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<https://www.apraktika.hu/en/candle-casting-advanced>

# Custom Candle Making - Instructions

## How to cast candle wax into silicone mould?

### 1. The melting of the wax:

Candle wax has a low melting point and the meltage is already highly flammable on concentrated heat transfer. Therefore, melting should not take place above 100 ° C.

This can be accomplished by heating in a water or oil bath.

Another solution is to heat them in a temperature-controlled oven. This takes a little longer because the heat transfer coefficient of air is much lower than that of water.

However, it does not require special supervision. In addition, melting the wax in the mould already saves time.

All that you need is sometimes to make up the wax during the process.

## 2. The colouring:

Wax pigment is harmless to health when the candle burns, dissolves well in the wax and naturally colours the candle.

The pigment is always added to the melted material. Generally, 0.1-0.5% by weight is sufficient to achieve the desired effect. It is advisable to powder so that it dissolves faster.

### Attention!

The colour of the pigment does not always correspond to the pigmented candle wax.

It is possible to mix different colours.

## 3. Setting of the wick:

If you use a silicone form, the wick does not require "foot" support.

Place the mould "upside down" and pierce the silicone at the bottom. If you don't want to ruin the form, then

1. first pierce with a pointed tip.



2. Use an other blunt-tipped mandrel from the opposite side and squeeze both together. This way push the blunt tip through the mould.



3. The wick can now be direct through the mould.



4. Another form of wick placement is similar:



## 4 . The embedded parts:

To create truly unique candles, use different moulds. One of the for casting embedded parts. In the example below, green numbers will be embedded.



Simply pour the melted and coloured wax into the "NUMBER" mould. Casting becomes hard when a small amount has to be poured. The wax overflows and excess at the top and edges.

No problem. Just remove or simply break the surplus.

Put it all in the oven again, the wax melts quickly and fills in the mould perfectly.

## 5 . The casting process

Place the small number parts in the desired area of the larger mould.



1. The numbers on the side are already casted, coloured, etc.  
Cast around the number with wax, it will properly adhere to the wall of the mould.
2. Then place the pyramide silicone mould in the correct position and fill in with wax, finish.

## 6 . The candle hardening and final steps

Many times the hurry compromises the quality. So the liquid wax is cooled quickly, the shape of the candle will warp and deform.

This is because the wax has a relatively high coefficient of thermal expansion and solidification first occurs on the boundary parts.

After that when the internal part starts freezing, the volume reduction causes warping.

This can be eliminated by cooling slowly, e.g. leaving in the warm oven and cooling down together.

An other solution is to cast the candle layer by layer from the outer delimiting parts inwards.

### **Maintenance:**

Moulds are maintained in the usual manner. Wash them with soapy water and allow to dry.

### **Safety instructions:**

Candle casting is generally not a hazardous operation.

However, working with meltage at 70-80 ° C may cause minor burns. This can be prevented with general precautions.

Use a kitchen protective gloves!

The wax freezes quickly and can be easily and undamaged removed from most materials.

Unfortunately, wax dropping onto fabrics and clothes is difficult to handle. Traditionally it can be treated by evaporation with an iron.