateral movement of the micro-bowls [10] should produce a faint, bell-like sound. If it does not, return to step 17. and loosen any micro-bowl [10] that do not move a bit more; with use, the cups will also naturally loosen over time

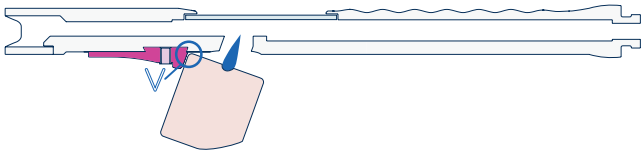
First vaporization

Vaporization is achieved by applying the flame of the lighter[15] for a few seconds beneath a micro-bowl[10] which contains the extract through the vaporizer's heating chimney α. The following sections describe this process in detail.

How to hold the vaporizer

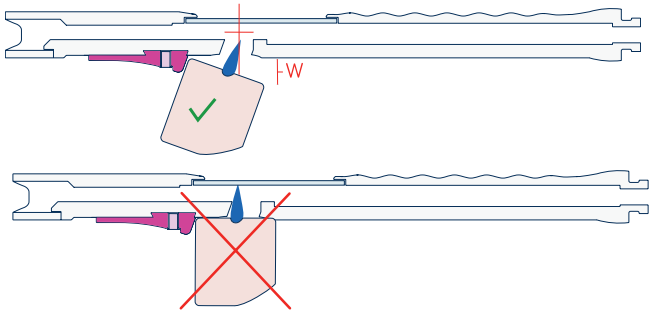
Hold the vaporizer with one hand, gripping the wavy section at the rear of the window[5], while holding the lighter[15] with the other hand.

The stopper[7] provides a fixed resting point for the lighter[15] beneath the vaporizer, allowing you to easily keep the flame centered within the heating chimney α. The top edge of the lighter[15] should rest against the angle V formed by the stopper[7] and the vaporizer, as shown below.



ⓘ The vaporizer rests on the lighter[15] as much as the lighter[15] rests against its stopper[7].

To maintain a natural hand position during heating and ensure effective vaporization, the lighter[15] should not be held flat against the bottom shell[2]; instead, it should be positioned at a slight angle (W), as illustrated in the drawing below:



Safety precaution although the window[5] is made of quartz, a material highly resistant to extreme temperature fluctuations, it is best to avoid igniting the lighter[15] beneath the vaporizer unless a tray is inserted, to prevent any risk of damage.

ⓘ Each vaporizer is sold with the stopper pre-adjusted for the included lighter. If you use a different lighter, please refer to section Adjusting the Stopper on page XVIII to learn ho to adjust its position.

Loading the micro-bowls

Each micro-bowl[10] can vaporize up to 40 mg of extract per load approximately, depending on the type, quality, and personal preferences (160 mg of extract per tray maximum).

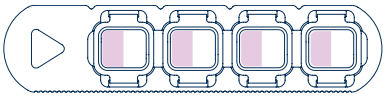
⚠ Overloading a micro-bowl[10], beyond 30-40 mg depending on the extract, significantly reduces the amount of vapor produced and severely degrades the vaporization experience.

This table gives a very, very rough estimate of the amount of extract based on the diameter of a sphere.

Sphere diameter	Equivalent masse
2,5 mm	10 mg
3,0 mm	15 mg
3,5 mm	25 mg
4,0 mm	40 mg

To load the micro-bowl[15] with extract, follow these steps:

19. Take a clean tray that has cooled down to room temperature and place it on a flat surface in front of you



20. Place the desired amount of extract at the bottom of the front half of a micro-bowl[10] (the colored area shown before) and press it down lightly so that it adheres firmly

→ Optional : repeat on the other three micro-bowls[10]

⚠ It is recommended to avoid using metal tools to load the micro-bowls[10], as this may damage them; always prefer using a wooden tools.

The less "meltable" an extract is, the more difficult it will be to vaporize with Sipqo; to make it easier to vaporize HALF-MELT extracts, instead of a spherical 'drop' place a thin, flat 'pancake' of the extract across the entire surface of the micro-bowls, then poke one or more small holes through it.

