

INDOOR WAX BURNER
INSTRUCTIONS FOR USE

Please read the instructions for use carefully before using your wax burner for the first time. They explain how to light the lantern and how it works and also help you if you have any questions during the course of use. More information and tips can be found on the internet on www.wax-burner.com

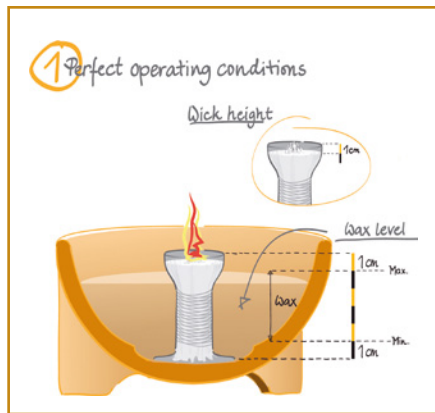
MANUFACTURER AND MATERIAL

The Indoor wax burner is a technical device; it was developed for use indoors. You can also use it on balconies, terraces and in the garden, depending on the circumstances. Please note that the flame of the Indoor wax burner can be blown out by strong wind. Our wind-proof Outdoor wax burner is better suited to outdoor use.

SAFE USE

The wax burner is stable and its use does not represent a risk. The ceramic crucible stays warm after hours of burning, and never becomes hot. Nevertheless, we recommend that you should keep the wax burner away from easily combustible, heat-sensitive and scratch-sensitive objects and, if necessary, use mats.

Wax has a melting point of approximately 65°C and remains liquid at this temperature. Its self-ignition temperature of 200°C cannot be reached using the wax burner.



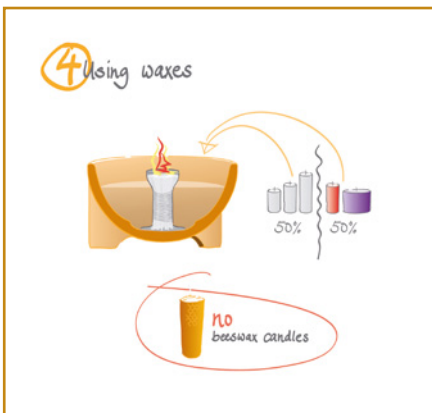
The wax burner is easy to light using standard stick lighters. The ignition temperature of the glass-fibre wick is somewhat higher than that of a cotton wick. The first small flame soon develops into a nice sustainable flame, which is calm and even.

RECYCLING THE REMAINS OF CANDLES

The wax burner is supplied in a ready-to-use state. It is filled with pure candle wax. This is enough way to ensure approximately 12 hours of continuous burning, although it should never be allowed to burn down fully. The wax burner is eminently suitable for recycling the remains of candles. This is the idea behind the invention. The candle remains can be added in small pieces to top up the wax filling. Wicks should be removed beforehand, but it is not essential. They sink to the bottom and can be removed as required, e.g. by fishing out with a pair of tweezers.

When recycling candles it is important to note that the wax burner should not just be fed with coloured candle remains. Coloured candles usually contain pigments that can adhere to the wick of the wax burner. A simple remedy here is to recycle intensively pigmented candle remains with light remains, ideally in a half/half mix, to ensure that no pigment adheres. For mixing or if no sufficient candle remains are available, we offer pure candle wax as refills.

Correct function of your wax burner depends on the quality and composition of your left-over candles. You can find more information at www.candle-tips.com



HOW IT WORKS

The aluminium burner stands in a recess worked into the ceramic crucible. The interior of the aluminium burner contains a bundle of elongated glass-fibres bound in brass wire which serves as the permanent wick. This glass-fibre wick does not burn like normal cotton wicks. It is a permanent wick and the part of its surface facing the air acts as a catalyst for the burning of the wax.

The flame in the burner gives off light and heat. The heat is transferred to the aluminium burner and melts the wax in the wax burner over time. The liquid wax is sucked up from the wick at the bottom, transported upwards and burns in an attractive flame.

