

CB-135 INSTRUCTIONS

MELT POINT 122°F (50°C)

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with a full diameter burn pool at a depth of ¼ to ½ inch (0.6 to 1.3 cm). Some scents may react poorly causing bleed, objectionable frosting, or poor flame quality. Try a different scent or manufacturer to correct that occurrence.

Wicking

CB-135 requires larger wicking than paraffin. Wicks such as paper cored, cotton cored or metal cored should be avoided as they tend to cause sooting and carbon build-up. A general rule of thumb: have a full burn pool of ¼ to ½ inch (0.6 to 1.3 cm) deep, from side to side, in approximately the same number of hours for every inch (2.5 cm) of the container diameter.

Example: An Apothecary jar with a diameter of 4 inches (10.2 cm) should achieve a burn pool depth of ¼ to ½ inch (0.6 to 1.3 cm), side to side, within about 4 hours.

The following table suggests wick types and sizes to begin testing, although adjustments may be needed. Keep wicks trimmed to ¼ inch (0.6 cm). If you experience poor flame quality or stability, try a different type of wick. Test burning should be done after the candle has had a chance to set up and cure for 48 hours after pouring.

CONTAINER SIZE	INITIAL WICK SUGGESTIONS TO BEGIN TESTING
	Wick sizes and types to try are not limited to those listed
Diameter: 1 to 2 inches (2.5 to 5.1 cm)	HTP: 52 Flat Braid: 18 Square Braid: #4/0 Eco: 2 RRD: 34 CD: 5
Diameter: 2 to 3 inches (5.1 to 7.6 cm)	HTP: 104 or 105 Flat Braid: 30 Square Braid: #1 Eco: 6 RRD: 40 CD: 12
Diameter: 3 to 4 inches (7.6 to 10.2 cm)	HTP: 1212 Flat Braid: 60 Square Braid: #3 or #4 Eco: 14 RRD: 50 CD: 20
Diameter: 4 inches and larger (10.2 cm & larger)	Typically requires double wicking. Try using 2 wicks spaced 1 inch (2.5 cm) apart

Containers/Jars

Containers and jars should be clean and at ambient temperature. No pre-heating is necessary.

Dyes

Most dyes (powder, liquid, chips, blocks, etc.) work with CB-135. To achieve better color depth, use about 30% more dye. When using powder dyes, heat the wax to 190°F (87.8°C), add the dye, and mix until dissolved. Powder dyes may also be dissolved in fragrances and then added to the melted wax (be sure the dye has dissolved completely before adding).

**When using powder dyes dissolved in fragrance, liquid dyes, color blocks, chips or no dye, heat the wax to 155°F (68.3°C).*

Fragrances/Essential Oils

Many fragrances and essential oils work in CB-135, especially those designed for soy wax in general. Refer to Appendix B for suggestions. Recommended maximum scent load is about 12%. To minimize scent loss, add scent prior to pouring but at a wax temperature no less than 135°F (57.2°C). Accommodate for temperature drop due to the addition of the cooler scent when targeting the pour temperature. Optimum hot scent throw is achieved

Melting

When using dye, except for powdered or un-dyed CB-135, melt the wax to a minimum of 155°F (68.3°C) under gentle agitation to promote even heating and thorough mixing. For powder dyes, heat the wax to 190°F (87.8°C) to ensure the dye dissolves. Temporary high temperatures such as 190°F (87.8°C) have no adverse effect if cooled quickly. Higher temperatures, in excess of 190°F (87.8°C), may cause the wax to discolor. Allow the wax to cool to the desired pour temperature.

Pouring

It is typical for wax to solidify at the beginning of the pour during its first contact with the container. CB-135 should have a pour temperature high enough so that when the container is full, the initial solidified wax has re-melted. The temperature should not be so high that the liquid wax sits more than 30 minutes before starting to solidify.

Pour temperatures will vary according to container type and size, fragrance and dye, and the effects you want to achieve. CB-135 can be poured as low as 100° F (37.8° C) if the wax is kept in motion (constant mixing) until poured. Lower pour temperatures may help to reduce frosting while producing a smooth top and good adhesion.

There is a difference in cooling rates for different container configurations. Cooling too quickly or too slowly can cause concaving and/or frosting. Large jars such as the apothecary configurations and large candles above 8 oz (237 ml) in size cool slower and require lower pour temperatures, about 125°F (51.7°C). Smaller candles (less than 8 oz (237 ml)) and metal/tin containers cool fast, requiring a higher pour temperature of about 155°F (68.3°C). If difficulties are experienced with your pour temperatures, try a lower or higher temperature in increments of 10°F (6°C).

When candles are poured at a lower temperature (about 110°F (43.3°C)), add the scent at a higher temperature (about 140°F (60°C)) and allow the wax to cool to the desired pour temperature.

Pour temperatures should be checked and confirmed according to seasonal changes.

General Rule of Thumb

CB-135 Candles:

**-8 oz. (237 ml) and smaller
Pour temp. is 155°F (68.3°C)**

**-Larger than 8 oz. (237 ml)
Pour temp. is 125°F (51.7°C)**

Candle Cooling

Cool undisturbed candles at an ambient temperature of 70° F (21.1°C). The containers should be about 1/2 inch (1.3 cm) apart to allow air circulation for even cooling. The container should remain open during cooling for at least 24 hrs (large candles may require longer times). Slower cooling will encourage container adhesion while quicker cooling will encourage container pull away. CB-135 is designed to adhere to the glass and should be encouraged to do so. Candles should be allowed to sit undisturbed for 48 hours before test burning.

Test Burning

Test burn the candle for burn pool diameter and quality after it has setup (cured or dried) for a minimum of 48 hours. Every combination of container, wax, dye, fragrance, and wick should be tested for burn quality.

Storage

packaged:

CB-135 flakes should be stored in a cool dry location away from direct heat, sunlight and moisture in the original sealed packaging. Temporary extremes in temperatures, cold or hot, have no adverse effect. CB-135 may be used frozen, and, if partially melted, allowed to cool and re-solidify before use.

liquid Bulk:

liquid CB-135 should be stored just above its melt point, without agitation and if possible under a nitrogen blanket. Tanks and valves should be composed of black iron or stainless steel. Contact with copper or brass will cause discoloration and off-odor.

- Try adding the fragrance without dye to the container, wax and wick. If it looks good and burns well, the fragrance is compatible with the wax.
- Try the dye and fragrance together with the container, wax and wick. If it looks good and burns well the dye/fragrance combination is compatible with the wax.
- If you are experiencing burn problems, try a different type or size of wick.
- Other variables to try are different pouring and cooling temperatures and even different containers.
- Ensure all equipment and materials are contaminant free.

General Trouble Shooting

Test for one variable at a time when trouble shooting to isolate the cause. Variables include (but are not limited to): the container, wax, dye, fragrance, wick, pour temperature, and environmental conditions such, as cooling temperature, along with manufacturing conditions.

- First, make a candle in the container with only the wick (no dye or fragrance). If it looks good then the wax is performing normally.
- Then, one at a time, change a variable. Try adding the dye without fragrance to the container, wax and wick. If it looks good and burns well, the dye is compatible with the wax.

***Test for one variable at a time
when trouble shooting to
isolate the cause.***

Shelf Life

When stored properly as per instructions, CB-135 has a minimum shelf life of 3 years.

The above suggestions are only suggestions; results may vary. Be sure to follow all safety precautions and directions recommended by the manufacturer of the tools, materials and equipment being used. We welcome any comments and suggestion.