

# THE LIGHT IN YOUR CHURCH™

YOUR GUIDE

TO CAREFREE, MONEY

SAVING AND GREEN USE OF CANDLES

IN THE CHURCH



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# The Light In Your Church™



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**CHURCHWARES  
DIRECT**

## **Church Wares – Direct to You.**

### **An Important Forward for you to read:**

This book came about for Ross Raby after 30 years of providing church supplies to thousands of churches in North America. His goal of informing and educating Churches with the “inside scoop” on candles and other church supplies was often met with contempt from competitors, who relied on the naivety of church customers in order to sell cheap goods at high prices.

It is a common misconception that *all* Church Supply companies operate as Christian businesses. Ross learned that one distributor, concerned about losing margins on his own products, was telling church secretaries and pastors that secretaries were “catching fire” because of liquid wax! Did grandma also catch fire when she used liquid wax to top off her strawberry preserve jars when canning? Did the Beach Boys catch on fire when they waxed their surfboards?.

### **ITS WAX.**

If you pour it all over the floor and try to slide across it, especially if you're my age, yes you probably will end up in the hospital, with a sore backside and a bruised ego. If you think I am joking, let me tell you that I just had to go speak to a lovely pastor recently who refused to open his shipment of (Wax for gosshakes) because he might blow up doing it. You will, in fact learn how ridiculous this misinformation is and be able to make educated choices.

**This book is not just going to teach you about candles and become an important sacristy reference - It is going to educate and empower you. You will be able to change the way you care for your church for the better.**

We are so thrilled to launch the Church buying group which will give them strong buying power for the first time. In addition, guides on the page will help you to educate your sacristans and staff ongoing.

We can offer many of the things we exclusively have and manufacture such as our quality Filled candles, made right here in North America at half of what most others charge. It delights us to think this money might go back into food help, neighborhood programs, programs for the elderly – anything that is directly helping people.

**Churches will be able to place buying group orders for top commodity items by May 1<sup>st</sup>, 2010 , and the offering to the group will continue to expand.** There is no cost – and we simply ask that you share down the information by email, or at meetings. It will be up to the Churches to get the word out themselves as this will increase buying power. It will work, because Churches have integrity and will reward the help they are receiving through the group by sharing the good news. We only ask you do one simple thing. Share the new with every pastor, secretary and church buyer on your email list so they can save money and learn too. Seems a Christian way of doing business, doesn't it.

You have no idea how happy it makes me to hear customers ( who have been ripped off or lied to in past tell the competition) say to them,:

**“Sorry, we don't buy from outside anymore – we have our own buying group, ....thanks”.**

I have excited churches pooling together all over North America saving large amounts of money and supporting North American manufacturing jobs. By spreading the word, you will continue to make the buying group stronger and better. There is no sales force out there taking a weekly paycheck out of your pocket, killing the environment with their sales car, or a fancy showrooms costing big overhead type expenses that distributors have. **Like your own Church office – we employ only what we need to, (an office manger to keep us organized and a skeleton staff to keep goods organized and on time for our Churches).** This is made possible often by volunteers often contribute, knowing their churches are saving big money and able to help their own community because of they do.

SMART-CHURCH.COM

The Smart-Church.com web site will be launched very soon! Its purpose is to share articles just like this so the entire buying group will also be able to benefit from our collective knowledge. Look for technology and product articles, and well as helpful hints for running an vibrant and healthy church. **COMING SOON – Sustainably harvested PALM WAX FILLED CANDLES – HERE WE GO GREEN...AGAIN!!! (ASK US) As always we only sell CLEAN ECO FRIENDLY PALM PRODUCTS**

