

## SPECIFICATIONS

<b>PRODUCT</b>	<b>Rapeseed Wax with Coconut NatureWax Elite 600</b>
<b>CODE</b>	<b>E600</b>
<b>DESCRIPTION</b>	Product based on refined vegetable triglycerides of non-transgenic origin.

<b>APPLICATIONS</b>	<p>Blend of rapeseed wax and coconut wax, with a very low melting point. 100% vegetable wax, ready for candle making in a container, which provides the advantages of the absorption of the essences of rapeseed wax (allowing for a higher concentration) and the smooth and creamy finish of coconut wax.</p> <p>Accepts up to 12% essence (depending on the specific chemistry of the fragrance) and 8% for most essential oils.</p> <p>Dyes can be added to the fat and essences to personalize the candles.</p>
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TECHNICAL PROPERTIES CHEMICAL / PHYSICAL	UNIT	LIMIT			METHOD
		Min.	Typical	Max.	
Color red	Lovibond 5 ¼			2	ISO 15305
FFA	%			0,5	ISO 660
Peroxid Value	meg/kg			1,0	ISO 3960
Melting Point	°C	39		42	NEN 6313

**HANDLING, MELTING AND  
ADVICE FOR MANUFACTURING  
CANDLES IN GLASS**

**1) Melting:**

The base wax is thermally stable, so it is okay to heat it up to 65°C (if other ingredients need to be incorporated). It is not recommended to keep the wax above 90°C for extended periods as it may cause slight discoloration.

**2) Adding Ingredients (other than scent and dye):**

Other additives or ingredients can be added at any time to help improve the performance of the wax.

**3) Adding scent and dyes:**

Fragrances and dyes should be added to the wax after the wax is completely liquid. Make sure to stir the wax thoroughly to ensure the fragrances and dyes are fully mixed.

Accepts up to 12% essence (depending on the specific chemistry of the fragrance) and 8% for most essential oils.

**4º) Pouring the wax:**

Pouring between 40°C - 50°C is our advice for standard sized candles in containers. In general, this wax likes to be poured cold! Higher temperatures risk more surface defects and shrinkage/peeling

Preheat the jars: Usually, room temperature containers will work fine. Sometimes a slight preheat to 30°C can help reduce peeling/shrinkage; the pouring temperature may need to be adjusted (down) slightly for best results

**5º) Finishing the candle:**

- Cooling: ideally at room temperature in a temperature controlled room (avoid thermal shocks such as a sudden drop in temperature during cooling and curing)

- Curing: 24 hours is recommended; if there are any surface defects, they will usually appear in this period.
- Post-rectification: If necessary, the surface can be re-melted with a hot air gun or a thin layer (a few mm) of cast Elite 600 can be added to smooth out any surface defects.

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