



SOY CANDLE

MAKING INSTRUCTIONS

STEP 01

Equipment

The following items are required to begin your candle making:

Melting Pot (Double Boiler)
Wax
Pouring Jug
Measuring Cup
Scales
Wicks
Candle Container
Fragrance
Colour (optional)
Stickums
Thermometer
Wick Holders
Stirrer
Paper Towel

STEP 02

Preparation

Wash your container and dry well. Wipe the bottom of wick with paper towel to ensure that there is no wax residue on it. Place a stickum to the bottom of your ready made wick. Secure your wicks to the centre of the bottom of your glasses or tins.

Once you have your wick secured to the bottom of your jar, gently guide your wick through your wick centering device. If using a wooden wick centering device, you may want to secure it with a peg. This will hold the wick in place as you pour the wax into the container so that it remains in the centre.

STEP 03

Measure

Measure out the required fragrance in the measuring cup using the scales to weigh the fragrance. Fragrance quantity depends on wax being used and personal choice of fragrance loading. Testing is advised.

Simply 100% Soy Wax

6% - 10% fragrance loading
8% recommended

Simply CocoSoy

6% - 10% fragrance loading
8% recommended

To calculate this, you can use the below equation.

total grams of jar x fragrance loading = grams of fragrance required.

eg: a 250g jar at 8% fragrance loading is:

$250g \times 8\% = 20g$ of fragrance

You'll then require 20g less wax as this is your fragrance.

So in total you'll have:

230g Wax
20g Fragrance oil

STEP 04

Melting

Get your double boiler, boiling at a low boil, (water in the base, wax in the top). Stir slowly until all of the flakes have melted into a liquid with no lumps. If using a wax metler, keep an eye on the temperature as stirring isn't required. Temperature varies with wax (these are only guides).

Simply 100% Soy Wax
Heat to approximately 85°C

CocoSoy
Heat to approximately 80°C



STEP 07 Pour

Carefully pour the melted wax into your container, making sure not to move the centring sticks. If you do, move back into centre once you have finished pouring.

STEP 08 Curing

The wax will begin to harden slowly, so do not move or adjust your candle. As it begins to harden, you will see the colour lighten within the candle.

Let the candle cure for 24 hours.

Remove your centring devices. Trim the wick 6mm above the top of the wax line for cotton wicks and 10mm for wooden wicks.

In 48 hours your candle will be ready to burn. The longer you wait, the stronger the fragrance throw. We recommend leaving it for 1 week before burning.

If holes appear after setting, then you can use a heat gun on a slow setting to re-melt the tops for a perfect finish.

Congratulations you are done!

NOTE: This is a guideline only, you will need to test your own product, practice will make your candles perfect!

STEP 05 Fragrance & Colour

Pour out of the melting pot and into your pouring jug. Add colour gradually until desired colour is met. (Note colour will be lighter when set). You can test a small droplet on a white plate to see what the final colour will look like. Colour will take testing.

Add fragrance (10% maximum) stirring constantly whilst pouring for the fragrance to bind. Stir the fragrance and together for 1-2 minutes.

Simply 100% Soy
70-80°C

CocoSoy
70-80°C

STEP 06 Cooling

Allow wax to cool before pouring.

Simply 100% Soy
40-60°C

CocoSoy
40-70°C



Candle Making Terms

Cold Throw

A term used to describe a scent and its strength before the candle is lit for the first time.

Cure

To age the candle whilst changes are still occurring to the molecular structure. During this time wax will bond with the fragrance oil as well.

Flashpoint

The lowest temperature at which vapours of a fluid will ignite (refers to both wax and fragrance oils). For wax, it is the temperature it must reach before it combusts and catches fire. For fragrance, it is the temperature it must reach in order to catch fire when coming into contact with a spark or even an open flame.

Fragrance Load

The amount of fragrance used per the amount of wax. Usually between 6 and 10% of fragrance oil is best and most common.

Frosting

A white, crystalline layer that forms on the surface of natural waxes such as soy. This is also known as 'bloom'.

Glass Adhesion

Also known as 'wet spots'. When wax cools too quickly it shrinks and can pull away from the glass. This is quite common with container candles.

Hot Throw

A term used to describe the strength of a fragrance while the candle is burning. A good hot throw is most desirable. To evaluate the hot throw of a candle, burn it for at least 2-3 hours but not more than 4 hours.

Melt Point

The temperature at which melting wax gets so hot it can turn from solid form into a liquid.

Melt Pool

The liquid layer of wax that forms on the surface of the candle around the wick as the candle burns.

Mushrooming

Carbon mushrooms form at the top of a candle wick caused by incomplete combustion and can occur when you are using the wrong wick size, wax additives or even fragrance can contribute to the 'mushrooming effect'.

Sink Holes

Crater-like holes that appear on the surface of a soy candle after it has cooled down completely. They are caused by air bubbles or pockets that are trapped in the wax during the cooling process.

Tunnelling

Occurs when a wick is too small for a container candle. The wick will burn straight down the centre of the candle leaving no melt pool. The flame will continually go out.



Simply Candle Supplies

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