# Chapter One

## The Perfect Candle.

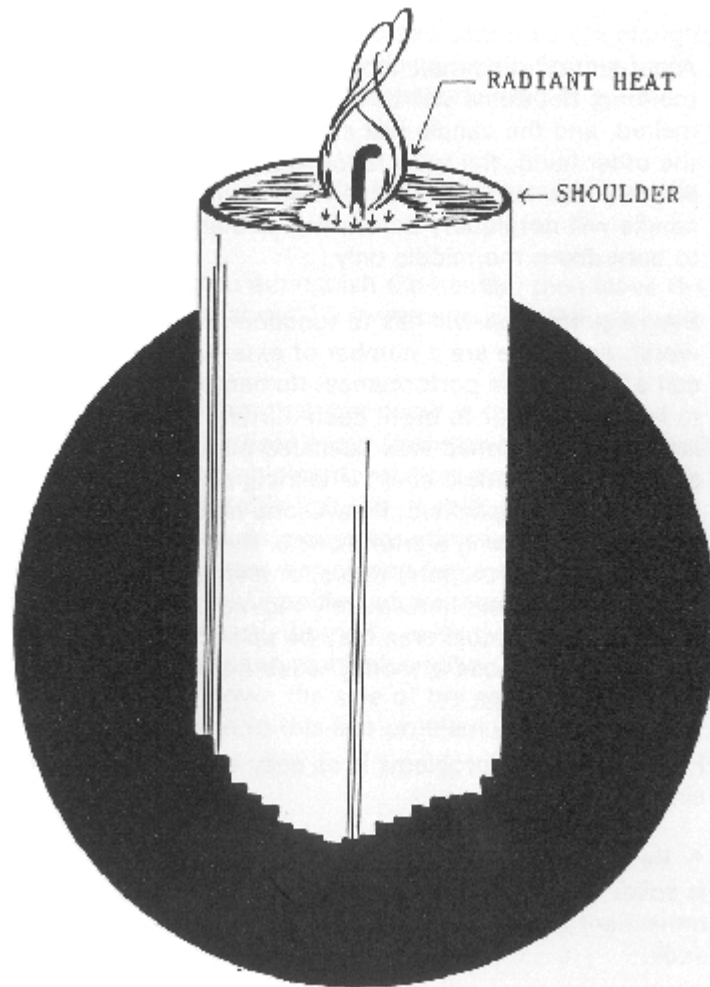
### Real Flame. Real Spirituality.™

Whether you are using beeswax, paraffin wax refill systems, or a votive candle rack which recycles its own wax, there is one thing that always stands true:

Candlelight can add to the atmosphere and enjoyment of services in all church denominations, as well as lend warmth and elegance to your own home. However, many people use much less candlelight than they would like because of the problems of smoking, dripping, and cleaning up that many associate with candle burning.

In the case of refillable paraffin systems, many unscrupulous church suppliers have gone so far as to lie to their customers, saying they are somehow dangerous. This is because they don't carry these products, and with good purpose: they make a very good profit selling disposable cartridges or other products such as cheap or sooty candles made outside of North America. **The last thing they want churches to know is that it is perfectly safe and that they can save up to 80% on candles by following the advice in this book.** It's important to understand what makes a well-made candle, and the options which are available to you to save you money and be more environmentally responsible.

Understanding what goes on in a well-made candle as it burns, and knowing what factors can disturb the burning process, can help you get the maximum enjoyment out of your candles.



In a perfect candle, the blends of waxes, type of wick, and the candle diameter are all expertly matched so that during burning a continuous, balanced, cycle of events is taking place; hot air rises upward, away from the candle, while heat from the flame radiating downward melts just the right amount of wax, which rises up the wick by capillary action to produce just the right flame. (Wax must first liquefy in order to be soaked up the wick to burn.)

The perfect candle is clean burning, smoke free and drip free because the combustion of the liquid wax is complete and the heat produced melts the exact amount of wax to feed the required flame. Everything is in balance. This is possible in beeswax, liquid paraffin refillable systems and paraffin candles, providing they are made of pure ingredients, not poorly or cheaply constructed, and are used in the correct manner.

## **HELPFUL HINT:**

. . .The St. Killian's Candle Rack System, brand new to North America is an exclusive product offered through our group only. We just love it and are so glad to be representing it in North America.

**It's green, totally self funding**, fire code safe (unlike many others!), maintenance free and gorgeous. **It recycles its own wax!** It is available to you exclusively through your buying group. See 3D video on the web site (turn volume up) to believe how clean, green and economical it is. If you are registered you have access to pricing and availability:

**[If you have not registered, please click here to do so now to qualify for group pricing](#)**

**THE RACK PAYS FOR ITSELF with NO MAINTENANCE**

Recycled Wax is REPURCHASED

**MEETS FIRE CODES and may LOWER INSURANCE**

***...this is really cutting edge for Churches!***

We have spoken to you a bit about the many different options, and I think you now understand – **candle problems come from ingredient, quality or construction flaws and misuse – NOT by the “type” of system you use** – there is good and bad in all. And it can be difficult to tell the difference. Next will cover some things you need to look out for.

## The Not-So-Perfect Candle

A not-so-perfect candle lacks the balance in its construction we just discussed. For example, if the wick is too long, the flame will be too big, too much wax will be melted, and the candle will drip or smoke, or both! When the wick is too short or the candle diameter too large, the flame will be too small and the candle will not liquefy across its full diameter, causing it to burn down the middle only.

## The Perfect Candle

Even a perfect candle has to function in an imperfect world, and there are a number of external factors that can affect candle performance. Remember, **wax or paraffin has to liquefy in order to burn and it can never do so without BOTH a wick and a flame present**. Each burning candle has a little pool of liquefied wax or paraffin balanced on its top. If the candle, or the candle stick, is leaning or wobbly, wax or paraffin may drip or be splashed. If someone blows the candle out instead of using a snuffer, wax may be blown off the candle and onto carpets, floors, or linens. And if a candle is extinguished and immediately moved before the liquid has congealed, that liquid may be spilled. That is money wasted, and an unnecessary mess.

