ClyroNic

NICOTINE

Clyrolinx DIY Guide

PRODUCT OF CLYROLINX PRODUCTS

Clyrolinx Web Shortcuts

Clyrolinx Home
https://clyrolinx.co.za/#dialog

PG/VG
https://clyrolinx.co.za/shop/base-liquids/

ClyroFlavours
https://clyrolinx.co.za/shop/flavour-selector/

ClyroOneShots & Imported Flavours
https://clyrolinx.co.za/flavours-imported/

ClyroNic
https://clyrolinx.co.za/shop/nicotine/

Clyro DIY Equipment
https://clyrolinx.co.za/shop/equipment-1/

Scales, Beakers and magnetic stirrer bars
https://clyrolinx.co.za/shop/equipment-2/

ClyroSweet & ClyroCool
https://clyrolinx.co.za/shop/flavour-selector/

ClyroFragrances
https://clyrolinx.co.za/shop/fragrances/

Clyro Contact
https://clyrolinx.co.za/contact-us/

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https://www.instagram.com/clyrolinx_products/?hl=en`

https://www.ecigssa.co.za/forums/clyrolinx/

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WARNING: The views expressed below are just guidelines. We take no responsibility for any harm/liability which arises from the information below. Use this information at your own risk.

What you need to create your own vape juice

General hardware needed

- Rubber Gloves
- Syringes: Mainly needed if you are mixing by volume (ml), but can be used as a pipette when mixing by weight (g). No needles needed.
- Gram scale: Only needed if you are mixing by weight (g).
- Sterilised glass bottles: These are going to be used to store your mix (30ml, 50ml & 100ml). We recommend using glass bottles.
- Glass beakers: Only needed if you want to mix large amounts.
- Magnetic stirrer: If you don't want to shake your mixes.

NB: All hardware can be purchased from Clyrolinx

Software needed (See Pg 8-9)

- Vape calculator: For those who run on Android we suggest downloading Vape Tool. Everyone else can use an internet based calculator such as http://e-liquid-recipes.com/create. Unfortunately for Apple users, there is no vape app to download.

Chemicals needed (Bases)

- Propylene Glycol (PG) BP grade.
- Vegetable Glycerine (VG) USP grade.
- Pharmaceutical grade liquid nicotine: Comes in two different strengths, 36mg or 100mg per ml. It also comes mixed with PG or VG depending what you prefer. We recommend buying 36mg/ml strength for Beginner to mid-level mixers. 100mg/ml is only available for advanced vape mixers.
- Concentrates: These are the flavours you will use to flavour your vape juice.

NB: All chemicals can be purchased from Clyrolinx

Recipes

- You will need a recipe to start with, as measurements are extremely specific.
- We have included 2 recipes below.

Recipe 1: using 36mg/ml nicotine in PG (30ml – ratio 70/30 3mg Nic)

Nicotine	= 8.33 %	| 2.5 ml / 2.6 g
PG	= 17.67 %	| 5.3 ml / 5.5 g
VG	= 70 %	| 21 ml / 26.467 g
Concentrate	= Clyro Litchi @ 4 %	| 1.2 ml / 1.233 g
	= 100% of a 30ml bottle.	

Recipe 2: using 36mg/ml nicotine in PG (30ml – ratio 70/30 3mg Nic)

Nicotine	= 8.33 %	| 2.5 ml / 2.6 g
PG	= 18.67 %	| 5.6 ml / 5.833 g
VG	= 70 %	| 21 ml / 26.467 g
Concentrate	= Clyro Cherry @ 2 %	| 0.6 ml / 0.633 g
	= Clyro Menthol @ 1 %	| 0.3 ml / 0.3 g
	= 100% of a 30ml bottle.	

Before mixing your vape juice

- What PG/VG ratio do you want?
- What strength nicotine?
- What additives will you use?

What PG/VG Ratio

- Your ratio can be from 50/50 to maximum VG. The most common ratio is 70% VG to 30% PG.

Here are some properties of VG and PG to help you make a decision:

Vegetable Glycerine (VG)

- Lighter throat hit : heavier lung hit
- Thicker consistency : less chance of leakage
- Absorbs slower
- Higher temp resistance
- Leaves residue
- More vapour produced : less flavour
- Suspends flavour and nicotine
- Sweet in taste
- More power needed to create vapor

Propylene Glycol (PG)

- Heavier throat hit : lighter lung hit
- Thinner consistency : more chance of leakage
- Absorbs faster
- Lower temp resistance
- Less residue
- Less vapour produced : more flavour
- Holds flavour and nicotine
- Tasteless
- Less power needed to create vapor
- Hygroscopic : Causes dry mouth (absorbs water molecules)
- Longer storage time than VG

NB: Some people have an allergic reaction to PG. If it seems you are experiencing this, lower the PG ratio and increase the VG ratio.

Nicotine Strength

- Nicotine can be any strength from 1mg/ml to 12mg/ml in your mixture. In South Africa the Most common strengths you can buy are 0mg/ml, 3mg/ml and 6mg/ml. The most common of these is 3mg/ml.
- Nicotine can be bought either mixed with PG or with VG.

NICOTINE WARNING:

Nicotine is intended for use only by responsible adults over the age of 18 and is not intended for use by pregnant or nursing women, children, people with or at risk of heart disease, high blood pressure, diabetes, asthma, or those who are sensitive to nicotine. Nicotine is highly addictive, habit forming and may be dangerous to your health. Keep out of reach of children and pets. Electronic cigarettes are intended to be used by existing smokers as an alternative to smoking tobacco. They are not necessarily smoking cessation devices. You have to be 18 years or older to use nicotine.

Additives

- Additives or other chemicals you can use to change the properties of your vape mix.
- See page 7 for a list of additives that can be used.

How to create your vape juice

NB: This is a general guideline. Everyone has different ways of mixing their juice. You have to find out what works for you. The general guideline might work for some and might not work for others.

