

Frequently asked questions to our supplier Sellacq

The overview below shows the most frequently asked questions regarding problems in candle manufacturing.

Problem	Possible cause	Possible solution
Air bubbles	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Cooled too quickly. - Poured too cold. - Poured too quickly. - Air has not escaped. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Slower cooling. - Pour at a higher temperature. - Pour slower and more carefully. - Tap the mold to remove the air while pouring.
Candle won't release from shape	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Do not grease the mold. - Pouring temperature too high. - Pour over maximum. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Spray mold with silicone spray or olive oil. - Check the maximum temperature for this mold. - Do not pour over the recommended maximum amount. - Place the cast mold in the freezer for a while and it will usually dissolve well.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Dents in candle - Sides inwards drawn - Shrinkage hole in the middle of the candle 	Shrinkage is a natural process during cooling.	<p>Paraffin expands when heated and shrinks when solidified. This is normal and unavoidable.</p> <p>Heat the mold before pouring. The higher the pouring temperature, the more shrinkage occurs. Prick around the wick with a pin and pour these holes during the solidification process. Repeat this several times. Make sure there are no major temperature differences during the pouring. Avoid pouring after complete solidification.</p>
Cracks in the candle. Cooled too quickly.		Allow the solidification process to take place at room temperature. Cooling in freezing temperatures causes cracks.
Post-casting does not adhere to previously cast was.	Poured too cold.	Re-pour candles while they are still warm and not completely solidified.
White ice formation spots on the candle.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Too much stearin added. - Mold too cold. - Filled too cold. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Add less stearin. - Heat the mold before filling. - Fill at a higher temperature.
White snowflakes. - Too much oil residue in wax.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Cooled too quickly. - Too much silicone spray or olive oil used. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Use a better quality wash. - Addition of Vybar reduces the formation of snowflakes. - Cools less quickly. - Use less spray or oil.
Pockmarked surface.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Too much release agent used. - Filled too hot. 	Remove any excess silicone spray or olive oil, leaving a film.
Candle smokes while burning.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Pit too big. - Air holes in the candle. - Pit too long. - High oil content. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Use a smaller pit. - Provide a higher pouring temperature and poke extra holes and refill. - Trim the core. - Use quality wax.
Flame too high.	Pit too big.	Try a smaller pit.
Flame too small	Pit too small.	Try a bigger pit.
Candle burning mirror is too small and runs about.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Was too high melting point. - Pit is too small. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Use wax with a lower melting point. - Use a thicker pit.
Flame splutters.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Pit absorbs water while immersing in water cooling bath. - Water in the wash. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Make sure the pit does not come into contact with water. - Prevent water from getting into the wash. Pay attention to the bain marie systems.
Candle dripping.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Too warm environment. - March. - Candle is placed at an angle. - Too thin a pit used. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Always place candles 10 cm apart. - Prevent drafts. - Place candle upright. - Use a thicker pit.