**Preventing these problems is as easy as following these simple rules:**

- **Be sure the surfaces on which candle sticks are placed are solid.** This seems obvious, but shaking tables or floor movement is greatly amplified at the top of a candle stick.
- **Check your candle sticks to see that they are straight,** have feet or a base that provides an even footing, and have a socket that provides a perfect, snug fit for the chosen candle.
- **Fit the correct size candle** firmly and straight into the socket.
- **Use a snuffer to extinguish the candle,** then leave the candle at rest for about 10 minutes to give the wax time to harden.

## Other Possible Concerns

Yet another problem that can occur is this: remember that the heated air rises away from the candle and that it is the radiant heat shining down that melts the wax. Air currents can upset this balance.

If ceiling fans, air conditioners, open doorways, or other breezes cause the flame to be deflected, hot air can be blown downward, resulting in excessive melting of the wax.

Then either the wax will be only partly burned -- with the incomplete combustion being seen as black smoke (carbon soot), or the wax will run down the side of the candle, or both. **The simple solution to this last problem is contained in our next chapter.**

**...Did you know that a Refillable Paraffin Wax System can act as a great alternate to any candle (altar, advent and paschal candles, etc.) and provide real candle beauty at up to 80% savings?**



Liquid Wax is safe and economical, and a green solution over disposables when used with refillable containers.



**FREE PUMP KIT WITH ORDER**

**Group Discount Pricing –**

[If you have not registered, please click here to do so now to qualify](#)

[\(the link below is the 'brochure' and regular pricing\)](#)

[Click here to learn more and get your free Sacristy Guide](#)

## Chapter Two

### Followers

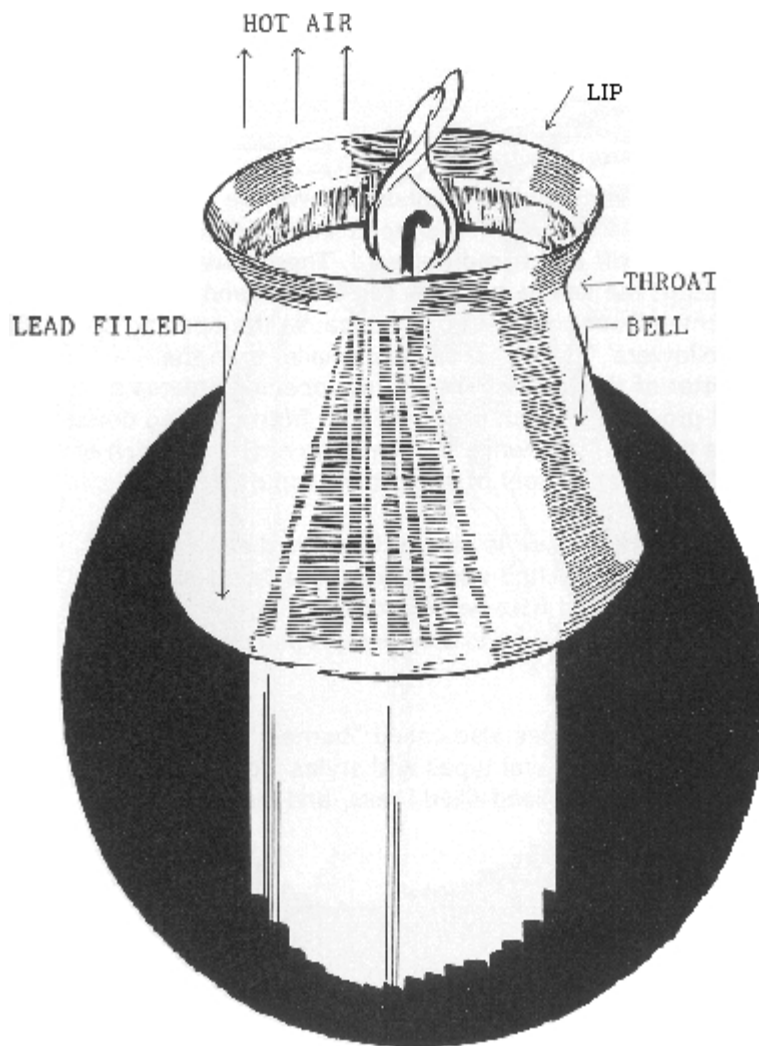
A follower, as the name implies, follows the candle downward as it burns. It's shaped like a bell, but with the top cut off and flared outward. The follower rides on the top of the candle with the top of the candle prevented from poking through because the opening of the follower's "throat" is slightly smaller than the diameter of the candle. The narrow opening creates a liquid-proof seal which prevents wax from dripping down inside the follower, while the flared lip acts like a dish or "cup" to hold the pool of wax at the top of the candle.