- Before using the nicotine, put it on a magnetic stirrer or shake +- 45min.
- Mix flavour with PG and Nicotine and stir/shake +-20min.
- Add VG to mix.
- Warm the solution until VG consistency is thin enough for you to stir/shake the solution.
- Leave in dark, cool and dry place.
- Repeat previous two steps each day for three days in a row.
- Steep\breath\streath and shake solution every second day.

Steeping, breathing and streathing explained

Steeping

Steeping is leaving the nipple top and cap on the bottle and letting it sit for a week or more in a cool, dry and dark place away from sunlight. Steeping allows the VG and PG to soak up all the flavour molecules. More steeping could greatly benefit the flavour of your juice. Shaking your bottles as often as possible will help expedite the process. Running the bottles under warm tap water will speed up the process, the heat causes the molecules to move around faster.

WARNING: If juice contains nicotine or alcohol, keep it in a safe place away from children and animals.

Breathing

Breathing is when you take off the nipple top and cap to allow more oxygen to circulate. A maximum of 12 hours is recommended as you can lose flavour and the nicotine strength can weaken. Starting off with 2 hours is recommended. This process helps to extract more flavour from your juice in a shorter time. Breathing will also help to get rid of the chemical taste some concentrates might have. If your concentrate contains alcohol, breathing is a must so that the alcohol can evaporate.

Streathing

Streathing is when the cap is removed and the oxygen is recycled by pushing the air out and allowing new air into the bottle and then shaking the liquid so that the air can be recycled. Streathing is more advanced than steeping and breathing, but is also a combination of the two. Streathing can be done many times but it's recommended you do not exceed 12 hours.

Please note: Streathing tends not to work with dessert flavours.

Steeping time

Steeping time varies on taste, make of concentrate, nicotine or not and lastly what type of flavours you use. For instance, fruit flavours tend to require the least amount of steeping time (some you can shake and vape otherwise 1 to 2 weeks recommended), tobacco flavours need more time to steep and the more creamier desserty flavours tend to take the longest steeping time. If your juice contains nicotine then it will take longer to steep than juice that doesn't contain nicotine.

Warm Bath

A warm bath is used to change the consistency of VG. Heat causes the molecules to speed up which in turn causes more space between the molecules which thins out the VG. This is used so that all the chemicals in the bottle can be mixed better. We recommend using the least amount of heat and time possible to do your warm bath. Too much heat over a long period can degrade your nicotine.

Information for advanced vape juice creation

- **PH levels defined**

1 to 6.9	= Acidic
7	= Base
7.1 to 14	=Alkaline

- **PH levels of acidic additives**

Apple Cider Vinegar	PH = 2.8-3
Citric Acid	PH = 2.2
Lemon Juice	PH = 2
Malic Acid	PH = 2.2

- **How the PH level will help**
  - When the PH level of your juice base or alkaline you tend to get a very harsh juice with a strong throat hit or a nicotine throat hit (This is when the nicotine burns the back of your throat).
  - When your vape juice is on the acidic side, you will have a lot less throat hit.
  - By adding acidic additives you are able to adjust the PH level of your juice.

Clyrolinx Chemical weights

- These are the different weights you need to update in your vape calculator when working with scales and grams.

Vegetable Glycerine	= 1.26 gm/ml
Propylene Glycol	= 1.04 gm/ml
Nicotine in VG 36mg	= 1.25 gm/ml
Nicotine in PG 36mg	= 1.04 gm/ml
Nicotine in VG 100mg	= 1.24 gm/ml
Nicotine in PG 100mg	= 1.03 gm/ml
70/30 premix with 3mg	= 1.21 gm/ml
Concentrates	= 1.04 gm/ml

Concentrate percentages

Clyrolinx concentrates

- Recommended percentage for Clyrolinx single concentrate is +- 3%.
- Recommended percentage for Clyrolinx multi concentrates is +- 5%.
- Using too much Clyrolinx concentrate will dull the flavour and cause a chemical taste.

Capella concentrates

- Recommended percentage for Capella single concentrate is +- 5-10%.
- Recommended percentage for Capella multi concentrates is +- 15-20%.

Saveurs de Provence concentrates

- Recommended percentage for Saveurs de Provence single concentrate is +- 5%.
- Recommended percentage for Saveurs de Provence multi concentrates is +- 10%.