21. Safety check ensure the extract is firmly adhering to the bottom of each micro-bowls[10] by turning the tray over and tapping it against something to confirm that nothing falls out.

If an extract has difficulty adhering properly to the bottom of the micro-bowls, hold the tray by the triangle at its end and pass the lighter flame underneath the micro-bowls for 1 to 2 seconds to begin the melting process.

Vaporization

The tray is vaporized one micro-bowl at a time, starting with the one in the first position upon insertion. This way the micro-bowls yet to be vaporized remain upstream from the heat generated by the vaporization process, and are therefore unaffected by it.

Each micro-bowl[10] is vaporized over the course of 1 to 10 inhalations, that is 1 to 10 heating-cooling cycles. The number of cycles per micro-bowl[10] depends on various factors, such as the type and quantity of the extract being vaporized, the intensity, duration, and positioning of the flame, and the intensity and duration of the inhalation, among others.

This COLD-START short-cycle mode of operation makes the vaporizer truly ON-DEMAND (see the graph at the end of this section). Consequently, you can stop and resume the vaporization of a micro-bowl[10] at any time.

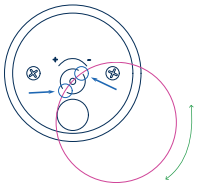
To vaporize, follow these steps:

22. Insert the tray into the front of the vaporizer, in the direction indicated by the tip of the triangular arrow cut into it, with the side of the micro-bowl[10] containing the extract facing upward

23. Push the tray in until you feel an initial resistance; continue pushing until you feel the tray dropping into a small recess, usually accompanied by a faint "click" indicating that the first micro-bowl[10] is correctly positioned above the heating chimney α

24. Take the lighter[15], unscrew its bottom section and turn it over to access its refill valve: this valve also allows you to adjust +/- the flame size by turning it in the directions indicated by the arrows

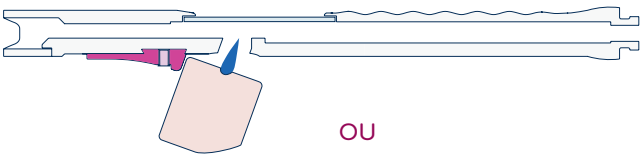
25. Use the thin, circular edge at the top of the unscrewed bottom (shown in pink opposite) as a screwdriver; insert it into the two notches on the edge of the valve (indicated by the blue arrows) to turn it +/- and set the flame size without needing any other tools



26. Adjust the flame size to the smallest possible setting, while ensuring it remains stable and stays lit for at least 5 seconds

27. Ignite the lighter[15] to confirm that it is working correctly

28. Hold the vaporizer at the wavy-patterned section at the back of the window[5] and position the lighter[15] against the stopper[7] at a slight angle, as described in section How to hold the vaporizer on page VII, and begin inhaling immediately



OU

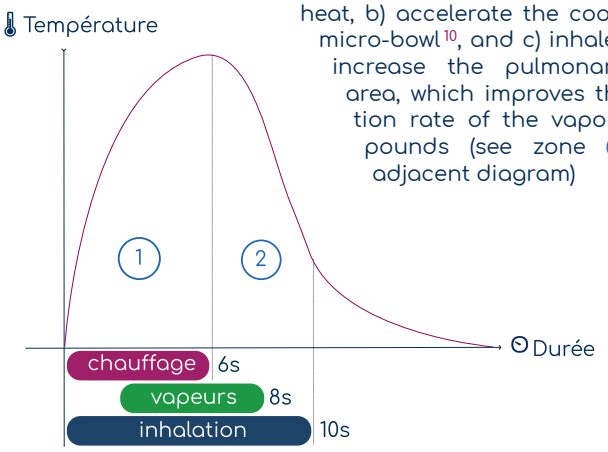
27. Hold the vaporizer at the wavy-patterned section on the back of the window[5] and position the lighter[15] against the stopper[7] at a slight angle (as described on page VII)

28. Ignite the lighter[15] and begin inhaling immediately upon ignition

29. Inhale for approximately 3 to 6 seconds while the lighter is lit, as shown in zone ① of the diagram below

ⓘ Inhaling while the lighter[15] is lit is necessary to ensure efficient heat transfer to the bowl.

