

OUTDOOR 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 wax burner 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 at www.wax-burner.de

MANUFACTURER AND MATERIAL

The wax burner is a technical device developed by us for use outdoors the whole year round. The wax burner is only made by hand in our workshops in Germany. It is protected by patent. The wax burner has been made from either CeraNatur®, CeraLava® or Granicium®.

SAFE USE

The wax burner is stable and its use does not represent a risk. The ceramic crucible never becomes hot even after hours of burning. Nevertheless, we recommend keeping the wax burner away from easily combustible and heat-sensitive objects. 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 by 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. It is roughly the size of a woman's fist. The flame of the wax burner is always strong enough that no wind can extinguish it. We believe the wax burner is the most effective lantern we know.

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 wax to ensure approximately 36 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 suitable sizes to top up the wax filling. There is no need to remove wicks beforehand; 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 impor-

tant 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.

The correct function of your wax burner depends on the quality and composition of your left-over candles.

Information is available 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 that serves as the permanent wick. This glass-fibre wick does not burn like a normal cotton wick. It is a permanent wick and the part of its surface facing the air acts as a catalyst for burning 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. 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 the 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 30 minutes. Please always leave your wax burner burning for this length of time. If the melting cycle cannot become established, the wax burner will go out more or less quickly when next lit. The wick must then be covered in liquid wax and reactivated.

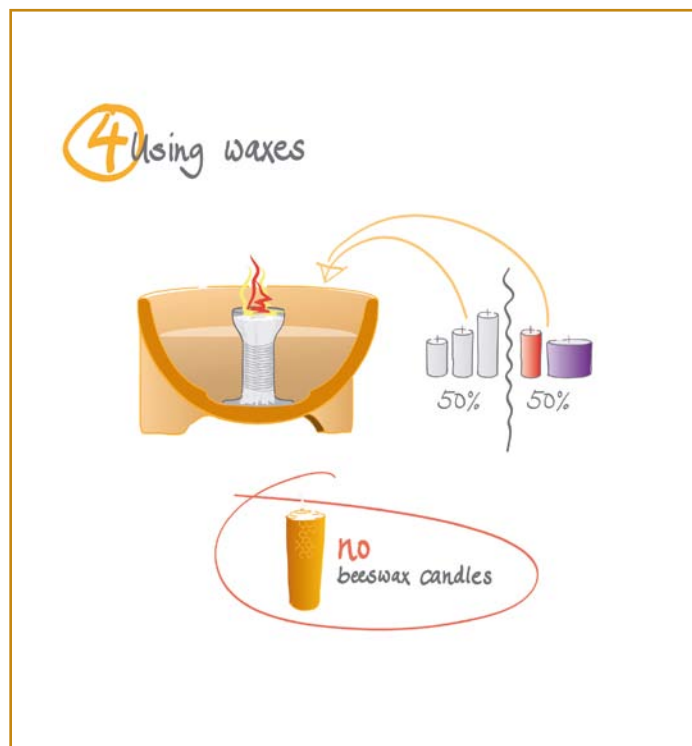
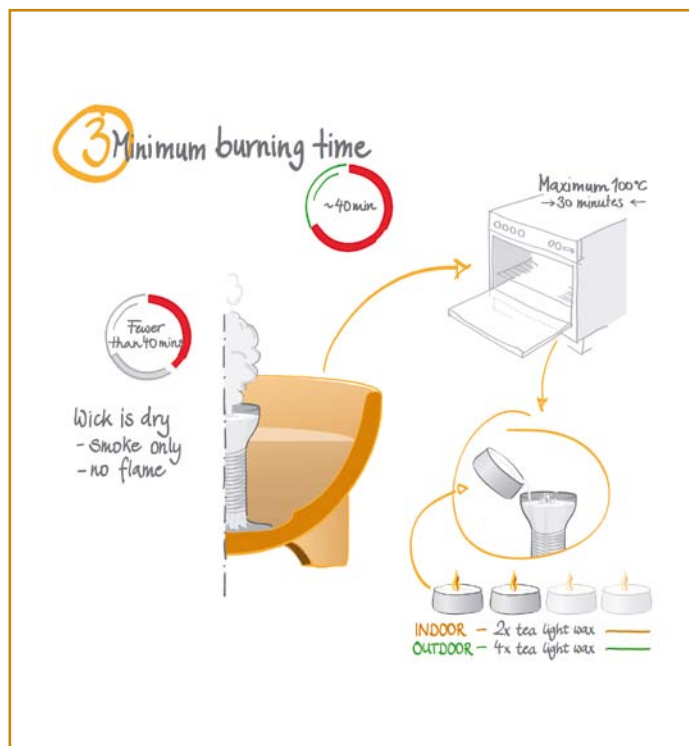
CORRECT ADJUSTMENT OF THE WICK

