SELLACQHOLLAND

Basic information
Candle making

www.sellacq-holland.nl

INFORMATION CANDLE MAKING

Basis information candle making

Making candles seems quite simple, and fortunately, in practice, it is not very difficult either. It's a matter of having the right materials and the right tools.

Nevertheless, there are quite a few factors that can influence the outcome of homemade candles. To guide you through the versatile world of candle making, we are happy to share our possibilities and acquired knowledge.

Inspiring ideas

We not only provide information about our raw materials and supplies. We also aim to share as many ideas as possible and explain the different ways you can work with our products. We do this through step-by-step instructions, accompanied by clear images.

Workshops

In addition, we organize candle-making workshop days several times a year in our showroom in Joure. These workshop/activity days can also be held at your location. Check our website for more information or feel free to ask us about it!

Cleaning and maintenance

Cleaning properly can save a lot of time and hassle. That’s why we are happy to share some examples and tips on how to optimally clean the candle-making workspace and maintain your equipment.

Questions or feedback?

Do you have any further questions or comments about products or techniques?
Or do you have other questions about the processing or burning of candles? Don’t hesitate to contact us. We are happy to assist you!

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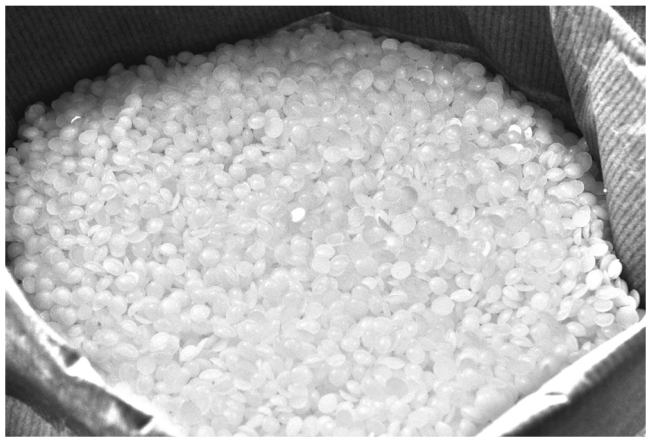
An overview of the available information

Paraffin



What is Paraffin?
Paraffin (also known as wax) is a byproduct of the fossil raw material petroleum.

Chemically, it is a saturated hydrocarbon derived from petroleum. Our paraffin is purified using modern, environmentally friendly cleaning methods to remove all potential harmful substances. After this process, a highly refined end product remains, which is subject to continuous quality control and, from a toxicological *() standpoint, poses no risk to public health. The natural properties are characterized by good biodegradability and non-cumulative effects.*
*(*Toxicological: relating to toxicity. ** Cumulative: additive/accumulative.)

Expertise

Pure paraffin is used in various sectors for a wide range of applications. There are literally hundreds of different types of paraffin with diverse properties. Thanks to our close collaboration with the manufacturer of our paraffin, we possess extensive knowledge, vast experience, and stay updated on product-level developments and sustainability.

Making Candles with Paraffin

Paraffin is an excellent base material for candle making. Additional ingredients can be added to this base, and each candle is ultimately created with its own "recipe."
Our catalog contains all the information about the va-

Eigenschappen/toepassing	Paraffine van SELLACQ-Holland	Vetten (dierlijk of plantaardig)	Stearine
Voor alle productie methodes	•		
Voor alle kaarsen diameters	•		
Geschikt om te kleuren	•	•	•
Geschikt om te geuren	•	•	
Goede brandeigenschappen	•		•
Mileuvriendelijk	•		
Witte kleur	•		•
Transparant	•		
Goede UV stabiliteit	•		
Geurloos	•		
Lange houdbaarheid	•		•
Niet corrosie gevoelig	•	•	
Recyclebaar	•		

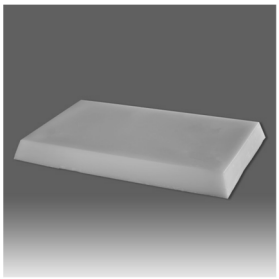
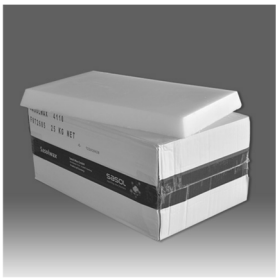


Plate of 5 kg


Box 25 kg


Pastels sack of 20 kg


Pastels, sack of 2,5 kg

CANDLE PRODUCTION RUNS ON FAT

More and more large candle factories are manufacturing their products using various animal and plant fats for cost-saving reasons.

This approach overlooks the fact that these fats are sourced from the food industry, which could utilize them in many ways to help alleviate global food shortages.

Price is prioritized over quality. Where previously no compromises were made by using purely refined paraffin, alternatives are now being chosen instead. This decision is purely based on financial considerations.
A clear overview of the product stability of fat compared to paraffin.

Fats

Pure paraffin wax

If a manufacturer chooses to produce candles from paraffin, they have access to high-quality types with specific properties to create a premium product.

The decision to work with purely refined paraffin can therefore be clearly explained to the consumer. Solid arguments for using paraffin include:

- Paraffin is not harmful to the environment;
- Free from harmful substances;
- No threat to the food industry;
- Contains no animal fats;
- Safe for health;
- Consistent, guaranteed quality.

Melting Paraffin...

... Takes time:
Paraffin is a poor conductor of heat. It releases heat very slowly and cannot be forced to melt quickly. It is common practice to equip melting tanks with an external timer.

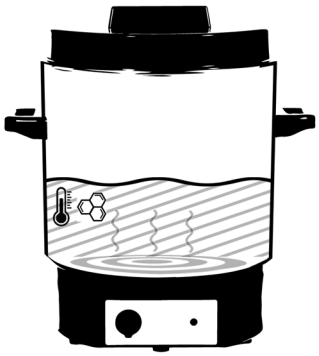
Paraffin expands and contracts:
During melting, paraffin can expand significantly. When the paraffin solidifies, it contracts again. Depending on the type of paraffin and the temperature reached, this effect can be as much as 20%. Therefore, never fill the tank with too much paraffin. During melting, it expands and may overflow! Due to the contraction during solidification, poured candles need to be topped off.

Ways of heating:
Paraffin can be melted in two different ways:

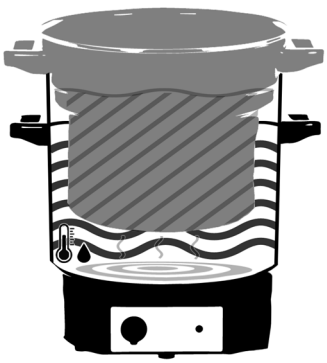
- Indirect heating
- Direct heating

Our equipment is equipped with an adjustable thermostat. Temperature is a very important aspect during candle making. The best ambient temperature for making candles is around +/- 18°C.

The flashpoint of paraffin is above 200°C. The tanks are made as safe as possible with limited power and mechanical protection against overheating, but safe working begins with proper usage.



Direct heating
Paraffin direct in the boiler



Indirect heating
"Paraffin in an insert pan in a kettle filled with water."

Wicks

The wick, also known as the heart of the candle, is quite literally the burning core of the candle and a crucial component. Many factors can influence the burning properties of a candle, and the right wick is perhaps the most important of them all. Our wicks are made from cotton and meet the highest quality and safety standards. Do you need advice on finding the right wick? Let us know, and we'll be happy to assist you!

Different Types of Wicks

Flat Wick
Braided wick, suitable for various applications. The most commonly used wick for poured and dipped candles.

Waxed Wick
Wax-coated wick with a wick sustainer. Ideal for tealights or filling glass containers or jars.

Outdoor Wick
Thick, braided wick designed for outdoor candles and torches. Its size and special treatment ensure

Choosing the Right Wick

There is no fixed formula for selecting the perfect wick. However, we offer various guidelines to help you choose the correct one. The following factors influence the burning characteristics of the candle and are therefore crucial in determining the right wick:

- Composition of the candle
- Diameter of the candle
- Shape of the candle
- Additions of color(s)
- Additions of fragrance(s)

If you are planning to produce a large batch of candles, we always recommend testing beforehand to ensure the correct wick is being used.

