

HOW TO GET MAXIMUM PERFORMANCE FROM YOUR CANDLES



Many factors can influence the burning performance of a candle. These include not only how the candle is made, but how well it is used as well.

These candles are fashioned by knowledgeable, experienced craftsmen using the finest quality materials. We design our candles with the utmost care—constantly test our product runs—and carefully pack and store the finished candles until they are shipped to users.

A candle is a delicate product, easily damaged by careless handling. So, we urge our customers to take reasonable care of their candle and heed the suggestions that follow to get the best service that a candle can provide.

THINGS YOU SHOULD KNOW ABOUT DEVOTION AND SANCTUARY CANDLES

Two types of materials serve as containers for long-burning candles—the open-top plastic container and the glass container (often called a “bottle light”).

For best performance, use your devotion and sanctuary lights as follows:

1. Be sure your lamp fixture is clean and in good condition and that your candles are the right size for the lamp and rest firmly in it.
2. When lighting the candle, place flame at base of wick. Hold it there for a moment until you see the wax start to melt.
3. Once a candle is burning, **AVOID MOVING IT OR EXTINGUISHING IT.** Allow the light to burn out completely without interruption to get full-rated service. Here is why:
 - A) If the candle is moved while ignited, liquid wax may drown the wick and extinguish the flame.
 - B) If the flame is extinguished and excess liquid wax solidifies on the wick, the capillary function of the wick is seriously impaired. Thereafter, when the candle is relighted, the flame is seldom clean and smokeless.

HOW TO GET THE MOST OUT OF YOUR BEESWAX ALTAR CANDLES

1. Be sure candle and holder are properly matched so that the candle is firmly supported vertically upright. Tilted candles will drip.
2. Candle followers (or wax savers) are necessary in controlling the flame and burning rate and avoiding candle dripping. If the draft is severe and produces too much flickering for the follower to control, then steps should be taken to divert the flow of air.
3. Take care in lighting so that only the flame from the candlelighter touches the wick. Never allow any foreign objects (matches, lighting tapers, or sticks) to drop into any candle. This can act as a second wick and will cause an oversized flame, as well as irregular, unsafe burning conditions.
4. Care in extinguishing is equally important. Hold the snuffer “bell” down over the flame for a few moments—long enough to deprive it of oxygen—but do not jam the snuffer down over the tip of the candle itself. You may break off the wick—or bury it in liquid wax. Either one will make relighting difficult.
5. If a wick breaks off, trim the head of the candle with a dull knife blade to expose about 3/4" of fresh wick. Be sure to remove any pieces of broken, embedded wick or char from the candle tip. After trimming, you can relight it as you would a new candle.
6. Paschal Candle—Ornamentation must be removed before follower reaches ornament. If not removed, it will cause the candle to burn improperly.

HOW TO USE CANDLE FOLLOWERS FOR THE BEST RESULTS

Observe a few simple precautions and you will be rewarded with highly satisfactory performance from your candle followers. Their operation is based on the laws of gravity.

1. Select a follower of the correct size for the candle diameter. Too large a follower will slide to one side and gradually become unsealed, Too small a follower will bind onto the candle and not follow down as it should.
2. Followers must be clean to function satisfactorily. Remove all surplus wax from a follower, inside and out, before placing it on a fresh candle. Use a knife or wax remover.
3. When positioning a correctly sized follower on a candle top, give it a quarter twist with slight pressure. This will “seat” the follower so that it will seal properly on the shoulder of the candle.
4. Once a follower is seated—and especially after the candle has been lighted—do not break the seal. When the seal is disturbed liquid wax leaks out inside the follower and prevents it from resealing itself. The candle will flood.
5. To re-seat—First remove surplus wax from follower and drips from the candle. If necessary, trim head of candle to even it up. Then reposition follower on the candle as instructed in number 3 (above).

THINGS YOU SHOULD KNOW ABOUT PLASTIC-ENCLOSED CANDLES



- These 14-day candles should be burned inside a glass lamp or globe. And outside globe is necessary to provide insulation for even burning.
- Be sure candle and lamp are properly mated—so that the candle is firmly supported and vertically upright. Otherwise, some blackening on the side may be noticed.
- Shield is recommended when using a sanctuary globe without a cover or in abnormally cold conditions.
- Once a sanctuary candle is burning, avoid moving or extinguishing it. Allow the light to burn out completely without interruption to get full-rated service.

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