INDOOR WAXBURNER

Instructions for use



DENK

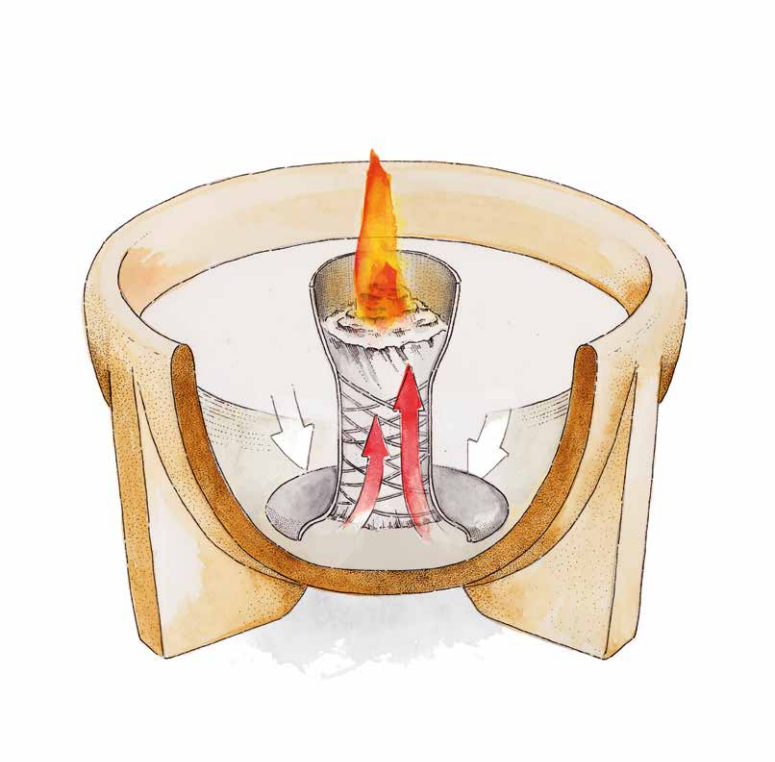
UNIQUE CERAMICS
SINCE 1964

The Indoor Waxburner

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

It has been developed for use indoors. Strong wind can blow out its flame if used outdoors. Our Waxburners are exclusively handmade in our workshops in Germany.

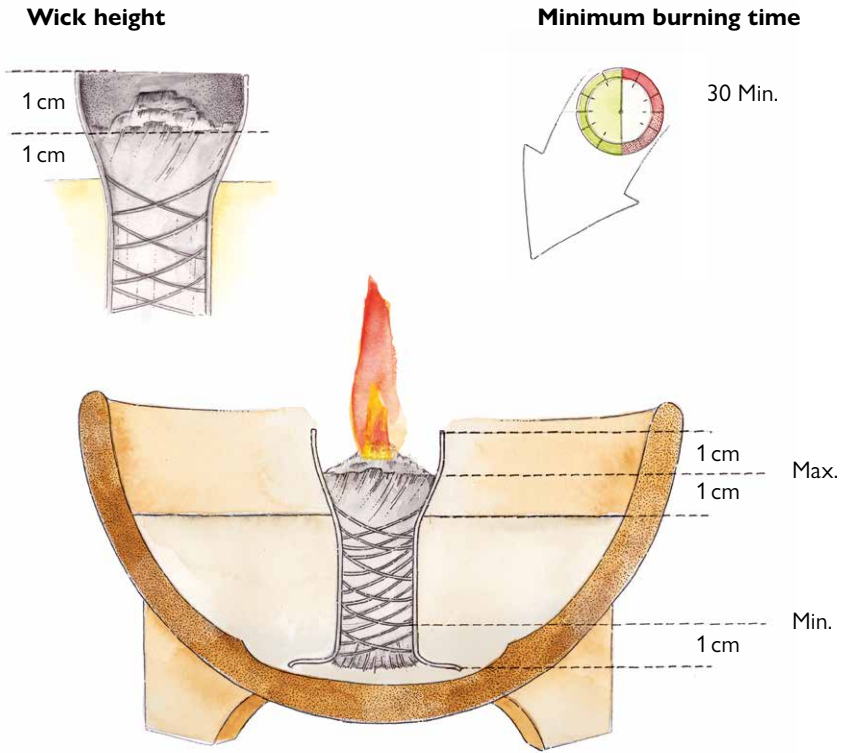
You can find more information and tips on our website www.wax-burner.com



Here's how it works:

The melting torch is shipped ready for use with a burn time of approximately 12 hours. The aluminum burner sits in a built-in recess in the melting pot. Inside the burner is a glass-fiber continuous wick. This wick is saturated with wax and does not burn like conventional cotton or fiber wicks.

