



Wicks & Wax

Candle and Soap Making Supplies

Floating, Votive & Tealight Candles Instructions



Materials:

- **Wax** Paraffin – has great scent throw and colour potential
Beeswax – not recommended for additional scent due to its own unique properties
Soy – not suitable for floating candles, they will sink! Difficult to achieve very dark colours
Other waxes such as Palm and Gel – please ask for advice as they have different properties
- **Polybar** For Paraffin only (2%)
- **Mold release** Not necessary for Soy. Double amount for Beeswax. See package for instructions.
- **Wick** Dependent on wax used and candle diameter – please ask us for advice
- **Mold** Floating – there are a variety of different plastic molds for floating candles
Votive – metal mold (see above). Wick pin recommended for centering of wick, ease of removing candle from mold, and inserting wick in completed candle
Tealight – metal or polycarbonate tealight cups can be used
- **Fragrance** Candle fragrance – specially formulated to release scent when heated (Paraffin 2 – 5%, Soy 6 – 8%)
Essential oils – can be used to scent candles, but may not burn ideally due to different extraction methods
- **Dye** Specially formulated candle dye is always preferable. Add slowly as they are very concentrated
Crayons contain pigments which clog the wick and can cause the candle to go out
- **Double boiling system** – place metal or heat-safe glass container in water bath. Raise on chopsticks, trivet or piece of wire coat hanger to ensure water flow
- **Thermometer** Used to avoid reaching wax flash point, and to ensure correct pouring temperature

Precautions:

- Always stand a burning candle on a safe heat-resistant surface, never leave unattended or within reach of children
- Keep wax, dyes and scents from children - do not ingest
- Read directions and safety precautions carefully before making candles
- Never pour liquid wax into sinks and drains
- Fragrances can damage acrylic and plastic molds – mix well into wax before pouring into molds
- Dye may stain molds – especially red hues. You may need to dedicate separate molds for darker colours
- Molds (except tin) should be washed in hot water containing a mild detergent after use, and dried thoroughly before storage or next use. Water left in the mold may cause rust and/or create water damage in the next candle poured
- When pouring a candle, the mold should be filled completely. It is not recommended to make a candle shorter than the height of the mold, as it may be difficult to remove it once it has set
- Wax used in candle making is flammable, and precautions should be taken to avoid accidents:
 1. Wax should be melted using a double boiler system. Wax should NEVER be heated directly over a heat source as it can cause the wax to reach flash point and result in serious injury
 2. Use of a thermometer is a must to insure proper pouring temperature
 3. Never leave hot wax unattended
 4. When mixing any additives into wax, do so slowly and carefully

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Monday – Friday: 9:00am to 5:30pm Saturday: 9:00am to 1:00pm

5. Never pour water on a wax fire. To put out a wax fire cover with a lid or use a dry chemical fire extinguisher



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Method:

1. Melt wax using a Double Boiler method (a large tin can, such as a coffee can placed in a pot of water works well). Never melt wax on direct heat as it heats too quickly and can reach its flash point quickly (catches fire). Always use a thermometer to regulate the temperature of your wax (a candy or meat thermometer works well). Only melt as much wax as is needed as it can deteriorate from being repeatedly re-melted
2. When the wax has reached the proper pouring temperature (see recommended pouring temperatures below), add any necessary additives and mix thoroughly. If scent is desired, add it just before pouring the wax into your molds, as it is heat released and will lose its fragrance if added too soon. Be sure to use only oil based scents and mix into the wax thoroughly
3. Your molds should be placed on an even, heat safe surface. Use a pouring pot to scoop the wax from your double boiler and gently pour it into your molds, filling them to the top. Use cookie trays or wax paper to catch drips and spills
4. **FLOATING** Allow the wax to cool a little, until the wax on the bottom of the mold has turned a lighter colour. Straighten wicks so that they are perpendicular to the tabs. Place the pre-tabbed wick into the candle so that it rests on the bottom of the mold. It should remain upright without support, if not you can support with chopsticks to keep centered
VOTIVE If using a wick pin you will insert wick into candle once cooled
TEALIGHT Allow the wax to cool a little, until the wax on the bottom of the mold has turned a lighter colour. Straighten wicks so that they are perpendicular to the tabs. Place the pre-tabbed wick into the candle so that it rests on the bottom of the mold. It should remain upright without support
5. Allow wax to cool and set. Paraffin & Beeswax will shrink when they cool, leaving a dip in the top of the candle. Topping this up with more wax until it is level will help to even the top out. Trim wick to 3/8" to ensure optimal burn

FLOATING The candles should be ready to remove from the mold in about 2 - 2.5 hours, depending on size of candle. Once the candle has completely set, pull gently upwards on the wick and push up from the bottom of the mold. If the candles will not release from the mold, cooling them in the fridge may help, never place in the freezer. If placing wick in candle after pouring, make sure to seal base or the water will extinguish the candle

VOTIVE The candles should be ready to remove from the mold in about 2 - 2.5 hours. Pull wick pin out and tap gently to remove candle. Place tabbed wick in base of candle. Always burn in a votive container

TEALIGHT Candles should always be burned in the tealight container

MOLD Temperatures:

- Plastic Molds (white) pour at 170°F – 180°F (**do not pour above 190°F or the mold may melt!**)
- Metal Molds pour at 180° F – 200°F
- Acrylic Molds (clear) pour at 190°F – 200°F

WAX Temperatures:

- Paraffin wax pour at 180°F – 200°F
- Beeswax pour at 180°F
- Soy wax pour at 110°F - 155°F
- Palm wax pour at 150°F - 160°F
- Gel wax pour at 170°F - 210°F

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