The burn pool depends on the thickness of the wick.

The size of the flame is also determined by the wick.

Selecting the right wick

Materials, Additives, Colors & Fragrances, Diameter, Shape, Freestanding Candle or in Glass/Jar/Tin

All these factors influence how a candle burns. Below is a table summarizing common issues, along with potential causes and solutions.

Result	Description	Solution
	Flame starts smoking,This indicates the wick is too large or not properly centered	• Use a smaller wick. • Check the placement of the wick during pouring .
	Candle starts dripping ,This can be caused by a wick that is too small	• Use a thicker wick . • Ensure the candle is straight. • Avoid drafts while burning
	Flame is very small ,A very small flame may be due to insufficient wick capacity or excessive color/ fragrance additives.	• Use a larger wick with more capacity. • Adjust the amount of additives.
	Incomplete combustion can lead to carbon deposits at the wick tip, caused by impurities in the candle	• Use only pure paraffin and limit the use of additives. • Check wick centering and tension during pouring.
	White ash formation on the wick tip,White ash formation is caused by impurities or an improperly placed wick."	• Use only pure paraffin and • appropriate additives. • Ensure the wick is straight in the mold before pouring."

If you still encounter any issues, please contact your supplier.
We are happy to assist you and help you find the right solution!

Colour and fragrance

Additives like dye and/or fragrance oil can significantly influence the burning properties of a candle.

It is therefore essential to choose the correct wick and thoroughly test it. Some fragrance/color combinations may require additional measures. Please inquire about the possibilities for specific cases.

Guidelines for Using Fragrance:

- Add 15–30 ml of fragrance oil per 1 kg of (pouring) wax, depending on the desired intensity.
- Stir the mixture thoroughly to ensure even distribution.
- Since fragrance can evaporate, it is recommended to add it as late as possible to the melted wax

Coloring Candles

Candles can be colored through two methods: *dipping* (overdipping) or *through-and-through coloring*. Our colors are suitable for both techniques.

Color Dosage:

- The dosage depends on the desired result.
- For a lighter shade, use less color pigment.
- For a more intense color, increase the dosage.

Do not exceed the maximum dosage, as this can negatively affect the bur-

Guideline for Dosage of Color Pigment

Dipping at 80°C

Single dip = approx. 1.5% (15 grams / 15 tablets per kg of wax).

Double dip = approx. 1.0% (10 grams / 10 tablets per kg of wax).

To achieve the desired effect, you can increase or decrease the amount. Darker colors may require a higher concentration.

Guidelines for Using Color Pigment

1. Weigh the required amount of color pigment or count the number of color tablets to be used.
2. Dissolve the pigment in a separate mixing container at a ratio of 1:10 at a temperature of approximately 90°C.
3. Mix the solution with an electric mixer until it forms a homogeneous mass.

Differences During Processing

When coloring candles, many factors can influence the final result, including:

- Method of mixing
- Temperature
- Dosage

From Left to Right

Candle 1: Mechanically mixed and dipped twice at 70°C

Candle 2: Manually mixed and dipped twice at 85°C

Candle 3: Mechanically mixed and dipped twice at 85°C

The final color appearance depends on the base material. This is clearly visible in the image below:

Left: The color pigment is applied to candles with a high fat content.

Middle: The color appearance on 100% stearin candles

The type of wax used for dipping is also important. In the candles shown here:

Left candle: Dipped in casting wax.

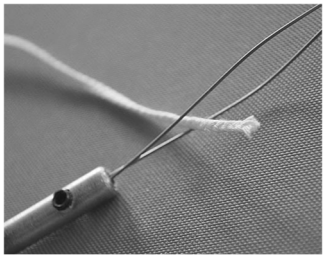
Right candle: Dipped in over-dipping wax.

Theory behind candle making

The pouring of candles,candle pouring is a widely used technique in candle making. The density of a poured candle is nearly 100%, and for this reason, a poured candle will, in most cases, burn longer than a comparable candle that has been pressed in a factory.
There are various models and sizes of molds available. Molds are generally made from plastic (transparent poly-carbonate), silicone rubber, aluminum, or steel.
Aluminum and steel have different properties compared to plastic molds. Aluminum and steel conduct heat better, which certainly affects the shrinkage. Pouring at a lower temperature results in less shrinkage than when pouring at a higher temperature. Steel molds provide increasingly better results after a certain 'conditioning' period.
In addition to these molds, paraffin can also be poured into molds made of materials such as wood, cardboard, or sand.
Paraffin is lighter than water. The specific gravity of liquid paraffin (at approximately 90°C) is 0.8 g/cm³. This means: 800 grams equals 1000 ml. The specific gravity changes depending on the temperature.

Preparing a Candle Mold

Preparing a candle mold can be done in various ways. It is important that the wick is placed in the center of the mold. For this, we offer convenient tools in our product range.



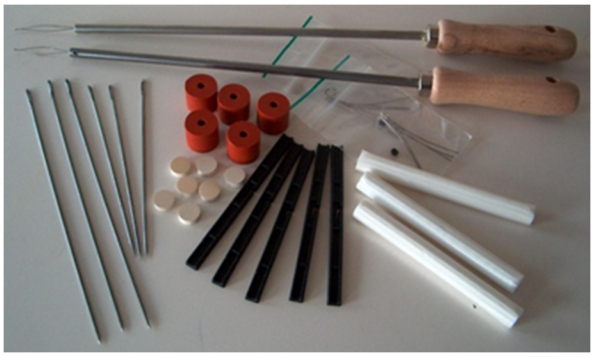
Threading the Wick: The threading needle is an ideal tool for pulling the wick through the mold.

Securing the Wick: The wick can be secured using wick clamps, centering needles, sealing caps, and/or sealing clay.

Easier Candle Removal: To simplify the removal of the candle from the mold, it is recommended to pre-treat the mold with a release agent spray.

When filling glasses and jars, a pre-waxed wick can be used. These wicks are equipped with a metal wick tab and can be secured with a drop of paraffin, paraffin glue, and a wick clamp or threading needle.

Refilling (After-Pouring)
During the cooling process, a shrinkage cavity forms in the candle. The size of the shrinkage cavity depends on the temperature, volume, and shape of the mold.



To avoid problems during burning, the candle must be refilled. Use a piercing tool or needle to puncture the shrinkage cavity, then pour casting wax into it up to the edge of the candle. Repeat this process if necessary.

Do not wait too long to refill, as the casting wax may no longer adhere to the candle if it has cooled too much.

Tips for Releasing the Candle
Once the candle has hardened, it can be released from the mold. If the candle has shrunk sufficiently, this process is usually quite simple. However, in practice, there are often factors that make releasing the candle more difficult. Here are a few tips to make the process easier:

Use a release agent spray.

Do not fill the mold completely to the edge.

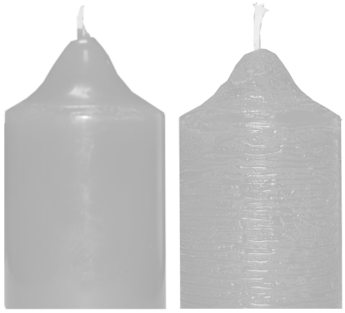
Ensure the mold is clean.Add more stearin.

Pour at a higher temperature.Place the candle and mold in the refrigerator.

Influence of temperature

If the goal is to make a sleek, shiny candle, the temperature of the paraffin should be high. It is also recommended to preheat the mold used for making a shiny candle. The type of wax used also has an effect.

Prefer a rustic candle instead? Pour at the lowest possible temperature and do not preheat the mold before use.



Procedure shiny candle

Heat the casting wax to a temperature between 85 and 90 °C. For a sleek and shiny result, use the shiny casting/dipping wax type 0716 (**art. 1015).** Prepare the mold and preheat it to approximately 75 to 80 °C, for example, in the mold cleaner (**art. 9106 or art. 9106.01**).

