Over 50 Great Candlemaking Ideas for Experienced and Novice Crafters Alike
Make exquisite looking candles to decorate your own home and give to the special people in your life!

Country Lane Candle Supplies make it easy to look like a professional candle-maker! Our detailed project instructions give you all the direction you'll need to get started, and our creative alternatives will give you plenty of creative ideas to try another day!

Start your project with one of our high-quality candle waxes, select your wicks, color and scents, and let us show you the rest of the way! Each set of instructions shows you exactly what supplies you'll need to complete the finished project, as well as what other ideas you may want to try in the future. Our first pages will tell you the basics of candle-making, and the rest of our book will give you the inspiration to learn more about this art form. Explore your creativity with Country Lane Candle Supplies.

Many thanks to Roxie Toews for her creativity, positive outlook and dedication to exploring new crafting opportunities.

SAFETY FIRST

Safety in your workspace is the most important part of candlemaking. We all know that waxes are flammable, so these are a few precautions that can be taken to protect yourself when working with this flammable substance.

- Never leave melting wax unattended.
- Never melt wax directly on a burner (use a double boiler, or a melt bag in boiling water).
- Cover your work area with newspaper or aluminum foil to protect against spills or leaks.
- Always use pot holders or oven mitts.
- Keep an open box of baking soda or a fire extinguisher nearby, in case of fire.
- In case of burns, immediately apply cold water to the burnt area.
- Keep all scents, dyes, sprays, bottles and hot waxes out of the reach of children.

ESSENTIAL TOOLS FOR CANDLEMAKING

- Melt Pot
- Double Boiler
- Melt Bags (and ties)
- Candle Thermometer
- Molds
- Mold Sealer
- Release Agent or Mold Release
- Aluminum Foil/Newspaper
- Pot Holder/Oven Mitts
- Scissors & Knife

OUR WAXES

100% Pure Beeswax: Beeswax has the highest melting point of any wax. Because of this high melting point (145°F / 63°C), your beeswax candles will burn for a very long time. Pure beeswax also has its own unique, sweet scent that is tell-tale sign of this all-natural wax.

Vegetable Crystal Wax: Vegetable wax creates truly natural and clean-burning candles. This wax has a natural, environmentally-friendly soybean base. When poured at the correct temperature (approx. 300°F / 150°C) these finished candles take on a snowflake-like look that resembles frost on the inside of a window.

Paraffin Waxes: General Purpose Wax is ideal for use with metal, rubber, plastic and votive molds. The melting point for our paraffin wax is 135-140°F (57-60°C). It colors and scents well and releases from molds quite easily. Taper Wax (a paraffin wax) is ideal for dipped paraffin tapers and Container Wax (our final paraffin wax) works well with gel shapes and prisms, and will not shrink away from the edges of your container as it cools!

Gel Wax: This new translucent wax can be used in a variety of ways. It can be melted at a low temperature and poured into a glass container by itself, or it can be used in conjunction with our container wax to create stunning combination candles.

OUR WICKS

The quality of your finished candle is largely dependent on how well you match your wick with the size of your candle and wax you have used. Use the guidelines on wick packaging to select the appropriate size of wick, keeping in mind that burn time, wax temperature and burning conditions can also affect the burning of your candle. To be sure of burning results, we recommend all wicks be tested.

Square Braided Wicks are recommended for beeswax, paraffin, or vegetable wax candles (tapers, pillars, block and novelties included). Paper Core Wicks (a rigid wick) are available in two sizes: small and large. Small paper core wick is ideal for votives and small container candles, while large paper core wick is suited to poured candles or larger pillar candles with a base greater than three inches. Waxed Wicks are great for gel or container candles because they are quite stiff and can stand upright while the candle is being poured around it.
OUR MOLDS

**Metal Molds** are constructed of heavy, durable metal, and with reasonable care should last an entire lifetime of candle-making. These molds have the small inconvenience of having a seam line on them, which must be polished off after your candle is removed from the mold.

The unique **Geometric Plastic Two-Part Molds** come with their own stand to keep them upright while pouring. Geometric Plastic Molds produce several creative shapes of candles, but also require the removal of a seam mark from your finished candle.

**Polycarb Molds** are made of heavy, translucent plastic that makes them very easy to work with. When used in conjunction with mold release, your candles are very easy to remove from the mold. They create candles without a seam line and the exciting shapes of these molds are sure to suit any of your candle projects.

Mold Sealer is a sticky substance that is used to seal the wick hole in the bottom of a mold. It can be re-used and stored indefinitely and helps reduce the risk of spills and leaks when using molds. Mold Release is a specially formulated rinse that assists in the release of candles from molds. A light coating on all sides of the mold is all that is required to make removal of your candles quick and easy. Mold Cleaner is an easy way to clean your molds after use. Simply pour a small amount of Mold Cleaner into the candle mold and rinse the mold thoroughly. Then pour the excess rinse back into its bottle for reuse.