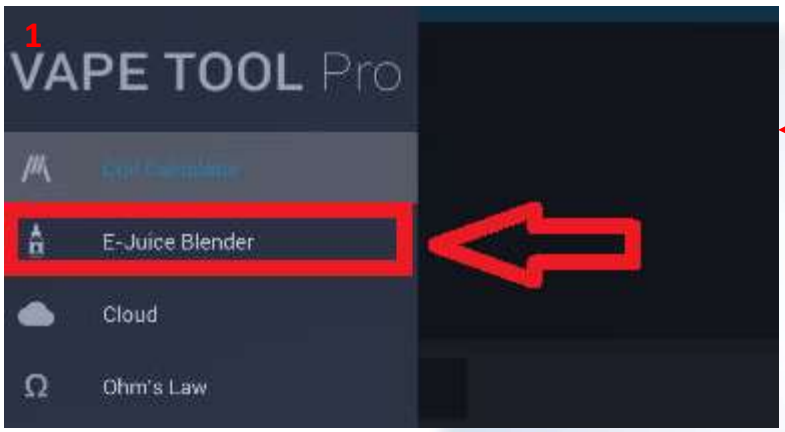
Additives

- **Acetyl Pyrazine (AP)**:** Acetyl Pyrazine (or AP) usually comes in a 5% solution. It imparts a nutty/baked/bready flavor. Typically used to enhance tobacco flavours or bakery mixes. Use sparingly - 0.2-1%. Start by adding 1 drop per 10 ml and add to taste. Too much produces a “Fritos” taste. Some find this very difficult to work with, as it can become overpowering very quickly. If you have problems working with it, try putting 2 drops in a 10 ml bottle and fill it up with PG/VG, and work with that the same way.
- **Apple Cider Vinegar**:** Increases acidity, which helps some flavours to "pop". Usually used in tobacco mixes, whereas lemon juice is used in fruity mixes. Initially, mixes with ACV appear to have better flavor, but over time tend to have more muted flavours. Some like the effect it has on flavor though, so to counter the muted flavor, you can up the percentage a bit. Use sparingly. Start with 1 drop per 10 ml and work from there.
- **ClyroCool (cooling agent):** If you like the cooling effect that menthol has, but don't want the actual flavor, ClyroCool adds that cooling effect of menthol but without the flavor. Use sparingly around 0.1-1%
- **ClyroEnhance:** This is used to make fruit flavours "pop". Dosage is also similar at 1-2 drops per 10 ml liquid. Higher percentages will impart a Jolly Rancher-like effect. Typically in a 20% solution, it adds a sour note.
- **ClyroSweet (Sucralose):** The most common sweetener is sucralose. It is mostly used in fruits, candy and bakery flavours, and like EM a little (typically 1-2 drops per 10 ml) enhances flavours, while a bit more (1% and above) will add sweetness. Most sweeteners brighten other flavours, and it's a good idea to start small.
- **ClyroSour: To be announced.**
- **Ethyl Maltol (EM)**:** EM is also known as Cotton Candy. It is often referred to as a sweetener, though it really flavours, and brings them out a bit. In other words, it reduces flavour intensity. At 1.5-2.5% it significantly reduces flavour intensity. After vaping liquids with very high EM-content, many experience a distinct loss of flavor in anything else they vape, for an hour or more. Around 8-10%, it gives off a distinct burned sugar/cotton candy flavor, but without the sweetness of real cotton candy. It usually comes in crystal form. To make a 10% solution, use one part EM-crystals and 9 parts PG, mix, shake until dissolved completely. Usually, gentle heating speeds up the process. An easy way is to microwave for 3 seconds, shake until cooled down, and repeat until completely dissolved.
- **Ethyl Vanillin**:** Ethyl Vanillin is a sweetener too. It also adds a vanilla-note to your mixes. Like EM, it is usually dissolved in VG or PG; use one part ethyl vanillin and 9 parts dilatants. It is used like EM; add 1-2 drops per 10 ml, and add more to taste. The normal range is 0.5-2%.
- **Lemon Juice**:** Increases acidity. It is used to enhance fruity flavours and give them "that something extra". Typical dosage: 1-2 drops per 5 ml liquid. Initially, mixes with lemon juice appear to have better flavor, but over time tend to have more muted flavours.
- **Saline**:** Saline, or saline solution, is medical grade distilled water with salt (NaCL). It's typically used in tobacco or bakery-flavours, and adds body and enhances flavours. Just like salt in foods ;) It may add a salty note to your liquid. It can be used in all flavours to enhance flavor and add moistness, test it a bit before making a big batch. It reduces the mouth/sinus/throat-dehydration caused by VG and PG. If you add distilled water, vodka or PGA to dilute your juice, you can try substituting it with saline. A good pointer could be that flavouring and saline should amount to 20-25% of your total volume. Though some just add 3% saline to their mixes, perhaps a bit more if you are heavy on the VG. The medical stuff usually comes in 0.5-0.9%.
- **Trimethyl Pyrazine****: Usually in a 10% solution, trimethyl pyrazine is good for tobacco mixes. Taste notes attributed: Nutty, musty, cocoa, drying, peanut-like and raw coffee. Use sparingly! Add 1 drop per 10 ml and add to taste.

****Not supplied by Clyrolinx**

How to use e-juice calculators

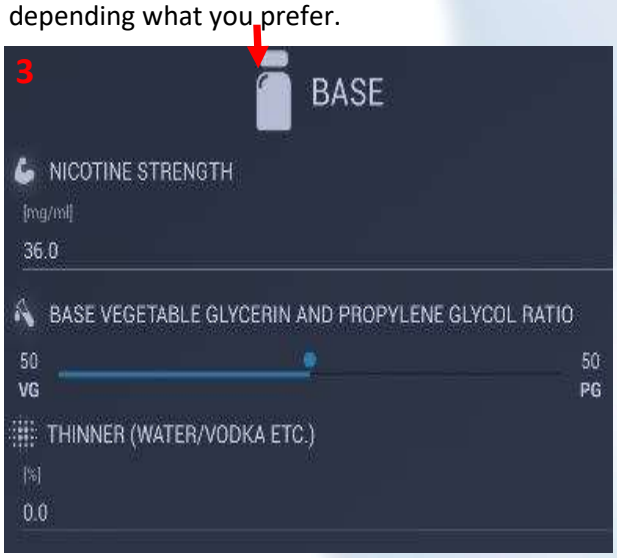
Using Vape Tool to create a recipe



Open Vape Tool and select E-Juice Blender

Make sure Blender is selected

Base: You will find nicotine strength on your bottle that you purchased the nicotine in. It will be 36mg/ml or 100mg/ml. Your base PG/VG will also show on bottle, this is usually 100% PG or 100% VG depending what you prefer.