Procedure rustic candle

Heat the casting wax to a temperature between 60 and 70 °C. The lower the temperature, the more rustic the final result will be. Prepare the mold, but this time do not preheat it. Once the wax is liquid, the candle can be poured.

Advice: Before pouring, measure the temperature of the casting wax carefully to ensure the desired result is achieved at the correct temperature.

Smooth candle, poured at a high temperature into a preheated mold.

Rustic candle, poured at a low temperature into a non-preheated mold.

Candle pouring

Materials needed:
Art. 1012 Casting Wax/Casting mix
Art. 1041 Stearin
Wick
Mold + Accessories

Description
Candle pouring can be done using various molds. Important aspects are: Composition and temperature of the wax..

Candle Pouring
Melting the Wax Melt the casting wax (paraffin) and add approximately **10% stearin**. If using our casting mix (article 1042), no stearin needs to be added.

Pouring Temperature
Pouring at a low temperature (65°C) gives the candle a rough texture.
Pouring at a high temperature (90°C) gives the candle a smooth finish.

Preparing the Mold Prepare the mold with the correct wick. Refer to the table in the catalog for guidance. Ensure the mold is clean and preheat it for the best results. Optionally, use a release agent spray (article 7152) to coat the mold, making it easier to release the candle.

Mixing the Wax Stir the melted wax and stearin thoroughly to ensure an even mixture.

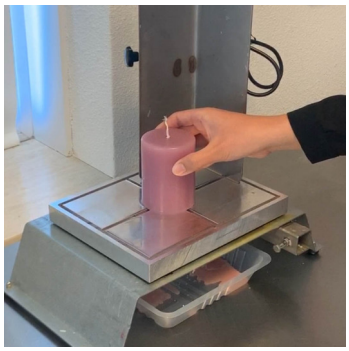
Filling the Mold Pour the wax slowly into the mold. Tap the mold gently to release any trapped air bubbles. Fill the mold to about **10 mm below the edge**, which makes releasing the candle easier.

Cooling and Shrinkage The wax will take some time to solidify. During cooling, the paraffin and stearin will shrink, creating a **shrinkage cavity** in the candle. Pierce several holes near the wick and refill the cavity with melted wax. Repeat this process as needed. Larger candles (greater volume) experience more shrinkage than smaller ones.

Releasing the Candle If the candle is difficult to release from the mold, place it briefly in the refrigerator or freezer. The low temperature will cause the paraffin and stearin to contract, making it easier to remove the candle.








Scan the QR code for the instructional video!

Candle dipping

Materials needed:
Art. 1010 Dipping wax
Art. 2036 Wick 3x6
Art. 8411 Dipping tool(optional)

Description:
Dipping candles is a task that requires patience.
It is important to avoid drafts, as this can cause wrinkles in the candles.

Melting the Wax Melt the dipping wax to **68–73°C**. If the wax is too hot, it will solidify too slowly and won't adhere to the wick.

Preparing the Dipping Frame Prepare the dipping frame with the desired wick. For standard dinner candles, use the **3x6 wick**. Dipping can be done with a loose wick, but to increase production, it is recommended to use a dipping frame (**article 8411**). This keeps the wick taut and allows for dipping multiple candles at once. The frame can easily be prepared using a wick tensioner (**article 8314**). Ensure the wick is straight and tight on the dipping frame.

Threading the Wick Tie the wick to the lower wheel of the dipping frame. Thread the wick from top to bottom (alternating back and forth) and finish at the lower wheel. Remove the dipping frame from the tensioner or loosen the top screw so the wick becomes taut.

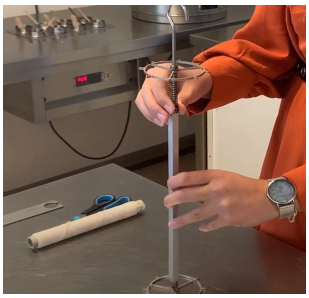
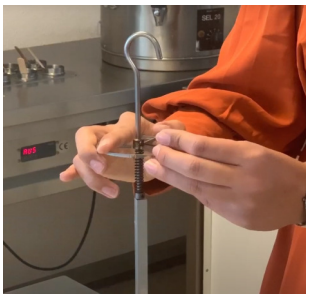
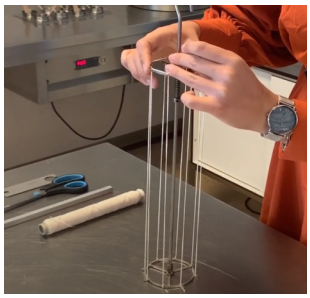
Initial Soaking Dip the entire setup into the paraffin and allow the wick to fully absorb the wax. This takes about **30 seconds**.

Dipping Process Dip the candles evenly in a smooth motion. Wait about **1 minute** between dips to allow the paraffin to solidify. Use the dipping frame stand (**article 8470.1**) during the process. Dip until the desired thickness is reached. Use a measuring tool (**article 8505**) if needed. For a standard dinner candle (28 cm length, 2.3 cm diameter), approximately **30 dips** are required.

Trimming the Candles After dipping, place the dipping frame partially back into the paraffin to trim the candles to the desired length, or use a triming tray (**article 8725**).

Adding Color Dinner candles can be over-dipped in colored paraffin to give them a colored finish.

Shaping Warm Candles If the candles are still warm, they can be shaped as desired.




Scan the QR code for the instructional video!

Scan the QR code for the instructional video on the following techniques:

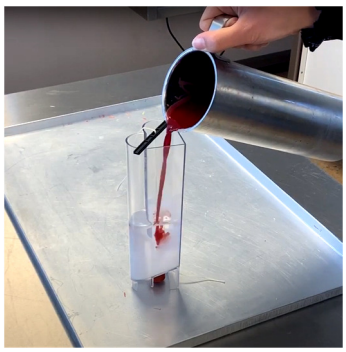
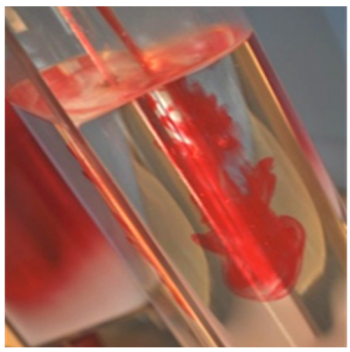
- Pouring two colors together;
- Making chunk candles;
- Creating thread candles;
- Tamponing candles;
- Making brush candles

Pouring two colors together

Materials needed:
Casting wax
Colour pigment
Pouring molds

Description:
Pouring candles with two colors creates a unique effect. All (contrasting) color combinations are possible. Keep experimenting by pouring the contrasting color earlier or later, or try adding a third color!

-Prepare the molds with the appropriate wick.
-Fill the molds to the desired height with the first color.
-Let the wax solidify for a few minutes until a visible haze forms.
-Once this haze is visible, pour the second color of paraffin.
-Do this as slowly as possible to enhance the effect.
-There is no exact moment to pour the second color.
-This depends on the temperature of the wax and the dimensions of the mold.
-The result may vary each time.
-Continue gently pouring the remaining colored wax into the mold.
-Allow the wax to solidify completely.
-Regularly refill to minimize shrinkage cavities.