WAX ADDITIVES

There are several different substances that can be added to your waxes while in the candle-making process. These additives change the characteristics of your wax to provide you with a higher quality finished product. (See packaging for required usage amounts.)

**Stearine** can be added to melted wax to intensify the color of your candles and to make your finished candles burn more slowly, by changing the wax to be harder. **Opaque Crystals** make your wax whiter and more opaque and can also work to make your candles harder, slower burning, and give them a lustrous sheen. **Translucent Crystals** are ideally suited to creating “glow” candles as these crystals preserve the natural translucency of the wax, allowing special additions to show through to the outside of your candle. Translucent Crystals also make your candles harder and give them a glossy sheen.

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Before beginning, spread aluminum foil or wax paper over your work area to protect surface from wax spills and leaks.

Melt wax using a double boiler to 180-200°F (82-93°C). Always use a candle thermometer when melting wax to avoid overheating the wax. If using a melt bag, simply place your wax in the bag, tie it shut and put it in boiling water until all the wax is melted.

Apply Mold Release to the metal mold to allow easy removal of the finished candle.

Thread your wick through the small hole in the bottom of the mold and up through the inside of the mold. Leave approximately a 1 1/2" (4 cm) length of wick outside the wick hole at the bottom of the mold. Place a wick rod across the top of the mold and securely fasten the wick to the rod. Cut off excess wick about one inch above the wick rod. With the wick secured at the top of the mold, pull it tight at the bottom of the mold and secure it with the retainer screw. Cut off excess wick about one inch above the wick rod. With the wick secured at the top of the mold, pull it tight at the bottom of the mold and secure it with the retainer screw. Cut the wick about an inch away from the screw and wind the end under the head of the screw. Secure the wick and screw with a small amount of mold sealant to prevent wax seepage.

Once wax has reached correct melting point, add 1/2 square of avocado green dye and 3 squares of spice scent. Make sure the squares have completely dissolved in the melted wax.

Now you’re ready to pour your candle! Remember, the wax is VERY HOT, so be careful as you hold the metal mold, as it will also get very hot.

Fill your mold to the desired candle height. As wax cools, it contracts. This will create a depression in the center of your candle. Save a portion of the heated wax to re-fill this depression. Be careful not to over-fill the depression, as this will result in the wax running down the outside of your candle.

You may speed up the cooling process by placing the mold in the refrigerator. However, to ensure an even cooling process and prevent the development of “temperature shock” cracks, follow the cooling guidelines at the side of this page.

Once the candle has cooled, remove the mold sealer, undo the screw in the bottom of the mold and remove the candle. The bottom of your mold has now become the top of your candle! To level the base of the candle, you can trim it with a knife, or you can melt the bottom of the candle on a heated surface until it is level. Use a knife or spatula to remove any “seam line” on the candle surface by holding the utensil at a right angle to the candle and sliding it gently down the seam.

**TIPS:** Never heat paraffin wax to its flash point (approx. 400°F / 205°C) where it will start on fire. To avoid this, wax should never be heated directly over an open flame or burner, and melting wax should never be left unattended.

**COOLING TIPS:** To insure best results when cooling your candles in a refrigerator, follow these steps: Change the position of the mold every half hour to expose different parts of the candle to the different temperatures inside the refrigerator. Never leave the mold in the refrigerator after it feels cold to the touch (as the wax will then begin to crack). Never put a candle in the deep freeze as this will result in cracks in your candle.

To remove any surface blemishes on your candle, lightly buff your candle with an old nylon stocking, a piece of felt, or waxed cloth.

**SUPPLIES NEEDED**
- Double Boiler or large pot and Melt Bags
- Aluminum foil or wax paper
- Metal Mold—tall, round
- Mold Release
- General Purpose Wax
- Concentrated Candle Scent – Spice
- Concentrated Candle Dye – Avocado Green
- 9” (23 cm) Wick

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STEP 1: Fill your wax melting pot with General Purpose Wax, add Translucent Crystals and heat indirectly to 176-194°F (80-90°C). Heating to the correct temperature is crucial if the candle is to have a smooth surface and is to be successfully released from the mold. Also, apply Mold Release to ensure easy removal of your candle.

STEP 2: Tie a double knot at one end of the wick and cut to the required length. Cutting the wick at a slant will make it easier to insert the wick into the mold. Insert the wick from the tip (on the bottom of the mold) and secure it with the enclosed needle at the other end of the mold by piercing the wick with needle in such a position that the needle is pulled snugly against the grooves in the top of your Polycarb Mold. Place a small amount of Mold Sealer around the wick on bottom of mold to prevent wax seepage. Cover Mold Sealer with masking tape and check that it is secure before pouring wax into your mold.