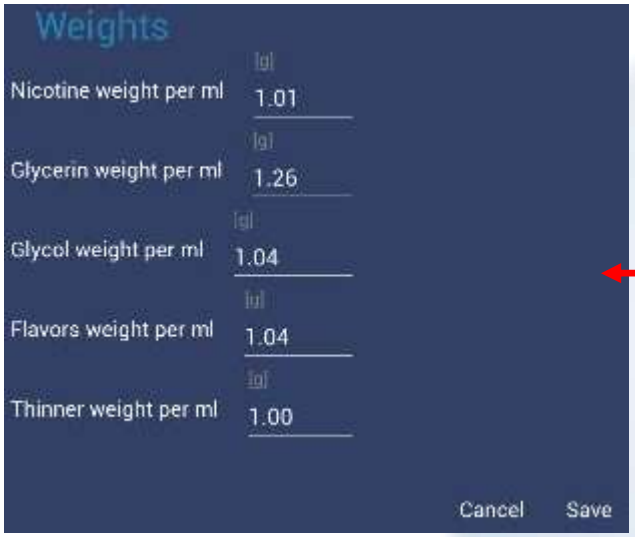
TARGET: This is what you want to mix. Amount is the amount of vape juice you would like to make in ml. Liquid strength is the strength of nicotine you want in mg. And liquid ratio is your ratio of PG and VG you want your juice to be.

FLAVORS: Select option highlighted to add one of your stored flavours. If you don't have a certain flavour stored enter all its details and hit + key to add flavour. Your recipe will be shown at bottom of page.

Continued on following page

How to adjust the weight of chemicals in Vape Tool

Select Settings at top of page.



Enter weights supplied on page 5.

See Pg 6 for a list of weights for Clyrolinx Products.

Using e-Liquid-recipes to create a recipe

http://e-liquid-recipes.com/create

Top five options are what you want your vape juice to end up being. Amount of juice, strength of nicotine and desired PG/VG ratio you want.

Nicotine strength and PG/VG content can be found on the label of the bottle of nicotine you have. It will be 100% PG or 100% VG or a mix of them both depending what you prefer.

Select Add flavour to enter your concentrate details

This will give you your recipe in ml, grams and %

What you need to know when selecting bottles to store your vape

NB: This information is given so that you can make an educated decision on what you want to use to bottle your vape juice, at Clyrolinx we strongly recommend using glass bottles.

Glass Bottles

- **Brown/Amber glass:** absorb the most ultraviolet radiation, at wavelengths shorter than 450 nm (nanometres), so it offers the best protection from potentially damaging light. Beer, for instance, would be ruined by light absorption so you'll usually find your favourite brew in a brown bottle. UV protection is high.
- **Green glass:** still has the light protection, but not as much and since liquids like wines and juices can be exposed to some light without ruining the flavours, they are often bottled in green glass. UV protection is low.
- **Clear glass:** is best suited for alcohol, water, sauces and foods that aren't affected by light. UV protection is none.
- **Blue/Cobalt:** offers medium protection from UV radiation, and like amber, absorbs UV radiation. However, it allows blue light through.

Plastic Bottles

- **Polyethylene terephthalate (PET or PETE or polyester):** is commonly used for carbonated beverage, water bottles and many food products. PET provides very good alcohol and essential oil barrier properties, generally good chemical resistance (although acetones and ketones will attack PET) and a high degree of impact resistance and tensile strength. The orienting process serves to improve gas and moisture barrier properties and impact strength. This material does not provide resistance to very high temperature applications—maximum temperature. 200 °F (93 °C).

- **High density polyethylene (HDPE):** is the most widely used resin for plastic bottles. This material is economical, impact resistant, and provides a good moisture barrier. HDPE is compatible with a wide range of products including acids and caustics but is not compatible with solvents. It is supplied in FDA approved food grade. HDPE is naturally translucent and flexible. The addition of colour will make HDPE opaque although not glossy. HDPE lends itself readily to silk screen decoration. While HDPE provides good protection at below freezing temperatures, it cannot be used with products filled at over 160 °F (71 °C) or products requiring a hermetic (vacuum) seal.

- **Low density polyethylene (LDPE):** Is similar to HDPE in composition. It is less rigid and generally less chemically resistant than HDPE, but is more translucent. LDPE is used primarily for squeeze applications. LDPE is significantly more expensive than HDPE.

Recipes to help you start off with

NB: all recipes below where offered by our customers and include Clyrolinx concentrates ONLY.

Recipe 1: using 36mg nicotine in PG (30ml – ratio 70/30 3mg Nic) (Wicks)

Nicotine	= 8.33 %	| 2.5 ml / 2.6 g
PG	= 16.67 %	| 5 ml / 5.2 g
VG	= 70 %	| 21 ml / 26.467 g
Concentrate	= Clyro Bubblegum @ 2.5 %	| 0.75 ml / 0.767 g
	= Clyro Spearmint @ 2.5 %	| 0.75 ml / 0.767 g
	= 100% of a 30ml bottle.	

Notes from maker: Warm bath, good shake and cool off in dark place… Ready to go once cooled off.

Recipe 2: using 36mg nicotine in PG (30ml – ratio 70/30 3mg Nic) (Caramel chococino)

Nicotine	= 8.33 %	| 2.5 ml / 2.6 g
PG	= 15.17 %	| 4.55 ml / 4.733 g
VG	= 70 %	| 21 ml / 26.467 g
Concentrate	= Ice cream @ 2 %	| 0.6 ml / 0.633 g
	= Caramel Popcorn @ 1 %	| 0.3 ml / 0.3 g
	= Cocoa @ 2.5 %	| 0.75 ml / 0.767 g
	= Espresso @ 1 %	| 0.3 ml / 0.3 g
	= 100% of a 30ml bottle.	

Notes from maker: Breath once for 2 hours after mixing. 3 weeks steep time. The cocoa loses potency if streathing too much.

Recipe 3: using 36mg nicotine in PG (30ml – ratio 70/30 3mg Nic) (Apple lemint)

Nicotine	= 8.33 %	| 2.5 ml / 2.6 g
PG	= 16.42 %	| 4.92 ml / 5.133 g
VG	= 70 %	| 21 ml / 26.467 g
Concentrate	= Apple @ 4 %	| 1.2 ml / 1.233 g
	= Lemon @ 0.5 %	| 0.15 ml / 0.167 g
	= Mint @ 0.75 %	| 0.22 ml / 0.233 g
	= 100% of a 30ml bottle.	