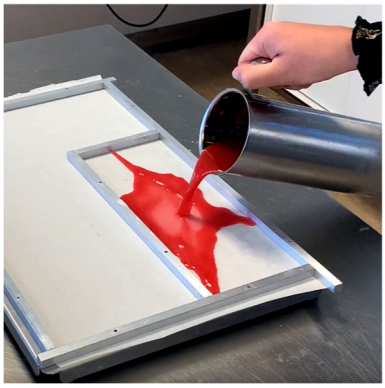
Making Chunk Candles

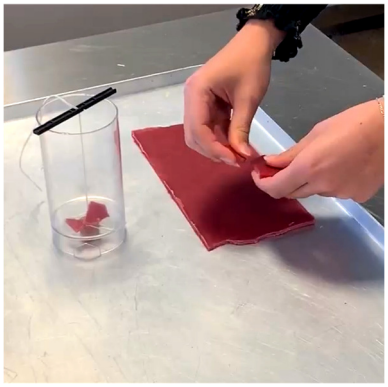
Materials needed:

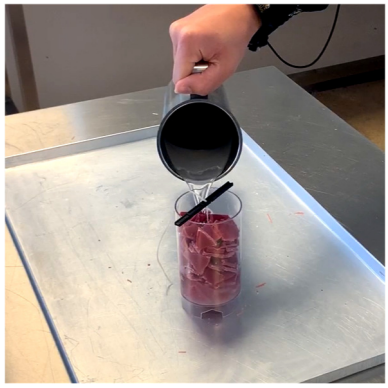
Art. 8472 Pouring plate
Art. 8477 Baking paper
Coloured casting wax
Plain casting wax

Description:
Making chunk candles is a simple activity with beautiful results. Chunk candles can be made in many variations and color combinations, and the outcome is always unpredictable. Feel free to experiment with colors and contrasts!

Instructions for Making Chunk Candles
Prepare the Pouring Plate Line the pouring plate with baking paper to facilitate easy release.
Pour Colored Wax Pour colored casting wax onto the plate in a layer approximately **2–4 mm thick**, depending on the desired result.
Allow to Harden Let the wax layer harden completely.
Break into Chunks Break the hardened wax sheet into chunks of varying sizes.
Fill the Mold Fill the prepared mold with these chunks.
Pour Clear Wax Pour clear casting wax into the mold until it is full.
Let Solidify The clear wax will begin to solidify immediately. Once fully hardened, the chunk candle is ready.







SELLACQHolland

Making wire candles

Materials needed:

Art. 6145 Mold for pillar candles(in different sizes)
Art. 5830 t/m 5842 Colored wire (in different colours)
Art. 2603 Threading pin 35 cm
Art. 7152 Release agent spray
Pouring wax
Wick (Depending on the chosen mold)

Description:
Wire candles are fun to make and create a unique effect while burning the candle.

Instructions for Making Thread Candles

Select Molds Take a large and a slightly smaller mold from the bell candle series.
Wrap the Colored Wire Wrap the colored wire around the smaller mold. Decide how much wire you want to use in the candle.
If keeping the wire in place is difficult, use a piece of tape to secure it.

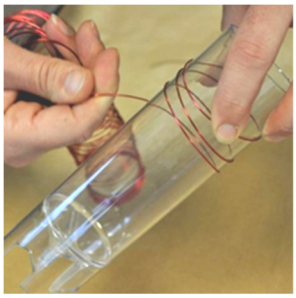
Insert the Smaller Mold After wrapping the wire, insert the smaller mold into the larger mold, ensuring the wire is pushed into the larger mold.

Slide Off the Wire Wrap Slide the wire wrap from the smaller mold into the larger mold. Use a threading needle to position the wire correctly if needed.

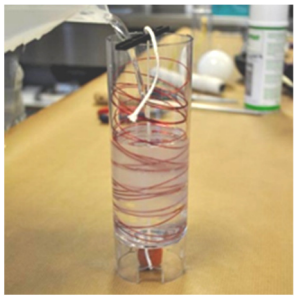
Prepare the Mold Prepare the mold with the appropriate wick. Fill it with casting wax.
For an extra effect, use transparent wax to enhance the visibility of the colored wire.

Important Safety Note
The colored wire is made of thin coated iron wire and is **non-flammable**.
Ensure the flame does not come into contact with the wire when the candle burns.
Before pouring the wax, bend the wire away from the wick and ensure the wire stays only on the sides of the candle.







TIP: Wrap the colored wire around a deflated tennis ball for a rounded shape!

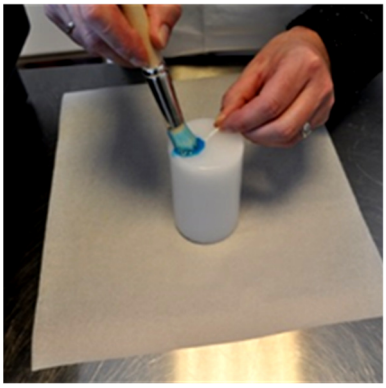
Dabbing candles

Materials needed:

Art. 8706.03 Dabbing system
Art. 8484 Dabbing brush

Description:
Applying a colored layer to candles using the dabbing technique. The dabbing technique gives a rough appearance, giving the candle a sturdy and natural look. The work is safe and easy to perform.

Fill the jars of the dabbing Bain Marie system with colored paraffin and maintain the temperature of the melted paraffin at approximately 65–70°C. Dip the dabbing brush into the desired color and dab/brush the wax onto the candle. This gives the candle a thin layer of colored paraffin. The application of the colored wax can be thick or thin, depending on the intended result. Every candle can be decorated this way, and the color possibilities and combinations are limitless!"



Making brush candles

Materials needed:
Art. 7076 Wirebrush
Art. 7077 Painters –tape
Self made candle

Description:
Give candles a robust appearance by roughly brushing them with a wire brush. The technique is simple and provides an exclusive look!

Eventual extra materials;
Decorative Wax Sheets (art. 5101.01 t/m/ 5127.01)
Candle paint (art. 5290 t/m/ 5299)
Dabbing brush (art. 8484)
Set of 3 brushes (art. 7614)

Brushing a candle with a wire brush is a simple technique that allows you to transform an ordinary candle into something special. It gives the candle a very matte, attractive, and robust appearance. Additionally, if a candle doesn't come out of the mold perfectly, this technique can be incredibly useful!

Another option:
Partially cover the candle with painter's tape. Then, brush over the exposed surface with the wire brush to achieve the desired result. To further highlight the contrast, you can finish the candle with decorative wax, candle paint, or the dabbing technique. It's also possible to enhance the candle by using a heated carving tool for additional detailing.

Making pour torches

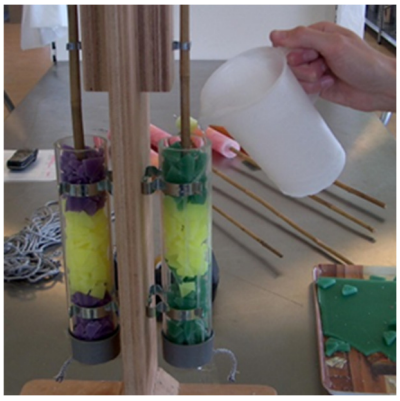
Material needed:
Art. 7104.01 Torch stand
Art. 7103 Torch sticks 900x8/10/12 mm
Art. 2323 Outdoor wick 3 mm
Art. 7152 Release agent spray
Pouring wax
Chunks of coloured parrafin

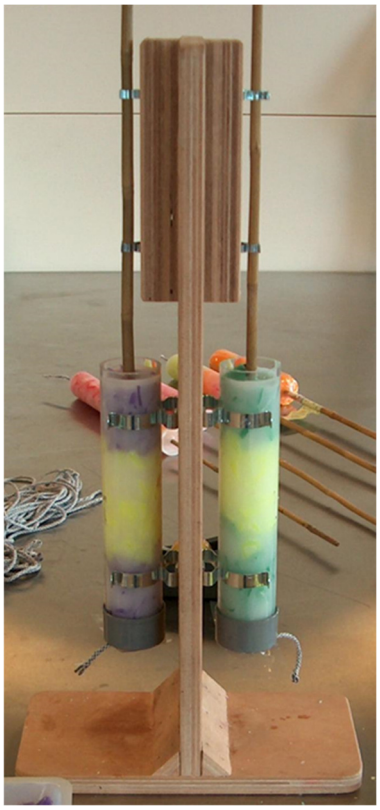
Description:
Torches in fresh colors, with chunks or fully colored. Easy to pour using our torch stand, complete with two transparent filling tubes and sealing caps! Suitable for making two torches at the same time.

-Thread a piece of 3 mm outdoor wick through the sealing cap and the filling tube. Then place the cap on the tube.
-Spray the tube with release agent spray to make it easier to remove the torch.
-Take a sturdy torch stick (Ø 10–12 mm) and attach the wick to the stick using painter's tape.
-Place the tube between the two clamps of the pouring stand and adjust the stick into the correct position in the upper clamps of the stand. Ensure that the taped portion of the wick and stick extends approximately 6–8 cm into the tube when the stick is clamped.