STEP 3: Fill the mold with the rainbow chunks with colors desired. Make sure that as many chunks as possible are touching the edge of the mold, so that they will be seen when the General Purpose Wax is poured around them.

STEP 4: Pour the melted paraffin wax over the chunks and fill your mold right to the top. As the wax cools a depression will form in the center of your candle. To fill it, pour more wax directly into the depression as necessary.

STEP 5: When the wax has cooled completely, remove the mold sealer and cut off the knot at the tip (on the bottom of the mold). Following this, the candle can be removed from the mold. If the candle is difficult to release, placing it in a refrigerator for a short time can aid in its release.

TIPS: Make sure your mold is clean and dry before pouring your candle. • Always check the temperature of your wax with a thermometer before pouring your candle. • If the candle still does not want to come out of the mold after putting into the fridge, run hot water over it for a few seconds at a time until the candle slides right out of the mold.

ALTERNATIVES
You can adapt this project in many ways to suit your creative mind! Try different size molds, and different colored chunks! • You can dye the paraffin wax, and add more translucent crystals to make it more see-through! • You can also add glitter to your candle. The only limit is your imagination!

Supplies Needed
• Approx. 1/4 pound (225 g) General Purpose Wax
• Large Paper Core Wick
• Colored Wax Chunks – Rainbow (1/3 package)
• Polycarb Mold – Flat Top 2 3/4” X 4 1/2”
**Supplies Needed**

- Glass Container
  (must be heat resistant)
- Container Wax
- Concentrated Candle Squares – three colors
- Waxed Wick and Wick Tabs

**STEP 1:** Melt wax to 180-200°F (82-93°C). (Read basic steps for melting wax on page 2).

**STEP 2:** Pour water in glass container and measure the amount of water your container will hold to figure out how much wax will be needed to make the candle. Once the required amount has been established, put the same amount of wax plus one-quarter of a cup excess in your melt pot or melt bag.

**STEP 3:** Secure the required length of wick to a wick tab. The length of wick you need will depend on the height of your container. Pour a few drops of wax in the bottom of the container and place your wick tab and attached wick in the wax. Let cool. This will secure your wick to the appropriate location in your container and ensure your wick stays centered as you pour your candle. If your container has a very large diameter, you may want to use two or three wicks spread across the base of the container to ensure proper burning. Use wick guidelines as a basis for deciding where to place your wicks.

**STEP 4:** Take one-third of the wax in a measuring cup and add one-eighth of a square of your first color of Concentrated Color Squares. Make sure the wax is hot enough so the dye will dissolve quickly and that you can pour it before it gets too cold. If you would like a darker color for your finished candle, simply add dye until you achieve the desired color.

**STEP 5:** Take the glass container and prop it up at the desired angle. Make sure the container is secure and will not fall over as you pour. Books work well for this, but you must be sure to cover them before pouring your wax to guard against any spills.

**STEP 6:** Carefully pour the wax in the container and let cool.

**STEP 7:** Once wax has completely cooled and hardened, place the container flat on the counter again and prepare to pour the next layer. Prepare your wax as in Step 4 again but this time add 1/8 of a square of your second color of Concentrated Color Squares.

**STEP 8:** When wax has completely cooled and hardened, add your last layer of wax. Leaving your wax in your melt pot or bag, prepare your wax as in step 4, but use one-eighth of a square of your third color of Concentrated Color Squares. This time do not pour all of the wax into the candle. Keep a small portion of wax to pour over the candle to fill the depression that forms as the candle cools. Make sure you save enough wax to cover the entire top of the candle on your second pour (to ensure a smooth top surface).

**ALTERNATIVES**

Try making these candles using more layers at different angles or use different shapes of containers. You can also make layered votives or floaters using these same steps! Layered pillar candles are also a unique addition to any gift or home décor!
**STEP 1:** In separate pots melt the General Purpose Wax and the Gel Wax.

**STEP 2:** Prepare mold by securing wick, applying Mold Sealer on the bottom and spraying the mold with Mold Release. (See page 3 for more details.)

**STEP 3:** When the paraffin wax is approximately 175-200°F (80-93°C), pour into mold. Fill the mold one-half to three-quarters full to leave room to pour the Gel Wax into your candle.

**STEP 4:** While the paraffin wax is cooling, prepare the Gel Wax. Add approximately two to three drops of red dye to 1/4 of a cup of Gel Wax and stir. You may want to dye your gel wax in a separate measuring cup, so that you only have to dye a small amount of your Gel Wax. Make sure the Gel Wax is quite hot before dying because you do not want it to harden before you have time to dye it and pour it into your mold. Make sure to dye your gel only after the paraffin wax has cooled for several minutes.