30. Extinguish the lighter[15] flame but continue inhaling for a few more seconds (approximately 2–4 seconds) to: a) extract any remaining vapors produced by residual heat, b) accelerate the cooling of the micro-bowl[10], and c) inhale deeply to increase the pulmonary surface area, which improves the absorption rate of the vaporized compounds (see zone ② in the adjacent diagram)



31. Exhale the vapors through both your mouth and nose

32. Adjust the flame size of the lighter[15] after each inhalation based on the desired level of vaporization intensity

⚠ A flame that is too powerful can burn an extract in a matter of seconds, destroying its flavor, while a flame that is too weak will limit vapor production.

ⓘ The colored pattern left by the flame on the underside of a micro-bowls[10] should be centered on the bottom of that cup; its position depends on the angle W between the lighter and the vaporizer, as well as the setting of the stop mechanism.

The vaporizer is sold with the stopper pre-adjusted for the included lighter using a specific angle W.

33. Optional if the angle W you use during vaporization does not result in a centered mark on the underside of the cup, refer tosection Adjusting the Stopper page XVIII to learn how to correct its position

34. Wait a few seconds for the tray to cool down, then repeat steps 27. through 33. until no more vapor is produced (i.e. the cup is fully vaporized)

⚠ If more than 8–10 inhalations are required to fully vaporize the contents of a micro-bowl, it is either overloaded, or the lighter flame is not strong enough.

35. Saftey check ensure the tray is not too hot by quickly brushing your finger against it through the notch on the side of the vaporizer where it protrudes; if it is still too hot, wait a few more seconds.

36. Move on to the next cup by sliding the tray through the notch on the side of the vaporizer (located in front of the window[5])

ⓘ When a micro-bowl[10] is correctly positioned over the chimney α, you will hear a soft 'click' and feel it slightly held in place at a fixed point.

⚠ Over time, the cups will:

- gradually turn black, this is normal; see section Pyrolysis of the micro-bowls on page XIV for further details;
- eventually begin to lift from their position within the frame during heating, this is normal too; follow steps 13. through 17. on page VI to tighten the arms holding any micro-bowls[10] that lift up.

Use the window[5] to visually monitor the vaporization process:

- during the first heating cycle of a micro-bowl, the extract should begin to liquefy after approximately 1 second, and the first vapors should appear after 2 seconds (or less)

- as it melts, the extract should remain toward the front of the micro-bowl[10], held in place by the airflow passing over it; it should not slide toward the back of the cup nor be blown into the airflow or onto the sides (which would indicate overloading)
- The end of the vaporization of a micro-bowl[10] is signaled by a sudden drop in vapor production; do not continue heating beyond this point, as this may cause the material to burn

Factors influencing the vaporization

The power and quality of the vaporization (e.g. efficiency, flavor, vapor density, etc.) are influenced by several factors, most of which can be adjusted to allow you to tune your vaporization experience:

- Quality of the extract
- Amount of extract loaded into the cup 10
- Intensity and duration of the inhalation
- Size, duration, and positioning of the lighter 15 flame
- Quality of the lighter gas used
- Cleanliness of the vaporizer
- Altitude (atmospheric pressure) and ambient temperature

Cleaning and Maintenance

Regular maintenance of the vaporizer and its tray is necessary to ensure an optimal vaping experience from one micro-bowl/ tray to the next.

Cleaning the tray

The tray must be cleaned after each use:

1. Wait until the tray has completely cooled down and remove it from the vaporizer

2. Sometimes, gently rubbing the micro-bowls with the cleaning pick to remove the residue is sufficient to make them clean and ready reuse

3. Otherwise, remove the cleaning bottle from its horizontal slot ψ in the storage case and insert it vertically into the designated area λ to prevent it from tipping over during use

4. Open the cleaning bottle and place the tray inside to soak, the side with the triangle at the top

ⓘ The mesh at the bottom of the cleaning bottle is a protection to prevent the bottom from breaking if the tray is dropped from too high; it also traps particles suspended in the cleaning solvent so it remains clear longer.

