## Trouble shooting guide

Our troubleshooting guide is meant to serve as a reference in addressing problems you may be experiencing either making or burning candles. While we cannot list every scientific problem that can arise with candles, it does provide possible causes and resolutions for many common candle related issues.

## General Candle Making/Burning Issues

Issue	Potential Reason for Issue	Resolution for Issue
Small flame or flame drowns out	Wick is too small	Use a larger wick or try a different wick type
	Wax is too hard for wick used	Use a softer wax or reduce amount of wax hardening additive if used
Candle smokes or creates excessive soot	Too heavy use of additives (dye, fragrance, etc.)	Reduce the amount of additive used
	Candle may be in a draft	Move candles to an area that is clear of drafts, typically not near vents
	Wick size too large	Use smaller wick size or try a different wick type
Candle flame too big	Wick size is too big	Use smaller wick size or try a different wick type
	Wick needs to be trimmed	Always trim wick to 5 – 10 mm before burning
Candle wick is 'mushrooming'	Wick size is too large for candle	Use a smaller wick size (some wicks mushroom more than other wick types, but this can be minimized by keeping the wick trimmed)
	Wick needs to be trimmed	Always trim wick to 5 – 10 mm inch prior to burning
Candle colour fades	Too much exposure to light	Keep candles stored in a dark area and away from direct sunlight
		Add UV inhibitor such as LCS     Candle Stabiliser to prolong     candle colour life
	Low quality candle dye	Use only quality candle dye
	Low quality wax	Use only quality wax designed for candle making

Issue	Potential Reason for Issue	Resolution for Issue
Little or no scent throw	Added fragrance oil too soon before pouring	Add fragrance oil just before pouring to minimize evaporation
	Poor quality fragrance oil	Use only quality fragrance oils from trusted suppliers
	Too little fragrance oil used	Add more fragrance
	Type of fragrance oil used	Be sure fragrance oil used is designed for use in candle making
	Type of wax used	Use better quality wax
Candle not burning evenly	Wick may not be centred	Be sure wick is properly centred using equipment such as a wick bar
	Candle may be in a draft	Move candles to an area that is clear of drafts, typically not near vents
Sputtering flame	Water may have gotten in the wax	Be sure to prevent water from getting in the wax when making candles
	Air pockets may have formed during the cooling process	Adjust the pouring temperature
		Tap the sides of the container or mould lightly after pouring to release air pockets
Candle burning	Air pockets formed around the wick	Adjust the pouring temperature
rapidly		<ul> <li>Tap the sides of the container or mould lightly after pouring to release air pockets</li> </ul>
	Wax is too soft for wick used	Use a harder wax or smaller wick size
Candle surface has a 'mottled' effect	Excessive oil used in wax	Reduce amount of fragrance oil used and/or use additives such as LCS Burn Enhancer to prevent mottling
	Candle cooled too quickly	Be careful not to use excessive amounts of mould release
		Allow the candle to cool at a slower pace by wrapping a towel around the mould or container
		Pre-heat the mould or container prior to pouring

Issue	Potential Reason for Issue	Resolution for Issue
Candle will not stay lit	Wick not primed	Use wicks that are 'primed,'     or coated with wax
	Wick may be clogged	Avoid using dyes that contain pigments which can clog the wick
		Be sure the wax is clean of dust and debris before melting
Oil seeping from candle	Likely used too much fragrance oil	Reduce the amount of fragrance oils used
	Wax is not formulated to retain large percentages of fragrance oil	Use additives such as LCS     Burn Enhancer to increase     fragrance oil retention
		Use a wax that is designed to retain higher amount of fragrance oil (many waxes are pre-blended for increased fragrance oil retention)
Candle cracked during cooling	Candle cooled too quickly	Allow candle to cool in warmer temperature environment
		Do not place in the refrigerator or freezer
Candle has dye spots on surface	Dye chips or blocks did not fully dissolve before pouring	Stir thoroughly and allow dye chips or dye blocks to fully dissolve before pouring
		Consider using liquid dyes which disperse easier in melted wax
Candle colour is fading	Candle has too much exposure to UV lighting	Keep candles out of direct sunlight
		Consider using UV inhibitors which can help prolong colours before natural fading occurs
Candle has 'tunnelling' effect	Wick size too small	<ul><li>Use a larger wick size</li><li>Use a softer wax</li></ul>
(leaving wax on the sides of container candles)	Candle was extinguished before melt pool had reach the edge of the container	Always allow enough time for complete melt pool to form

## Safety and Performance

- Allow candles to burn to the edge of a container each time you burn them
- Extinguish candles by dipping the wick in the melt pool and trim wick before each use
- Keep candles free from any foreign materials including matches and wick trimmings
- Only burn candles on a level fire resistant surface
- Do not burn candles for longer than 4 hours at a time
- Keep your candle away from drafts and vibrations
- Never burn candle on or near anything that might catch fire
- Do not burn candles all the way to the bottom of the container leave 1cm of wax
- Do not leave candles unattended or within reach of children or pets
- Keep a testing log to record colour and fragrance combinations, wick sizes and burn times