The flame in the burner emits light and heat. The heat is transferred to the burner and slowly melts the wax in the melting pot from the inside out. The liquid wax is drawn up by the wick from the bottom, transported upward, and burns in a beautiful flame.



Lighting & burning time

The best way to light the Waxburner is by using a coventional stick lighter. The ignition temperature of the fibreglass wick is slightly higher than for a cotton wick. An attractive 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 Indoor Waxburner 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.

Adding Essential Oils

Pure essential oils can be added drop by drop to the liquid wax. The aroma oil evaporates very gently in the warm wax, creating a long-lasting scent. Please use only natural, pure oils. Artificial fragrance oils can corrode and damage the wick fibers and the ceramic melting pot. We offer natural, pure essential oils specially formulated for the Melting Fire — for example, an insect-repellent oil.

Cleaning the Melting Pot

Burners with wicks, along with the solidified wax, can be easily removed from the ceramic melting pot while it is still cold. The empty melting pot can then be cleaned of soot using a cleaning solution and placed in the dishwasher. Afterward, reinsert the burner and wax. The melting pot will be as good as new.

Extinguishing the Flame

The flame goes out immediately when a non-flammable object is placed on the burner. Blowing out the flame is not recommended. The vaporized wax is necessary for reigniting the flame. We offer optional lids designed to extinguish the melting flame.

Protective Cover

To protect against contamination during operation, we offer an optional protective cover.
The lid used to extinguish the flame can still be used; the protective cover does not need to be removed for this purpose.

Operation at Low Temperatures

If the Schmelzfeuer Indoor is occasionally used outdoors, please note the following:
At temperatures of 10°C and below,
only the wax bound in the wick will burn; after that, the Schmelzfeuer will go out. The melting cycle will then no longer restart.
When using the optional protective cover or the windscreen available for the Schmelzfeuer, the melting cycle remains active down to approximately 0°C.

Recycling Candle Remnants

The proper functioning of your melting pot depends on the quality and condition of your candle remnants.
Add small pieces of candle scraps to the melting pot when at least
1/3 of the original wax has been used up.
Wicks do not need to be removed; they sink to the bottom and can be removed occasionally, e.g., by fishing them out with tweezers.
Please note: The melting pot must not be filled exclusively with colored candle scraps. Otherwise, a lot of soot will form, which can quickly cause the wick to stick to the surface and also inside the container. Therefore, mix white and colored candles in a 50:50 ratio. Due to its organic components, beeswax should only be used in a 50:50 ratio with white wax. Otherwise, this will lead to increased sticking and soot formation.
For optimal burning performance, we offer pure wax pellets in 1-kg, 2-kg, and 4-kg bags.

Accessoires



Wick Holder
for Waxburner Indoor



Swiss Pine Oil | Relax Oil | 4-Seasons Oil Set | Insect Oil

More various essential oils at
www.denk-keramik.de or in the catalogue.



Wax pastilles refill
1 kg, 2 kg oder 4 kg

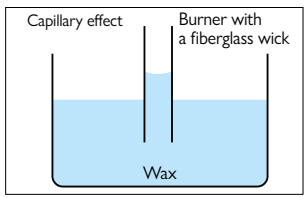


Coasters
made of wool

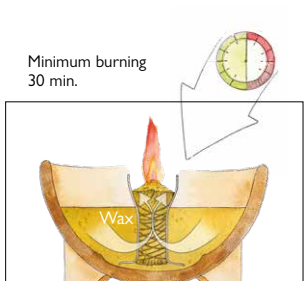
We also offer the following accessories: a warming hood, a lid, a protective cover, and a windshield attachment.



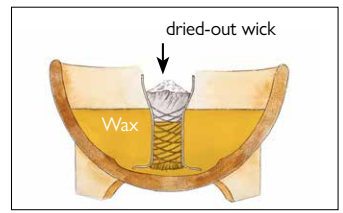
The Function of the Waxburner



The Waxburner consists of a crucible filled with wax and a burner with a fiberglass wick. To understand how the melting lamp works, we first need to familiarize ourselves with the capillary effect. In simple terms, it can be explained as the physical property of tubes to draw liquids upward. This happens without any additional action.