**STEP 5:** Let the paraffin wax cool until there is about 1/4 inch (6 mm) of hardened wax on the top. Puncture this skin on the wax and pour your dyed Gel Wax through the hole.

**STEP 6:** Let the candle cool completely, and remove it from your mold. No two candles will ever look the same, so every time you complete this project, you will make a 100% unique candle!

**Supplies Needed**
- Polycarb Pyramid Mold
- 6" (15 cm) - 2/0 Wick
- General Purpose Wax
- Gel Wax
- Liquid Gel Dye – Red
- Mold Release
- Mold Sealer

**ALTERNATIVES**
- Try dying your paraffin wax before you add your Gel Wax to the candle. Be sure to use complementary colors as the waxes will mix as they cool!
- Use this swirl method as a layer in a container candle!
- Add glitter to your Gel Wax before pouring, and watch the sparkle spread throughout your candle!
SNOWBALL Candle

Supplies Needed

- 3 1/4" Diameter Polycarb Ball Mold
- 5" (12.5 cm) - 2/0 wick
- Concentrated Scent Squares - Peppermint
- General Purpose Wax
- Iridescent Glitter

STEP 1: Place wick in ball mold. Melt wax and add peppermint scent to wax as desired. Pour your candle, referring to page 3 for detailed instructions. Allow candle to cool and then re-fill depression in the center of the candle. Cool completely and remove finished candle from mold.

STEP 2: Add peppermint scent and 1 teaspoon (5 ml) of glitter to 1 to 2 cups (250-500 ml) of melted paraffin wax and stir. Place melted paraffin in a deep bowl. Cool wax until a thin skin forms over the surface of the wax. Then, using an electric mixer or egg beater, whip melted wax until it becomes light and fluffy.

STEP 3: Now, you must work QUICKLY. The whipped wax will cool quickly and become hard and unmanageable. Apply the whipped wax to the outside of the ball candle with a fork. Cover the whole candle in this manner, holding the candle by the wick so that you can work on the entire candle at once. Be careful! The wax can still be quite hot at the beginning of this process. If wax becomes too cool to work with, reheat and whip again.

Top off your candles with whipped wax

ALTERNATIVES

Whipped wax is great for topping off candles to make it look like whipped cream, on floats, or even ice cream. • Create a light and airy Snowman Candle by forming balls of whipped wax around your wick with your hands. • Use whipped wax to add texture to any finished product. • Experiment with letting the wax cool longer to produce different textures for different projects!
Fill the melting pot with Beeswax and General Purpose Wax and heat indirectly until all the wax is melted.

Add 8 tablespoons (120 ml) of Stearine to the melted wax. This will make your finished candles harder and also make your candles burn longer.

Add 5 squares of burgundy color to the melting wax and melt at a low temperature until color square and wax are completely melted. Test color by placing a drop of dyed wax on aluminum foil or wax paper and let cool. The color of the wax will change as it cools. Additional Concentrated Color Squares may be added if you prefer your finished candles to be darker than the sample of wax.

Add 6 squares of cranberry scent to the melting wax as well. More or less scent can be added to create the strength of scent that you desire.

For votive candles, apply Mold Release to your votive molds and pour wax into the mold. Immediately insert the Pre-Wicked Votive Tab into the wax and center it in the middle of the mold. (Make sure the wick is standing straight up from the tab before inserting it into the wax.) For floating candles, follow this same process using Floater Molds and Pre-Wicked Tealight Tabs.

As the wax cools, a depression will form in the center of the candle. Re-fill this depression as the wax cools. Remember: You must save some wax from the previous step in order to have enough wax to fill these indentations in your candles.

Once completely cooled (place in refrigerator to quicken cooling process), remove candles from mold.

Votive candles achieve best burning results when burned in a votive holder. Wax liquidizes as the candle burns and will spill away from the candle if not burnt in a proper votive holder. If your candle does not come out of the mold easily, try placing it in the refrigerator for a few minutes. If this does not work, try pouring a small amount of hot water over the mold, and this should help ease the candle out.