-Pull the wick taut through the cap and seal the wick hole with painter's tape so that it stays in place and the hole is well sealed.
-Repeat this process for the second tube. The pouring stand is now ready for use.

-Fill the tubes with chunks of colored paraffin and then top them up with liquid (colorless) paraffin. Alternatively, the tube can also be filled entirely with uniformly colored liquid paraffin.
Let the torches set.





Making super lanterns

Materials needed:

Art. 6368.3 Large Mold
Art. 8421.01 Collection tray
Art. 5332 Knife
Coloured pouring wax
Painters –tape
Gloves

Description:
Lanterns in various sizes. Fill the base of the lantern with a bit of sand, shells, or pebbles, and place a candle or tealight inside. As it burns, the candle will shine through the lantern. This method can be used for multiple mold shapes!

1. Take a large mold and tape off the sealing edge with painter's tape.
Place the taped mold in a large collection tray and pour about half a liter of (colored) paraffin at approximately 65–70 °C into the mold.

2. Hold the mold in your hand (wear gloves!) and let the liquid paraffin coat the inside of the mold. As the parrafin cools, a thin layer will adhere to the inside of the mold.

3 Repeat this process at intervals (to allow the paraffin to cool) until an even thickness of about 8–10 mm is achieved.

4. Use a knife to trim away any excess hardened paraffin and finish the edges neatly.

5. Wait until the entire piece has cooled and the paraffin has fully solidified. Remove the painter's tape and care fully take apart the mold so the lantern candle is released.









Making lanterns with inlays

Materials needed:
Art.1070 Colored modeling/cutting wax
Art. 8472 Casting plate
Art. 8477 Baking paper
Art. 6160 of 6161 Prepared casting mold pouring wax

Description:
A variation on the lanterns: striking colors and shapes within the lanterns. As the candle burns, it will shine through the lantern, illuminating the vibrant designs.

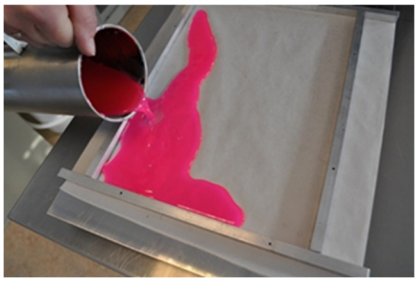
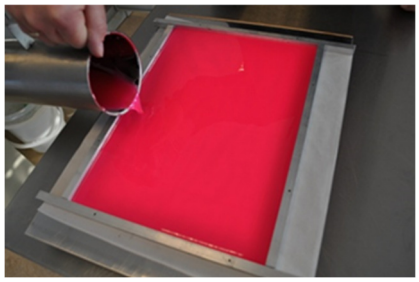
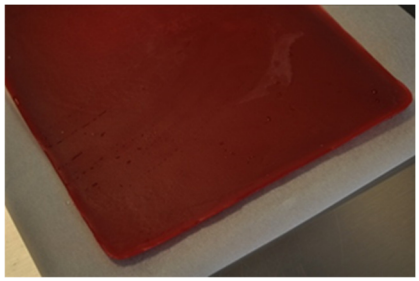
1.Line the casting plate with baking paper to make releasing easier.

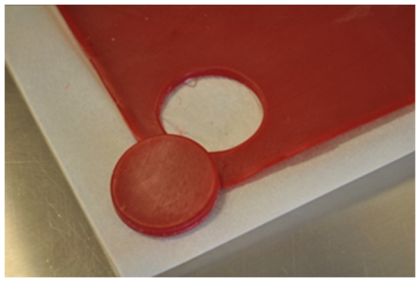
2.Pour colored modeling/cutting wax (type 5405) in a layer approximately 2–4 mm thick, depending on the desired result.

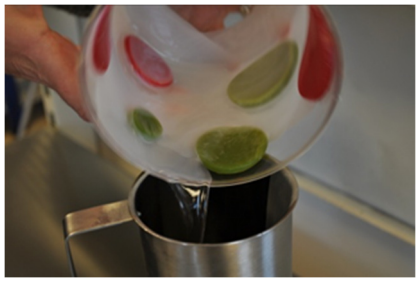
3. Release the paraffin sheet once it has solidified.
4. Place the sheet in a tray of warm water to make the wax pliable. Dry the wax and cut out the desired shapes. The modeling/cutting wax is easy to shape. If the wax becomes too hard, it can be reheated in warm water.

5. Ensure the paraffin is completely dry. Then, randomly place the cut-out shapes into the casting mold. Slowly pour casting wax at a temperature between 65–70 °C through the mold. Cover the cut-out shapes with enough paraffin. This requires patience and will take some time.

6. Once the wax has hardened, the lantern can be released. If white paraffin has flowed over the colored shapes, it can be removed with a (heated) utility knife.




Silicon molds

Materials needed:
Art. 7402 Set siliconenrubber
Art. 7155 Measuring cup
Art. 8301 Mixing Pan
Mother model
Supporting mold

Description:
Making your own Molds with Silicone Rubber ,Creating molds from silicone rubber is a practical and simple way to design a unique product. Silicone molds are highly durable and, thanks to their flexibility, easy to work with. Below, the processing steps are described step by step!

To create a silicone mold, a "master mold" is first required.

The master mold determines the thickness of the final mold and is therefore crucial for the end result. Ensure the silicone mold is at least 1 cm thick on all sides. This thickness provides sufficient durability for long-term use. Silicone rubber creates an exact replica of the master model, capturing every detail with precision.

Use a measuring cup/pouring jug and a sturdy stirring tool.

1. Mix the silicone rubber with the hardener in a ratio of approximately 1 to 10. Stir slowly and evenly to prevent air bubbles from forming.
2. Once a homogeneous mixture has formed, you can gently pour it over the master model in the support mold..
3. The silicone rubber can be worked with for a few minutes after mixing and then begins to harden. For the best results, allow the rubber to cure for at least 24 hours..
4. Next, remove the silicone mold from the support mold and take out the master model. The mold is now ready for use!

For the advanced user: It is also possible to create split silicone molds for slightly more complex shapes.Add less hardener to the silicone for a more flexible mold. Use more hardener for a firmer, sturdier mold.

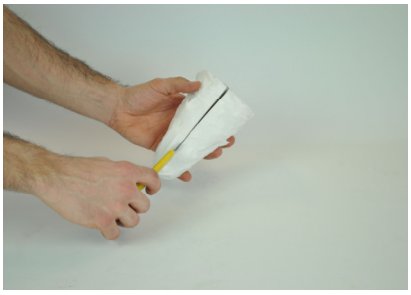
The silicone rubber is supplied as a 1 kg set, including the hardener. The can also comes with instructions for use.

Making silicon molds using the spatula method

Materials needed:
Art. 7410 Set Siliconenrubber
Art. 7410.1 Thixio
Art. 8311 Mixing stick
Art. 5332 Breakable knife

Description:
Besides pouring a silicone mold, spatula application is a good technique for creating silicone molds. Spatula application is mainly used when creating a large mold.

1. To create a silicone mold using the spatula method, you will need silicone rubber, the hardener, and Thixo. Add the hardener to the silicone rubber in a ratio of 2 to 100 (which is 2%).
2. Then add 0.5–1% Thixo to the mixture. Stir the components thoroughly until a homogeneous mass is formed. If many air bubbles appear, let the mixture rest for approximately 5 minutes.
3. Next, you can use a spatula to apply the mixture to the master mold. Ensure that the layer is approximately 1 cm thick around the master mold.
4. Allow the mixture to cure at room temperature, approximately 18°C, for about 24 hours. Then, carefully cut open the mold using a sharp knife (item 5332).



The silicone rubber is supplied as a 5 kg set, including the hardener. The can, along with the hardener, comes with additional instructions for use and is available under item 7410.

