

BEGINNERS' CANDLES WORKSHOP

Instructor - Meenal

Topic Included Overview

- Introduction
- Different types of wax
- Fragrance oils
- Colors
- Materials and Tools
- Wicks
- Dos and Don'ts
- Process

Introduction to Candle making process

Candle making is a very creative process. There is no limit to the types of candles one can make using their imagination. With an understanding of the right tools and products and process, you can be on the way to making beautiful candles for your homes or for gifting. There is a huge potential and market, should you wish to start selling candles. A little creativity, dedication and patience can set you on the path of creating the most beautiful candles.

Types of wax

Paraffin Wax -

Paraffin wax, also known as straight wax, is wax that doesn't have any additives in it. The most commonly used and least-expensive candle wax, paraffin can be used to make many types of candles, including pillars, containers, votives, tealights, tapers and tarts.

Soy Wax

Soy wax is simply hydrogenated soybean oil and the best application for soy wax is in container candles. When using soy wax it is important to note that there are definitely performance and appearance differences between paraffin wax and soy wax.

Soy wax basics

- Generally soy wax candles have a “flat” or pastel shade to the candle. This can play well to the scents used. In the fall nothing is better than harvest colors and fragrances.
- Soy wax requires more dye to get to the desired color.
- It is as close to a one pour wax as exists. It still requires topping off if poured too hot or if the container is too large.
- Pouring temperatures have less impact on the finished candle than paraffin waxes.
- Depending on the scent load, no additives will be needed in most instances.

Beeswax

Beeswax is another 100% all-natural wax. One of the best candle waxes on the market, beeswax can be used to make all types of candles, including pillars, tapers, votives and containers. It is also available in beeswax sheets.

Gel Wax

Offering the translucent quality of gelatin, gel candle wax isn't actually wax at all. Instead, it's made from mineral oil and a polymer resin. With gel candle wax and a clear glass container, you can make container candles you can see through and into! For added interest, you can make embedded-object gel candles, where you insert decorative, nonflammable items into the gel.

Fragrance Oils

Use only the fragrances meant for candle making.

Temperatures at which it is recommended to add fragrance for best results:

- Paraffin Wax - between 80 and 85° c
- Soy Wax - between 79 and 85° c
- Beeswax - between 71 and 74° c
- Gel Wax - 85° c

Colors

Use colors meant specifically for candles. There are powder and liquid colors available in the market.

Materials and Tools

Materials Required for Candle Making:

- Wax
- Wicks
- Fragrance
- Color
- Glass Containers

- Moulds

Tools

- Digital thermometer
- Container for boiling water
- Container/s for melting wax
- Heat source (gas, induction)

Wicks

Ready wicks with sustainers are available in different sizes. Choose the appropriate wick size for the candle you are making.

Dos and Don'ts

Dos

- Add your fragrance at the right temperature.
- Stir constantly for at least 3-5 minutes for the fragrance to mix completely in the wax.
- Cover the container for 1-2 mins after mixing the fragrance.
- Trim your wick to the correct size.
- Preheat your containers for gel candles to avoid bubbles.
- Use a thermometer.
- If making candles on a large scale for the first time, please test before doing so.

Don'ts

- Do not use crayons to dye your candles. Crayons can clog the wick and cause the candle to burn poorly. Crayons can also affect your scent throw and possibly give off a bad smell.
- Do not use perfume in place of fragrance oils. It will not throw well and it could clog your wick.
- Do not burn your candle for more than 3-4 hours. Continuing to burn the candle after that amount of time can result in lots of smoke, soot, and mushrooming on the end of the wick. This can cause the fragrance throw to be masked by smoky smell and could be a fire hazard if the flame gets too big!
- Do not blow your candles to put them out.
- Do not put your candle in the refrigerator to harden. It can cause the glass to crack or shatter, make the wax shrink up and create wet spots or sink holes, and even weaken the scent throw.

VIDEO 1

Basic soy wax jar candle

What you will learn:

- How to melt soy wax.

- Adding fragrance.
- Preparing the container and fixing the wick.
- Pouring melted wax in the container.

Materials:

Soy wax

Suitable glass container

Wick

Candle fragrance

VIDEO 2

Pillar Candle

What you will learn:

- How to melt wax.
- Adding fragrance.
- Preparing the container and fixing the wick.
- Pouring the wax

Materials:

- Paraffin wax
- Aluminum candle mould
- Wick

VIDEO 3

Floating Candles

What you will learn:

- How to melt wax
- Adding fragrance
- Pouring wax in the moulds
- Unmoulding
- Fixing wicks
- How to use floating candles

Materials:

- Wax
- Moulds
- Color
- wicks

VIDEO 4

Tea light candles

What you will learn:

- How to melt wax.
- Adding fragrance.
- About moulds.
- Inserting wicks in the moulds.
- Pouring wax in the moulds.

Materials:

- Soy/paraffin wax
- Tea light moulds
- Candle fragrance
- Candle color
- Wicks
- Dried lavender seeds

VIDEO 5**Gel Candle****What you will learn:**

- How to melt gel wax.
- Adding fragrance.
- Adding color
- Adding 2 layers in the container.
- Inserting wick in the mould.

Materials:

- Gel wax
- Candle fragrance
- Candle color
- Glass container
- Wick

1) Niral Industries

<https://candlemould.com/>