

A basic rundown of safety, what to expect, and demo. Negotiation, Safety, Types of wax, where to find, properties of wax, prep, tools, aftercare

A rundown of safety, what to expect, what to prepare for, negotiation, safety, types of wax, properties of wax, what to buy, where to find it, prep, how to use it, tools and aftercare. There will be a live demo and (if time permits) an opportunity for class attendees to experience wax as well.

Negotiation First!

Some of the topics that we discussed were:

- Preferred name
- Level of experience (including style of play)
- Allergies
- Piercings
- What to wear
- Is it ok to touch? If so, where?
- Safe word
- Aftercare

Safety

- We are here to show you how to be safer.
- None of this is safe.
- Fire extinguisher
- Make sure you have a clutter free area

Safer wax to use

- Safest wax to use is paraffin
- Do not use scented, dyed, or metallic
 1. These have an increased melting point.
 2. Burn hotter
 3. Causes scarring
- Do use additive free
 1. Safety candle
 2. (Leather) Jesus candle
- These can be found locally at Walmart, The Dollar Tree and a

community member's Etsy below

Hexxx's Candlemaker recommendation:

Foxwick Candles info

Etsy: <https://www.etsy.com/shop/FoxwickCandles>

Facebook: Foxwick Candles

Fetlife: MxFoxie

The shop on etsy is set up for Vanilla folks, so if anyone wants a custom candle, crockpot wax kit, or wax play candles to message me directly either on Etsy, Facebook, or on Fetlife. Custom Candles are \$25, Wax Play Candles are \$20, Crockpot Kits vary in price depending on your size of crockpot

Melting points

Low burning: Scented and paraffin

1. Melts at 120° F to 135° F
2. Do not use scented unless made for play

Medium burning: Soy

1. Melts at 135° F to 145° F

High burning beeswax

145° F to 170° F

Do NOT use

Most adults will suffer **third-degree burns** if exposed to 150 **degree** water for two seconds. **Burns** will also occur with a six-second exposure to 140 **degree** water or with a thirty second exposure to 130 **degree** water. Even if the **temperature** is 120 **degrees**, a five minute exposure could result in **third-degree burns**.

Even though a water temperature of 110° F is 'relatively-safe', exposure can be painful; the human pain threshold is around 106-108° F.

Estimated Times/Temperatures Causing a Full Thickness (3°) Burn in Adults/Children

Source: National Burn Victim Foundation

- Degrees of Burns are determined by how deep they are in the skin
- First-Degree Burns
- Second-Degree Burns
- Third-Degree Burns
- Treatment for Burns

All burns hurt, but how do you know when you should see a doctor to treat your burn? Pain can provide one clue, and you also can assess whether it's a first-degree, second-degree or third-degree burn. Adults and teenagers can safely treat first-degree and mild second-degree burns at home, but severe second-degree and all third-degree burns require prompt medical attention. And burns of any degree on an infant or elderly person should be evaluated by a professional.

Burns by Degree

Doctors categorize burns by their severity, or degree. First-degree burns affect only the top layer of skin (the epidermis). Sunburn is a good example of a first-degree type burn. These burns usually are quite mild, though they may hurt a lot.

Second-degree burns penetrate the epidermis and extend into the next layer of skin, the dermis. Second-degree burns usually are subdivided into two further categories: mild and severe. Mild second-degree burns fully penetrate the epidermis but just barely reach into the dermis. Severe second-degree burns extend deeply into the dermis but never reach the underlying fatty tissue.

Third-degree burns destroy all the tissue of the epidermis and dermis, and they extend into the fatty tissue below the dermis. Third-degree burns often destroy pain-sensing nerves in the lower layers of skin, which means they may not hurt very much. These burns always require medical intervention.

