



Thank you for purchasing one of my wax melters. I'm sure it will provide years of reliable service for you.

To get the most out of your melter, please read the following suggestions.

- **Please wash the melter before your first run with wax.** There may be a small amount of cutting oil and/or metal shavings left over from the manufacturing process.
- **Please test the melter before your first run with wax.** Place the melter next to your sink with the spout overhanging the sink. Try heating an inch or two of water. Use a thermometer to verify that the melter is holding an appropriate temperature for the wax you intend to melt. Try opening and closing the valve.
- **Fully drain the ball valve and spout when changing contents.** When you turn the ball valve off, a small amount of material will be trapped in the valve. Make sure you open the valve when you are pouring the last of the contents out – and tip the melter so that no material is left standing in the spout pipe.
- **Keeping the valve from clogging.** If the wax melter is placed on a steel or marble counter top, a insulated “hot pad” should be placed below the melter. This will help keep the pipe and valve warmer by insulating them from the cold thermal mass of the counter top.
- **What to do if the valve clogs up.** In some cases, when you have set the temperature of the melter close to the melting point of the wax, the temperature in the valve and pipe will drop below the melting point, and the valve will clog. To remedy this situation, turn the heat up 25 to 50 degrees above the melting point until the clog melts, and then turn the temperature back down to your normal working temperature. (You can speed up the process of cooling down the wax by adding a chunk of unmelted wax – like adding ice to a drink.)
- **Using the melter for extended periods.** The wax melter can safely run continuously as long as the level of wax never drops below ½ inch. I don't recommend leaving the melter running when it is unattended. It is safe to turn it off while there is still wax in it. It is also safe to start it up again with a solid mass of cold wax.
- **Use the lid.** I suggest you leave the lid in place unless you are actually adding something to the wax or pouring it out the top. This keeps things from falling into the wax, and is also more energy efficient.

Please use care:

This is where a commercial manual would tell you that the wax melter and the wax in it can get hot. You've figured this out already, right? Good, because if you hurt someone using this melter, it is not my fault, and it's not Angel Inn's fault.

When I'm working with children, I keep a tall tub of cold water around. (This is also used to cool the dipped candles after each dip.) When a child gets hot wax on a hand, I rush the child to the tub and immerse the hand in the cold water. Everything else stops for 1-2 minutes while that hand soaks in cold water.

The wax I use for dipping is kept around 148° f, so getting wax on a hand hurts, but it doesn't really burn. If I can get that hand in cold water within 5 seconds, and keep it there for two minutes, there usually won't even be a red mark on the skin when we pull it out.

Time matters. Get it in the water quickly, and keep it there for what seems like a uselessly long time.

Other Useful Tools:

I have found the following to be useful accessories for my wax melter:

- Probe style thermometer (*any good kitchen store*)
- Small aluminum pouring pot (*www.genwax.com*)
- Small square pot holder (*any good kitchen store*)
- Tall tub of cold water (*Target, IKEA or Wal-Mart*)

Modifications:

Some users prefer to extend the spout of the melter with a short pipe. The existing spout is threaded with a 3/8" FIP pipe thread. A short 3/8" nipple can be screwed into the spout to extend the spout downward.

Do not try to use a long, unheated extension of the spout. It is very likely that such an extension will clog up the first time you run wax through it.

Other Uses:

Some of my customers also use their melters for soap making.