The 360-chandelier is equivalent to 12 independant 30-chandeliers.
So we need only to compute $f(30,i)$ for $i=1,2,...,20$ and
distribute the 20 candles between the 12 x 30-chandeliers
The number of distributions is reduced as a balanced chandelier must contain 2 or more candles.

to compute $f(30,i)$ *for* $i=1,2,...,20$ we use:
a) any balanced group is a combination of 2-group 3-group and 5-group
b) first we compute $g(30,i)$ *for* $i=1,2,...,20$ *without any anti-symetric candels (k,k+15)*
c) - any 3-group or 5-group is even or odd
- the anti-symetric of any 3-group (resp. 5-group) is a 3-group (resp. 5-group) of opposite parity
- any (3-group,5-group) of same parity contains a commun candle, so in a combination 3-group and 5-group must have different parity
- any (3-group,5-group) of different parity, contains an anti-symetric pair(2-group) which must be removed
- so $n_3 \times$ *3-g* $+ n_5 \times$ *5-g has* $(3n_3+5n_5-2n_3\times n_5)$ *candles and* $\binom{5}{n_3}\times\binom{3}{n_5}\times 2^{\delta(n_3,n_5)}$ *occurences*
where $\delta(n_3,n_5)=1$ *if* $n_3>0$ *and* $n_5>0$ $\delta(n_3,n_5)=n_3+n_5$ *otherway.*
d) exeption: $3+3+3+3+3$ *and* $5+5+5$ *lead to the same candles in* $g(30,15)$
e) we add the 2-groups by: $f(30,i)=\sum_{j=0}^{2j\le i} g(30,i-2j)\times\binom{15-(i-2j)}{j}$
f) we need only to compute $f(30,i)$ *for* $i\le 15$ *as by complementarity* $f(30,30-i)=f(30,i)$

A little faster solution is:
We only to compute $g(30,i)$ for $i=1,2,...,20$ and
distribute the 20 candles using g(30,i) between the 12 x 30-chandeliers
We add the 2-groups globally for the 12 chandeliers
This version is faster as :
$-$ $g(30,i)$ is different from 0 only for i=3,5,6,7,8,9,10,12,15 so the number of distribution is reduced
- as we add 2-groups globally we need to consider only distributions for even sums ≤ 20