What First-Degree Burns Look Like

Most people can tell if a burn is mild or not. If it is mild, then it's a first-degree burn. First-degree burns might hurt, but the pain becomes tolerable fairly quickly. These burns can be localized (only affecting a small area of skin, such as a mark on your hand where you bumped against a hot iron), or they can cover a large area, like a sunburn on your chest. First-degree burns do not penetrate the skin or cause blisters. The skin will look dry and may be raised or welted in the area of a first-degree burn. Looking at the edge of the burn area, you should not be able to see any lower skin layers. The entire burn should be on the surface of the skin.

What Second-Degree Burns Look Like

Second-degree burns feel more painful than a mild first-degree burn, and the pain may take longer to subside. In general, a mild second-degree burn will produce one or more visible blisters. By contrast, a severe

second-degree burn may not exhibit any visible blisters but instead might look red and glossy. A serious second-degree burn might glisten with a dewy look, as fluid molecules form on the wound. Second-degree burns have well-defined edges, and if you look carefully at the edge of the burn, you should be able to see distinct skin layers where the burn has penetrated the epidermis.

Mild second-degree burns confined to a small area with a little blistering can be safely treated at home; but severe second-degree burns that cover a larger area or look red and glossy deserve medical attention.

What Third-Degree Burns Look Like

A third-degree burn will not produce blisters or look wet. Instead, it will look dark red, dry, and leathery. Touching a third-degree burn usually does not cause pain. You will easily be able to see that the burn penetrates deeply into the skin, and you may even see yellowish, fatty tissue in the wound bed. Seek emergency medical treatment (or call 911) for any burn you suspect to be a third-degree type.

The deeper the damage extends, the higher the burn degree. Fourth-degree burns penetrate through fat, fifth-degree burns reach through the muscle, and sixth-degree burns extend to bone. These burns can be fatal depending on the affected body area.

How to Treat Burns

If an infant or elderly person experiences a burn of any degree, you should seek medical attention. You also should have a doctor look at any circumferential burns (those that wrap all the way around a body part, such as the leg) and burns to the face, neck, hands, genitalia or feet.

Otherwise, you can safely treat first-degree and mild second-degree burns at home. Try:

- Running cool tap water over the burn or applying cool compresses for the first 30 minutes. Do not apply ice, as this can slow the healing process.
- Covering the burn with a non-stick bandage. You can apply antibiotic ointment or aloe vera gel to keep the burn moist for the first couple of days, but don't keep the wound wet longer than that.
- Over-the-counter pain medicine to alleviate the discomfort

At 118 degrees, human skin can sustain first-degree burns; a second-degree burn injury can occur at a temperature of 131 degrees. Human skin is destroyed when temperatures reach 162 degrees

Tips for Tops

- Test wax on yourself first
 1. Palm or thigh
- Test on bottom next
 1. Remember everyone's pain threshold is different

Prepare the skin

1. Shaving may be ideal
2. Apply unscented oil (like baby oil) or coconut oil

Positioning of wax

- The further the heat source is to the skin, the better
- Avoid the face and eyes
 1. Skin is thin on the face

Avoid open wounds

Avoid genitalia

1. This is a "safer" practice... but It has been done

Best Developed Practice

- 18" is the target distance to begin your pours
 - Start with high and smaller pours to gauge
 - Communicate
 - Gradually decrease distance of pours
-
- Do not pool wax
1. It takes longer to cool and leaves heat on skin longer
- When using a candle, rotate it so it burns evenly
 - Wax play is for external use only

Hack: If wax gets too intense, wipe it with your hands.

1. This spreads and cools the wax
2. Holding hand over wax gives added/different sensation

Added Fun

Some other things that can be incorporated into play:

- Kiss
 - Caress
 - Use toys
 - Touch with soft objects
1. Feather, fur, fuzzy gloves
- Touch with not so soft
1. Vampire gloves
 2. Flog wax off
- Ice cubes
 - Crayola! I have used a fety candle with a Crayola (must be this brand) to do stipling designs courtesy Lunabear

Removal

- Hand
- Butter knife
- Comb
- Plastic card
- Ice may be used to harden wax for removal

Advanced:

Knife

- It is highly recommended to use a dull knife and really.. don't use a knife at all if you have no experience in this type of edge play