Making a Tealight Holder from Paraffin

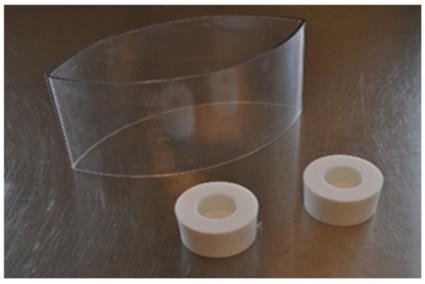
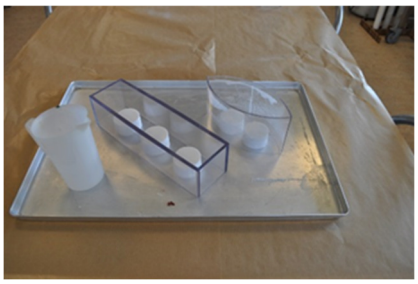
Materials needed:
Art. 7191 Drip tray
Art. 6720.01 Silicone inlay
Art. 6720.02 Silicone protective cover

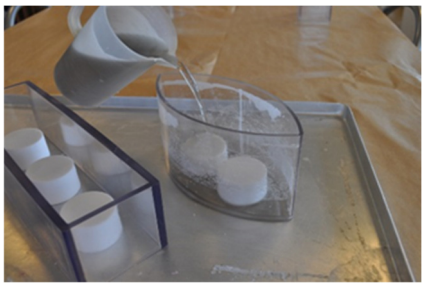
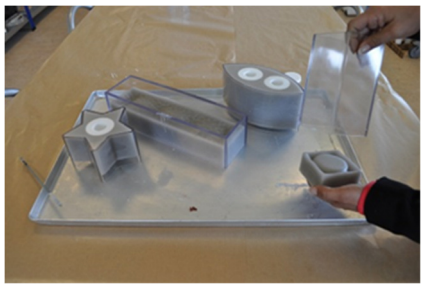
Art. 6720 t/m 6724 Mold for tealight holder (available in various shapes and sizes)
(Coloured) paraffine

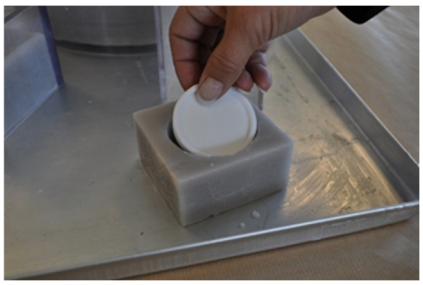
Description:
Making your own tealight holder from paraffin is very easy! Experiment with the various shapes and sizes of molds in our assortment.

1. Place the chosen mold for the tealight holder on the drip tray and position one or more silicone inserts in the center of the mold.
2. Fill the molds to the desired height with liquid paraffin at approximately 65–70°C (if the temperature is too high, there is a risk that the paraffin will leak from the bottom of the mold, so be sure to use a drip tray!).
3. Remove the silicone insert. Place the silicone protective plate, which protects the holder from the heat of the tealight.
4. Place the tealight on the protective plate.

TIP: Place the "tealight sleeve around the middle" (item 6708) on the tealight protective plate and fill it with our scented and colored Waxprills (items 1621–1628)!



Making dripping candles

Materials needed:
Art. 2034 Wick 3x4
Art. 1010 Dipping wax
Art. 3302 t/m 3956 Colour pigment
Art. 8411 Dipping heater (optional)

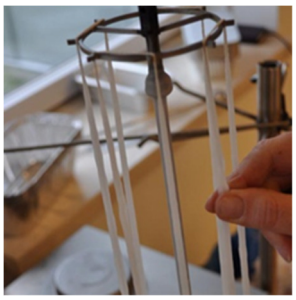
Description:
Every candle can drip. Dripping is a reaction that occurs when a candle does not burn properly. The dripping of a candle can be very annoying, but in some cases, it can also create a beautiful effect! Below, we explain how to make a candle that is designed to drip intentionally.

1. Dip the candle in dipping wax. Use a smaller wick than usual for this process.
2. Dip the candle again to finish it in the desired color.
3. Enkele tips om het druipen te bevorderen:
   - Place the candle slightly tilted in the holder or, for example, an empty wine bottle. Use a candle sharpener (item 7106) for this purpose.
   - Place the candle in a draft. The flowing air current will cause the flame to flicker, resulting in the candle dripping more intensely.

TIP: Dip multiple colors over each other for a unique effect with different dripping colors from a single candle!








Making wax melts

Materials needed:
Color pigment of your choice
Paraffin (any type can be used for this!)
Mold of your choice

Description:
It is very easy to make your own wax melts!
Our paraffin is an excellent carrier for fragrances and can be poured into all kinds of fun shapes. For this, you can use molds for floating candles, decorative molds, or use moldable/cuttable wax to create your own fun shapes.

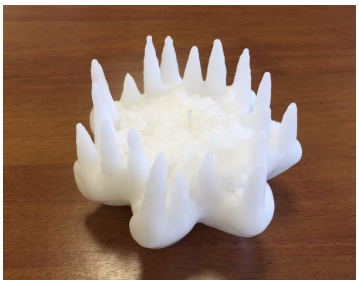
1. Melt the paraffin (any type can be used for this) and add the desired color. The dosage depends on the desired result, but for wax melts, the recommended amount is approximately 5–10 grams of color per kilogram of paraffin.
2. Add the fragrance at the last moment and stir it in thoroughly. Here too, the dosage depends on the desired result. A guideline is: 15–30 ml of fragrance per kilogram of paraffin.
3. Pour the paraffin into the chosen mold and allow it to solidify.

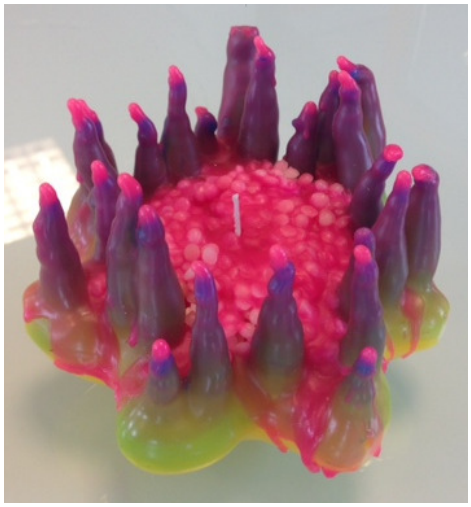
Making fairy tale candles

Materials needed:
Art. 8415G Dipping pen RVS 20 cm
Art. 6134 Mold'Sun big'
Art. 7075 Piercing tool for molded candles
Art. 2506 TL-waxwick 8 — 10 cm
Pouring wax

Description:
With this unique technique, you can easily create eye-catching candles. Feel free to experiment with different molds to create a variety of fairy tale candles!

1. Pour the "Sun" mold with the pouring wax and allow it to solidify..
2. Remove the "Sun" from the mold and drill a small hole in the center of the "Sun."
   This can be done using a heated needle or piercing tool. (art. 7075).
3. Pass the dipping pen through the "Sun" and secure it with the provided nut. The candle is now ready for dipping.
4. Dip the "Sun" into the paraffin and carefully pull it back up. The goal is for the paraffin to drip off the "Sun," creating the drips.
5. To allow the drips to solidify, it is advisable to dip the paraffin at a low temperature (approximately 70–75°C). This makes the process easier.
6. After dipping the fairy tale candle, it can be dipped in colored paraffin and decorated.
7. When the fairy tale candle is finished, the dipping pen can be removed, and a wick can be inserted through the hole left by the pen. Secure the wick by filling the hole with a little paraffin.