MELTING CYCLE AND MINIMUM BURNING TIME

In the beginning only the wax bound in the wick burns. This in turn heats the aluminium burner. Its heat slowly liquefies the wax in the crucible from inside to the outside. The liquid wax from the wax burner can now be sucked up by the wick. The melting cycle has established itself fully.

This takes 10 minutes. Please always leave your Indoor wax burner burning for at least this length of time. If the melting cycle cannot become established, the Indoor wax burner will go out more or less quickly when next lit. The wick must then be covered in some liquid wax and reactivated.



CORRECT ADJUSTMENT OF THE WICK

It is important to adjust the wick correctly, as this ensures that the wax burner functions perfectly. The wick regulates the size of the flame and the melting effect. After lengthy use and after soot has been removed, or if a new wick is inserted or external circumstances make it necessary, you might need to readjust the wick (see diagrams 1 and 5).

ADDING AROMATIC OILS AND INSECT REPELLENT

Droplets of pure aromatic oils can be added to the liquid wax. The aromatic oil vaporises very gently in the 65°C warm wax. A long-lasting, uniformly scented aroma develops.

Please use only naturally pure oils. Artificial aromatic oils can attack and damage the wick fibres and the ceramic crucible. We offer excellent pure aromatic oils especially tailored to the wax burner.

EXTINGUISHING THE FLAME

The Indoor flame goes out immediately when a non-inflammable object is placed on the burner, because the supply of oxygen has been cut off. We offer a suitable, attractive lid for this purpose. The wax burner M Granicium already comes with the lid.

PROTECTIVE COVER

We supply a matching protective cover to protect against dirt during operation and for screening. For example, the protective cover prevents insects from falling into the wax. The protective cover also allows you to use your indoor wax burner at very low temperatures. You can still use the lid to put out the flame, without removing the protective cover first.

ACCESSORIES FOR THE INDOOR WAX BURNER

- Lid to extinguish and as protection against soiling
- Protective cover as a screen and to protect against dirt
- Anti-insect oil and other aromatic oils made from pure, natural essential oils
- Wax pastille refills, 2 kg or 4 kg
- Spare wick
- You can find information about all of the accessories at www.wax-burner.com



LOOKING AFTER YOUR BURNER - 10 TIPS ON WHAT TO DO WHEN ...

❶ ... The flame is difficult to ignite or burns poorly

As a general remedy we recommend adding liquid wax to the wick (e.g. a tea light-full). You should also check whether the wick has become clogged with soot. The surface of the wick is then very hard and compacted; the individual wick fibres are stuck together with soot (for cleaning, see Tip 2).

❷ ... The wax burner burns poorly or the flame is too small

Soot has collected on the wick. This occurs after many hours of burning or is caused by adding low-quality wax. Take a sharp object (screwdriver, knife or similar) and scratch away the soot from the wick. The soot is easiest to remove when the wick is warm. You can safely use a little force. This loosens the glass fibres that have been stuck together by the soot. The fibres of the wick should sit freely again after this treatment and be stringy. This will not damage the wick. Please ensure that the whole wick is not pulled upwards by accident. It must remain on the base of the aluminium burner so that it can draw up the wax for burning purposes. After cleaning the wick is covered with some liquid wax (e.g. a tea light-full). You might need to readjust the wick (see diagrams 1 and 5).

❸ ... Too much liquid wax in the wax burner

The liquid wax smothers the flame. Please ensure that the liquid wax only reaches up to approximately 1cm below the wick, as with the initial filling. However, should you accidentally add too much wax, please remove the excess wax. You can always add wax later. In order to remove it, place the wax burner in an oven to liquefy the wax. Caution, set a maximum of 100°C.

❹ ... Too little wax in the wax burner

The melting effect does not take place quickly enough. The glass-fibre wick is burnt empty without being able to draw up liquid wax. This interrupts the melting cycle. The glass-fibre wick must be filled with liquid wax and, at the same time, sufficient wax introduced into the crucible for melting. You can speed up the process by using as small pieces of wax as possible.