**Supplies Needed**

- 1 pound (454 g) White Beeswax
- 1 pound (454 g) General Purpose Wax
- 15-20 Pre-Wicked Votive Tabs
- Concentrated Color Squares – Burgundy
- Concentrated Scent Squares – Cranberry
- Votive Molds or Floater Molds
- Stearine (refer to packaging for required amount)

**Alternatives**

For a different look, make your votive candles using candle chunks! Make your floaters with different layers of colors and different scents. Try a holiday combination or maybe several floral scents to have the effect of a flower garden! Apply glitter to the tops of your floating candles for a glitzy touch to your next dinner party!
Supplies Needed

- Glass Container (must be heat resistant)
- Glass Wax
- Gel Prisms – Yellow
- Concentrated Scent Squares – Lemon
- One package of Waxed Gel Wick (length depending on the size of your container)

STEP 1: Melt Glass Wax using your melt pot or melt bags.

STEP 2: When wax is melted, add one or two squares of Lemon candle scent to the melted Glass Wax and stir until completely dissolved. If you desire a stronger scented candle, add additional scent squares to the melted wax.

STEP 3: Press your Yellow Gel Prisms to the inside of your glass container so that they adhere to the glass. Apply as many or as few as you would like to achieve your desired look.

STEP 4: Select your waxed wick piece. If necessary, cut the length of Waxed Gel Wick to a length appropriate for your glass container. Be sure to leave an excess of 1/2" (13 mm) of wick for the top of your candle.

STEP 5: Secure a Wick Tab to the end of your wick. Position your wick tab and attached wick in the center of your container. You may want to pour a small drop of wax onto the bottom of your container and press your wick tab into it to keep the wick in the correct position while pouring your candle. If your container has a very large diameter, you may want to use two or three wicks spread across the base of the container to ensure proper burning. Use wick guidelines as a basis for deciding where to place your wicks.

STEP 6: Allow Glass Wax to cool slightly, and then pour your melted wax into your glass container, ensuring that your wick(s) remain centered and upright. (You may need to hold your wicks straight until your candle has cooled slightly.)

STEP 7: Additional Gel Prisms can be added to the top of your candle to give a chunkier appearance. They should be added just before your glass wax has completely hardened.

STEP 8: Allow your candle to cool completely and then trim your wick to 1/4" (6 mm). Your candle is now ready to burn!

ALTERNATIVES

Different looks can be achieved by dying your glass wax, and using assorted colors of prisms. You can also use Gel Shapes in this project instead of Gel Prisms. Try making a candle using only Gel Shapes and Prisms for an entirely different look!
GLITTER GEL Floaters

**ADD A BIT OF SPARKLE TO YOUR CANDLES!**

Supplies Needed
- Floater Molds
- Bulk Gel Wax
- Glitter – Gold
- Gel Wax Dye – Yellow
- Pre-Wicked Tealight Tabs
- Mold Release

**STEP 1:** Melt Gel Wax by heating it at a low temperature until it completely liquifies. **DO NOT BRING GEL WAX TO A BOIL!** If you find that your Gel Wax is making popping noises as it heats, it may be the result of some moisture in your container or melt pot. Do not be alarmed, and continue to gently heat your Gel Wax until it has melted.

**STEP 2:** Add two or three drops of Yellow Gel Dye and stir until blended. If you would like a stronger color, continue adding dye a drop at a time until your Gel Wax is the color you desire.

**STEP 3:** Add one teaspoon (5 ml) of Gold Glitter to melted Gel Wax and stir well. Prepare your mold by applying Mold Release to its surface.

**STEP 4:** Let Gel Wax cool until it begins to thicken, and then stir again just before you pour your Gel Wax into floater molds. Allow candle to cool completely before handling finished product.

**STEP 5:** Carefully pry the gel candle out of the metal mold. It helps to pry all top edges away first so you can avoid ripping the candle when taking it out of the mold.

**STEP 6:** Carefully press the Pre-Wicked Tealight Tab from the bottom center to the top of the candle. The base of the wick tab should be flush with the bottom of the floater.

**STEP 7:** Gently place your floater in a bowl of water, light and enjoy!

**ALTERNATIVES**

Use different colors, glitters, chunks! • If you decide to use a deeper or larger mold for your floaters, simply insert a votive tab into the mold just after you have poured your wax. • If you are using a plastic mold, be sure to let the Gel Wax cool until it is quite thick to avoid melting your mold. • Leftover Gel Wax can be remelted and used in another project on another day!
**GRAPE GELLY Jar Candle**

**Preserve your fruity candle creation!**

**Supplies Needed**
- 1 heat resistant glass container (with wide opening)
- Gel Wax
- Gel Dye – Purple
- Wax Shapes – Grapes
- Waxed Wick (choose length that is appropriate for your container)
- Wick Tabs
- Candle Glitter – Iridescent

**ALTERNATIVES**
- Dye your Gel Wax with Gel Dyes and layer in different colors.
- Use different Wax Shapes in different sections of the candle.
- Add different articles like rocks, sand, flowers, leaves or even candies into the bottom of your candle as a creative beginning to your candle!
- Different containers like wine glasses, bowls or mugs can create unique and fun candles. (Make sure they are able to handle the heat of a burning candle.)