When warm air is blown downward and melts too much wax, the melted wax stays in the "cup" and insulates the hard wax below from further melting. As a result the candle burns evenly and properly and dripping is eliminated.

Followers (sometimes also called "burners" or "keepers") are available in several types and styles including: solid brass, Pyrex glass, lead-filled brass, and lead-filled brass with glass shields.

Both Pyrex and solid brass followers will perform well in most cases; however, the most effective follower is the lead-filled brass type. This is because the lead filling around the wide base of the follower causes it to act like a pendulum, preventing tipping and spilling of liquid wax. The other types of followers have the same density throughout and are therefore more prone to tipping.

In extreme air movement conditions it's best to use a lead-filled follower with a glass shield. Followers won't work with tapered candles.



## Chapter Three

### Candle Construction – How Candles Are Made

First of all, many people are confused by the nomenclature of church candles. Just what is a "Short Four" or a "Long Two" anyway? And while we're at it, what makes up a "set" of candles?

A "set" of candles weighs one pound. "Long" and "short" are relative terms of comparative lengths. And the numbers refer to the number of candles of a given size and type that make up a "set". Therefore, a set of "Long Sixes" would consist of six long skinny candles that weighed a total of one pound, while a set of "Short Fours" would consist of four short fat candles that weighed a total of one pound. The bigger the number, the smaller the candle.

#### *Interesting Historical Fact:*

*These designations were legislated by royal decree to prevent unscrupulous candle makers "whipping" the wax into a light air and wax combination! Such candles would burn very quickly, thus cheating the buyer. I suppose unscrupulous practices are nothing new!*

#### *Selecting Candles*

There is more to selecting candles than just size and shape, however. Understanding the additional significance of manufacturing methods and wax mixtures and the economics of these variables is easy and can enhance the usage of candles in the church and in the home, as well as dramatically reducing costs. *Buying smart can save a typical church up to 40% or much more per year!*

#### **RESTORATION, DIPPING AND REFINISHING!**

**Did you know your buying group offers the best prices in white glove care and restoration of any church item? This includes Bronze, Silver and other metals, wood objects and just about anything else you can think of. Please contact us (a photo by email helps) with the item in question and we will happily quote you!**

#### **COMING SOON**

**Go Green and Save Money with Toner Cartridges  
from your buying group!**

## *Candle Manufacturing - How It's Made*

There are a variety of ways to manufacture candles, some of the most common methods of which are:

- **Molding** -- As the name implies, a metal hollow mold through which wicking has been pulled taut is filled with molten wax or paraffin and allowed to cool. When the wax has solidified the candle is released from its mold.
- **Dipping** -- Dipping is a method used to make tapered dinner candles. A wick is dipped into a container of melted wax or paraffin, then pulled out and allowed to dry. This sequence is repeated over and over again, building up more and more wax on the wick, forming a candle. The tapered effect is the result of dipping progressively shallower each time. The big problem with tapered candles is that because the throat of a follower is a fixed inside diameter, you can't use a follower to control wax dripping. However, high quality tapers reduce the amount of dripping by using wax of a higher melting point for the final dippings. This slower burning wax causes a natural cup shape to develop as the candle burns down, creating its own follower.
- **Extruding** -- This is a more modern production method and is the most common method used to produce large diameter beeswax candles. A long wick is pulled through the center of a die at a constant rate. Wax, heated to a very soft consistency, is injected into the die to form a continuous candle around the wick. Candles are then cut to length, trimmed, and the desired style of end formed for the type of socket that will be used.

- **Pouring** -- Candles poured into glass jars of different shapes and sizes are usually used in the church as sanctuary lights or votive candles. This is also the type of candle you will most likely find gracing the tables at your favorite bistro. A wick is affixed to the inside of the glass jar, carefully centered on the bottom. Molten paraffin or wax is poured into the jar in a measured amount and the wick is pulled tight to make sure it has remained centered during the pouring. Then the wick is trimmed to about half an inch above the wax. Add a checked tablecloth, some crusty bread, a little Vivaldi in the background ..Although we classify this type as a separate manufacturing method, the jar is in fact a disposable mold. The candle couldn't function properly without the jar/mold acting as a container for the liquid wax created as the candle burns.
- **Rolling** -- This is an old, unreliable way to make candles by hand. First, a layer of molten wax is spilled onto a non-stick surface and allowed to solidify. Then a wick is placed on the wax and the wax is rolled up around the wick. The resulting candle can be very attractive in appearance, with added touches such as unusual patterns on the candles' surface. However, the candle is irregular in consistency, and totally unreliable in performance.
- **Compacting** -- This method is another variety of molded candle crafting. Wax in solid powder or granular form is pushed into a mold with sufficient force to make it conform to the mold's shape. A wick is then inserted through the center to finish the job. This method is often used for making food warmer candles quickly and in large quantities. The advantage of the process is that in using solid wax there is no waiting time for the wax to cool and harden.

