

California Candle Supply's Candle Making Instructions:

Using CCS #12 Wax

CCS #12 is a hybrid container blend of soy, vegetable, and paraffin waxes. The wax has on of the most efficient burn profiles yielding an optimal fragrance release and throw. This extraordinary wax is designed for cold pouring at 140F while maintain excellent adherence in containers with smooth flat tops allowing you to retain more fragrance oil for even better fragrance throws.

Be sure to cover your work area to protect from spills. It is much easier to have your containers pre-wicked and ready before you begin to melt your wax.

Using cotter pins or wick bars: Center the cotter pin on the top of the container, pull wick tight and slide wick into the slit. Be cautious not to pull too tightly or wick may release from bottom of the container. Check to ensure the wick is centered and adjust the cotter pin if needed.

Now you are ready to begin the candle making process!

Step 1: Measure out the wax

Weigh out the amount of wax required into your melting pitcher.

Step 2: Melt the wax

You may melt the wax on a gas stove or electric burner on low heat (Be cautious of overheating). The wax will need to be heated to about 170-180°F to get it to a liquid state more quickly.

*Note: Check the temperature of the wax occasionally to make certain it is not getting too hot; adjust temperature as needed. While the wax is melting you can continue with the next steps, but make sure that the wax is **never left unattended**.

Step 3: Measure & Add Dye

Once the wax is melted, add the desired amount of color and stir the mixture until it is blended thoroughly. If you are adding color it is best to do this as your wax is melting to ensure your color is dispersed completely allowing for an even finish.

Step 4: Measure & Add Fragrance Oil

Let your wax cool to 140-145°F and then proceed to add the fragrance oil. It is most common to add 1 to 1.5 ounces of fragrance per pound of wax (For a stronger scent throw, we recommend 1.5 ounces of fragrance per pound of wax).

Step 5: Mix & Pour

Stir and mix all of the ingredients thoroughly at 140-145°F.

Bring temperature down to 140°F and slowly pour the wax into your containers.

*Note: If you pour too quickly, the wax could splash up on the side of the container or form small air bubbles on the top of the wax. The containers can now be left to completely cool. It is best if you

move them as little as possible so the wax does not slosh up the sides of the container. Make sure there are no fans or air vents blowing directly on them since you do not want to accelerate the cooling process. Be careful not to overfill. Your container should never be so full of wax that the wax is touching your cotter pin. Allow at least a minimal amount of space between the wax fill height and the top of the glass. Your goal is to have the wax flat as possible to allow for the best burn and pool out of your wax.

Step 6: Allow to cool

Allow the candle to cool completely before removing your cotter pin.

*Note: Removing the cotter pin before the candle has completely cooled will disrupt the wax around the wick.

Step 7: Trim the wick

Trim the wick to ¼" length using wick trimmers, scissors or nail clippers.

*Note: Be cautious as to not to trim them too short because they would not burn properly.

Step 8: Finishing Touches

Add a label for your own branding and presentation if you wish. As with all products to be sold or given to friends and family it is always recommended to apply a caution label.

Congratulations! You have successfully made your container candles!

CCS #12 Candle Maker's Specifications

Add Fragrance at 140-145°F

8-10% Fragrance Load

Pour Temp 140°F

10% Max Fragrance Load

** Temperature and Fragrance Loads depicted for typical conditions*



835 E. Route 66

Glendora, CA 91740

626-609-8373

www.calcandlesupply.com

calcandlesupply@yahoo.com

Hours: Mon-Fri: 9:30 A.M. to 4:00 P.M.

Sat: 10:00 A.M. to 2:00 P.M.