

CANDLE SHACK

GLOSSARY OF WAX MELT TERMS

Aroma Compound	A chemical that gives off a fragrance or odour, typically used in fragrance oils. Not to be confused with aromatic compounds, which contain a specific chemical sub-structure and have no particular association with the fragrance industry.
CLP	A gap or void that is formed inside or on the surface of a wax melt as the wax contracts during the cooling and curing process.
Clamshell Mould	A type of packaging commonly used for wax melts, consisting of a hinged container with multiple compartments to hold individual wax melts.
Cold Throw	The fragrance emitted from a fragranced container candle or wax melt when it is not lit or melted.
CLP	General term for the label that displays the pictograms, signal words and standard statements for hazards etc. for candles, wax melts and diffusers. The label is a legal requirement under the Classification, Labelling and Packaging (CLP) Regulation ((EC) No 1272/2008). The CLP label must be visible at the point of purchase, and it must be present on the box if the product is packed.
Curing Time	The period of time during which freshly made wax melts are left to cool and harden completely before they are ready for use. The curing time will differ for each wax/fragrance oil mixture.
Dye	Colourant product specifically designed for colouring wax.
Essential Oil	An oil obtained by distillation of plant extracts, intended to capture the characteristic fragrance or “essence” of the plant. Essential oils are often marketed as blends of different oils
Flash Point	The flash point of a liquid (e.g., a fragrance oil) is the temperature at which the liquid gives off enough vapour that could cause it to ignite (albeit briefly) if exposed to a source of ignition
Fragrance Oil	The concentrated liquid fragrance that is added to scented container candles, wax melts and diffusers. See also essential oil
Fragrance Content	The proportion of fragrance oil in the wax melt mixture. A fragrance content of 10% means that 10% of the total weight of the wax melt mixture consists of fragrance oil. The remaining 90% is wax. For example, a 100g wax melt with a fragrance content of 10% contains 90g of wax and 10g of fragrance oil.

Fragrance Notes	<p>A term used to describe the properties of a fragrance in words. There are three types of fragrance notes:</p> <p>Top Notes – these are the citrus or fruity notes. Top notes are volatile and give a powerful first impression of a fragrance.</p> <p>Middle Notes – also known as “heart” notes, these are floral, fruity or spicy components of a fragrance.</p> <p>Base Notes – these are the woody or musky notes that tend to hang around for a while</p>
Frosting	The “frosting” often referred to when making wax melts is an example of “polymorphism”, where the solid mass of wax and fragrance oil changes into a different crystal form over time, causing a frost-like effect on the surface of the wax melt
IFRA	International Fragrance Association
IFRA Statement	Informal name for the “Certificate of Conformity to IFRA Standards”. This document is legally required for each fragrance oil. The IFRA Statement lists the maximum permitted levels of use of each fragrance oil in different product categories, e.g. candles, soaps, lotions.
Mica	A naturally occurring mineral with a shimmering or iridescent appearance, available in different colours and used to add vibrant colour effects to wax melts
Mineral Wax	Wax derived from distillation of petrochemical by-products
Mixing Temperature	Informal term used to describe the recommended temperature for mixing fragrance oil or dye with wax to ensure that the fragrance oil or dye will dissolve in the wax
Mould	A container used to make wax melts of a specific shape and size. Moulds can be made from plastic, metal or silicone
Natural Wax	A term often used to refer to plant wax
Nature Identical	Used to describe essential oil ingredients that have been made in laboratories rather than extracted from plants. They are chemically identical to the actual molecules found in the plant-based essential oil, but the use of synthetic components ensures batch reproducibility and consistency.
Paraffin Wax	Another name for mineral wax
Plant Wax	Wax derived from plant oils, e.g. coconut, rapeseed, soy
Pouring Temperature	The recommended temperature for pouring a specific wax/fragrance oil mixture into a wax melt mould
Safety Data Sheet (SDS)	A document that provides safety information about a substance
Scent Throw	The distance and intensity at which the fragrance from a wax melt can be detected. It can vary from subtle to strong, depending on the wax blend and fragrance concentration.

Synthetic Fragrance Oils	Fragrance oils that are developed by professional perfumers using organic chemical building blocks
Sweating	Leaching of fragrance oil (or oil from the wax blend) from inside the wax melt onto the surface of the wax melt
Technical Data Sheet (TDS)	Document provided by the supplier of a product or raw material that gives useful technical information about the product. While a Safety Data Sheet is intended to give safety information about a product, the role of a Technical Data Sheet is to advise the user on the specification of the product such as its physical properties, uses or origin.
Wax	A solid substance derived from various sources, such as plant wax or mineral wax, which is used as a base material for wax melts.
Wax Melt	Also known as wax tarts or wax cubes, these are small blocks or shapes of scented wax that are melted to release fragrance when heated
Wax Melter	A device used to heat wax melts to melt the wax and release the fragrance. The heat source can be from a tea light, a light bulb, or an electric heating element.