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4627 - E-Z COMFORT BLEND

E-Z Comfort Blend is a smooth and creamy blend of petroleum derived waxes designed for manufacturing container candles of various sizes. E-Z Comfort Blend is formulated to facilitate “Single Pour” filling process, however, it is recommended that customers pre evaluate using their specific containers. Containers should be pre-warmed to a temperature between 122°F and 140°F for optimum results.

PHYSICAL PROPERTIES

TEST METHODS	ASTM METHOD	SPECIFICATIONS		TYPICAL
		Minimum	Maximum	
Congealing Point °F (°C)	D938	120 (48.9)	130 (54.4)	125 (51.7)
Kinematic Viscosity, cSt @ 210°F (98.9°C)	D445	8.0	12.5	10.5
Saybolt Color	D6045	0	----	+17
Needle Penetration, dmm @ 77°F (25°C)	D1321	150	210	165

Product Type	Container Candles
Properties (Typical)	Congealing Point (ASTM D938): 131°F (55.0°C) Needle Penetration @77°F (25°C)(ASTM D1321): 160 dmm
Description	A specialty wax blend for “one pour” container candle applications
Benefits	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Good single pour characteristics under optimal controlled production conditions in containers up to 24 oz. (approx. 700 ml) jars, accommodating approximately 500 g of wax. • Smooth and creamy look • Pre-blended; no additives required • Fragrance oil retention of up to 10% by weight is possible • Exhibits good adhesion to glass containers when poured under optimal conditions • Good burn characteristics when used with a wick of appropriate size: flame size generally 0.5 inches, no sooting, minimal hang-up.
General Guidelines	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Container choice: This is probably one of the most critical things to choose correctly for any container candle to get good results. ➤ Container pre-warming: Containers should be pre-warmed to 122°F – 140°F ➤ Pour Temperature: 175°F – 185°F (78°C – 85°C). ➤ Fragrances and dyes specifically developed for candles should be used.



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The container shape affects the cooling rate of the wax; for optimal results, the cooling rate should be as uniform as possible.

- Containers with uniform wall thickness help to maintain a uniform cooling rate of the candles and also will be easier to pre-warm.
- Containers with smooth rounded corners will work better than ones with sharp corners.
- Containers with bottoms comparable in thickness to the walls will promote uniform cooling rate of the candles, and will be easier to heat;
- Containers with thinner walls will pre-warm faster than ones with thicker walls or bottoms;
- Containers with uniform volumes along its height will work better than ones that have varying volumes along its height (e.g. a straight up-and-down glass container will work better than one with a bulge in the middle);
- Containers with smooth inside surfaces will work better than ones with uneven surfaces.
- Generally round containers will give better results than square, oval, or angular ones.

Suggestions for optimizing production and storage conditions:

- Evaluate containers by pouring candles within the specified parameters, using the desired fragrance and dye combinations.
- If the required equipment is available, temperature cycling can be done, as follows:
Age half of the candles at room temperature and temperature cycle the other half of the candles as follows:
 - Place the candles in a fridge (we recommend 40°F (4°C) for 24 hours.
 - Remove from fridge and place in an oven or other suitable hot place (temperature preferably above 95°F (35°C), up to 104°F (40°C).
 - Repeat this cycle for at least 2 weeks, preferably 3 weeks.
- The temperature cycled candles should give a good indication of how the candles will behave for each fragrance/dye combination under various storage and transport conditions.

Troubleshooting Guide:

- Pull-away of candle from container walls:
 - Check container temperatures before pouring;
 - Check pour temperature;
 - Check container design against guidelines above
 - Check candle cooling area for drafts which could result in non-uniform cooling.
- Excessive shrinkage:
 - Note that a small amount of shrinkage is normal, and that this will be more noticeable on large volume candles. The shrinkage is usually less noticeable once a wick is used.
 - Check pour temperature.
- Some fragrance/dye combinations work well, while others don't:
 - Although extensive testing with different fragrance/dye combinations have been done, it has obviously not been possible to test all fragrance/dye combinations. If consistent problems are seen with a particular combination, it is recommended to try a dye or fragrance from an alternative supplier.