Making wax lanterns

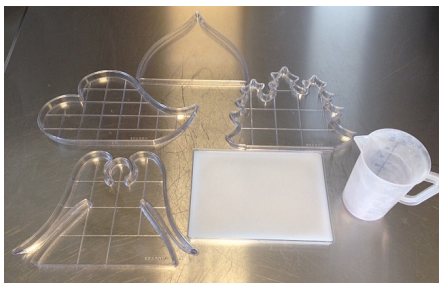
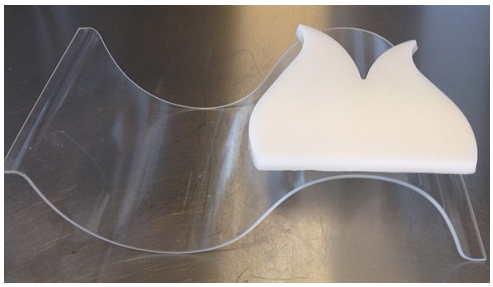
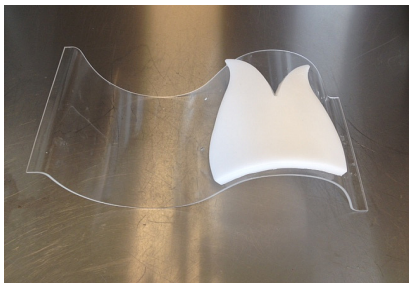
Materials nedded :
Art. 6520 t/m 6528Mold for wax lanterns (available in various shapes and sizes)Art. 6529 Template plate for wax lanterns

Pouring wax

Pouring jug

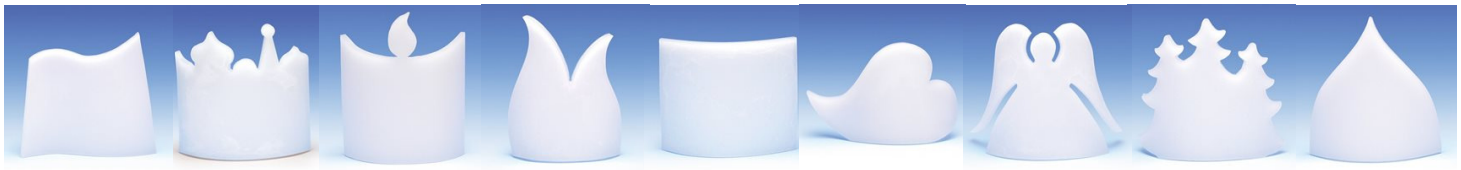
Description:
A decorative product, simple yet fun to make due to its incredibly versatile possibilities. A wax lantern is a beautifully shaped sheet of paraffin that can be bent into a convex or concave shape. By placing a candle behind the wax lantern, it creates an atmospheric illumination.

1. Place the chosen mold for the wax lantern on a flat surface. Fill the molds as fully as possible; this ensures a stable final result. Use liquid paraffin at the desired temperature of approximately 70–80°C..
2. Once the paraffin has solidified, the cast sheet can be removed from the mold.
3. Then place the sheet in warm to hot water for approximately 10 minutes. The sheet can now be shaped by bending it over the template plate.



TIP: These wax lights are beautifully decorated with, among other things, color pigments, decorative wax sheets, wax pens, and/or prints on trans-

Processing transfers

Materials needed:

Art. 5150.2 / Art. 5152 Transferpaper type Laserprinter
or Transferpapier type Inkjetprinter
Art. 5153 Ceramic eraser
water container
Candle with a smooth surface

Description:
Using transfer paper, you can easily give a candle a completely unique look.Using transfer paper, you can easily give a candle a completely unique look.

1. For proper adhesion of the transfers, a good base is essential. Ensure that the candle you apply the transfer to has cured for at least 48 hours.
2. Cut out the image and place it in lukewarm water.
3. After approximately 30 seconds, take the image out of the water. The image should now be able to slide back and forth on the paper. If it cannot yet, leave it in the water a little longer.
4. Slide about one centimeter of the image off the paper. Hold this part in place on the candle with your thumb and slide the backing paper out from underneath the image.
5. Let the transfer dry for atleast 24 hours.
6. To preserve the transfer for as long as possible, post-dipping is an option. The post-dipping is best done with pouring/dipping wax type 0716 (art. 1015) at a high temperature (approximately 90°C).
This creates a thin layer over the candle, resulting in fewer or no drips and high translucency.







SELLACQHolland

Easy marble

Materials needed:
Art. 5381 t/m 5402 Easy marble paint (Available in various colors.)

Container or bucket of water

Candle

Description:
Drip, dip, and done. Transform a standard candle into a unique piece in no time using Easy Marble paint.

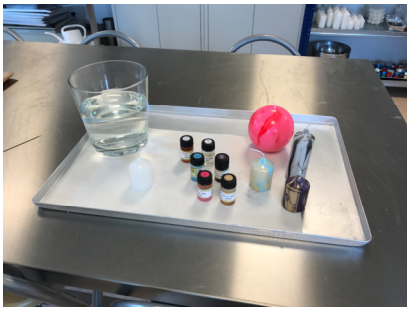
1. Preparation: Fill a jar or similar container with water. It must be deep enough to fully submerge the candle.

2.Shake the bottle well before use. Drip some of one color onto the water's surface. Add another color in the center. Two or three colors work perfectly.

3. Using a cocktail stick or similar tool, create a pattern in the paint on the water's surface (e.g., draw lines from the center outward, make a figure-eight in the paint, or let your imagination run wild!).

4. Move the candle through the paint in one smooth motion.

5. After drying, the candle is ready.





TIPS:

Work quickly from dripping to dipping. The fresher the paint, the better the result! Combining with white, gold, and silver creates a striking contrast. Even on colored candles, it produces unique effects! By choosing an Easy Marble shade slightly darker than the candle itself, you can give it a distinctive look.

Before starting with the next candle, make sure the water surface is completely clean. Old paint residues hinder the spreading of new paint drops. The old paint can easily be removed from the water surface using a piece of paper..

Candle making with nature wax

Materials needed:
Art. 1015 Naturewax

Art. 2608 Candle wick stickers

Container

Wax wick

Description:
A highly suitable raw material for casting (scented) candles in glasses or jars is our NatureWax.
This product is based on rapeseed and coconut oil, and its processing differs from that of regular paraffin-based casting waxes.

Prepare the glass or jar with the correct wick. Refer to the table in the catalog for guidance. For NatureWax candles, use one size larger wick than for regular paraffin-based casting wax. Optionally, use a wick sticker to attach the wick tab securely to the bottom.
Melt the NatureWax and add the fragrance oil at the last moment. Stir well and process immediately.
If the temperature drops too quickly, cracks may form in the candle. Therefore, pour as close as possible to the solidification point of 40°C. Ideally, preheat the glass or jar to be filled using a heat gun or mold cleaner.
After cooling, the candle is ready for use!

Points of attention

- Due to its relatively low solidification point, this product is only suitable for casting candles in glasses and jars.
- When pouring NatureWax, take the (ambient) temperature into account. A cooling curve that is as even as possible provides the best results.
- NatureWax blends well with other materials, such as paraffin-based casting wax or other plant-based substances.

About NatureWax:

NatureWax® is a market leader in high-quality, plant-based wax blends used by premium candle makers.

NatureWax® has a long history of pioneering plant-based waxes for candles. With expertise in plant-based wax, the range offers innovative and patented products that solve even the most complex production challenges.

Facts & tips

The burning duration
To determine the burn time of a candle, the following rule of thumb applies:

A candle made with the correct proportions and burned under optimal conditions consumes aproxx. **7–10 grams of paraffin per hour**.

If the weight of a candle is known, the burn time (approximately) can be calculated easily.