5. Wait a few minutes for the solvent to take effect and soften the residues

6. Insert the cleaning pick into the triangular opening at the end of the tray to easily lift it out of the cleaning bottle

7. Keeping the bottom tip of the tray directly over the cleaning bottle (to catch any drips), gently scrub the micro-bowls with the pick to remove residues, then rinse the tray in the bottle; repeat the scrubbing/rinsing process as many times as necessary

⚠ Do not use metal tools to scrub or scrape the micro-bowls and use a wooden or plastic tool instead; avoid pressing hard on the micro-cups, as this could deform them and reduce their lifespan.

The wooden pick can be placed damp end facing upward into the small hole at the front of section λ of the storage case; this keeps the case clean while the solvent evaporates.

8. Remove the tray and allow it to drain over the cleaning bottle (to recover as much solvent as possible)

9. Wrap the cleaning pick in a clean cloth or paper towel (similar to a cotton swab) and gently wipe the inside of the micro-bowls to finish the cleaning process

The vertical sides of the micro-bowls are usually the most difficult areas to clean; using a cloth wrapped around the pick is often much more effective than using the wooden pick alone.

10. If any stubborn residue remains, return to step 4.

11. Dry the frame and the micro-bowls using a paper towel or cloth to remove as much remaining solvent as possible.

12. Hold the tray by the end with the triangle and pass the flame of the lighter over and under each cup for 2-3 seconds to evaporate any residual solvent

13. Place the hot tray onto the waves on the top of the vaporizer and wait for it to cool down completely

14. Wipe each micro-bowls with a clean cloth to ensure no residue remains before storing the tray or using it again

15. Every few weeks, clean the cleaning bottle and its protective mesh, and replace the solvent to maintain effective cleaning

Pyrolysis of the micro-bowls

With repeated use, carbon molecules will adhere to the microscopic irregularities on the metal surface of the micro-bowls, causing them to darken, much like the seasoning process of a frying pan.

If the micro-bowls are cleaned properly after each use, this darkening should remain a uniform shade rather than a buildup of visibly thick and uneven residue. Micro-bowls that appear somewhat darken but still shine whe exposed to light are perfectly normal, even desirable, as this provides added protection to the metal.

If thick, matte, black residue do accumulates in the micro-bowls, you can deep-clean them using pyrolysis, the process of applying high heat with low oxygen to the micro-bowls with your lighter until the residues are destroyed.

However, please note that this process is dangerous (high temperature used) and may cause the micro-bowls to weaken prematurely. It should be used as sparingly as possible. Here is how to proceed:

1. Take a clean, dry tray and hold it by the triangle at its end, with the top side facing downward

2. Light your lighter and heat one micro-bowls from underneath until it begins to smoke - do not keep the flame applied for more than 10 seconds! - then wait a few minutes for both the tray and the lighter to cool down

You can place the hot tray on the wavy pattern on the top of the vaporizer to let it cool without damaging any surfaces.

3. Repeat step 2. until no more smoke is produced and the residues have disappeared

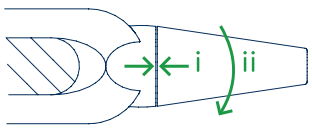
4. Repeat steps 2. and 3. on the 3 other micro-bowls

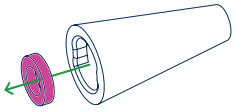
Cleaning the vaporizer

A thorough cleaning of the vaporizer is required every 1 to 4 weeks, depending on how frequently it is used.

