



## Understanding Color Recipes and Addendums

Many of the colors from different brands do not perfectly match colors from other brands. When this occurs, we want you to know how to accurately match a design's given color so we give you the recipe for a mix to duplicate that color. This mix is written with colors from the brand you have chosen for your color match and is always prefaced with a tilde (~). For instance, the color called for in the design: Delta Ceramcoat – Tangerine.

When you select Jo Sonja as the brand to “match to” Ceramcoat's Tangerine, the color lists a mix for Jo Sonja of: **~Vermillion + Yellow Light 4:1**. This means that by mixing four (4) parts of Jo Sonja's Vermillion with one (1) part of her Yellow Light you will have a color which matches Ceramcoat's Tangerine.

All mixes are listed with a ratio mixing formula: the first number in the formula referring to the first color in the mix, the second number corresponding with the second color, etc.

**A color within a mix designated with a (T)** after it means that adding a “touch” (lightly tip the corner of the brush in the “touch” color and add it to the color/mix) will give you a very accurate match.

*Examples: ~Orange + Red (T) or ~Orange + Red 1:T means add just a touch of Red to the Orange*

*~White + Red + Orange 1:1:T means mix equal parts of White and Red then add a “touch” of Orange*

**An (L) After the Name** indicates the color is a shade lighter than the represented color. In most cases this color will work as well as the color called for in the design. To darken the color to match the representative color, add a touch of a darker color in the same color family, or black, to the designated color.

**A Color with a (D)** after it means that color is a shade darker than the represented color. Again, this color will suffice in most cases. To lighten the color to match the representative color, add a touch of a lighter color in the same color family to the designated color – or you may add a touch of white.