

Basic Paraffin wax candle making instructions

Equipment needed

A double boiler for melting the wax or a metal bowl over a saucepan of hot water

Thermometer

Metal ladle

Old newspapers – to cover work area!

Mould or Container

Wick – there are many types of wick it's a case of experimenting until you find the right wick – wick is effected by wax, colour, fragrance and moulds used

Wick holder

Metal sustainers if making container candles to hold the wick central and support the wick. Tread wick through whole in sustainer and use a pair of pliers to crimp neck of sustainer around wick

Wax – there are different types of wax – our wax has a congealing point of 56-60 °C with a pouring temp of 65-70 °C

Mould sealer – so wax doesn't drip out of the bottom of your mould

Optional – Stearin – this aids mould release, hardens wax to make it burn longer, helps dissolve some dyes

Wax Dye

Wax Fragrance

Instructions

Cut wick to approximately 5 cm longer than mould or container.

Prime the wick by dropping it into the molten wax for about 15 / 30 seconds. Remove using pliers and lay on a non stick surface.

Prepare Mould - thread the wick through the hole at the top of the mould, tie a double knot and seal it with mould seal if necessary. Press it down well. This is not necessary if you are using rubber/latex moulds as they seal themselves. Containers – put a tiny bit of quick drying glue, blue tack or our specially designed glue dots on the base of the sustainer and press into the middle of your container. Long nose pliers are very hand for this.

Melt Wax - Fill the bottom of your double boiler $\frac{3}{4}$ full with water. Add your wax and stearin if using to the top saucepan. Gently heat the wax to the recommended temperature over a medium heat (different waxes have different melt points (MP)

When wax has melted turn off heat.

Add colour if required only a little at a time until desired colour achieved.

Add fragrance if required

Make sure the dye and fragrance are properly mixed in to the wax

Support the top of the wick with the wick holder and pour the wax gently into your mould

Keep some wax for the 'top up'.

Top up – As the wax cools it contracts, the wax sinks and may trap air within the candle. Wait until a skin has formed on the top of the wax and then pierce it. Pour in some more wax, do not fill it over the original level of the candle. Depending on the size of the candle you are making you may have to top up your candle more than once.

Remove the candle from the mould - The candle should come out easily from the mould when you gently pull it. Make sure you've removed the mould seal! If it doesn't it could be because:

You topped up over the original level of the candle

The candle cooled too slowly (this can happen if your work area is too warm - try and put your candles in a cool area to set).

The candle was poured when the wax was too cold and the wax hasn't contracted enough to come out of the mould.

Rubber/Latex moulds: Coat the outside of the mould with washing up liquid before you peel it back.

A quick spray of our Silicone release spray inside the mould before pouring can work wonders.

Trim your wick to approx 1 cm. Leave candle for 48 hours before burning.

DO NOT pour wax down a drain – it will block it!

DO NOT pour water on the hot wax!

Your candle making equipment can be cleaned by washing in hot soapy water.

Every care has been taken to compile this information accurately. In view of the fact that the application of this information is outside our control, we disclaim any liability incurred in connection with its application or use

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