**STEP 1:** Melt Gel Wax in melt pot. Never leave the wax unattended or let it overheat or boil, as the wax can burn. Add 2 to 3 drops of Gel Dye at a time until the Gel Wax is the color of purple you desire.

**STEP 2:** Select the container of your choice. If necessary, cut your wick to a length that is just 1/2” (13 mm) longer than the height of your candle container. Then attach the wick tab to the wick.

**STEP 3:** Pour a little Gel Wax in the bottom of the container and place wick with wick tab in it. Let cool. This will help secure the wick so that it won’t move when you pour the rest of the wax.

**STEP 4:** Pour liquid Gel Wax into a glass measuring cup and let cool until it starts to thicken. Now, add glitter (as much as you desire) and mix it throughout the Gel Wax. It is important to wait until the wax is quite thick because if it is poured too hot, the Gel Wax can melt your Wax Shapes. (Gel Scent can also be added at this point if you desire.)

**STEP 5:** Pour the container 1/4 full of Gel Wax. Then insert your Wax Shapes into the Gel Wax in the desired pattern. Let cool a few minutes more. Then add another layer and insert the Wax Shapes again. Pouring your candle in layers will keep the Wax Shapes “floating” throughout your whole candle and they will not sink to the bottom. Repeat these steps until the glass is full.

**TIP:** If the wick seems to be falling away from the center of your candle due to the hot gel wax, tape the wick to a craft stick or pencil and lay across the top of the glass container as a support for the wick.
**Cut your Gel Prisms into small chunks with a pair of scissors. Place your wick in your glass and secure with the blue and clear chunks all around it. Fill the glass half full with the two colors of chunks.**

**Melt Gel Wax in melting pot or melt bag to 195°F (90°C). Please note that for this project you don’t want the wax too hot because you want it to form bubbles in the candle. If no bubbles are desired, pour the wax at a hotter temperature.**

**Once the Gel Wax has melted, add Iridescent Glitter (1/2 tsp / 2 ml) and Sea Breeze Gel Candle Scent (2 to 3 drops). Stir. As you stir in the glitter, it will help create the “bubbly” look in the candle.**

**Pour the melted clear Gel Wax over the chunks until the Gel Wax is to the top of the container. You may need to hold the wick in place until the wax has some time to harden.**

**When working with Gel Wax, do **NOT** get any amount of water in the wax. Water will cause the wax to bubble, crack, snap and pop. Always wash hands after working with Gel Wax.**

**Supplies Needed**
- Bulk Gel Wax
- Blue and Clear Gel Prisms (cut into small chunks)
- Waxed Wick
- Candle Glitter – Iridescent
- Gel Candle Scent – Sea Breeze
- 1 champagne glass (make sure this glass can withstand hot temperatures for burning)

**Alternatives**
- Create a rainbow of color in your candle by using different glitters throughout.
- Make this candle with Gel Shapes instead of chunks for an entirely different look!
**VEGETABLE WAX Pyramid**

**STEP 1:** Melt Vegetable Wax in pot. Note that the hotter you make the wax, the more the wax will create a snowflake look on the candle. Do not exceed 200°F (93°C).

**STEP 2:** Add 1/4 square of Avocado color and 4 to 5 drops of spearmint essential oil.

**STEP 3:** Tie a double knot at the end of the wick and cut to the required length. A slanting cut will make it easier to insert the wick into the mold. Insert the wick from the tip and secure it with the enclosed needle at the other end of the mold. (Pierce wick with needle). Place a small amount of Mold Sealer on bottom of mold to prevent wax seepage. Cover sealer with masking tape.

**STEP 4:** Before pouring wax into the mold, double check that the Mold Sealer is secure because this wax is quite hot and will spill on the counter if the Mold Sealer is not secure. Also do not forget to use Mold Release.

**STEP 5:** Pour liquid Vegetable Wax into the mold and let cool. Once the wax has cooled enough to produce a thick layer of cooled wax, put the candle in the refrigerator to speed up the cooling process for the rest of the candle.

**STEP 6:** Remove Mold Sealer and cut the knot at the top and pull out. Vegetable Wax is quite hard so you should not have any trouble releasing it from the mold.

**Supplies Needed**
- 6 1/2" (16 cm) – 2/0 wick
- Conical 2 1/2" x 5 1/2" Polycarb mold
- Mold Sealer
- 3/4 lb (350 g) Vegetable Wax
- Concentrated Color Squares – Avocado
- Candle Essential Oil – Spearmint

Create unique patterns every time!
Follow the steps on page 3 on how to pour a candle. We recommend using dark blue dye and a ball-shaped candle mold to create a candle like ours!