A few tips for optimal candle use

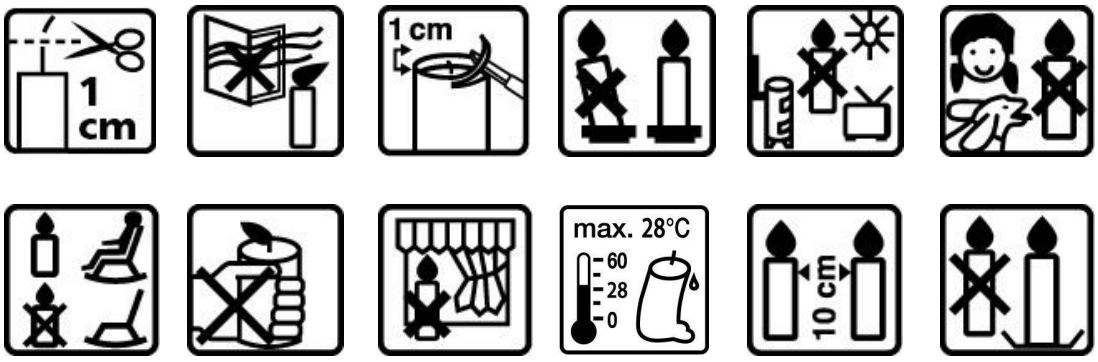
- Do not place candles near radiators, fireplaces, stoves, TVs, or any other heat source.
- Do not place candles near curtains, open doors, or in areas with high foot traffic.
- Avoid drafts, and ensure fans are turned off.
- Place candles at least 10 cm apart.
- Trim or pinch the wick to just a few millimeters before relighting the candle.
- Instead of blowing out the candle, it is better to extinguish the flame by dipping it into its own wax. Don't forget to straighten the wick afterward.
- Thick or large candles should be burned for an extended period to prevent them from burning only in the center.
- Do not light a candle with dust on it. Gently wipe off the dust with a damp cloth without rubbing.
- Never leave a burning candle unattended. Be cautious around children and pets.
- Never use candles and/or jars designed for outdoor use indoors.

Smoking candle?
If the candle starts to smoke, the wick is usually too long. Trim the wick again to just a few millimeters.
Ensure candles are placed on a flat surface. Slanted candles can cause issues.
Oxygen shortage for the flame can occur if a candle rim remains standing. Trim this rim as needed.

Drippin candle?

- Candles placed in a room thats too warm.
- The candle burns unevenly due to a draft. Turn the candle to ensure balanced burning.
- Slanted candles.
- Stearin has a property that makes candles drip less (or not at all). Therefore, when making large abbey candles or large bell candles, add approximately 15% stearin. This results in whiter and sturdier (harder) candles (less prone to bending).

Inform your customers about these general guidelines.
By following these guidelines, candles can burn properly..



F.A.Q.

Problem	Possible cause	Possible solution
Airbubbles	• Cooled too quickly. • Poured too cold. • Poured too quickly. • Air did not escape.	• Cool more slowly. • Pour at a higher temperature. • Pour more slowly and carefully. • Tap the mold to release air during pouring.
Candles does not release from the mold	• Mold not greased. • Pouring temperature too high. • Overpouring beyond maximum.	• Spray the mold with silicone spray or olive oil. • Check the maximum temperature for this mold. • Do not pour over the recommended maximum amount. • Place the poured mold in the freezer briefly; it will usually release afterward.
- Dents in the candle - Sides pulled inward -Shrink hole in the center	Shrinkage is a natural process during cooling.	Paraffin expands when heated and shrinks when solidifying. This is normal and unavoidable. Preheat the mold before pouring. The higher the pouring temperature, the more shrinkage will occur. Use a pen to poke around the wick and refill these holes during the solidification process. Repeat this several times. Avoid large temperature differences during refilling. Do not refill after complete solidification.
Cracks in the candle	Cooled off too quickly	Let the solidification process take place at room temperature. Cooling in freezing conditions causes cracks.
Refill does not bond with previously poured wax.	Poured too cold during refilling.	Refill candles while they are still warm and not fully solidified.
White frost-like spots on the candle.	• Too much stearin added. • Mold too cold. • Filled too cold.	• Add less stearin. • Preheat the mold before filling. • Fill at a higher temperature.
White snowflakes	• Too many oil residues in the wax. • Cooled too quickly • Too much silicone spray or olive oil used.	• Use a better quality wax. • Adding Vybar reduces the formation of snowflakes. • Cool more slowly. • Use less spray or oil.
Pockmarked surface.	• Too much release agent used. • Filled too hot.	Remove excess silicone spray or olive oil and ensure a thin film remains..
Candle releases smoke while burning	• Wick too large. • Air pockets in the candle. • Wick too long. • High oil content in the wax.	• Use a smaller wick. • Ensure a higher pouring temperature, poke extra holes, and refill. • Trim the wick. • Use quality wax.
Flame is too high	Wick is too big	Try a smaller wick.
Flame is too small	Wick is too small.	Try a bigger wick
Candle's burn pool is too small and overflows.	• Wax has too high a melting point. • Wick is too small.	• Use wax with a lower melting point. • Use a thicker wick.
Flame sputters	• Wick absorbs water during dipping in a water cooling bath. • Water in the wax.	• Ensure the wick does not come into contact with water. • Prevent water from entering the wax. Pay attention when using bain-marie systems.
Kaars druipt.candle drips	• Too warm environment. • Draft. • Candle is placed at an angle. • Wick used is too thin..	• Always place candles with a distance of 10 cm between them. • Avoid drafts. • Place the candle upright. • Use a thicker wick.

Maintenance of equipment

During candle making, things can occasionally go wrong. Cleaning equipment or workspaces smeared with paraffin can be an annoying task. However, it is an important job. Working in a clean workspace is pleasant, and working cleanly and neatly translates into the quality of the product. Fortunately, with the right knowledge and the right tools, cleaning and maintaining the candle-making workshop is a piece of cake.

Preventive Periodic Maintenance (PPM) Service

Proper maintenance extends the lifespan of your equipment.
In addition to regular cleaning, the technical aspect is also important. This involves compliance with legally mandated standards and any requirements from the insurance company.
You can entrust the technical maintenance to SELLACQ-Holland.
Our experienced technicians will visit you once a year to inspect all your equipment using a checklist tailored to each device. This inspection is conducted according to the legally mandated NEN3140 standard, and you will (if necessary) receive tips on cleaning your equipment and workspace.

Steam cleaner

The steam cleaner is an excellent tool for removing stubborn paraffin residues. By heating the steam and using the added degreasing agent, all greasy deposits are removed.
A low-pressure steam cleaner is available from us in various models.
Want to try it out first to see if it suits your needs? Our own steam cleaner (equipped with an optional water vacuum) is also available for rent! Feel free to ask us about it.

Descaling/decalcifying

Water contains lime. For kettles that use the au-bain-marie method, it is therefore recommended to descale the equipment a few times a year. Use vinegar or another suitable descaling agent for this purpose.

Au-bain-marie equipment can also be filled with demineralized or softened water to reduce limescale buildup.

"Do you have any questions? Feel free to contact us, we are happy to assist you!"

Overview of cleaning agents

An overview of all our specific cleaning agents for removing paraffin residues:

Art. 9105 Floor Scraper 30 cm. Large, sturdy floor scraper for removing coarse pieces of paraffin

Art. 9105.01 Floor Scraper 10 cm. Very sharp floor scraper

Art. 9105.02 Replacement blades for 10 cm floor scraper. .

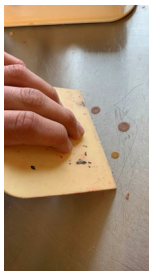
Art. 9104 of 9104.01 Small plastic grease scraper. Plastic scraper that does not scratch stainless steel furniture.

Art. 8315 Hot air gun. An indispensable tool in the candle-making workshop for removing paraffin residues.

Art. 7148 Gum Turpentine 500 ml. Powerful cleaning agent. Removes paraffin stains from furniture and molds .

Art. 114250 Stainless Steel Cleaner 500 ml. Post-treatment product for making stainless steel materials shine.






TIP: Ensure a logical layout of the candle-making workshop. Take into account easily accessible equipment and minimize foot traffic. Work in designated areas, preferably above a drip tray. Clean up spills immediately and schedule regular cleaning times as part of the daily routine.

Mold Cleaner

The mold cleaners are not only suitable for heating molds; they can also be used to clean pouring cans, lids, threading pins, and various other items. In short, this investment is worthwhile for every candle-making workshop!

Art. 9106 Mold cleaner SP30 small model

Art. 9106.01 Mold Cleaner SP60 large model

Notes

View this information digitally? Scan the QR code!