Notes from maker: Breath once for 2 hours after mixing. 2 weeks steep.

Recipe 4: using 36mg nicotine in PG (30ml – ratio 70/30 3mg Nic) (Mint choc chip ice cream)

Nicotine	= 8.33 %	| 2.5 ml / 2.6 g
PG	= 16.17 %	| 4.85 ml / 5.033 g
VG	= 70 %	| 21 ml / 26.467 g
Concentrate	= Icecream @ 2.5 %	| 0.75 ml / 0.767 g
	= Cocoa @ 2 %	| 0.6 ml / 0.633 g
	= Mint @ 1 %	| 0.3 ml / 0.3 g
	= 100% of a 30ml bottle.	

Notes from maker: Breath once for 2 hours after mixing. 2 weeks steep

Recipe 5: using 36mg nicotine in PG (30ml – ratio 70/30 3mg Nic) (Strawbubble)

Nicotine	= 8.33 %	| 2.5ml / 2.6 g
PG	= 18.27 %	| 5.48 ml / 5.7 g
VG	= 70 %	| 21 ml / 26.467 g
Concentrate	= Lime @ 0.4 %	| 0.12 ml / 0.133 g
	= Strawberry @ 1.5 %	| 0.45 ml / 0.467 g
	= Bubblegum @ 1.5 %	| 0.45 ml / 0.467 g
	= 100% of a 30ml bottle.	

Notes from maker: Breath 3 days in a row and steep for 2 weeks.

Recipe 6: using 36mg nicotine in PG (30ml – ratio 70/30 3mg Nic) (Lemon Doughnut)

Nicotine	= 8.33 %	| 2.5 ml / 2.6 g
PG	= 17.67 %	| 5.3 ml / 5.5 g
VG	= 70 %	| 21 ml / 26.467 g
Concentrate	= Lemon @ 1.5 %	| 0.45 ml / 0.467 g
	= Doughnut @ 2.5 %	| 0.75 ml / 0.767 g
	= 100% of a 30ml bottle.	

Notes from maker: Breath 3 days in a row and steep for 2 weeks.

Recipe 7: using 36mg nicotine in PG (30ml – ratio 70/30 3mg Nic) (Fruity Spearmint)

Nicotine	= 8.33 %	| 2.5 ml / 2.6 g
PG	= 13.42 %	| 4.02 ml / 4.2 g
VG	= 70 %	| 21 ml / 26.467 g
Concentrate	= Mango @ 3.5 %	| 1.05 ml / 1.1 g
	= peach @ 3 %	| 0.9 ml / 0.933 g
	= Tutti Frutti @ 1 %	| 0.3 ml / 0.3 g
	= Spearmint @ 0.75 %	| 0.22 ml / 0.233 g
	= 100% of a 30ml bottle.	

Notes from maker: +- 1 week steeping

Recipe 8: using 36mg nicotine in PG (30ml – ratio 70/30 3mg Nic) (Balaclava)

Nicotine	= 8.33 %	| 2.5 ml / 2.6 g
PG	= 16.67 %	| 5 ml / 5.2 g
VG	= 70 %	| 21 ml / 26.467 g
Concentrate	= Baklava @ 2 %	| 0.6 ml / 0.633 g
	= Icecream @ 3 %	| 0.9 ml / 0.933 g
	= 100% of a 30ml bottle.	

Notes from maker: Warm bath 2 days, mix well and steep for 2 weeks.

Recipe 9: using 36mg nicotine in PG (30ml – ratio 70/30 3mg Nic) (Winegum)

Nicotine	= 8.33 %	| 2.5 ml / 2.6 g
PG	= 16.67 %	| 5 ml / 5.2 g
VG	= 70 %	| 21 ml / 26.467 g
Concentrate	= Blackberry @ 0.5 %	| 0.15 ml / 0.167 g
	= Jagermeister @ 1 %	| 0.3 ml / 0.3 g
	= Liquorice @ 2.5 %	| 0.75 ml / 0.767 g
	= Spearmint@ 1 %	| 0.3 ml / 0.3 g
	= 100% of a 30ml bottle.	

Notes from maker: Steep minimum for 1`week

Clyrolinx Flavour Guide

Clyrolinx Flavours

Amaretto	Blackberry	Chai tea	Cream	Guava	Malt	Pawpaw	Spearmint
Amarula	Blackcurrant	Cheesecake	Cream soda	Hazelnut	Malva pudding	Peach	Strawberries & cream
Aniseed tobacco	Blueberry	Cherry	Creamy coffee	Honey	Mango	Peanut butter	Strawberry
Apple	Bourbon	Chocolate cherry	Crème brulee	Honey melon	Maple	Pear	Strawberry milk
Apple crumble	Brandy	Cinnamon	Custard	Ice-cream	Marshmallow	Pineapple	Tobacco
Apple sour	Brown sugar	Cinnamon spice (fireball)	Doughnut	Iron brew	Menthol	Pistachio	Tropical fruit
Apricot	Bubblegum	Cocoa	Dragonfruit	Jagermeister *	Milk	Plum	Turkish delight
Avocado	Buchu	Coconut	Dulce de leche	Kiwi fruit	Milk chocolate	Pommegranate	Tutti Frutti
Bacon	Butterscotch	Cocopine	English toffee	Lemon	Milk tart	Raisin	Vanilla gold
Banana	Caramel	Cola	Espresso coffee	Lemon cream biscuit	Mint	Raspberry	Vanilla Moirs
Baklava	Caramel popcorn	Condensed milk	Fig jam	Lime	Musk	Red bull	Vanilla toffee
Beer	Cardamom	Cookies & cream	Ginger biscuit	Liquorice	Naartjie	Rose	Vodka
Berries	Carrot cake	Cotton candy	Grape	Litchi	Orange	Rum	Watermelon
Biltong	Cerelac	Cranberry	Grapefruit	Macadamia	Passion Fruit	Shortbread	Whiskey

***Contains alcohol**

All Clyrolinx concentrates are diacetyl, acetyl propionyl, acetoin and alcohol free. See * for concentrates that contain alcohol.

