

## Why choose beeswax candles?

Beeswax is 100% natural, renewable and toxin free. Beeswax products support small family run beekeepers and offer the lowest ecological cost of all candles. Beeswax candles offer the most beautiful golden hue that warms your heart and your home. It is the slowest and longest burning candle wax available. Beeswax has been found to actually clean the air as it adds negative ions to the air as opposed to other types of wax that add toxins.

## Where do we get our beeswax and is it 100% beeswax?

Our solid beeswax candles are sourced only from the United States beekeepers and our rolled candles are sourced only from United States and Canadian beekeepers. We only offer 100% beeswax candles. Be cautious as a candle is considered beeswax if 51 percent of the candle is made with beeswax. As 100% beeswax ages it can get a whitish appearance. This is proof it is 100% beeswax and it is referred to as bloom. It can be cleaned off by wiping with a soft cloth.

## Do your wicks contain metal or lead?

No, we only use cotton wicks from the United States.

## Are Beeswax candles dripless?

Beeswax pillar and taper candles are known to be the only natural dripless candle available. However, being dripless all depends on ambient air temperature, drafts, and candle maintenance so we do not guarantee a dripless candle. Other candles that are sold as dripless have been treated with a chemical to prevent dripping. Beeswax candles are more likely to be dripless because they have a higher melting point and burn slower than other types of candle wax. However, ANY candle will drip with drafts, air movement or uneven burning. If you notice the melted wax pool is getting too close to the sides, you can extinguish and "hug" (see below) the candle to even out the edges. Tapers are more susceptible to drafts than any other candle. Always remember to keep candles away from drafts, place candles on a protective plate or surface, and never leave a candle unattended.

Honeycomb rolled candles are especially susceptible to drafts. They must be in a draft free location as the honeycomb design can make it difficult for rolled tapers to hold their wax pool. Drafts can come from ceiling fans, vents, heating and cooling, and air movement from people walking around or bumping the table etc. **A flickering flame is a good indication that there is a draft present.** A steady flame is a happy flame that is less likely to drip. Always protect your surfaces in the event of drips. Also do not burn any candle down further than about  $\frac{3}{4}$  of an inch from the bottom. Always trim the wick to  $\frac{1}{4}$ " to prevent future dripping. Be careful not to trim below  $\frac{1}{4}$ " as it can cause the candle to drown

itself out. Trim the wick if it is too long and the flame is too large or if the wick is mushrooming and relight. Trim it only while it is still warm. You can recenter the wick after trimming but do not straighten the wick. We use self trimming wicks and straightening the curve of the wick can cause mushrooming.

### **Can I repair a dripping candle?**

Sometimes you can. If you notice a rolled beeswax candle dripping, you can gently extinguish the flame. While the wax is still warm you can pinch close the side wall opening or use some of the dripped wax to repair the wall. Remove the candle and place in a location without drafts or table jostling and relight. If the candle drips, extinguish the flame and let the candle cool and try again. If you notice a large mushroom on the wick, you can always extinguish the flame, trim off the mushroom, straighten the wick and relight (before it cools). Be sure to "hug" your pillar candles after their required burning time to keep the candle from tunneling and burning unevenly.

### **Hug a candle today!!**

Of course people love their candles, but do you really need to hug them? Hugging a pillar whether it be rolled or solid beeswax candle is a term used to describe pushing in and down on the softened wax on the top sides of the candle. After you burn the candle the required 1 hour per inch of width, you should hug the candle to even out the sides, bring the melt pool level with the outside walls, and prevent tunneling. The goal is to push in the softened wax and down into the melted pool of wax. This will insure you use all the wax you can and allows the candle to burn longer and more evenly. Hugging your candle too much can either raise the melt pool above the sides and cause dripping or it could drown the wick so be careful.

### **How should I light a beeswax candle?**

It is always best to light the candle at the base of the wick as opposed to the wick top. Beeswax candles may be a little harder to light than other types of candles. The wax is the fuel for the wick so melting a little while lighting the wick will make it easier to light.

### **How should I extinguish my candle?**

Never blow out the candle as it can splash onto surfaces and cause dripping with the next lighting. To extinguish a candle, you can use a candle snuffer for tapers. For pillar, votives, tealights, you can either use a snuffer or you can gently dip the wick into the liquid wax, using a wick dipper tool or a non-flammable item. This will eliminate smoking. Be sure to center the wick afterwards but do not straighten the slight curve in the wick. Straightening will cause wick mushrooming as we utilize self trimming wicks.. Snuffing or dipping

the wick also prevents splatters and does not damage the side walls of the melt pool and helps to prevent dripping. Be sure to trim the wick to ¼" after each burn to prevent future issues with dripping or smoking. Do not trim the wick while it is cool as it will break off. Once cut, remove any debris from the wick that may have fallen into the melt pool to prevent flares and/or an unsafe situation.

### **What is the best type of candle to use for my purpose?**

It all depends on how long you have to burn the candle and the event. Tealights and votives are meant to be used in one sitting and burn anywhere from 4 to 8 hours. If you do not want to have to burn a candle a set amount of time, the taper is your candle of choice. You can burn it for any amount of time. For pillar and container candles, you want to burn the candle at least 1 hour for each inch in width of the candle not to exceed 4 hours. So a 2" diameter candle should burn at least 2 hours at a time. This allows the melt pool to become large enough that the candle will not tunnel down in the center and leave a lot of useless wax on the sides. The candle will remember the melt pool size and will not burn beyond it. You do not want to burn pillar and container candles longer than 4 hours at a time. For pillar candles, proper burn time should result in a melt pool less than ¼" from the ends. Maintenance of your pillar candles with hugging will help maintain the shape of the candle while also increasing the burn time. With container candles, you want the melt pool to cover the entire top of the candle. Always remember to keep candles away from drafts, place candles on a protective plate or surface, and never leave a candle unattended. Any candle can drip and burn unevenly with drafts.

### **Why do cracks sometimes form on the top of my candles after burning?**

A wax/melt pool around the wick can become quite large after burning a candle for extended periods. When beeswax cools, it shrinks. This can cause cracking. The good news is that it only affects how it looks but the burn quality and time will remain the same. It will almost always fill in again when the candle is next lit.