

NATURE WAX[®]

Handling and Melting of Smooth Sided Pillar Wax

Step One: Melting of Wax – The wax should be heated to a temperature of 140° to 200° F to melt the wax up. Do not heat the wax above 200° F. If wax is held at higher temperatures for long periods of time it will discolor. Always use a thermometer when melting the wax and never leave your heated wax unattended. While the wax is melting stir the wax regularly to reduce localized heating of the wax. This will help to reduce burning of the wax while heating.

Step Two: Adding of other ingredients – Other additives or ingredients may be added at any time to help improve the performance of the wax.

Step Three: Adding Candle Scent and Dye – The Fragrances and Dyes can be added to the wax after the wax is completely liquid. Make sure to stir the wax completely to ensure that the fragrances and dyes are completely mixed in.

Step Four: Preparing the Wax for Pouring - After wax has been completely melted reduce the heat on the wax so that the wax cools to a temperature of 155° to 185° F. This will reduce discoloration of the wax after it has cooled.

Step Five: Pre-heating of Mold- Make sure that the Mold is preheated to at least 150° F or warmer before pouring the wax into the mold. If pre-heating of the mold cannot be done the wax can be poured between 180° F and 185° F to overcome this issue.

Step Five: Pouring Candles –The wax should be poured into the mold while the wax is 155° to 185° F. If wax is to be left in melter over night the wax should be stored at a temperature of 140° to 150° F to extend the life of the wax.

Step Six: Cooling of the candle – This wax can be cooled with and/or without the use of fans to increase the rate of cooling.

Step Seven: Relief hole – Relief holes are sometimes needed to help fill in voids that form in the middle of the candle. While this wax tends to not need this it is always good practice to do this to ensure that there are no problems while burning the candle. If a relief hole is needed, poke a hole in the middle of the top once there is a nice 1/8 in or more layer on the top. Let the candle sit for about 15 minutes and then pour wax into the hole to fill any voids in the wax. A thin layer of wax on the top of the candle is normal.

Step Eight: Curing of Candles – The candle should be allowed to cool and cure for at least 12 hours before the candle is burned. This will allow the crystals of the wax completely form giving a nice finish to the candle.

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NATURE WAX[®]

Handling and Melting of Cold Pour (Textured) Pillar Wax

Step one – three: Follow Steps one through three listed in the smooth sided pillar.

Step four: **Preparing the Wax for Pouring** - After wax has been completely melted reduce the heat on the wax so that the wax cools to a temperature of 140° to 150° F. This will reduce discoloration of the wax after it has cooled.

Step Five: **Pre-heating of Mold**- The mold should not be heated. The mold should be at least 70° to 75° F so that the wax will setup in the mold very fast creating the textured look in the wax. To really enhance the texturing the mold can be put into a refrigerator to get the mold cold this will allow the wax to setup on the sides quickly.

Step Five: **Pouring Candles** –The wax should be poured into the mold while the wax is 140° to 150° F. If you do not get the look you want lower the temperature on the next candle. Remember that amount and type of fragrance can change the rate at which a wax will setup. Just as fragrance will affect the texturing of the candle so will the diameter of the candle. The larger the diameter of the candle the cooler the wax should be poured. If wax is to be left in melter over night the wax should be stored at a temperature of 140° to 150° F to extend the life of the wax.

Step Six: **Cooling of the candle** – This wax can be cooled with and/or without the use of fans to increase the rate of cooling.

Step Seven: **Relief hole** – Relief holes are sometimes needed to help fill in voids that form in the middle of the candle. While this wax tends to not need this it is always good practice to do this to ensure that there are no problems while burning the candle. If a relief hole is needed, poke a hole in the middle of the top once there is a nice 1/8 in or more layer on the top. Let the candle sit for about 15 minutes and then pour wax into the hole to fill any voids in the wax. A thin layer of wax on the top of the candle is normal.

Step Eight: **Curing of Candles** – The candle should be allowed to cool and cure for at least 12 hours before the candle is burned. This will allow the crystals of the wax completely form giving a nice finish to the candle.

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