...Did you know you as a group member you can now buy the worlds finest Foil Seal Church Certificate Paper and TAMPER PROOF TAX RECEIPTS– only available through ChurchWares Direct? Personalized Diocese Crests available. See details on the buying group site. There is nothing to download, templates are free and they align and print in your own printer – automatically (nothing could be easier!!)

***You automatically qualify for Group Discount Pricing Available for this Item -***

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*[Click here to learn more and get your free Templates!](#)*

## Chapter Four

### Waxes versus Paraffin

Early waxes for use in candles included tallow, lard, various waxes from plants, and beeswax. In the 19th century, paraffin was developed from petroleum distillate, and it replaced most other waxes, aside from beeswax, which has remained in use partly because of its religious associations, and partly because its properties make it still the ideal wax for candles.

51 % beeswax, 66% beeswax, 100% beeswax, paraffin, stearine --- What's what? What's best? What's best value?

Most people believe that the higher the beeswax content, the longer the candle will burn. However, the amount of beeswax in a candle is only one factor that will influence the time it takes for a candle to burn.

A number of folk tales have arisen surrounding beeswax candles and their burning. For example, some people age beeswax candles, claiming they will burn slower. While humans generally slow down as they get older, there is no evidence to indicate that candles do likewise. Some folks have been known to refrigerate or freeze beeswax candles. I have no idea why, unless perhaps they like to have a candle handy in case the fridge bulb burns out. The truth is, each gram of wax is a gram of fuel capable of releasing a measurable amount of energy in the form of heat and light. If you discover that throwing a candle into the back of your fridge for a couple of years increases the amount of energy released take out a patent, quick -- you've just created cold fusion.

There is often a tendency to focus only on the quantity of beeswax in a candle, when it is at least as important to know the quality of the beeswax being used.

Beeswax, unlike perfection, is not an absolute. There is beeswax which is so pure and free of contaminants that it is fit for use in cosmetics and medicines, and beeswax that is not fit for use in much of anything. The quality of the beeswax is measured by its hardness, melting point, purity, acidity, and other parameters. All of these factors are determined by the species of bee and the bee's diet. Other than lightening the wax's natural colour, there is nothing that man can do in the process of gathering, cleaning, and refining to improve what the bees have produced. On the contrary, there are several things, such as overheating the wax, that man can do to damage the wax.

A further complication lurks for the unwary: while manufacturers proudly state a certain beeswax content in their candles, and while most brands do contain these quantities, certain brands fall short of their stated content.

Why all this talk of beeswax? Wax is wax isn't it, what difference does beeswax make to the enjoyment that candlelight can bring?

Beeswax has a number of advantages over other waxes. It's long burning, clean burning, and sweet smelling. As an example, a fine beeswax candle burning where cigarettes have been smoked will clean the air. It accomplishes this by taking suspended cigarette carbon particles (smoke), produced by the incomplete combustion (smoldering) of tobacco, which are gradually circulated by air convection currents through the candle flame, where burning is completed, converting most of the smoke into carbon dioxide.

Beeswax is also malleable. You can force a beeswax candle into a holder which may be slightly too small and the candle will resist breakage. This characteristic exists even at low temperatures, so that a case of beeswax candles shipped in winter and subject to rough handling will endure without breakage. Candles made of other types of waxes will shatter like glass if dropped at low temperatures.

The other major waxes used to make candles are paraffin and stearine. Paraffin is an excellent alternative to beeswax and can help a church save a great deal of money. Stearine, on the other hand, is an hydrogenated animal fat. Its important to know when candles are made of stearine and being passed off as paraffin. I know of many churches where the Pastor has been getting a "good deal" on cheap stearine candles. One is about to spend \$20,000 on cleaning the walls and ceiling of the church which he destroyed with soot by doing so. I have seen the same thing happen with people who have purchased cheap liquid paraffin or poorly manufactured candles with fillers because it was a "deal" - the one or two cent "savings"? Ended up costing tens of thousands in broken glass from poor melts, and soot damage. ITS JUST NOT WORTH IT.

## Chapter Five

### Wicks

In the old days, wicks were made up from cotton yarns rolled and twisted together. The result was an uneven burning, smokey, flickering flame. (The word "candle" is derived from the Latin word "to flicker," so these old wicks were of some value, at least in determining a name.)

