

# MAKING BETTER CANDLES WITH GOLDEN WAX<sup>®</sup>



## PULL-AWAY OR WET SPOTS

Places where the wax has pulled away from the container as it cools.

### CAUSES

- Can occur when the wax contracts as it cools
- Can occur when pouring or cooling temperatures drop too quickly

### RECOMMENDED STEPS

- Clean glass containers before use
- Preheat container to at least room temperature
- Pour at a lower temperature
- Cool candles more slowly and evenly



## CRACKING

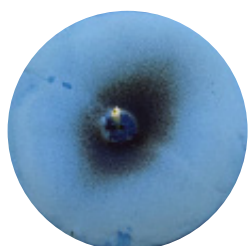
Thin or thick cracks on the surface of the candle. Can be around the wick.

### CAUSES

- Can occur when the wax contracts as it cools
- Air bubble voids after candle cools
- Pouring or cooling temperatures drop too quickly

### RECOMMENDED STEPS

- Preheat container to at least room temperature
- Pour at a lower temperature
- Cool candles more slowly and evenly



## FROSTING

Growth of crystals on the surfaces of plant-based wax. It is an aesthetic issue and does not affect the way the candle burns or smells.

### CAUSES

- Can occur when pouring or cooling temperatures drop too quickly
- Can occur with too much fragrance

### RECOMMENDED STEPS

- Preheat container to at least room temperature
- Lower fragrance load
- Pour at a lower temperature
- Cool candles more slowly and evenly



## ROUGH CANDLE SURFACE

Common with plant-based wax. The surface may have a mottled or bumpy surface after cooling.

### CAUSES

- Can occur when the wax cools too quickly or slowly
- Can occur when wax contains air bubbles

### RECOMMENDED STEPS

- Adjust the pour temperature to allow for more even cooling
- Re-melt the surface about 1/4 inch with a heat gun
- Do not over-stir the wax to prevent air bubbles from forming



## SYNERESIS

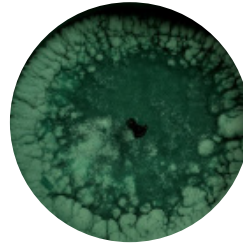
Liquid on the surface or bottom of the candle after cooling, also known as fragrance bleed. The fragrance has not bound with the wax.

### CAUSES

- Can occur when too much fragrance oil is added
- Can occur when fragrance oil is added at too low of a temperature

### RECOMMENDED STEPS

- Mix fragrance oil with plant-based wax at 185°F and stir gently
- Adjust fragrance load to recommended amount



## ROUGH SURFACE AFTER BURNING

Surface of candle is bumpy after melt pool solidifies.

### CAUSE

- Melt pool cooling at an inconsistent rate

### RECOMMENDED STEPS

- Common occurrence with plant-based wax



## SINK HOLES

Small hole next to wick once candle cools

### CAUSE

- Air trapped in wax that releases upon cooling and leaves a void in the candle

### RECOMMENDED STEPS

- Do not over-stir the wax to prevent air bubbles from forming
- Pour additional wax on surface of candle to fill in hole
- Re-melt the surface about 1/4 inch with a heat gun
- Gently tap side of container or poke stirrer into wax right after pouring to release air bubbles



## TUNNELING

Narrow melt pool is formed in the center of the candle.

### CAUSES

- Wick is too small
- Wick is too large causing candle to burn too fast and not produce an appropriate melt pool
- Too much fragrance oil

### RECOMMENDED STEPS

- Adjust wick size
- Lower fragrance load



## MUSHROOMING

Mushroom at the end of the candle wick due to carbon build up.

### CAUSES

- Wick is too large
- Too much fragrance oil

### RECOMMENDED STEPS

- Adjust wick size
- Lower fragrance load
- Trim wick between burns

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