When making your candle, leave a large length of wick at the bottom of your mold. When your candle is completed, this will be the top of your candle, and the length of wick will be helpful when dipping your candle.

Once the candle has been poured and is completely cooled, remove it from the mold.

Melt the Vegetable Wax until it liquefies. Melting the Vegetable Wax in a double boiler will be easier than a melt bag for this candle.

Once the wax is ready, dip your candle in the wax for a few seconds and pull out. Let harden. Every candle is unique and takes on a different look. You can even double dip if you want to!

To preserve the unique finish of your candle, use a spray bottle to apply an even layer of Candle Gloss Coat over your entire candle. Handle your creations with care as the thin layer of Vegetable Wax can be quite fragile!

Supplies Needed
- General Purpose Wax
- Concentrate Color Squares – Blue
- 3 1/4" Polycarb Ball Mold
- Vegetable Wax
- Candle Gloss Coat

ALTERNATIVES

Make different colored candles to dip in your clear wax. Try dipping a layered candle to see what different effects you can get! Dye your Vegetable Wax before you dip your candle into it. Or, try dipping your candles in several different colors of Vegetable Wax and see what your finished product looks like! Remember, no two candles will be the same, so stretch your imagination with the possibilities for unique creations!
Beeswax is very different from other waxes. It is a pure, natural wax that has different traits than other waxes. It burns cleaner, and slower than other waxes, and it has a honey aroma. When using polycarb molds (and when the wax is poured at the correct temperature) mold release is not needed with 100% Beeswax candles. You may notice some wax shrinkage occurring when your beeswax cools, but following the instructions below will help you create a beautiful, clean-burning candle.

**Supplies Needed**
- Wick (select based on wick packaging)
- Natural or White Beeswax
- 3 1/4" Polycarb Ball Mold
- Candle Gloss Coat

**STEP 1:** Prepare mold as instructed on page 3, leaving out the Mold Release. The mold we are using for this candle is a 3 1/4" Polycarb Ball Mold. Make sure the wick is tight inside the mold as the beeswax can cause it to move as it hardens.

**STEP 2:** Melt the beeswax in a melt bag or double boiler to 200°F (93°C). It is very important to pour the wax at the correct temperature, so please use a candle thermometer. If poured at 200°F (93°C), the candle should come out of the mold quite easily.

**STEP 3:** If desired add dye, scent or essential oils to wax at this time.

**STEP 4:** Pour wax into the mold in one constant motion. Fill to the top of the mold.

**STEP 5:** Let harden about 6-8 hours or until it is cool to the touch. Puncture the wax layer at the top of the mold with a kitchen knife. Push your knife into the candle until you reach the holes inside. Then pour your wax into the holes. Pour this wax 10°F (5°C) warmer than the original pour to help it melt and attach to the original pour. You may need to complete this step more than once.

**STEP 6:** Once the holes inside the candle have been filled and re-filled until they are very small, pour the final pour on top of the candle. Make sure that you do not pour the wax higher than the original pour level. (If you overpour, it may be hard to get your candle out of the mold.) Remove Mold Sealer, the knot in your wick, and remove your candle from its mold.

**STEP 7:** Place a metal pie plate on an element at a low temperature. Place your candle in the plate for a few seconds to melt and level the bottom of the candle. Then, if you would like a very shiny finish on your candle, apply Candle Gloss Coat to the entire surface of the candle.

**TIPS:** Please remember to burn candles a maximum of 3 hours at a time. Burning longer can cause wax to pour out the sides of your candle.
STEP 1: Melt Beeswax. Once liquefied, add cranberry dye (2 squares) and cranberry scent (5 squares, or as desired). Pour into Metal Mold (following all steps on page 2). The reason we are using beeswax in this project is because it is stickier and will allow the glitter to stick to it.

STEP 2: Once the candle has been cooled and released from the mold, apply masking tape to candle. On one side of the candle apply tape at an angle from the top right corner to bottom left corner. Make sure the tape is on the edge of the candle corner when you start. Then measure 3/4" (19 mm) to the left and tape a piece at the exact angle of the first piece. Do the same to the right. When you are done you should have three angled pieces of tape applied to the outside of your candle. You now have the angles for the rest of the candle. [To consistently keep the same angle, it may help to measure 3/4" (19 mm) from the tape on the top and bottom of the candle to find the correct angle.]

STEP 3: Turn candle to the left and continue the left piece of tape around the corner from the top angle to the bottom of the candle. Once you have finished that, measure another 3/4" (19 mm) to the left and place another piece of tape. Do this again and you should now have three angled pieces of tape on this side of the candle.