**Modern wicks come in three types:**

- A polyethylene core wick with a woven cotton sleeve
- A flat-plaited cotton wick
- A square braided cotton wick

All cotton wicking is treated by "pickling" in a salt solution to retard burning in the wick. Wicking is placed into a vast vat containing a mixture of water, ammonium phosphate, ammonium sulfate, and sodium borate for a period of about a day. It is then allowed to dry before being used.

The polyethylene core wick is commonly used in candles in glass containers, such as votive candles. The solid polyethylene core provides support to the wick, keeping it rigid when it is surrounded by melted wax.

By plaiting a cotton wick, instead of merely twisting it, the wick will curl as it is being burned. This will bend the wick into the hottest part of the candle flame, burning off the tip. As a result, this type of wick is self trimming. Because the way the wick is plaited will cause the curl to go to one side, there is sometimes a problem with narrow or tapered candles in that the flame becomes off-centred, resulting in overheating of one side of the candle, and subsequent dripping down the sides. Therefore the flat plaited wick is most often used for larger, fatter candles.

The solution to the problem of off-centred burning is the square braided wick. These wicks burn straight up and therefore are most useful for tapers and narrow candles. The disadvantage to this type of wick is that the flame given off is smaller and narrower than the rich flame given off by the flat plaited wick.

## Chapter Six

# Candle Economics – Getting the Most From Your Candles

### **COST VERSUS PRICE of candles.**

These two things are always getting confused! As an example, one source of candles may offer candles of a particular size at a price of \$5.00, while another supplier's price may be \$5.50 for the same size candle. The true COST, however, may be something quite different. It may be that the higher priced candle is made from superior materials and may burn 50% longer and therefore offer a much lower COST even though its PRICE is 10% more.

**Here's another important consideration: for a given diameter, a short candle costs you more than a long candle. Why? Because there is less waste.** No candle burns down completely – there is always a stub, usually of about 3 inches or so. This 3 inch stub left over from burning a 9 inch candle represents 33% of your church's candle budget wasted. The same three inch stub represents 25% of a 12 inch candle, and only 18% of a 16 inch candle. There is, of course, a practical limit to the appropriate length of candles for a given situation, and, as with so many things in life, there is a caveat to this: a longer candle requires greater care in ensuring that it is positioned correctly so that there is no waste from dripping. That aside, however, it is a good general rule that longer candles mean less waste by providing more BURNABLE candle.

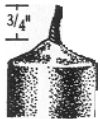
### **Sockets**

The type of socket used can also contribute to your savings and help reduce waste. Typically, candles are replaced as they become too short. A deep "cup" type socket will conceal the last few inches of the candle resulting in its being replaced sooner than if all of the candle were visible. "All Purpose" and "Tenex" type sockets fit INSIDE the candle, making more of the candle visible, allowing more of it to be consumed. Although the "Tenex" type candle end has no wick in the bottom 2 or 3 inches, so that all of the candle can't be burned, the "All Purpose" type allows all the candle to be exposed without drilling out the wick in the candle's base, making this type the efficient choice.

# Candle Care & Usage Guide For Candles

## Preparation

1. Seat candles straight in the candle sticks.



2. Trim wick to 3/4" (approximately 3/4" of exposed wick is right for efficient burning of candle.)

3. If you use a candle burner or follower it must be the same size as the candle diameter: e.g. 7/8" (burners recommended for drafty conditions). Put the burner on candle and turn slightly so it is snugly seated and straight on the candle.

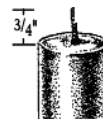


4. Precondition wicks by burning two minutes before placing candles on altar.

## Reconditioning

In circumstances where a candle does not remain lit for the required length of time, it has a tendency to burn a hole down through the center of the candle body, making relighting difficult. Under these conditions, the candles should be trimmed and reconditioned as follows:

1. Trim top of candles to provide a flat, level surface. Leave at least 3/4" of exposed wick.



2. If a burner or follower is used, carefully seal it so all edges of top rim of the trimmed candle touch the inner neck section of the burner.

## Lighting

Avoid hitting candle wick (or burner) with match or candle lighter.



Hold the match or candle lighter carefully so that charred pieces of wick do not fall into the candle cup. This will avoid a secondary flame which could result in candle failure.

## Extinguishing

Be certain extinguisher or snuffer does not touch wick or burner. Do not blow out candle.

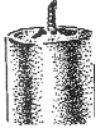
Do not extinguish any candle that has been burning for less than two minutes since the wick may continue to glow or smoulder and shorten it making relighting difficult.