Disassembling the vaporizer

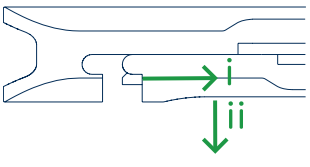
1. Press the connection between the mouthpiece[3] and the rest of the vaporizer (i) while rotating the mouthpiece [3] counter-clockwise (⅓ of a turn) (ii) until it can be detached

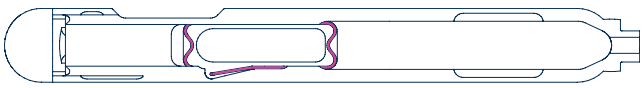




2. Remove the seal[4] (shown in color opposite) from the mouthpiece[3] using the cleaning pick[13]

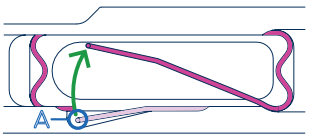
3. Slide the bottom shell[2] toward the back (i) and separate it (ii) from the top shell[1]

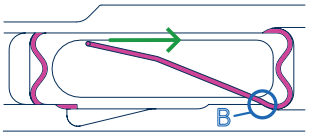




4. Place the top shell[1] on a flat surface, with the inner side facing up (the wire spring[6] is shown in color above)

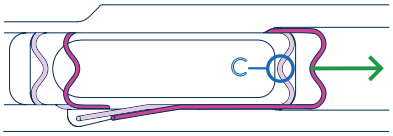
5. Pinch the end of the wire spring[6] arm between your thumb and index finger, point A opposite, and rotate it toward the opposite side...





6. ...while simultaneously pushing it backward until it can be moved over the corner marked B opposite

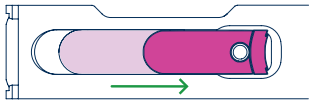
7. Pull on point C of the wire spring[6] in the direction of the arrow to remove it, then take out the glass window underneath





8. Place the lower shell[2] on a flat surface, with the outer side facing up so that the stopper[7], shown in color above, is easily accessible

9. Completely unscrew and remove screw[8] from the stopper[7], then, slide the stopper[7] as far as possible toward chimney α in the lower shell[2] and pull it upward to detach it



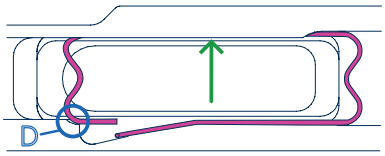
Cleaning all parts

10. Soak and gently scrub each part in the cleaning solvent using a clean cloth until all residue has been removed

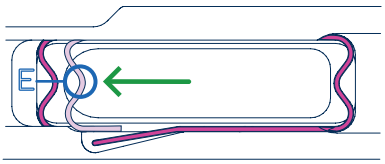
11. Dry each part with a clean, dry cloth, then leave them breath the air a few more minutes to ensure that all the solvent has fully evaporated (alternatively, you may also use the lighter)

Reassembling the vaporizer

12. Place the upper shell[1] on a flat surface, with the outer side facing down. Insert the long side of the spring wire[6] into the internal groove of shell[1], as indicated by the arrow below, without installing the window[5] (yet)

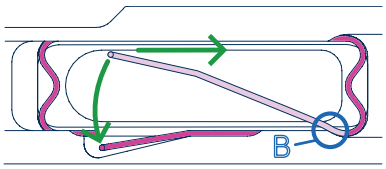


13. Align the bottom-left corner of the spring wire[6] with corner D, as shown above

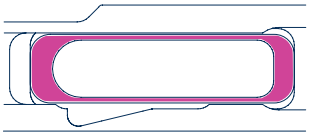


14. Apply light pressure to point E with your thumb while pulling on the spring wire[6] to slide it past corner D and into the of the groove

15. Pinch the tip of the spring wire[6] between your thumb and index finger (A), then rotate it toward the opposite side while pushing it backward until the spring wire[6] can be inserted below angle B; finally, straighten the spring wire arm into the internal groove



16. Practice removing and reinserting the spring wire[6] into the upper shell a few times (following steps 4. to 7. and 12. to 15.), always with the window[5] removed, then remove the spring wire[6] from the upper shell[1] one last time



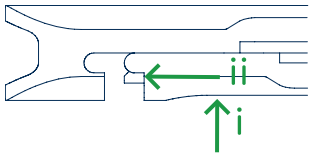
17. Blow air onto the contact surface for the glass (highlighted in color in the adjacent drawing) and visually ensure that there is no dust along the edges

