

Scented Candle Making Guide -(using 48-52° C Pure Soy Wax Flakes)

I. Preparation

1. Ensure your workspace is well-ventilated. Prepare all tools: wax melter, thermometer, stirring rod, candle container, wick, wick holder, electronic scale, etc.
2. Clean and dry all containers and tools thoroughly, ensuring they are free of dust and moisture.
3. Select the appropriate wick size for your container and use a wick holder to secure it vertically in the center.

II. Melting Soy Wax

1. Use an electronic scale to weigh the required amount of soy wax flakes.
2. Melt the soy wax slowly using a double boiler method (e.g., a heat-proof pitcher in a pot of water) or a wax melter. Do NOT heat directly over an open flame to avoid localized overheating.
3. Stir occasionally and gently during heating to ensure even melting.

III. Adding Fragrance Oil

1. Fragrance Adding Temperature: After the soy wax is completely melted, let the liquid wax cool down to 60-65° C before adding the fragrance oil. This temperature range helps the fragrance blend thoroughly with the wax while minimizing loss due to evaporation at higher temperatures.
2. Fragrance Load: The recommended fragrance load is 6% - 10% of the total weight of the soy wax (e.g., 30g - 50g fragrance oil per 500g soy wax). For your first attempt, start with 6% and adjust based on the oil's concentration and desired scent strength. Too little fragrance may result in a weak scent throw, while too much can affect the candle's burning performance.
3. Adding & Stirring: Pour the weighed fragrance oil into the liquid wax. Stir slowly and thoroughly for about 2 minutes to ensure the fragrance is completely dispersed and evenly incorporated, avoiding swirls or streaks.

IV. Pouring the Candle

1. Pouring Temperature: Continue to cool the wax mixture with fragrance to 50-55° C before pouring into the container. This temperature helps minimize sinkholes (cavities) formed during cooling and results in a smoother top surface.
2. Pour the wax slowly and steadily into the prepared container, guiding it along the side or with the help of a stirring rod to avoid creating air bubbles and disturbing the wick.
3. After pouring, gently tap or shake the container to release any potential small air bubbles.

V. Cooling & Curing

1. Place the poured candle on a flat surface in a draft-free, room temperature (recommended 20-25° C) environment to allow it to cool naturally and slowly. Avoid placing it in drafts, under air conditioning, or on cold surfaces, as rapid cooling can cause surface cracks, roughness, or pull away from the container walls.
2. Full cooling and curing take at least 4-6 hours, but it's recommended to let it sit for over 24

hours before the next step or use. This ensures a stable candle structure and optimal fragrance performance.

VI. Trimming & First Burn

1. After cooling and curing, trim the wick to about 0.6 - 1.0 cm.
2. The first burn is crucial: Ensure the first burn melts the entire top layer of wax, creating a flat melt pool, and lasts for at least 2 hours or until the entire surface is melted. This helps establish a "memory burn" and prevents tunneling in subsequent burns.

Safety Tips

- * Never leave melting wax unattended.
- * Wear protective gloves when handling hot wax.
- * Always burn finished candles on a stable, heat-resistant surface, away from children, pets, drafts, and flammable materials.
- * Never leave a burning candle unattended.

Enjoy your Candle Making time!