

SOY WAX TIPS

STEP 1: SOY WAX MELTING

Put the soy wax raw material in a double boiler to 70-85°C to melt the wax. **When the soy wax oil stays at a high temperature for too long time, the color will deepen and affect the appearance of the finished candle.**

During the melting process, a thermometer is essential, and the operator must control the temperature of the wax oil and must not leave during this time. Ensure the soy wax is stirred regularly to maintain the wax oil temperature is even and save the melting time. It is recommended to use a stainless steel stick to stir in the early stage of soy wax melting, and use a whisk to stir when the soy wax appropriate.

STEP 2: ADD DYE AND FRAGRANCE OIL

When the soybean wax is completely melted into wax oil, add dye (around 80°C) and fragrance oil (**lower than 70**). After adding the two auxiliary materials, stir evenly to ensure that the dye and fragrance oil are completely dispersed in the wax oil to prevent dye spots from depositing on the bottom of the finished candle.

STEP 3: PREPARING TO FILL THE CUP

The temperature of the wax oil is very important. Wrong selection of the casting temperature will cause the surface of the finished product to collapse or crystal flower-like spots. Cool down the wax oil that is completely melted and added with auxiliary materials by continually stirring.

When the temperature of the wax oil is lowered to 38-60°C (measure with a thermometer), the cup can be filled. We recommend filling the cup at around 38-50°C, but due to the different conditions such as process and working environment temperature, it is best to do a sample test first to find out the filling temperature suitable for your product. Our best pouring temperature is 45°C.

STEP 4: FILLING THE CUP

Before filling the cup, make sure **that the temperature of the glass or other container is the same as the ambient temperature or preheated to 30-40°C** (recommended in winter or when it is cold), so as to reduce the phenomenon of cup wax products falling off and cracking. If you are making soy wax products for the first time, the length of the wick exposed on the surface of the wax body should be slightly longer than that of paraffin wax products.

ADD FRAGRANCE AT 60, POUR AT 45 DEGREES FOR BEST POUR.
IF YOU DO DOUBLE POURING (TO TOP POUR AFTER),
YOU CAN POUR AT 50 DEGREES FOR FIRST POUR)

STEP 5: FORMING THE CANDLE BODY

During the molding process, do not allow the table top to vibrate or artificially touch the candle to avoid destroying the soy wax shape, causing the surface to be uneven or wrinkled. For most types of jar candles, you can cast it at one time. If the jar candle is large and the surface sometimes collapses, you need to use hot wax oil for a second pouring. The molded jar candle can be ignited at least 12 hours after being kept at a constant temperature. This ensures that the inner crystals of the soy wax are uniformly formed, and the appearance of the made jar candle is still intact during subsequent storage.

Note: It cannot be cooled in cold water or refrigerator to accelerate forming.

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