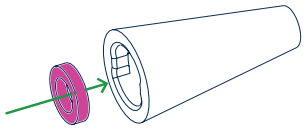
18. Place the clean window[5] into its designated spot within the upper shell[1]

19. Reinsert the spring wire[6] by following the instructions in steps 12. to 15.

20. Safety check verify that the edge of the window[5] has not chipped during the installation of the spring wire[6] and ensure that no debris is present

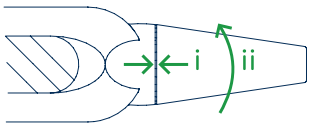
21. Join the upper shell[1] and lower shell[2] together, after confirming that their contact surfaces are free of dust



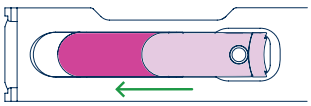


22. Insert the seal[4] into the mouthpiece[3]

23. Connect the mouthpiece[3] to the rest of the vaporizer, then rotate it clockwise (by ⅓ of a turn) while applying pressure to the connection



24. Place the vaporizer on a flat surface, with the lower shell[2] facing upward



25. Insert the top of the stopper[7] into chimney α in the center of the lower shell[2], and slide it forward along the groove for approximately 1 cm (0,4 inch)

26. Insert screw[8] into the hole in stopper[7] and gently tighten it using screwdriver[17] until the position of the stopper[7] is locked

⚠ The screw[8] must be tight enough to prevent stopper[7] from shifting, but it should not be overtightened, as this could damage the external protective layer (alumina) of the lower shell[2].

Adjusting the stopper

The position of the coloured pattern left by the flame on the underside of a micro-bowl[10] can be used to verify that the stopper[7] is correctly positioned. This mark should be well-centered on the underside of the micro-bowl[10].

To adjust the position of the stopper[7]:

1. Pick up the vaporizer and insert an empty tray (no extract)

2. Hold the vaporizer as you would during actual use, ignite the lighter, and inhale for a few seconds to allow the flame to leave a mark on the micro-bowl

3. Turn the vaporizer over and observe the colored pattern left by the flame on the underside of the cup through the chimney α; this mark should be centered around the middle of the underside of the micro-bowl[10]

4. Depending on the position of the colored mark, loosen the screw[8] on the stopper[7] using the screwdriver[17], shift the stop forward or backward, and then retighten the screw[8]

5. Repeat steps 1. through 4. until the colored pattern left by the flame is well-centered on the bottom of the micro-bowl[10]

FAQ

What is a hemp/ cannabis extract?

A hemp extract is the result of mechanically or chemically separating a plant's trichomes (or their contents) from the rest of the plant matter, without dilution or the addition of external compounds.

There are many types of extracts, depending on the production method used: charas (hand-pressed); traditional resins such as Afghan, Ketama, or "pollen" (dry-sieved); modern resins like Ice-O-Lator, Bubble Hash, or Piatella (water-sieved); rosin (heat-pressed); as well as honey, crumble, butter, wax, bho, distillates (solvent-based extraction), and others.

What is a full-melt hemp extract?

A hemp extract is considered full-melt when it turns completely liquid and runny upon heating, forming large, perfectly transparent bubbles while releasing a rich and diverse array of aromas and flavors.

Unlike other grades of extracts, these can be vaporized using thermal conduction.

Which cleaning solvent to use?

Alcohol-based solvents, such as (bio)ethanol (food-grade) or isopropyl alcohol (non-denatured, medical-grade), are generally well-suited for cleaning the vaporizer and will not damage the PLA material used for the storage case.

> ⚠ Some solvents can destroy the plastic found in many lighters (plexiglass). Even a tiny droplet of solvent landing on a sensitive part of a lighter, especially the gas reservoir, can render it unusable.
>
> → Always ensure that the lighter is kept away from any solvent and the cleaning tub; this is one of the reasons why the lighter is not included inside the storage case.

How to improve the flavor of the first inhalation from a bowl?

The flavor depends primarily on the extract being vaporized, specifically its chemical composition, which is determined by the plant source and the production method used. However, the intensity of the flavor can also be influenced by the vaporization technique.

