

Beeswax

FOOD PACKAGING

CIRE D'ABEILLE

Emballage Alimentaire

BEGINNER LEVEL



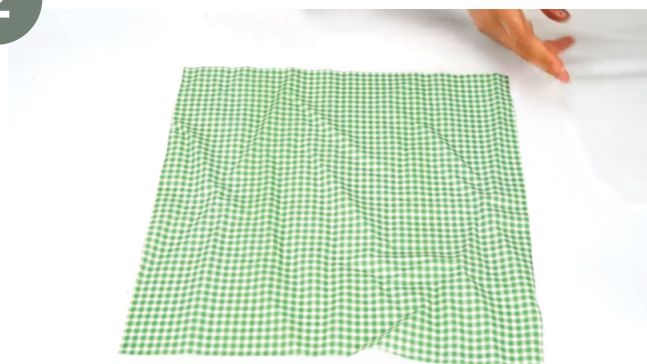
YouTube Workshop

1



First we open the used cloth.
D'abord, nous déplions le tissu utilisé.

2



Then we can remove its wrinkles.
Ensuite, nous pouvons enlever ses plis.

3



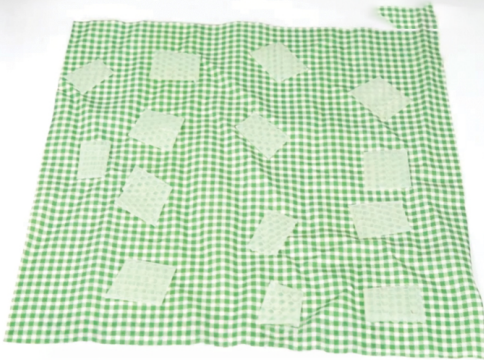
Put a piece of sulfuric acid paper on the bottom first.
Placez d'abord une feuille de papier sulfurisé en dessous.

4



You take the wax paper, you cut it into little pieces.
Vous prenez le papier ciré et vous le découpez en petits morceaux.

5



Then spread them evenly on the cloth.
Puis répartissez-les uniformément sur le tissu.

6



And I'm going to lay a little sulfuric acid paper on top of it.

Et je vais poser un peu de papier sulfurisé par-dessus.

7



Then we melt the wax blocks with an iron.
Ensuite, nous faisons fondre les blocs de cire avec un fer à repasser.

8



Then tear open the two pieces of sulfuric acid paper before and after.

Ensuite, déchirez les deux feuilles de papier sulfurisé, celle du dessus et celle du dessous.

9



So the folds disappear.
Ainsi, les plis disparaissent.

10



Let's take a look at its water resistance.
Voyons maintenant sa résistance à l'eau.

11



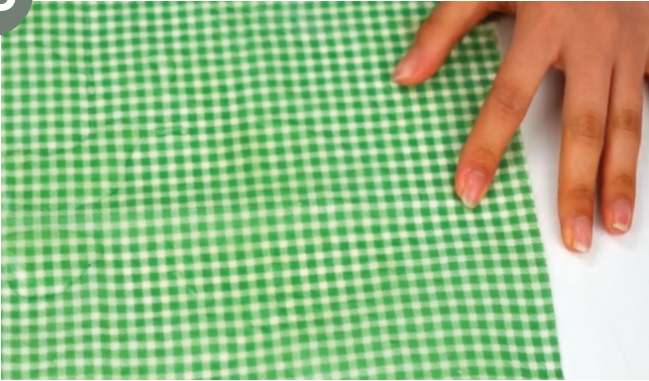
We pour water on the cloth.
On verse de l'eau sur le tissu.

12



It was found that the water did not penetrate.
On a constaté que l'eau ne pénétrait pas.

13



There is no soaking feeling around.
On ne sent aucune humidité autour du tissu.

Extra Tips for New Candle Makers

PREP WORK

- **Clean and prep your mold:** Even if it looks spotless, give it a quick wipe. Any lint or dust will show up in your candle.
- **You can use mold release spray (or light oil):** Makes it much easier to pop the candle out later.

WICK & POSITIONING

- **Center and secure the wick:** Tape, putty, or a wick bar will keep it from drifting. A crooked wick will result in an uneven burn.
- **Anchor the wick at the base:** A dab of hot glue or wax keeps it from floating when you pour.

POURING TECHNIQUE

- Don't pour too hot: If the wax is too hot, it can shrink dramatically or crack. Aim for the recommended pouring temperature for your wax type.
- Pour slowly and steadily: Rushing can trap air bubbles along the mold wall.
- Tap the mold gently: This helps bubbles rise and escape before the wax sets.

COOLING & UNMOLDING

- **Cool at room temperature:** Don't put the mold in the fridge or freezer—fast cooling leads to cracks.
- **Expect sinkholes:** Large molded candles often form dips as they cool. Save a little melted wax to top up and smooth out the surface.
- **Wait the right amount of time before unmolding:**
 - Small candles (tealight or votive size): 4–6 hours
 - Medium candles (pillar or small figural): 12–18 hours
 - Large or detailed molds: 24 hours is safest
- **Check readiness:** If the mold feels cool all the way through and the wax has pulled slightly from the edges, it's usually ready.

FINISHING TOUCHES

- **Trim the wick:** Leave about 1/4 inch.
- **Polish if needed:** Rubbing the candle lightly with a soft cloth can give it a nice sheen.

How to Melt Wax Safely at Home Using The Double Boiler Method

Melting wax the right way is key to great candle-making. The double boiler method is one of the safest and most effective techniques—perfect for beginners and pros alike.

DO NOT LEAVE CHILDREN ALONE WITH MELTED WAX OR THROUGH THE WAX MELTING PROCESS.

Here's how to do it:

1. **Set up your base pot:** Fill a large saucepan with 1 to 2 inches of water and place it on the stove over low to medium heat.
2. **Use a wax-safe container:** Place your wax into a smaller, heatproof container—think metal jug, glass pitcher, or another smaller pot. Just make sure it can handle both heat and water exposure.
3. **Create the double boiler:** Once the water begins to heat up, carefully place your wax container inside the larger pot, letting it sit in the simmering water bath.
4. **Maintain a gentle simmer:** As the wax melts, keep an eye on the water level. Add more water as needed to maintain a steady simmer—don't let the pot run dry!
5. **Watch your temperature:** Use a candle-making thermometer to monitor the wax temperature. Aim for 160°F to 180°F (71°C to 82°C) for most wax types.
6. **Remove and customize:** Once fully melted, take the wax off the heat. If you're adding fragrance or essential oils, now's the time to mix them in.

Recommended Wax Melting Temperature

160°F to 180°F
(71°C to 82°C)

- ✓ Always use a double boiler
- ✓ Monitor with a thermometer
- ✓ Work in a well-ventilated area



Température recommandée pour faire fondre la cire

160°F à 180°F
(71°C à 82°C)

- ✓ Utilisez toujours un bain-marie
- ✓ Surveillez la température avec un thermomètre
- ✓ Travaillez dans un endroit bien aéré

