

OUTDOOR WAX BURNER XL
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 can be found on the internet at www.wax-burner.com

MANUFACTURER AND MATERIAL

The wax burner XL is a technical device developed by us for use outdoors the whole year round. The wax burner XL is exclusively handmade in our workshops in Germany.

SAFE USE

The wax burner is stable and its use does not represent a risk. The ceramic wax burner is hot when in use. This is why the wax burner must be kept away from easily combustible and heatsensitive 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 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 good flame. The flame of the wax burner is always strong enough that no wind can extinguish it.

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 14 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 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 is located in a hollow in 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. These glass-fibre wicks do not burn like normal cotton wicks. These are permanent wicks and the surface facing the air acts as a catalyst for the burning of 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 by 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 wax burner XL has five individual wicks. The wick is easy to readjust. The fibres in the middle of the wick should be pulled up slightly with a pair of tweezers. At the same time, it is important that the fibres on the top side of the wick are approximately 1cm below the edge of the burner, so that the flame in the middle of the burner is directed upwards and burns as well as possible. The wick should be adjusted when warm as the fibres are then flexible and the wick can be moved. If the mound of fibres in the middle is too high, the flame will be too large. In this case, press the fibres gently back down again.

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 slightly upwards.

ADDING AROMATIC OILS AND INSECT REPELLENT

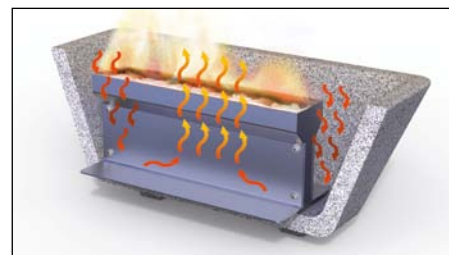
Droplets of pure aromatic oils can be added to the liquid wax. The aromatic oil vaporises very gently in the hot wax, which has a temperature of around 65°C. This produces a long-lasting aroma. We offer pure aromatic oils especially tailored to the wax burner.

EXTINGUISHING THE FLAME

The flame is so strong that it cannot be blown out. However, it extinguishes immediately when the lid provided is placed on the burner because the supply of oxygen is then cut off. It also protects against rain, snow and soiling.



- 1 BURNER MADE FROM CONDUCTING AIRCRAFT ALUMINIUM
- 2 PERMANENT WICK MADE FROM GLASS-FIBRE FILAMENTS
- 3 THERMAL METAL COIL
- 4 HEAT-RESISTANT SPECIAL CERAMIC MATERIAL
- 5 VOLUME-DEPENDENT MELTING CHAMBER



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 (tea lights are good for this). You should also check whether the wick has become clogged with soot. This is best done when the wick is cold. 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.) Please also check whether there is any water in the wax burner. Water seeps onto the base of the wax burner and interrupts the burning and the melting effect. The hardened wax along with the aluminium burner and wick can be loosened from the ceramic crucible by gently shaking. Pour out the water and wipe the crucible and the wax dry. The wax and burner can then be reinserted.

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. The soot is easiest to remove when the wick is warm. There is no problem in using sufficient force for this operation. 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. The wick is not damaged in the process. 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 thick-flowing 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 on left).

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 for 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.

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 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 this process by using the smallest possible pieces of wax.

5 ... 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.

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. 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 page on left).

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 get into 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 wicks used in the wax burner are permanent wicks and do not burn down. Even so, experience has shown that the wicks 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 exchange the wick at this point. We can supply spare glass-fibre wicks 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 wicks out of the aluminium burner and insert new wicks. This is a simple procedure, but please ensure that the new wicks are inserted in the aluminium burner so that they close with its bottom edge. Adjust the wicks as described above. Pour liquid wax over the new wicks until they are fully covered. Your wax burner is now ready for reuse and will continue to provide you with a pleasurable flame.

You can find more help and advice at www.waxburner-service.com



SAFETY INSTRUCTIONS

- Only use the wax burner XL outdoors.
- During use, the wax burner XL 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 WAX BURNER XL

- Insect repellent oil and other aromatic oils made from 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



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www.wax-burner.com

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