The flavor of the first inhalation, often the most aromatic, comes mainly from the terpenes present in the extract. These terpenes are delicate molecules that are highly sensitive to temperature.

To maximize flavor, it is best to vaporize using the lowest possible amount of heat by keeping the lighter flame as small as you can (while still producing sufficient vapor) in order to minimize the destruction of the terpenes.

It is also possible to increase the amount of extract being vaporized without adjusting the flame size; however, this approach is less reliable and carries a higher risk of the extract splattering or overflowing.

How to increase the quantity of vapor production?

Ensure that the micro-bowls are clean and free of any visible residue. Clean them using pyrolysis if necessary (see page XIV). Next, check that the flame is properly centered on the underside of the micro-bowls ny checking the pattern it leaves (adjust the stopper position if it's not) and that the flame size is appropriate (it should just touch the bottom of the cups).

If vaporization is still not satisfactory, gradually increase the flame size after each heating session.

If vaporization remains unsatisfactory, reduce the amount of extract placed in the micro-bowl.

The micro-bowls lifts off the frame during vaporization, what to do?

Tighten the arms of the cup that is lifting off the frame by following the instructions in steps 13. and 18. on page VI of this guide. If it is no longer possible to effectively tighten the arms of a micro-bowl, it should be replaced.

The mico-bowls turn black over time, what to do?

It is normal for the mivo-bowls to darken over time. As long as they remain shiny and free of any matte, visibly thick black residue, no action is required. Otherwise, refer to the section Pyrolysis of the micro-bowls section on page XIV to address the issue.

The tray is stuck inside the vaporizer, what to do?

Remove the mouthpiece to separate the top and bottom shells, then extract the stuck tray (see steps 1. to 3. on page XV).

The extract overflows or splatters from the micro-bowls during heating, what do to?

Place the extract further toward the front of the micro-bowls (i.e., on the side facing the triangular cut of the tray); the product should be "drawn" toward the front of the cup during inhalation.

If this does not resolve the issue, try inhaling more gently during the heating phase to prevent unvaporized product from being carried away by the air stream. If the above does not work, try breaking up the vaporization a bit more by stopping the heating of the cup 1–2 seconds earlier, especially during the first two heating cycles, and do more heating cycle instead.

If overflow persists, reduce the initial amount of extract placed into the micro-bowl.

When should a micro-bowl be replaced?

The lifespan of a micro-bowl depends on many factors, three of which are particularly significant: 1. the type of tool used for cleaning, 2. the amount of force applied during cleaning, and 3. whether the micro-bowls are cleaned or loaded while still hot.

When well-maintained and handled gently, a micro-bowl should last for many months, perhaps even years. A lifespan of less than 3–4 months would be a sign that there is an issue.

→ When a micro-bowl can no longer be effectively tightened when it lifts during vaporization, when it has become so deformed that it hinders the insertion of the tray into the vaporizer, or it no longer heats properly, or has developed a hole, then it is most likely time to replace the mico-bowl.

Why does the storage case include 3 slots for trays?

For those who are less patient, having multiple trays allows to rotate between use and cleaning to ensure a clean tray is always ready to go.

Which lighter to use with the Sipqo vaporizer?

To ensure a good vaping experience, the lighter should have the following characteristics:

- complete combustion (blue flame, torch-style)
- single-jet nozzle only (otherwise it will be too powerful)
- rounded shape for better contact with the stopper
- a cap that does not get in the way when the lighter is positioned beneath the vaporizer

Can I use a standard yellow-flame lighter with the Sipqo?

No. Lighters that produce a yellow flame undergo incomplete combustion, which creates soot (black, toxic smoke). This would quickly clog both the vaporizer and your lungs, negating some of the key benefits of vaporization.

With a complete-combustion lighter (blue flame), the combustion byproducts should consist only of water and carbon dioxide (CO_2).

The difference between a yellow flame and a blue flame does not stem from the fuel itself, but rather from the amount of oxygen available during the chemical reaction, a factor that depends heavily on how the fuel gas and the ambient air are mixed.



Online manual - Buy spare parts

3D printing models - Questions & contact

Scan me!