

# WAXBURNER XL

Instructions for use



**DENK**

UNIQUE CERAMICS  
SINCE 1964

## Waxburner XL

The *Waxburner XL* is a technical device. Please read the instructions for use carefully before using it for the first time.

Our *Waxburners* are exclusively handmade in our workshops in Germany.

You can find more information and tips on our website [www.wax-burner.com](http://www.wax-burner.com)

## How it works

Our *Waxburners XL* are supplied ready for use, for around 14 hours of continuous burning. The aluminium burner stands in a recess incorporated into the ceramic bowl. Inside the aluminium burner is the permanent wick made up of five lengthwise fibreglass bundles wrapped with brass wire. This fibreglass wick has been impregnated with wax and does not burn like normal cotton wicks.

The flame in the burner gives off light and heat. The heat is transferred to the aluminium burner and slowly liquifies the wax in the bowl from the inside out. The wick sucks up the liquid wax from the bottom and transports it up to the top where it burns with an attractive flame.



- 1 Burner made of conducting aircraft aluminium
- 2 Permanent wick made of fibreglass filaments
- 3 Thermo metal wrapping
- 4 Heat-resistant special ceramic
- 5 Volume-dependent defined melting space

## Lighting & burning time

The best way to light the *Waxburner* is by using a conventional stick lighter. Matches are not really suitable. The ignition temperature of the fibreglass wick is slightly higher than for a cotton wick. An attractive, windproof flame will become established within a short time.

To begin with, only the wax bound in the wick burns. It takes around 30 minutes for the melting cycle to become fully established. Please always leave your *Waxburner XL* burning for at least this length of time. If the melting cycle has not become established, the *Waxburner* will quickly go out when next lit. Melted wax must then be poured over the wick again and the wick must be reactivated.

## Recycling old candles

The *Waxburner* is eminently suitable for recycling old candles. That is the idea behind the invention. Small pieces of leftover candles can be added to the bowl. You do not need to remove the wicks as 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 not just put coloured candle remains into the *Waxburner*. Adding only coloured candles will cause large amounts of soot to form that can quickly clog up the surface and also the inside of the wick.

You should therefore mix white and coloured candles in a ratio of 50:50. The quality and ingredients of your leftover candles will determine the correct function of your *Waxburner*. Due to the organic components of beeswax, it should not be used in the *Waxburner*. Using beeswax will result in increased clogging and soot formation.

You can find tips in our candle guide at [www.wax-burner.com](http://www.wax-burner.com).

## Adding essential oils and insect repellent

You can drop pure essential oils into the liquid wax or even onto solid wax. The essential oil will evaporate very gently in the hot wax, creating a long-lasting aroma. Please use pure essential oils only. Artificial essential oils can affect and damage the wick fibres and the ceramic bowl.

We offer pure essential oils that are specially intended for use in the *Waxburner*, e.g. an effective anti-insect oil.

## 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.

## De-sooting the wick

The soot that has become stuck to the wick can be scraped off using a pointed object (screwdriver, blunt knife or similar). You can safely do this with some force without damaging the wick. This will unclog the glass fibres that have become stuck together by soot. You should remove the soot particles that have become detached. The fibres of the wick should sit freely again after this treatment and be stringy. After cleaning, reactivate the wick with a little liquid wax (one tea light full).

## Tips & tricks

### **There is not enough wax in the wick and/or in the bowl**

Pour liquid wax (approx. 4 tea lights full) onto the wick. If necessary, you should also top up the bowl with liquid wax.

### **There is too much liquid wax in the bowl**

The liquid wax drowns the flame. Please ensure that the liquid wax only reaches up to approximately 1 cm below the wick. To remove the wax, place the *Waxburner* in an oven at a maximum temperature of 100°C until the wax becomes liquid, and then scoop it out.

### **You are using low-quality wax**

Low-quality wax produces little energy when it burns and produces more soot. Colour pigments in candles interfere with burning and also cause a lot of soot to be produced. You should therefore mix white and coloured candles at a ratio of 50:50. For mixing or if you do not have enough leftover candles

we can supply original wax for topping up your *Waxburner*. The quality and ingredients of your leftover candles will determine the correct function of your *Waxburner*. You can find tips in our candleguide at [www.wax-burner.com/service](http://www.wax-burner.com/service)

### **Moisture has soaked into the wick**

Air or moisture can penetrate the wick and stop it from working properly. Heat up the *Waxburner* in the oven at a maximum temperature of 100°C until all of the wax has liquified. This will allow air and water to escape. Then, pour liquid wax (approx. 4 tbsp.) onto the wick. The *Waxburner* is reactivated.

### **The ambient temperature is too low**

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 *Waxburner* inside for a couple of hours to warm it up.

## The wick needs to be replaced

This is rare and only occurs if the maintenance work described above is unsuccessful. We can supply replacement wicks if required. Please follow the steps below: Heat up the *Waxburner* in the oven at a maximum temperature of 100°C until the wax has liquified. You can now remove the aluminium burner from the bowl. Push the used wicks out of the burner and insert a new wick. Insert the new wicks into the aluminium burner so that it is close to its bottom edge. Then adjust the wick on the burning side as described under “Adjusting the wick”. Now put the burner back into the bowl and pour liquid wax over it (approx. 10-12 tbsp.) until it is fully covered. Your *Waxburner* is now ready for reuse. You can find more help with this at [www.wax-burner.com/service](http://www.wax-burner.com/service)

## Cleaning the bowl

The aluminium burner and wick, along with the set wax, are really easy to remove from the ceramic bowl when they are cold. You can then remove the soot from the empty bowl with cleansing milk and put it in the dishwasher. Then put the burner and the wax back in. The bowl is as good as new.

## Adjusting the wick

It is important to adjust the wick correctly, as this ensures that the *Waxburner* 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 *Waxburner 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 1 cm 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.

## Safety information & instructions for use

- Only use the *Outdoor Waxburner XL* outside.
- Only use candle wax in the *Waxburner*. The reliable function of your *Waxburner* depends on the quality and ingredients of the wax used. You can find tips in our candle guide at [www.wax-burner.com/service](http://www.wax-burner.com/service).
- The *Waxburner* must be positioned on a secure surface during use.
- Only move the *Waxburner* when it is not in use and the wax has hardened.
- The wax becomes hot and runny during use, and can cause injuries if it comes into contact with the skin.
- Please do not allow children to play with the *Waxburner*.
- Keep the *Waxburner* away from highly flammable, heat-sensitive and scratch-prone objects.
- Do not leave the lit *Waxburner* unattended.
- Extinguish the flame if you are going to leave it unattended.
- Only use the *Waxburner* if it is protected from rain and water.
- The ceramic is frost-proof as long as there is no water in the bowl.

## Accessoires



**Wax pastilles refill**  
SFP2 2 kg  
SFP4 4 kg



**Waxburner XL stand**  
H 60 cm | W 39 cm | D 28 cm | 2.2 kg  
SXLG-STE made of stainless steel



**Aroma of Gold oil**  
DS-AG | 10 ml



**Relax oil**  
SFD-RE | 10 ml



**Winter Dreams oil**  
SFD-WD | 10 ml



**Swiss Pine oil**  
SFD-ZI | 10 ml



**Anti-insect oil**  
SFD-AI | 30 ml

Natural materials

—

Unique handmade pieces

—

Lasts for decades

—

Respect for people  
and nature

—

Resource-efficient  
manufacture

—

Made in Germany

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