## Care During Use

Do not disturb candles that are performing satisfactorily. The most frequent causes for burning problems are caused by:

Burned portions of wick become imbedded in the wax, causing a secondary wick. If this occurs, carefully remove burned pieces and darkened area of wax, re-level top of candle, trim wick to 3/4" length and snugly re-seat burner. If all of charred portion of wick has been removed, recondition by lighting for two minutes



Candle has a long, curled wick. This condition not only means unduly accelerated burning but may cause the candle to malfunction in some way. If so, trim wick to 3/4" long and remove all of the charred portion. Recondition as above.



Candle burns with a double flame. This indicates a surplus of wick of burned pieces in the cup at top of candle. Remove them at once, proceeding as above.



Wick is too short, making the candle difficult to relight. Precondition as noted under **Preparation** No. 4.



For best results, large diameter candles should burn continuously until the top surface has been liquified to its proper proportion.

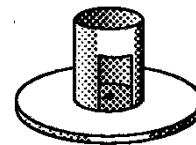
For proper performance, candles should burn at least the minimum times shown below:

Candle Diameter (Inches)	Approximate Burning Time per Use
1 1/2	20 Minutes
1 3/4	25 Minutes
2	30 Minutes
2 1/4	40 Minutes
2 1/2	45 Minutes

## Helpful Accessories

### 1. All Purpose Candle Socket

Takes diameters from 3/4" to 2 1/2". No need to change candle sticks. Holds candles perfectly erect. Can be adapted to any existing candle stick.



### 2. Candle Burners

Efficient, functional and streamlined in appearance.



## Candles-in-Glass

- This style of candle is designed only for continuous burning and is not to be extinguished and re-lit since this will cause poor burning.
- Straighten wick before lighting.
- Light with lighting stick.
- Do not extinguish and relight.
- Keep foreign material out.

## Votive Candles

Votive candles should be placed in clean dry containers. No water should be used. All tins should be removed after the candle is consumed, so the next candle stands straight. Lighted wicks should not touch any glass.

## Notes

Quality candles perform effectively when given proper care and use. It is always important to:

- Have candles and wick straight.
- Use burner or follower.
- Burn candle long enough to liquefy top.
- Do not disturb candles that are functioning properly.

## Storage

Candles are semi-perishable and should be stored in a cool, dry place. Candles are comfortable where people are comfortable and care should be used.

# Chapter Seven

## Helpful Hints

### Lighting candles

The bane of fine church candles are the pieces of dead match, wooden lighting sticks, or broken pieces of wick that can drop into the wax when matches or other hard objects are used to light the candle. Any of these charred hazards can act as a second "free floating wick", and, because this extra "wick" has no support, it can rapidly burn a hole down through the candle, causing dripping wax, smoking, and accelerated combustion.

The solution to this is to always use a lighting taper to ignite a candle. This avoids the problem of burning bits falling into the wax, and the soft wax lighting taper does not damage the candle wick during lighting.

### Extinguishing

When snuffing a candle, obviously, use a snuffer.

Nothing else is as simple or effective, and perhaps most important, causes less mess. Simply position the bell of the snuffer squarely over the burning candle and hold it in position until the candle's own combustion by-product, carbon dioxide, causes the flame to die out. Try not to come in contact with the wick, so as not to jar any of it loose. Proper etiquette allows for the humming of a favourite tune while extinguishing candles. After all, no one should be expected to snuffer in silence.

Blowing out the candle will spray droplets of liquid wax all over the place -- on the candlestick, the altar cloths, the carpeting, the Pastor ....Wetting your fingers and squeezing the flame out will damage the wick, singe your fingers, and could lead to a sooty tongue.

### Wax Spills

#### 1. Carpets

A properly installed quality candle won't drip, but accidents do happen occasionally. If wax is spilled on the carpet, scrape off the excess wax with a dull object (a teaspoon works well) so as not to damage the carpet. Then, using a "nubby" cloth (such as a face cloth) apply a WAX REMOVER, rubbing the affected area briskly with a firm pressure. Turn to a fresh spot on the cloth and rub clean. WAX REMOVER will not discolor carpeting or

fabrics. DO NOT IRON THE CARPET. Heat can damage wool and melt synthetic fibers.

If I'm too late with this advice and you've already burnt a triangular hole in the carpet with the iron, try moving a piece of heavy furniture to cover the spot. (It didn't work when I was a kid, but maybe your mother isn't watching).

## 2. Wood, Marble, Glass

Gently remove what wax you can with a dull knife or your aforementioned spoon, wrapped in a thin cloth to protect delicate varnished surfaces. Then pour a small amount of WAX REMOVER on the remaining wax, let stand for a dozen seconds or so, and wipe off with a lint-free cloth.

## 3. Fabrics

Carefully lift hardened wax from the fabric with your fingers. Place an absorbent cloth under the material to be cleaned. Dampen a corner of a clean, lint-free cloth with a small amount of WAX REMOVER and gently rub the affected area clean.