STEP 4: Continue step 3 until all the sides have masking tape on them. Once all the way around the tape should match up. If it does not, adjust tape slightly to make the tape pieces line up evenly.

STEP 5: Pour Regal Red Glitter on a piece of newspaper or wax paper. Roll the candle in the glitter, and then rub it in with your fingers. If it does not stick or the candle is quite cold, warm it up with a heat gun or blow dryer. Be careful not to melt the surface of the candle.

STEP 6: After all the glitter has been applied to the sides of the candle, glitter the top of the candle.

STEP 7: Remove tape carefully from the candle and spray with Candle Gloss Coat to help seal in the glitter and give the candle a beautiful shine.

Supplies Needed
- 1 lb (454 g) Beeswax
- Concentrated Color Squares – Cranberry
- Concentrated Scent Squares – Cranberry
- 6 1/2" (16 cm) #3 Wick
- Regal Red Glitter
- 3/4" (19 mm) Masking Tape
- Short Square Metal Mold
- Candle Gloss Coat
DIPPED Tapers

Traditionally elegant candles created in your own home!

Supplies Needed:
- Coat hanger
- Beeswax (or Taper wax)
- 2/0 wick
- Concentrated Color Squares (of your choice)
- Large metal pot

**STEP 1:** Bend a metal coat hanger into a rectangle with hook centered at top, making sure that the width and height will fit to dip entirely into your large, metal pot.

**STEP 2:** Tie lengths of wick vertically between the top and bottom of the frame. Make sure to space the wicks a few inches apart, so that your candles will not touch as they are dipped.

**STEP 3:** Place wax in a deep pot, such as our melting pot. Place in a pan of water and place on the stove top. Melt the wax in this double boiler and keep the temperature of the wax a steady 160°F (71°C). If the wax is too hot, it will not adhere to your wicks. If the wax is too cool, the surface of your finished candle will be lumpy.

**STEP 4:** If color is desired, add your color squares to the wax once it is completely melted. Make sure the color squares have been dissolved before starting to dip the candles.

**STEP 5:** The dipped tapers are made easily by repeatedly dipping the wick in the wax. Start with dipping the frame all the way down into wax in a slow smooth motion. Slowly pull frame straight up and cool for 3 or 4 minutes. Continue to dip, holding candles in the wax for about 3 seconds and cooling for 3 or 4 minutes between each dip. It is important to move slowly, smoothly and to always dip to the same level. After 6 or 7 dips, you will have a candle about the size of a pencil.

**STEP 6:** As you dip, your frame will also fill up with wax. Periodically push this build up down the sides of the frame into the pot to remelt.

**STEP 7:** Continue dipping until you have the candle diameter you desire. Please note that the candle will automatically form into a rounded, taper shape when the candle is dipped fully each time.

**STEP 8:** Using scissors, trim wick at the bottom of each candle. Suspend your frame and let candles hang until completely cool. Then cut wicks at the top of the frame and level the bottom of each candle in a warmed tin pan.

Traditional elegance created in your own home!
STEP 1: Following instructions on page 14, make beeswax poured candle. Just be sure to change your mold to the 2 3/4" x 4 1/2" round mold with flat top if you would like your candle to look exactly like ours!

STEP 2: Once your candle is completely cooled, remove it from the mold.

STEP 3: Select the dried flowers of your choice. These can be purchased at some craft stores, or you can press flowers from your own garden between several heavy books (for several days) and use them on your candle!

STEP 4: Warm the surface of your candle with a hair dryer and position the flowers on the candle as desired. Be careful not to melt the surface of your candle as this will result in an uneven exterior on the candle. Once the flowers are in place and sticking to the candle, take a small paint brush and dip it in liquid wax. Brush the edges of the flowers and greenery with a thin layer of wax to make sure that the entire arrangement sticks to the candle.

STEP 5: Let this wax harden a few minutes and then apply the Candle Gloss Coat. This can be done in several ways. First you could dip the candle in the candle gloss. Second, you could mist the candle with gloss from a spray bottle, or finally, you could brush the gloss on with a small, soft paint brush. You need to work quickly with the Candle Gloss Coat as it dries quickly. Also make sure to cover your work area, as the gloss will stick to the surface if not covered.

Supplies Needed
- Natural or White beeswax
- Wick (select according to wick packaging)
- 2 3/4" x 4 1/2" Round with Flat Top Polycarb Mold
- Pressed Flowers
- Small Paint Brush
- Candle Gloss Coat

ALTERNATIVES
Apply your flowers to a dyed candle for an entirely different look! Or try applying dried leaves to a fall-colored candle to add a natural touch to Thanksgiving centerpieces. You may also want to apply greenery to your candle to add an extra special touch!

Bring summer blooms indoors to enjoy year-round!