Capella Flavours

Bavarian cream	Churro	Jelly candy	Sweet lychee	Vanilla custard
Blueberry cinnamon crumble	Cinnamon Danish swirl	Lemon meringue pie V2	Sweet mango	Waffle
Cereal 27	Graham cracker	New York cheesecake	Sweet strawberry RF	Yellow cake
Chocolate fudge brownie V2	Greek yoghurt	Pink lemonade	Vanilla bean ice-cream	
Chocolate glazed doughnut	Italian lemon Sicily	Sugar cookie V2	Vanilla cupcake V2	

Saveurs de Provence

Chocolat (chocolate)
Crème a la vanille (vanilla custard)

Vaping Glossary & Terminology

26650 – The largest-sized battery used in advanced e-cigarettes and PVs, these are usually used by sub-ohm vapers, or users who use atomizers with resistances less than 1 ohm.
306 – A type of disposable atomizer, it uses the same thread as a 510 atomizer. 306 atomizers usually have low resistance, and **510** users often use these types for their increased vapor production.
401, 402, and 403 – Also called m401, m402, and m403, these are types of e-cigarettes that are virtually identical except for the battery length, with 401s being the longest and 403s the shortest.
510 – The most common and popular style of atomizer, its threading has become the industry standard with most atomizers, cartomizers, clearomizers and tanks using it.
808 – Also called KR808, it is one of the many styles of e-cigarettes.
901 – Atomizers with a female thread, these cannot be used with PVs using 510 threading unless an adapter is used.
16340 – The smallest of the batteries used in advanced cigarettes, these are usually used in series or parallel.
18350 – A battery preferred by advanced users for its diminutive size, these are usually used in stealth mods.
18500 – A size larger than 18350s, 18500s offer longer battery life, although they are less popular than 18350s since many users feel that the size increase is not worth the slight bump in mAh.
18650 – The most popular battery size for advanced e-cigs, these batteries give users decent power and battery life with less bulk than 26650s.

A

Advanced Personal Vaporizer (APV) – Also referred to as mods (or modified e-cigs), these units are larger, have replaceable batteries, and can either be mechanical, variable voltage, or variable wattage.
AFC – Air flow control. This refers to a small dial (sometimes a screw) found in atomizers and clearomizers/tanks to adjust the drag of an e-cig.
Airflow – The amount of air sucked into an atomizer or tank. Looser airflow results in more vapor, while tighter airflow results in less vapor but more intense flavor.
All Day Vape – A term used to refer to the type of e-juice you prefer over others, i.e., “This strawberry tobacco flavor is great, it can be my all day vape!”
Allen Key or Wrench – A small tool usually used to adjust Allen screws in a rebuildable atomizer or tank.
American Wire Gauge – Also called AWG for short, this is the U.S. standard for wire sizes that determines a coil’s resistance when rebuilding—the thicker the wire, the less resistance.
Amps – Short for amperage, this is the flow of energy along a circuit. Batteries with higher amps can better handle atomizers with lower resistances without overheating.
Analogue – The slang name for regular cigarettes.
Atomizer – Also called “atty” for short, this is the part of an e-cig that houses the coil and wick that is heated to produce vapor from e-liquid.
Automatic – A mode of e-cigarette wherein the battery automatically heats the atomizer without users having to press a button. This is activated by a sensor in an atomizer which detects when the user draws air from it.
Automatic Shutoff – A safety feature found in most regulated e-cigarettes, this prevents overheating of the battery. If the e-cig detects overheating, the unit will shut off automatically.

B

Battery – 1.) The main part of an e-cigarette, the term usually refers to vape pens and cig-a-likes that don’t have replaceable batteries. The two types are manual and automatic. Automatic batteries are switched on by inhaling, while manual batteries require the user to press a button found on the side. 2.) For users of PVs and mods, this refers to Li-ion batteries used to power their devices.
Box Mod – A type of APV that’s shaped like a box, these come in either mechanical or variable configurations. Some box mods are capable of housing up to four 18650 batteries. Typically wider, some users prefer these over tube mods for their shorter (thus, more pocketable) length. Box mods are also more powerful than their tube counterparts, with power outputs ranging from 20 watts to 200 watts.
Bridge – This is the part in disposable atomizers in which e-liquid is held, and is usually coated in steel mesh.

C

Cartridge – A small mouthpiece filled with Poly-Fil to hold e-liquid, it’s attached to an atomizer and usually comes pre-filled.
Cartomizer – An atomizer and cartridge in one, cartomizers are longer than regular atomizers, hold more e-liquid and are disposable. These are also available as punched (for use in tanks), and with dual coils.
Clouds – A term that describes vapor production, i.e., “My current vape setup is capable of producing massive clouds!”
Coil – The part of the atomizer used to heat or vaporize e-liquid.
Connection – A term used to describe the type of threading your e-cigarette uses for atomizers.
Custom Mod – An APV or PV that’s not factory-built. Usually handmade, these are often assembled using mostly common household items.
Cutoff – A safety feature in e-cigarettes, cutoff refers to the amount of time one can take a drag from an e-cig before it cuts off power to prevent overheating. Cutoff times in regulated e-cigs typically range from 10 to 15 seconds.

D

DCT – Stands for Dual Coil Tank. This is a type of tank or clearomizer that uses punched cartomizers with an e-liquid capacity ranging from 3ml to 6ml.
Deck – The part of the atomizer in which the positive and negative posts are found. This term is usually used to describe rebuildable atomizers, with larger decks being easier to rebuild on.
DIY – Do-it-yourself. This usually refers to homemade e-juice.
DNA – A chip made by Evolv, this is a variable wattage board whose name is generally used to describe any mod with an Evolv chip.