### HELPFUL HINT:

**...Did you know your buying group is a master trade licensee to a beeswax candle source that produces the finest in the world, and that you can buy them at a great price?**



***...this is a big money saver for your Church where nothing but beeswax will do!***

## Chapter Eight: Candles at Home -- Some Tips

Candles can add to the ambiance of your home for parties or gatherings, creating an intimate atmosphere, and helping to clear smoke-filled rooms.

Parishioners are begging for you to let them buy some candles? We understand. It's pretty common. BeeswaxDinnerCandles.com will be available soon and will supply the home gourmet and expert entertainer with beeswax candles and followers that will be the talk of the table. If parishioners are begging you for your church stock, you can simply send them there in future and they can satisfy their need for the world's finest beeswax dinner candles – they are. There is a lot of inferior and potentially dangerous candles out there in the retail market.

The greatest problem in these circumstances seems to be that most candle holders found in the home are of dubious utility. There is no standard sizing for candlesticks and artistic license often takes precedence over proper fit. If you find you must tape or shave or use sticky papers to force your candles to sit in the candlesticks, then you really need to get proper sized sockets for the candlesticks. You must also be sure they sit level, on a level surface, out of any draft. Use a lead-filled brass follower and you're on your way. Proper sized sockets, candlestick repairs, and good quality followers should all be available from a reputable supplier of quality candles.

If you find that your candles have warped because you've stored them away "for special" and they've not lain flat, they will straighten out on their own in time if you rotate them to lie on the warped side and return them to a warm area.

## **Candlelight Services**

"Light" has been recognized since ancient times as a symbol of God's presence. For Christmas, lighting candles to signify the spiritual light Christ brought to the world dates back to the earliest days of the Church.

Aside from Advent and Christmas Eve, candles are an appropriate part of the Easter vigil, memorial services, celebrations of all types, and fund raising events. And a candlelight service is not as difficult to organize or undertake as you might imagine. Simply equip your church vigil candles. We supply these products as well through the group - just ask.

Additionally, kits should contain drip protectors for the candles. These are small discs that fit over the candles and catch any wax that may spill while being held by unsteady hands. Torch candles, with plastic cups to catch drips are also an effective celebration candle, and are especially effective for outdoor services, where the cup can help protect the flame from the wind.

# Chapter Ten

## Putting Your Knowledge to Work

Thank you for caring for your Church and taking the time to learn the information provided in this book. I truly hope that we've attained our goal – helping you to learn, be able to teach others at your church and providing an ongoing reference for the purchase, use and care of candles.

**Now its time to put what you have learned to use – while its still fresh in your mind. Be sure to use you coupons on the next page!**

### NEXT STEPS

- This is a copyrighted publication so kindly make sure everyone registers. It is most appropriate to share the registration link at [www.churchwaresdirect.com/register](http://www.churchwaresdirect.com/register) so that they have a leagly registered copy of this By doing so they make their copy legal. They may also distribute to others – provided they also register. It only takes 30 seconds and there is no “form” to fill out. We only need a name and email in which to register the copy to.
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- Please respect that we have given all this to you for free and will continue to give as much as we can to help you save time and money. Please help us spread the work and pass this link to as many other churches as you can: [www.churhwaresdirect.com/register](http://www.churhwaresdirect.com/register) that way more people will become involved in buying from the group and we can negotiate ever lower prices. We like this idea...alot!

## **You have just completed the first step developing in a safer, more cost effective and environmentally conscious supply and materials handling program at your Church!**

Be proud of the good work you do. You are an integral of your Church and you obviously care. Our most earnest wish is that after reading this, you are empowered to make some changes in your Church, and really help save some money and time – and do things a bit differently. You may not realize this, but every time you buy through a group or “co-op” you don't encourage road sales, and the gas burning it involves. Imagine how different the world would be if all those cars were off the road?

In addition, buying this way will free you from feeling you have to buy when someone shows up at the door and is overly aggressive.

You can simply say,

**“sorry,... but I buy through my own buying group”.**

On the next page, learn some details on the new buying group and make sure you keep visiting as it won't be the same group in six month or even a year- it will get stronger, often even better savings as the buying power increases and a wider selection of environmentally conscious and money saving QUALITY products.

This publication produced, Compliments of  
Ross Raby  
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The church group web site is [www.churchwaresdirect.com/members.html](http://www.churchwaresdirect.com/members.html)

Note – you don't need to “form” a group – its already set up for you and you are simply participating when you would like to buy church supplies

NO OBLIGATION  
NO COST TO JOIN  
FREE GUIDES AND ARTICLES  
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#### **Our group Credo:**

**I In order to help the other churches buying power, I will support the group as much as I can and defer to them when pricing, quality and service is at par.**