The wick of the Waxburner consists of many small "glass fiber tubes" that possess this property. The flame heats the burner, causing the wax in the crucible to melt. Now the wax cycle can begin. **Always let your Waxburner burn for at least 30 minutes**. The glass fibers now transport fresh wax to the flame.



Extinguishing the flame prematurely can make it difficult—or even impossible—to relight the candle the next time you use it. If you extinguish the flame before the wax cycle can begin, the wax burns into the glass fibers of the wick without allowing new wax to be drawn up. The result is a dry wick with no fuel left; it can no longer be lit.

Always extinguish the flame with our lid or a flat object to prevent the wick tips from drying out.

Service Work

The Waxburner Indoor is a technical device that requires minor maintenance from time to time. Here's how to easily fix potential problems:

1. The wick is sooty
2. The wick is misaligned
3. The wick has dried out
4. The wick is stuck inside

The problems mentioned may occur individually or in combination.

1. Remove the soot from the wick



Over time, the wick accumulates a layer of soot on its surface, making it difficult or impossible to light the candle. The black crust prevents the flame from catching, so it must be removed.



Removing Soot with a Screwdriver: Soot removal must be done while the lamp is cold; use a screwdriver for this. Use it to scrape off the crust that has formed. You can apply considerable force without worry; the wick will not be damaged. This loosens the glass fibers that have caked together with soot. The soot particles released in the process must be emptied out.

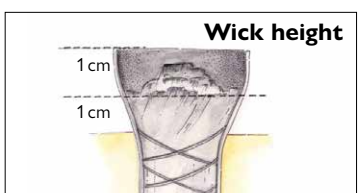


Removing Soot with a Wick Cleaner: With this specially designed wick cleaner, you can do this quickly and easily. Place the tool with the prongs on the wick. Turn the soot remover in both directions, applying light pressure. This breaks up and loosens the soot crust. Depending on how dirty the wick is, repeat this process several times. The wick fibers should then be fanned out again. You can then shake out the soot.



After removing the soot, fan out the individual glass fibers of the wick slightly. To do this, insert the tip of the screwdriver slightly into the wick; by turning it 90° in both directions, you'll create small points again that provide the flame with the necessary surface area for ignition. When using the wick de-sooting tool, the fibers are automatically fanned out. If the melting fire is still difficult to light, the wick is too dry. Please refer to the instructions in point 3.

2. Adjust the wick



Check to see if the wick is set correctly. The correct position and shape of the wick have a significant impact on the flame pattern. The diagram shows the optimal position and shape of the wick. If the wick is too deep in the burner, the flame will be very small; if it is too high, the flame will be too large and sooty, and the burning process will be disrupted.



To adjust the wick, you must first melt the wax. Place the melting pot in the oven at a maximum temperature of 100°C for about 30 minutes. Now you can use needle-nose pliers to move the wick up or down until it reaches the optimal position. Also make sure the wick is shaped correctly; it should rise toward the center, forming a slight peak. Be sure to wear protective gloves—there is a risk of burns.

3. The wick has dried out

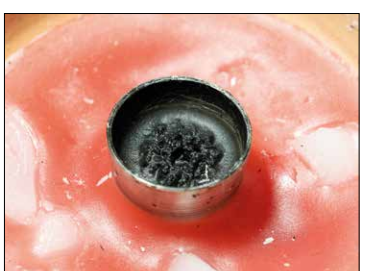


If the wick is difficult to light after removing the soot, it is too dry. White or red tips on the wick are also indications of this. You can also tell this when removing the soot from the wick: if the soot flakes off very easily, there is not enough wax in the fibers.



Reactivating with Wax Pieces

The wick now needs to be replenished with wax. Take a few pieces of wax and place them on the wick, which you then light with a stick lighter. The small flame slowly melts the wax, which runs down into the wick. After about 20 minutes, you should have a nice flame pattern. If the flame is still too small, gradually add more pieces of wax to the wick.



If you‘ve put too much wax in the burner, you can scrape it out with a screwdriver once it has cooled. If there is too much wax in the melting pot, it will smother the flame. Melt the wax as explained in step 2 and pour it out.

