

Wax Play 101

1. Make certain that you're using candles/wax made for wax play
 - a. Soy – pure soy (100%) is the lowest temperature wax

Soy with additives can be found 100-180° (depending on blend)

Paraffin – is sold in different temperature ranges from 126-180°
 - b. If colored – ask how they color the wax? Powder/liquid/colored wax chips
Powder dye can change temperature – hot spots and darker candles can be hotter
 - c. Scents – Can cause chemical burns due to uneven settling in candle and chemical scents aren't made to be put on the body. Essential oils can be used but typically are not cost effective due to the amount needed
2. Wax Play is a BDSM scene, just like impact or bondage, so negotiation and safeword is mandatory
 - a. What are we doing? Just wax or other things?

Sex, Touching, Impact, Edge Play with Sharp Knife, Something else?
 - b. You need CONSENT and negotiation for each item you intend to do
3. Like all BDSM scenes, the Top is responsible for the safety of the Bottom
 - a. First Aid Kit available
 - b. Warm Water if a burn occurs – Not Ice Cold – similar to treating frost bite – use lukewarm water, not hot. Room Temp is even fine
 - c. Burn Treatment/Ointment

Temperature	Time to 2 nd Degree Burns	Time to 3 rd Degree Burns
113°	2 hours	3 hours
117°	20 minutes	45 minutes
120°	8 minutes	10 minutes
124°	2 minutes	4.2 minutes
131°	17 seconds	30 seconds
140°	3 seconds	5 seconds (perm damage)

d. Melting Point vs. Pooling Temperature

Melting point is the temperature you have to heat the wax to in order for it to melt completely. For example, 140° paraffin needs to be 140 to melt. The pooling temperature is how hot the melted wax is once the candle is lit and the wick is melting the wax. Our candles have a pooling temp of approximately 122° in the pool and when poured at 1 foot, it is at 120°, but are made from a blend of 140° paraffin and 100° soy. To put in perspective, our hot tap water is 115°.

4. Location away from flammables – Location is important – as is what clothing you are wearing

5. Container Candles

- a. Flame goes up as candle is tilted down
- b. If using a metal or glass container, light candle and let it pool. BLOW OUT before use
If left lit, a metal container will begin to heat where the flame touches as candle is tilted
If left lit, a glass container could potentially shatter from flame heating glass when tilted

6. Prepare for clean up before Starting Wax Play

- a. Drop cloth – you can use a plastic shower curtain, disposable massage table cloths, or a plastic painting drop cloth which are usually big enough to be cut in ½ for 2 uses
- b. Towels – one to lay on so you don't stick to plastic, one to tuck into bottoms if not naked, one to cover hair from splatter, and one to wipe your hands clean
- c. Removal device/tool – this can be a sharp knife, dull knife, gift card, butter knife, etc - For extra sensation fun – you can put your knives in ice or ice water for removal
- d. Trash Container – As you remove the wax you can scrape it all to one side/spot and then scrape into trash can - If you scrape all removed wax to one spot, your bottom can roll to the other side and not get wax bits on them
- e. If you are going to use an outside heating element to melt candles, please follow some basic safety measures
 1. Most heating devices (i.e. crock pots, griddles, roasters) don't have specific temperature levels under 200° - Most crock pots are Warm, Low, High. Most griddles and roasters are warm, then 200°
 2. Just because the melting temp may be 140° that doesn't mean you can melt in/on an electronic device and use it right away – that wax could be 200° or higher and burn or blister someone
 3. Have a thermometer ready and check wax prior to pouring
 4. Take care with higher temperature wax play candles and using ladles or any implement that pours a lot of wax on skin at one time - You may need to make sure the wax is cooled below 120° before laddling on your bottom

7. Coconut oil is a great prep for your bottom

- a. Check to make sure no allergies – you can use a good lotion if allergic to coconut
- b. We don't recommend baby oil as it sits on the skin, doesn't absorb, and isn't healthy
- c. Protect hair – pull up if long, and add a towel if you're concerned with splashing
- d. If very hairy, we highly recommend coconut oil as it helps the wax not stick to hair

8. If new to wax play, start test wax on less sensitive areas first
 - a. Inside wrist area is more like waxing the front of the body - The front of the body is more erotic in feeling
 - b. Outside forearm area is more like waxing the back of the body - The back of the body has more of a massage feeling
9. Wax Basics – The higher you hold the candle, the cooler it will be when it hits the skin
 - a. The higher the candle, the more splash it will have
 - b. We recommend starting higher and then lowering as the bottom gets comfortable
10. Areas to avoid and be cautious around
 - a. Face – Eyes, Mouth, Inside of Nose – NO! AVOID!
 - b. Piercings – you can wax piercings, but be aware and careful as the heat can transfer through skin on metal jewelry
11. Change timing/amounts of pours
 - a. Don't be boring, keep it interesting for you and the bottom - Different heights, different areas, use two candles, etc
 - b. You can add ice to your wax play – put a cube down and cover it with wax
12. Make pretty pictures, shapes, and patterns
 - a. you can flick wax (flicking candle at bottom)
 - b. you can use different tools – syringes, baster, small ladles
13. You can continue the scene after the wax is poured
 - a. set an ice cube down and let it just melt
 - b. other parts of the bottom
 - c. Fingers
 - d. Implements
 - e. add electric play – run the wand over the area and unwaxed spots will be more intense than waxed spots - If layered thickly, you can crack spots and let the wand hit in between the waxed areas
14. Wax Removal
 - a. You can use a flogger for wax removal
 - b. combs, bear claws, back scratchers, gift card
 - c. knives – sharp or dull – if using sharp be very careful around folds of skin - Make sure you have the correct blade profile for using a sharp knife for wax removal
 - d. fingers

15. Aftercare

a. as stated before, this is a BDSM scene so aftercare should be provided as negotiated prior to starting - If laying down, sit up slowly and take a moment to collect your bearings before getting off table

General Wax Knowledge

Beeswax – 144-147° melting temp

- Is very expensive
- Doesn't drip/pour as well as other waxes
- Burns very slowly
- Soft and tacky to touch
- Ugly and harder to remove off skin

Soy – 100-180° melting temp depending on blend

- Clean burning
- Made from soybean oil
- Lower melting temps will not hold a pillar shape so they need a container

Paraffin – 126-180° melting temp depending on blend

Low Melting Point Paraffin (less than 127°)

- Typically used in container candles
- No additives
- Emits more soot

Medium Melting Point Paraffin (127-145°)

- Container or pillar
- Keeps shape better than lower M.P. paraffin
- Prayer Candles & White Emergency Candles fall into this category
- Tends to crack into little pieces as it cools and hardens – hard to layer

High Melting Point Paraffin (over 145°)

- Keeps candles from sinking when cooling
- Makes them prettier – Yankee candles use 180° paraffin for their candles
- Additives needed

Our original blend candles are a blend of 140° paraffin and 100° (100%) soy

Usage/Hints Recap:

Light candles and give them a few minutes to pool before starting wax scene

Coconut Oil will prepare the skin and make wax easier to remove – food grade is great to use.

Drop Cloth makes clean up easier

Start high and work your way lower

If you plan on “other” BDSM type activities, please be aware that the candles may feel hotter since the skin is more sensitive. Same applies if you use a sauna or hot tub prior or after wax play.

Typically, the front is more sensitive than the back

Be careful dripping wax on piercings as the metal can conduct the heat through the jewelry

Add ice or electric play to increase the sensation of the scene

Alternate heights and/or use two candles at different heights

If using a wax container, blow out flame after pooling, before you pour

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