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. The wick is easy to readjust. Pull the fibres in the middle of the wick slightly upwards by using a pair of tweezers. At the same time, it is important that the fibres on the edge of the wick remain approximately 2 cm below the burner edge. This ensures that the flame in the middle of the burner is guided upwards and burns optimally. You should adjust the wick when it is warm as

the fibres are more flexible. If the mound of fibre in the middle is too high, the flame will be too large. In this case simply press the fibres slightly downwards. If the entire wick is too far up in the burner, the melting effect is too little and the melting cycle is not completed. In this case the wick should be pressed downwards somewhat. If the wick sits too low in the burner, the flame flickers, is too small and tends to produce soot. In this case pull the wick fibres slightly upwards.

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. This produces a long-lasting aroma. We offer pure aromatic oils especially tailored to the wax burner.



EXTINGUISHING THE FLAME

The flame is so strong that it cannot be blown out. However, it extinguishes immediately when a non-flammable object is placed on the burner because this cuts off the supply of oxygen. We provide a suitable lid to extinguish the wax burner (for the Granicum L wax burner the lid comes with the product). It also serves to protect against rain, snow and soiling.

WINTER COVER AND PROTECTIVE COVER

The melting cycle does not work properly at temperatures of minus 5°C and below. When this happens, only the wax in the wick burns and the wax burner then goes out, which is why we supply a winter cover. The winter cover prevents the wax from getting cold and the melting cycle can remain active down to approximately minus 20°C. In summer, the cover can be used for screening and to keep the wax clean. You can still use the lid for extinguishing the flame.

SAFETY INSTRUCTIONS

- Only use the wax burner outdoors.
- During use, this wax burner contains hot liquid wax with 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 into 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 objects.
- Do not leave the burning wax burner unattended.
- Extinguish the flame if you leave the location where it is set up.
- Only use the wax burner if it is 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 correct function of your wax burner depends on the quality and composition of your left-over candles. Information is available at www.candle-tips.com



ACCESSORIES FOR THE OUTDOOR WAX BURNER

- Lid for extinguishing the flame and to protect against weathering and dirt
- Winter cover and protective cover
- Steel or stainless steel stand
- Insect repellent 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 ...

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

As a general remedy we recommend adding liquid wax to the wick (e.g. one 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 (see Tip 2 for cleaning).

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

Soot has collected on the wick. This is caused by many hours of burning (wind also does its bit) or by adding low-quality wax. Take a sharp object (screwdriver, knife or similar) and scratch away the soot from the wick. There is no problem in applying sufficient force to do this, as this will not damage the wick. The soot is easiest to remove when the wick is warm. The glass-fibres that have been baked together by the soot are loosened and residue removed. The fibres of the wick should sit freely again after this treatment and be stringy. Please ensure that the whole wick is not pulled upwards. It must remain at the foot of the aluminium burner so that it can draw up the wax. After removing the soot, pour a little liquid wax over the wick, for example, a whole tea light. This reactivates it and the wax burner can be put back into use. In some circumstances the wick may need to be readjusted (see page 2).

3 ... 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 in the initial filling. However, should you accidentally add too much wax, please remove the excess wax. You can always add wax later, so it never goes to waste. In order to remove it, place the wax burner in the oven to liquefy the wax. Caution, set a maximum of 100°C

4 ... 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 wick must be filled with liquid wax and sufficient wax introduced into the crucible for melting. It should be noted that small pieces of wax melt faster than large lumps.

5 ... The wax burner cannot be ignited

Under certain circumstances it is possible that no wax remains on the wick after use and extinguishing the wax burner. Reactivate the wick with liquid wax and ignite again.

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

In strong wind or rain, air or moisture can be drawn into the wick. When ignited next time, the flame goes out again because the burning cycle has been interrupted. Heat the wax burner in the oven (caution, maximum of 100°C) until all of the wax becomes liquid. This allows air and water to escape. Allow the wax burner to cool down briefly before adding liquid wax to the wick. The wax burner is reactivated.

7 ... The wax does not completely melt

Some candles have a higher melting point, e.g. altar candles, stearin 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 page 2).

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 goes out in bitter cold

This only occurs when the temperature outside is minus 10°C and colder. At such minus temperatures, the melting cycle might not function properly. Please take the wax burner® inside for a couple of hours to warm it up.

The wax burner is permanently resistant to frost. However, should water enter the wax burner it can be destroyed by the ice expansion pressure. The wax burner should therefore always be covered at minus temperatures.

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 fibre 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. The wax is now 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 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 help and advice at www.waxburner-service.com

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