



## How to use the Stockmar Candle Dipping Set

### Contents of the candle dipping sets:

- 1 dipping can with 1 kg pure beeswax
- 1 kg pure beeswax (lenses) for refilling
- 1 dipping wood
- 25 wicks (thickness 5), 41 cm long

With the material you can draw around 50 candles of approx. 1 cm diameter and approx. 30 candles of approx. 2 cm diameter.

### In addition you require:

- 2 bricks (or similar) for hanging the dipping wood (see photo)
- 1 pc carton to lay underneath as protection against dripping
- 1 pan for the water bath for melting the wax in the dipping can
- 1 knife for shaving the excess wax at the base of the candle

1. Place dipping can in the water bath and melt the wax (optimum dipping temperature approx. 78 degree Celsius).
2. Fill dipping can regularly with beeswax (lenses) to approx. 1 cm under the rim of the can to retain the dipping level.

3. Wrap the wick around the dipping wood and fix to the notches; dip into the wax. **Important:** During the first dipping process the wick must fully absorb wax; therefore dip for approx. 1 minute. At the beginning straighten the wick several times after the dipping process.

Using the dipping wood you can draw 6 candles at once with a diameter of 1 cm or 4 candles with a diameter of 2 cm.

4. Candle of approx. 1 cm diameter = dip approx. 15 times candle of approx. 2 cm diameter = dip approx. 22 times
5. Wait approx. 30 seconds between each dipping process until the wax cools down. A so-called drop base of excess wax forms at the end of the candle. Shave this off regularly (otherwise the candle pushes up against the bottom of the dipping can).
6. Hang the dipping wood with the finished candles between the bricks (or similar) for hardening.

### Information for the correct handling of pure beeswax candles

1. To put out the candles dip the wick into the liquid wax and pull it up again directly. This way you prevent subsequent glowing and the wick is standing in the correct position for lighting.
2. Candles cannot tolerate draughts. They begin to form soot and drop and burn on one side. A burning candle may only emit a minimum amount of soot. You must intervene if you clearly detect any soot: Stop the draught? Shorten the wick? If necessary, extinguish the flame.
3. The ideal wick length is approx. 10 mm. A longer wick causes soot – shorten it carefully using a pair of scissors.
4. You can carefully bend a burning wick to the side if the candle is burning on one side. Never bend or even break off a solidified wick.
5. Candles cannot tolerate burning too close to or under each other. Ensure sufficient distance – with the height at least 15 mm.
6. You can remove wax stains from textiles using a – depending on the type of material - heated iron and absorbent paper. e.g. blotting paper or newspaper. Heating with a hairdryer has proven useful on table surfaces. You can pour hot water over objects which can tolerate this and wipe off the wax using kitchen roll.
7. The candle is a live light. It must be cared for accordingly and constantly observed like an "open fire".

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