❺ ... The wax burner cannot be ignited

Under certain circumstances there might be no wax remains on the wick after use and extinguishing of the wax burner. Reactivate the wick with liquid wax and ignite again.

❻ ... The wax burner extinguishes after a brief period of burning

In strong winds or heavy rain, air or moisture can be drawn into the wick. When next lit, the flame goes out again because the burning cycle is interrupted. Heat the wax burner in the oven (caution, maximum 100°C) until all the wax is liquid. This causes the air and water to escape. Allow the wax burner to cool for a short while, then add liquid wax to the wick; the wax burner is reactivated.

7 ... The wax does not completely melt

Some candles have a slightly higher melting point, e.g. stearin or altar candles and all "drip-free" candles. This can be easily remedied by mixing these candle remains with the same amount of standard candles or our wax pastilles. It may also be necessary to readjust the wick (see diagrams 1 and 5).

8 ... Beeswax is to be used

Burning beeswax produces a lot of soot that collects on the wick. In this case you must scratch the wick more frequently so that the burning cycle is maintained. We advise against recycling beeswax.

9 ... The flame of the Indoor wax burner goes out when it is cold

This only happens when it is 5°C or colder outside. The melting cycle cannot function properly if temperatures are as low as this. The Indoor wax burner can be used at temperatures as low as approx. minus 5°C with our optional protective cover. The wax burner is permanently frost-proof. However, if water gets into the wax burner, expansion pressure of the ice can cause the wax burner to shatter.

10 ... If Tip 1 – Tip 9 do not help

This happens very rarely, yet if it does occur the glass-fibre wick must be replaced. The glass-fibre wick used in the wax burner is a permanent wick and does not burn away. Even so, experience has shown that the wick can become clogged by soot to varying degrees depending on the quality of the recycled wax used. The fibres of the wick can stick and impair burning. The soot can be removed as described in Tip 2. Nevertheless, it may be necessary to replace the wick at this point. We can supply a spare glass-fibre wick as required.

Please do the following: heat the wax burner in the oven (caution, maximum 100°C setting). Remove it when the wax becomes liquid. You can easily pull the used wick out of the aluminium burner and insert the new wick. This is a simple procedure, but please ensure that the new wick is inserted in the aluminium burner so that it is close to its bottom edge. Adjust the wick as described above. Pour liquid wax over the new wick until it is fully covered. Your wax burner is now ready for reuse and will continue to provide you with a pleasurable flame.

Finally, a tip for people who love order and cleanliness. The hardened wax along with the aluminium burner and wick can be loosened from the ceramic crucible quite easily. The empty crucible can be desooted by using a cleaning fluid and placing in the dishwasher. Afterwards, adjust the wax to the burner. The wax burner is like new. You can find more advice at www.waxburner-service.de

SAFETY INSTRUCTIONS

- Only use the INDOOR as described.
- During use, the Indoor wax burner contains liquid wax which has a temperature of 65°C. It is consequently important that the wax burner is placed securely on a flat surface.
- Only move the wax burner when it is not in use and the wax has hardened.
- The crucible is warm on the outside and the wax is liquid, which can lead to injuries if it comes in contact with the skin.
- Please do not allow children to play with the wax burner without supervision.
- Keep the wax burner away from easily combustible and heat-sensitive and scratch-sensitive objects.
- Do not leave the burning wax burner unattended.
- Extinguish the flame if you leave the location where it is set up.
- The wax burner should only be operated if protected from rain and water. As soon as water comes into contact with the liquid wax, the wax splashes outwards and can lead to soiling and damage.
- The lid available quickly extinguishes the flame, but does not prevent rain water from getting in.
- If the flame gives off sooty smoke or if an unpleasant odour becomes apparent, extinguish the wax burner. The reasons for this can be: incorrectly adjusted wick, clogged up wick or poor wax quality.
- Correct function of your wax burner depends on the quality and composition of your left-over wax. You can find more information at www.candle-tips.com

www.wax-burner.com

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