Draw – A term to describe the act of inhaling vapor from the mouthpiece to your mouth.
Drip (Dripping) – To refill an atomizer via drops of e-liquid straight onto the coil of an atomizer.
Drip Shield – The name for an external cover used to slip onto atomizers to catch leaked e-juice and return it to the atomizer. This prevents e-liquid from spilling onto your e-cigarette.
Drip Tip – An accessory used to replace the stock mouthpieces of atomizers with a large hole to allow dripping without their removal.
Drip Well – A term to describe the bowl shape near an e-cigarette's connector. It's designed to catch leaking e-juice to prevent spillage.
Dry Burn – This refers to the firing of an atomizer, without any e-juice, until the coil glows red to burn off dried e-juice residue.
Dry Hit – A term that describes taking a drag off your e-cigarette that's run out of e-juice.
Dual Coil – Atomizers, cartomizers or clearomizers with two coils instead of one. This gives off more vapor at the expense of reduced battery life.

E

eGo – One of the more popular models of e-cigs, these are a little larger than standard vape pens, with either an eGo threading, 510 threading or both (via adapter).
E-Juice (E-Liquid) – The solution that's vaporized to create vapor, e-juice comes in a variety of nicotine strengths and flavours. It is made from propylene glycol (PG), vegetable glycerine (VG), flavouring, and nicotine (there are also some without nicotine).
E-Cigarette – The name used to describe a device that gives smokers an alternative means to satisfy their nicotine cravings. At its most basic, it's comprised of a battery and atomizer, with e-juice added, from which vapor is created.

F

Filler Material – Also called "filler" or "Poly-Fil," this is the absorbent material used inside cartridges and cartomizers to hold e-juice, which is then delivered to the atomizer to be heated.
Flavours – *see E-Juice
Flooding – This is what happens when an atomizer is overfilled. A flooded atty is characterized by reduced vapor production accompanied by gurgling noises.
FDA – The administrative branch of the United States government in charge of the rules and regulations involving the safety of all food and drug products sold in the country.
Forums – Internet community boards from which most vapers glean information, news and announcements.

G

Genesis Atomizer – A type of atomizer or tank that uses steel mesh instead of silica or cotton. The coil is situated at the top of the tank, with juice delivered by way of osmosis.

H

Heatsink – Fins or layers protruding from an atomizer, drip tip, or e-cigarette, heatsinks are designed to dissipate heat more quickly.
High Resistance – An atomizer with a high ohm reading, this is used for high voltage vaping.
Hot Spot – Coils with glowing spots that indicate uneven wrapping of the coil. This often results in dry hits.
Hybrid – Also referred to as hybrids or hybrid mods, these are e-cigarettes with a battery holder and atomizer designed as one unit for a sleek and seamless look.

I

Inhale – The act of breathing vapor into your lungs or mouth. There are two kinds: lung inhale and mouth-to-lung inhale. Lung inhaling is when vapor goes straight to your lungs. This is often used by cloud chasers and high wattage users. Mouth-to-lung inhale is when vapor is inhaled to the mouth, then to the lungs. This type is the most common, and is the same kind of inhale used by cigarette smokers.

J

Juice – A shorthand term for e-liquid.

K

Kick – A.) A term used to describe throat hit. B.) A chip made by Evolv that's inserted into mechanical PVs to convert them into variable voltage/wattage devices.

L

Leaking – When e-juice leaks out of an atomizer/tank/cartomizer, etc. This can cause damage to e-cigarettes if the e-juice starts to leak into the battery.
LED – Stands for "light emitting diode." This is the light on the ends of cig-a-likes to simulate the glow of traditional cigarettes. It also doubles as a warning light when the battery need to be recharged.
Liquid – Another shorthand term for e-liquid.
LR (Low Resistance) – An atomizer/cartomizer/clearomizer with a low ohm rating. Usually, these are coils built with 1.5 or lower ohm coils. The lower resistance produces more vapor at the expense of reduced battery life.

M

mAh – An abbreviation of milliampere-hour, this is the term used to describe a battery's capacity to store energy. The higher the mAh, the longer its life before needing to be recharged.
Manual – A style of e-cig in which a button needs to be pressed before vapor is produced.
Mechanical Mod – Also referred to as mech mods, mech PVs, or mechs, these are e-cigarette models that don't have any wires or regulating chips. Usually made of a metal tube with a manual switch that is pressed to complete the circuit, mech mods can also come in box shapes, or in converted battery cases, mint cases, etc.
mg – Stands for milligram strength per milliliter. This is used to determine the nicotine strength of e-liquid. For example, "6mg" means 6mg of nicotine

per ml, or 0.8%.
Mini – A term to describe smaller, stealthier versions of standard e-cigarette models.
Mod – Short for "modifications," e-cig mods usually employ larger batteries to give users longer battery life and stronger vapor production at the cost of size and portability. Mods are built to give users the ability to experience optimal performance of their equipment. Mods are available in mechanical or variable versions.
Mouthpiece – The end from which users inhale vapor. This can either be built-in or customizable using drip tips.
Mouth-to-Lung Hit – Also called "French inhale," this is the traditional way of inhaling smoke by cigarette smokers. For vapers, vapor is inhaled into the mouth, then inhaled to the lungs. While providing less vapor than direct lung inhalers, this method provides more flavor.

N

Nicotine – Also called "nic," this is the substance found in cigarettes and some e-liquid to give smokers and vapors what is called a "nicotine high." Nicotine by itself is as harmless as caffeine, with both being vasoconstrictors. E-liquids have varying amounts of nicotine, ranging from 0% to 5.2%.
Noob – A term used to describe beginners, it is short for "newbie." However, since e-cigarette use is not at all difficult to learn, most users are considered noobs for only a week or so.

