

Cooking oil made candle



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Cooking Oil — Made Candle Introduction: Cooking oil is plant, animal or synthetic fat used in frying, baking and other types of cooking. It is also used in food preparation and flavoring that doesn't involve heat, such as salad dressings and bread dips, and in this sense might be more accurately termed edible oil. Cooking oil is typically a liquid, although some oils that contain saturated fat, such as coconut oil, palm oil and palm kernel oil, are solid at room temperature. A candle wick is usually a braided cotton that holds the flame of a candle or oil lamp. A candle wick works by capillary action, conveying ("wicking") the fuel to the flame. When the liquid fuel, typically melted candle wax, reaches the flame it then vaporizes and combusts. The candle wick influences how the candle burns. Important characteristics of the wick include diameter, stiffness, fire-resistance, and tethering. Choosing a candle container may seem to be a simple and personal decision based mainly on taste. This is true, but if you consider some additional factors, you can save yourself a lot of time and trouble in making the perfect candle. When a candle burns, it forms a circular burn pool in the wax. As the candle burns down, the burn pool goes deeper into the candle, so that the shape of the melted wax is a cylinder (like a soda can). Therefore, the easiest container to wick is one shaped like a cylinder. | | A wire is a single, usually cylindrical, flexible strand or rod of metal. Wires are used to bear mechanical loads and to carry electricity and telecommunications signals. Wire is commonly formed by drawing the metal through a hole in a die or draw plate. Standard sizes are determined by various wire gauges. The term wire is also used more loosely to refer to a bundle of such strands, as in 'multi-stranded wire', which is more correctly termed a wire rope in mechanics, or a cable in electricity. A device through which a liquid is passed

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for purification, filtering or separation from solid matter; anything (including a screen or a cloth) used to strain a liquid; any device functioning as a sieve or filter - in special, a perforated screen or openwork (usually at the end of a suction pipe of a pump), used to prevent solid bodies from mixing in a liquid stream or flow line. Food coloring, or color additive, is any dye, pigment or substance that imparts color when it is added to food or drink. They come in many forms consisting of liquids, powders, gels and pastes. Due to its safety and general availability, food coloring is also used in a variety of non-food applications including cosmetics, pharmaceuticals, home craft projects and medical devices. Fragrance oil(s), also known as aroma oils, aromatic oils, and flavor oils, are blended synthetic aroma compounds or natural essential oils that are diluted with a carrier like propylene glycol, vegetable oil, or mineral oil. Aromatic oils are used in perfumery, cosmetics, flavoring of food, and in aromatherapy. A candle is a solid block of wax with an embedded wick, which is ignited to provide light, and sometimes heat, and historically was used as a method of keeping time. Candles once were made from tallow and beeswax until after about 1850, they were made mainly from spermaceti and purified animal fats (stearin). Today, most candles are made from paraffin wax. Gel candles are made from a mixture of mineral oil and a polymer. Give clear reusable cooking oil a second chance at life. With the aid of a few additional materials, cooking oil can be used for making candles. Candles made from used cooking oil are environmentally friendly and do produce less toxic fumes than other candle varieties. Add color by adding food coloring to the oil or painting the exterior of the candle container. Scented oils can be added in small amounts to create a pleasant aroma. Materials: Candle molder / container Cooking oil Thin wire (1 mm or <https://assignbuster.com/cooking-oil-made-candle/>

less in diameter) Cotton wick Strainer (optional) Food coloring (optional) Fragrance (optional) Methodology: 1. Create the wick holder by wrapping a thin wire (1 mm or less in diameter) several times around a matchstick to create a spiral shape. Gradually increase the size of the spirals so that the last spiral fits tightly within the container's diameter. This large, bottom spiral will hold the wick holder in place. 2. Fit a cotton wick or cotton ball through the spirals. If a cotton ball is used, the bulk of the cotton ball should be in the widest part of the spirals, with some cotton protruding through the top, narrow spirals for a wick. 3. Fit the largest spiral of the wick holder into the base of the candle container. 4. Strain the cooking oil to remove any bits of food or other contaminants. Add a few drops of food coloring or fragrance if desired. Pour the oil into the candle container. 5. Set fire to the top of the cotton ball wick to light the candle. Cooking Oil — Made Candle (Focusing on Thermal Physics and Energy) An Investigatory Project in Physics By:

Introduction Today, candles are made not only for lighting purposes but for many other uses such as home décor, novelty collections, as fixtures for big occasions (weddings, baptismal , etc.), and as scented varieties for aromatherapy. Candles are made from different types of waxes and oils. Cooking oil is a major kitchen item in Filipino households. It is also used substantially in fast-food outlets, where it is used in different stages of food preparations. Ordinarily, used cooking oil is discarded. This waste oil pollutes and clogs canals and sewerage systems. The sound of cooking oil as the prime material for making candles may sound cliché. Yet, in this investigatory project, we will prove that cooking oils can be made to candles. Objectives The study we made was not just made for the completion of our physics requirement but also to let everyone open their

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minds in the possibility of a greener nature. This is our objectives: * The role of the consumer-producer relationship in maintaining a market for sustainable products. * The role of consumers' attitudes toward eco-friendly goods. Significance of the Study As for consumer attitude toward green purchasing, I believe the key issue is whether consumers "get it". Do consumers who purchase sustainable products (like cooking oil made candles) do so because it's "hip" to be green, because the candles are chic, because they feel pressured to turnover a new leaf by climate change headlines, or because they believe in the sustainability of sustainability? While any of these motives is better than none at all, it's not necessarily true that more is better' when it comes to sale of eco-products. Only a lasting change in mindset toward production and consumption - not merely the sale of more products —will establish sustainability for the long haul. In completion of our Investigatory Project, we would like to thank ;