



Blayson Wax Products - Technical Information

Melting Techniques for Wax Pellets

Background

- Difficulties can be encountered with melting wax in pellet form. This can be a particular problem for companies switching to this product form from slabs.
- The fundamental difference is that pellets have a much greater surface area for the same weight than slabs. Accordingly if a large quantity is fed into a melting tank at the same time the outside surface melts quickly, forms a skin around the mass of pellets thus trapping air and insulating the remainder of the pellets. The result is a large agglomerated mass of unmolten wax pellets. This agglomeration takes a considerable time to melt.
- The following guidelines have been put together to help alleviate this difficulty.

Recommended Melting Procedure

a) A purpose built 'fast melter' is the preferred option. These are relatively inexpensive, are installed above the wax holding tank, and often fed by vacuum lifter/pellet doser. They have a series of heated bars with a narrow gap between them that melt small volumes of wax at a time. Usually connected to a level sensor on the wax holding tank to ensure an on-demand feed to maintain wax levels in the tank.

b) If this is not available existing equipment can be used with minor modifications to the equipment as follows:

Slab melters can be modified by simply fitting of a mesh of suitable size over the heater bars. This will restrict the flow of pellets to a steady trickle over the heater bars. Tank levels and pellet feed is best controlled by level sensors connected to a pellet dosing system.

Alternatively if the method of melting is to use the wax tank itself then this can be managed for pellets by installing a pellet dosing system controlled by a level sensor on the wax tank.

If further information or assistance is required please contact the Blayson technical team who will be pleased to help.

Contact can be made either :

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