O

Ohm – The unit of measurement used for electrical resistance. A lower ohm reading for coils means hotter and thicker vapor, while a higher ohm reading means cooler vapes.
Organic Cotton – A type of wick that's gaining popularity for use in rebuildable atomizers and tanks, organic cotton burns quicker than silica but offers cleaner, more intense flavor.

P

Parallel – When mods that can use two batteries are wired as parallel, this gives increased battery life, effectively doubling the mAh. Voltage and voltage drop remain the same.
Pass-through – When an e-cig model is described as having pass-through capabilities, this means the unit can be used while it is charging, connected to a cable. It can also refer to pass-through models in which no batteries are present, but are instead powered by plugging the USB cable into an adaptor, computer or power bank.
Pen Style – A type of e-cig that's shaped like a pen, these are usually the kind found in starter kits.
Personal Vaporizer – Also called PV for short, this is another name for e-cigs, particularly for mods and nontraditional cig-a-like units.
Propylene Glycol (PG) – One of two base substances used in e-liquid. PG is an over-the-counter substance used in many foodstuffs.
Poly-Fil – Another name for the filler found in cartridges and cartomizers.
Primer – Also called "primer liquid," this is a VG-based solution applied to the coil and wick of atomizers to prevent drying out during shipping and storage.
Protected Batteries – Batteries that have a built-in chip for safety by breaking the circuit once voltage becomes too high or too low.
Priming – Before using a new atomizer, a few drops of liquid are added then made to sit for a few minutes to let the e-juice saturate the wick fully. The same holds true for newly filled tanks, cartomizers, and clearomizers.

R

Rebuildables – This can refer to either tanks or atomizers that let users rebuild their own coils and wicks. Used mostly by advanced users, rebuildables allow vapers to adjust resistance, change out different wicks, and experiment with various setups to achieve their preferred vapes.
RDA – The abbreviation for "Rebuildable Dripping Atomizer"
Resistance – Measured in ohms, resistance depends on the thickness of wire used in a coil, the number of coils, the circumference of the coils, and how thick the coils are wound.
RBA – Short for "Rebuildable Atomizer"
RTA – Short for "Rebuildable Tank Atomizer"

S

Series – For mech mods with dual battery configurations that are wired in series, this effectively doubles the voltage output at the expense of battery life.
Silica – The most common material used for wicks, these have high melting points and can be torched or dry burned to remove dried residue from e-juice.
Smoke Juice – Another term for e-liquid.
Smokeless Cigarette – A term used to describe e-cigarettes due to the lack of smoke they produce.
Starter Kit – A package offered by most vendors that usually has everything one needs to start vaping, including: one or two e-cigarettes, one or two atomizers/clearomizers, a charger, and/or a pack of pre-filled cartridges.
Steeping – A term used by DIY e-juice makers to describe the act of letting newly mixed e-juice sit closed in a dry, dark and cool place allowing ingredients to settle.
Sub-ohming – A practice used by experienced vapers to produce massive clouds of vapor by building coils with ohm readings below 1.0 ohm.
Sweet Spot – What one achieves after tinkering to get the perfect vape. From getting the right resistance, the right e-juice and the right nicotine level, to getting the right wattage or voltage, to using the right PV or e-cig for your purpose.

T

Tailpiping – Direct dripping and inhaling without a drip tip.
Tank – Clearomizers with bigger capacity enclosures made of glass or plastic, which are able to hold larger amounts of e-liquid. They can either be fitted with punched cartomizers, pre-built coils or rebuildable decks.

Throat Hit – The sensation after vapor hits the throat. Many vapers look to simulate the harsh throat hit of cigarettes, while some prefer a smoother throat hit.
Triple Coil – Seen in cartomizers and in rebuildables, triple coils produce massive amounts of vapor, though battery life is reduced because of the added draw on power.
Tube Mod – A term used to describe e-cigs or PVs that come in a tube shape about the size of a small flashlight.

U

Unprotected Battery – A type of battery without protection. Some are made of safe chemistry materials that don't react violently, while others may leak if not used or charged correctly.
USB Charger – A charger that is plugged into a USB port from which it draws power. It can either refer to a cable that is plugged directly into an e-cig, or a separate unit that's used to recharge batteries.

V

Vaper – A term used to describe anyone who uses e-cigarettes.
Vaper's Tongue – A sensation felt when a user uses too much of one flavor, causing the tongue to become desensitized. It can also refer to the tickling sensation on the tongue after a long vape session.
Vapor – The result of atomizing e-liquid, this is also referred to as "clouds." This is the main factor in vaping that simulates smoke to give smokers a safer alternative to traditional cigarettes.
Vapor Production – A term used to describe the amount of vapor an e-cig or e-liquid produces.
Vegetable Glycerol or Glycerine (VG) – One of two base ingredients used in the production of e-liquid. Vegetable Glycerol typically produces more vapor than Propylene Glycol (PG). Users who are allergic to PG often use 90% or 100% VG solutions.
Voltage Drop – This refers to the drop in power typically experienced by mech users. Fresh batteries have an output of 4.2v, and as the voltage drops, so does the power and vapor production of the e-cig.
Variable Voltage or W – Any type of e-cig or PV that allows users to adjust its voltage output according to taste, it is considered superior to regular PVs that have static voltage outputs.
Variable Wattage or VW– Variable Wattage devices allow users to adjust the wattage output of their PV. The PV adjusts power according to the set wattage, and is the main difference between VW and VV.

W

Wick – Usually made from silica, other materials used for wicks include stainless steel mesh, organic cotton and ceramic. The main purpose of the wick is to hold and deliver e-liquid to the heating element of an e-cig in a controlled manner so as to prevent flooding.
Wire – This is the term that refers to the material used in an atomizer's coil.
Wrap – This refers to the number of revolutions used in the wrapping of a coil. The more wraps a coil has, the higher the resistance