

SMACKWAX 115

Soy Wax

1. Melting of Wax – The wax should be heated to a temperature of 160°F to 180°F (71°C to 82°C) to melt the wax. Do not heat the wax above 200°F (93.3°C). 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 oil. This will help reduce burning of the wax while heating.

2. Adding of other ingredients (other than fragrance and dye) – Other additives or ingredients may be added, as desired, at any time, to help improve the performance of the wax.

3. Adding Candle Fragrance 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. It is best to cool to nearly the pour temperature before adding the fragrance oil. Adding fragrance at the lowest possible temperature will help retain more of the fragrance and provide for a better hot/cold throw. A minimum of 1 minute of mix time is recommended. Some fragrances may take longer to ensure complete mixing of the fragrance oil.

4. Preparing the Wax for Pouring - After the additives and fragrance/dye have been added and mixed, reduce the heat on the wax so that the wax cools to a temperature of 120°F to 165°F (48.9 to 73.9°C) as desired. This will reduce cracking and pull away of the wax after it has cooled.

5. Pouring Candles – Make sure that the container is at room temperature or slightly warmer before pouring the wax into the container. The wax should be poured in the container while the wax is 120°F to 165°F (48.9 to 73.9°C) to reduce cracking and speed up the cure time of the wax. We recommend you start at a pouring temperature of 160°F (71°C).

Note: Each candle wax is unique; thus, each wax will have its own set of ideal pouring conditions. These depend on a number of factors such as the container being used (is it glass, ceramic, tin, aluminum, etc., how thick are the walls, thick glass walls act as heat sinks), how much fragrance is being added, dye or additives used, ambient conditions when the candles are poured (is it hot or cold in the room, how high/low is the humidity, it is breezy in the room i.e. open windows, fans, ceiling fans, etc.), the table or bench the candles are sitting on, how much space is between the candles when poured (hot), etc. Feel free to start with the conditions you were using with your last wax; however, if that doesn't produce good candles, don't blame the wax. Try a different set of conditions, pour the wax hotter or colder to begin with.