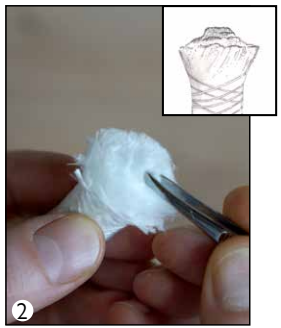
4. The wick is glued inside

If your Waxburner candle does not burn properly despite following the first three service steps, the cause is usually the type of wax used. Do not use **only** colored candles or beeswax candle remnants, as these can cause soot and buildup on the fiberglass wick, preventing any more wax from being drawn up. This renders the wick unusable. Now you'll either need to replace the wick or use our convenience service, which includes replacement of the burner and the wick. Mix white and colored candles as well as beeswax in a 50:50 ratio. The burn performance depends largely on the quality and composition of the candle scraps.

For particularly convenient refilling, ideal burn performance, or for mixing, we offer high-quality wax pellets.

Replacing the wick





To replace the wick, the wax in the crucible must be liquid. Place your Waxburner in the oven at 100° C until all the wax has melted.

You can now remove the burner from the crucible (1). Please wear protective gloves when doing this, as there is a risk of burns. Use needle-nose pliers or tweezers to pull the old wick out ofthe burner. Then clean the burner with a paper towel.

Before inserting the new wick into the burner, it must be shaped correctly.To do this, pull individual fibers slightly upward from the center, so that the desired peak shape is formed (2).







Push the new wick through the burner (3) by gently twisting it from below. Make sure the wick is positioned correctly (4). Place the burner in the pot containing the liquid wax. Make sure the burner sits straight in the recess.

Finally, pour about 4 tablespoons of the liquid wax over the wick (5).

Convenience Services

With the Convenience Service, you'll receive a new inner assembly, consisting of wax, a burner, and a wick, tailored to your specific Waxburner model. This way, you can quickly and conveniently enjoy your Waxburner again.



Place your Waxburner in the freezer for a few hours; afterward, the burner and wax can be easily removed. Now insert the new insert into the ceramic bowl, and your Waxburner will be as good as new. While you're at it, you can also wash the ceramic bowl in the dishwasher or by hand.

You can order the convenience service in our online store.

Safety & Usage Instructions

- Use only candle wax when operating this device. The safe operation of your candle warmer depends on the quality and properties of the wax used.
- The candle warmer must be placed on a stable surface during use.
- Move the candle warmer only when it is not in use and the wax has hardened.
- The wax becomes hot and liquid during use, which can cause injuries if it comes into contact with skin.
- Please do not let children play with the melting fire.
- Keep the melting fire away from highly flammable, heat-sensitive, and scratch-sensitive objects.
- Do not leave the burning melting fire unattended.
- Extinguish the flame when you leave the area where it is set up.
- The melting fire may only be operated when protected from rain or water. The included lid does not protect against the in gress of rainwater. The ceramic is frost-resistant provided there is no water in the melting pot.
- If the flame produces soot or an unpleasant odor, extinguish the Waxburner. Possible causes include: incorrect wick adjustment, a clumped wick, or poor-quality wax.

ALL ABOUT CANDLES

REFILLING A WAXBURNER WITH CANDLE SCRAPS



Which wax is suitable for refilling?

White paraffin has the best burning properties. Stearin can also be used for refilling—in this case, we recommend mixing it with paraffin in a 50:50 ratio. We offer pure paraffin wax in pellet form (1 kg / 2 kg / 4 kg). Beeswax contains organic components that can clog the continuous wick and produce more soot. Here, too, we recommend mixing in paraffin in a 50:50 ratio.

How can you tell if the wax is of poor quality?

Wax with poor burning properties, chemical additives, or excessive color pigments results in weaker flames and heavier soot. Mix in white candle wax in a 50:50 ratio.

Tips on maintenance, such as wick cleaning, can be found in the instructions and at www.denk-keramik.de/en/Waxburner-Service

Which wax is the most environmentally friendly?

Paraffin is a byproduct of petroleum refining that burns very cleanly. Vegetable wax takes up valuable farmland, since it is made from vegetable oil that is usually used for food. Most vegetable waxes also contain palm oil. Caution is also advised with cheap waxes. They often contain fillers and plastic waste.

Use of Aromatic Oils

Unlike scented candles, the Schmelzfeuer can be used with all-natural aromatic oils. They are dripped onto the wax and gently evaporate from the warm wax surface without burning.

Natural, durable materials

—

Respect for people
and nature

—

Made by hand
in Coburg

DENK

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