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PLANT CANDLE BURNING FAQ

| question | reason analysis | solutions |
|---|---|---|
| smoking | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) there is airflow during burning 2) candle wick is too big 3) there is excessive fragrance in candle 4) candle wick is too long | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) to some extent, this is inevitable. even the slightest draught can also cause the purest candle to smoke. 2) burn candle in a draft free environment 3) use a smaller size candle wick 4) reduce the amount of fragrance 5) use low oil content wax base 6) trim candle wick to 6 mm everytime before light the candle |
| tear | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) the melting point of wax is too low 2) candle burn in an environment with airflow 3) candle wick is not centered 4) candle wick is too big (pillar candle) 5) candle wick is too small (taper candle) 6) high melt point wax is not dipped (taper candle) | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) use wax material with a melt point of 60°C for pillar candle and taper candle 2) burn candle in a draft free environment 3) carefully center the candle wick while placing it in the mold. make necessary corrections when dipping wax 4) use a smaller size candle wick (pillar candle) 5) use a larger size candle wick (taper candle) 6) dip high melt point wax on outside of taper candle, make tear-free taper candle |
| extinguish (ignition does not burn or not sustainable combustion) | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) candle wick is too small 2) candle wick is unwaxed 3) wax formula is too hard (too much additive) 4) fragrance oil clogs candle wick 5) pigment clogs candle wick 6) there is hole around candle wick | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) use igniter to dissolve a small wax pool 2) use a larger size candle wick 3) use waxed candle wick 4) reduce the amount of hardening additive 5) only use candle special fragrance 6) use dye instead of pigment, only use pigment for dipping 7) make sure there is no hole in candle center |
| crack | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) there is water in wax 2) candle wick is unwaxed and severely damp | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) drain the water from the wax and relight the candle 2) use mold sealant to prevent water bath penetration 3) avoid water infiltration into candle during production 4) use waxed candle wick, make sure candle wick is dry |
| wick self-extinguished | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) candle wick is too small 2) wax formula is too soft 3) there is impurities in candle | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) use a larger candle wick 2) add additives that can increase hardness 3) keep wax material clean during production |
| residue on cup wall (jar candle, cup candle) | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) candle wick is too small 2) the combustion cycle is too short 3) wax formula is too hard 4) the melting point of wax is too high 5) ambient temperature is too low | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) use a larger candle wick or use more than one small candle wick to get a larger wax pool 2) keep the candle burning for more than an hour or an inch at a time 3) use soft wax (cup wax) or reduce the amount of hardening additives 4) use wax with a melting point of 54°C or lower 5) Reference combustion ambient temperature standard (22-26°C) |
| mushroom (carbon buildup) | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) the candle wick is not bent and burning properly | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) It is unavoidable for the candle wick with support core that is recommended in jar candle and small cup candle 2) reduce impurities, such as additives, dyes, fragrances 3) use flat braided candle wicks in pillar and taper candles |