How is SinusCandle made?

The SinusCandle is manufactured by dipping technology. This process ensures dripless candles with unique form and in-process plasticity. Contrary to mass-production, this technique is very time-consuming therefore SinusCandle is a labour-intensive product.

Favourable burning behaviours

During the dipping process the wick of the candle is dipped in the liquid paraffin to thicken the body of the candle step by step. The diameter of the candle is increased by cc. 1 mm in every step, between dippings the wax is allowed to cool. Altogether 25 dipping steps are necessary to get the final product which takes about
1.5 hours. In the layered structure developed by dipping process the paraffin chains crystallized with special orientation resulting in funnel-shaped candle neck which leads the melting paraffin directly to the wick and prevents dripping. In case of other technology, the outer layer of the candle is made by using paraffin with higher melting point to surround the melted paraffin surface around the wick and prevent dripping.

Unique shape

The dipped candles are uniquely different from each other in a certain way. During the dipping process, the rough surface of paraffin wax and the diversity of solidification bring about candle shapes varying slightly in minute details.

Plasticity

Due to the layered structure, the inside of the dipped candle is always warmer than the outer layers. The warm, moulded paraffin wax is plastic like dough. Long time ago, even candle makers took advantage of this property of dipped candles to produce twisted candles where the candle was flatted then twisted in the last step. In case of SinusCandle its special wavy shape which consists of arches diminishing upward is formed in the next to last step before colouring.

High quality raw materials, precise technology

During the manufacturing of SinusCandle® high quality raw materials are used: paraffin wax purchased from MOL, candle colours from Bekro Chemie GmbH, wicks from Bergal Erfurter Flechtechnik GmbH. To ensure high quality of automatic production, rigorous manufacturing procedures are applied. During the production temperature values are controlled with decimal degree of precision; moving is done by servo-motors and stepper motors with the aim of eight control units. Thanks to the modern technology the yield is above 99.5%.