

## UNCONVENTIONAL WAX PLAY

It's not for everybody. A friend once said, "You take everything that I like about wax play, right out of it."

What is unconventional wax play? Unconventional - not bound by or conforming to rule, or precedent. A type of wax play that entices adrenalin responses. Considered a RACK activity. **I assume no responsibility for how you choose to play.**

This activity takes a lot of planning and preparation, so is not your "every week" kind of thing unless you have the facilities to leave your supplies set up.

110-140 degrees is safe for the bare skin. Tolerances for temperatures will vary from person to person. Certain parts of the body are more sensitive than others. Some sensitive spots are inner thighs, belly, hips, nipples, genitals. Back, chest and forearm are less sensitive parts. Mucous membranes will burn at lower temperatures than outer skin. (mouth, nose, vagina, anus, ears, eyes)

### Supplies for Scene

Table covered in plastic for supplies, large trash can with liner

Ice, cold water, dry chemical fire extinguisher, wet blanket

Plastic drop cloths, extra wide duct tape, small paint roller

Several pairs disposable gloves, first aid kit

scene music, blindfold, knives, scrunchy

Couple extra rag towels, matches, long lighters, candy or candle thermometer

Optional: Rope, safety snaps

### Types of Wax

Glass Container Candles – melt 120-130 degrees. Easy to apply.

Wax pot Paraffin - melt 115-126 degrees. Can be applied many ways. Applies the smoothest

Soy candles – melt around 120 deg, no soot or smoke, sticks to hair and skin, flakes off

Body Wax Massage Candles – hard to find unscented

Beeswax Candles – melt 145 degrees and up

Wax that does not stick to hair is available

Regular unscented candles from store – melt 130-135 degrees on average

Votives – melt 130-140 degrees

Taper – melt 140 degrees and up

Pillar – melt 140 degrees

Colored dyed candles burn 1-3 degrees higher, colored pigmented candles burn 3-4 degrees higher. Different pigments can hold higher temperatures and can even burn if separated from the wax, so unless a trip to the ER is your favorite type of aftercare, stay away from Red and Orange. Black, white, yellow burn the coolest where red is the hottest.

Beef tallow, metallic-colored, scented, and metal wick candles are not suggested. If you do not know what a candle is made of, do not use it.

If you have access to fluorescent candles, this can enhance a scene by using them with black lights. It is suggested to apply wax under normal lighting, then turn on the black lights to keep risk to a minimum due to poor lighting.

### **Preparation for a Scene**

Choose an area easy to tarp or tape plastic from top to bottom and floor. If a cross or spanking bench is chosen as props, cover with plastic. Check for adequate lighting. Check for ventilation and smoke/ fire detectors, as some candles produce smoke.

Subjects should not be wearing perfume or jewelry. Hair should be tied close to head. Any open wounds should be covered.

A decision needs to be made as to what you want to happen when the wax is removed. Hair will stick in the wax and can be yanked out when the wax is removed. If this is not the desired effect, shaving or applying mineral oil (baby oil) will keep wax from sticking to hairs. Massage oils stay cooler than baby oil, but are hard to find unscented.

Use a candy thermometer to check the temperatures of your candles and wax pots. Test wax on your forearm and inner arm. One can never know when a product was not made as expected or when your wax pot decides to stop working properly. Also, glass containers can unexpectedly shatter.

### **During Play**

A thin layer of paraffin wax can be applied as a start to the scene, especially helpful for a first time, or if the subject is sensitive to higher temperatures. Caution: Wax on top of wax will not feel as hot, but can hold heat and could possibly cause burns.

Wax can splatter and skip off of surfaces. The eyes need to be protected and special care needs to be taken that wax is not splattered on the face.

Wax being applied by throwing, drops the temperature 5 degrees for every yard thrown. Mixing colors of wax can be fun. Melting Crayola crayons with paraffin in a wax pot is an easy way to do this.

Tools for application: Large syringes, turkey basters, cooking flavor injectors, squirt bottles. These tools should be plastic, no metals. Paint brushes, your own hands with gloves.

You can also use wax as hot glue to attach anything to the subject that is not too heavy. This makes for great humiliation play.

### **Removing the Wax**

Remove as much wax as possible. Wax removal during showering and/or washing is not good for plumbing. Removing the wax is just as much a part of the scene as applying it. Remember that whatever is used to remove the wax will need to be properly cleaned. If you don't know how to properly clean wax off of something, either don't use it or consider it a throwaway. Some ideas:

Electro-knife – for experienced electric players. This is an attachment to a tens unit in the shape of a broad knife, (or a broad knife itself when used with violet wand) that applies electrical shock as the wax is being peeled from the skin with it.

Fingernails or banjo strummers, floggers of various materials, brushes, butter knives, scrunchies

It is normal for the subject to feel they have a sunburn for a few days after a scene.

### **Cleanup**

Shower scrubbies are good for cleanup of skin and can be part of the scene. Throw drop cloths away. Blow out candles and let pots set before trying to move. Any accidents of wax on clothes, carpet, etc can usually be cleaned up with an iron and a towel.

Store leftover wax and candles in a cool, dry place for future use.