

# Handling and Melting of Pure Soy Container Wax

Soy products will tend to fat bloom if processed outside of strict cooling conditions. Typically a good room temperature range is 70 to 80 deg F and humidity in the neighborhood of 35 to 50%. Then the pour temperature would be 150 to 170 deg F. The container temperature should also be in the same range as the room temperature. If the container is below 70 deg F then you will tend to get wetting issues. If it is hotter then you will get more of the fat bloom.

Fat bloom can come from a number of different factors, and is the hardest to fix due to the nature of soy. If the candle cools too fast you will get fat bloom and if the candle cools too slowly you will get fat bloom.

Things to fix the problems:

1. Try to keep the pouring area warmer.
2. Slightly warm the jars to make sure they are 70 to 80 deg F.
3. Adjust the pouring temperature to factor in the room temperature and Humidity.
4. Make sure that there is at least 1 inch all the way around the container during cooling.
5. The type of countertops can also make a difference at times. Metal countertops being the worst

- **Melting of the Wax** - The wax should be heated to a temperature of 130 - 200 F to melt the wax. Do not heat the wax above 200 F. If wax is held at higher temperatures for long periods of time it will discolor. Always use a thermometer when melting the wax and never leave your heated wax unattended. While the wax is melting, stir the wax regularly to reduce localized heating of the oil. This will help to reduce burning the wax while heating.
- **Adding of other ingredients** - Other additives or ingredients may be added at any time to help improve the performance of the wax.
- **Adding Candle Scent and Dye** - The fragrance and dyes can be added to the wax after the wax is completely liquid. Make sure to stir the wax completely to ensure that the fragrances and dyes are completely mixed in. The recommended fragrance load is 6% or less.  
**If you are looking for a candle with a strong scent, we recommend using fragrant oil rather than essential oils. By themselves, essential oils do not have the same scenting ability that purpose-made fragrant oils do, but the two can certainly be used together to provide the kind of qualities you need.**
- **Preparing the Wax for Pouring** - After wax has been completely melted, reduce the heat on the wax so that the wax cools to a temperature of 120 - 165 F. This will reduce cracking and discoloration of the wax after it has cooled.
- **Pouring Candles** - Make sure that the container is at room temperature or slightly warmer. The wax should be poured into the container while it is 120 - 165 F to reduce cracking and speed up the cure time of the wax. If wax is to be left in the melter over night, the wax should be stored at a temperature of 130 - 145 F.
- **Curing of Candles** - The candle should be allowed to cool and cure for at least 12 hours before the candle is burned. This will allow the crystals of the wax to completely form giving a nice finish to the candle.