

Candle Coloring Information



Color Blocks

Candle coloring blocks. Available in Red, coral/peach, yellow, blue, green, purple, burgundy, brown, teal, cinnamon, and cranberry. One block is enough color to deeply dye 15 pounds of wax. Each block is between 1/2 ounce and 1 ounce each. For use in candles only. NEVER use these color blocks in cosmetic products! Color blocks are dye dispersed in a wax medium. Color blocks do not produce as vibrant colors as our liquid candle dye or powdered candle dye. Color blocks may produce specks of color on the bottom of your candles. Make sure your color blocks are fully melted before pouring your candle wax. Using too much color in your candles may clog your wick, create more smoking, may reduce the melt pool of your candle, and may inhibit scent throw.

Spectrum Liquid Candle Dyes

Please note that these candle dyes are VERY CONCENTRATED! If you are doing small batches or you desire to achieve pastel colors, you will need to dilute your spectrum dye with vegetable oil before adding to the wax. Never use any more than 10 drops of liquid candle dye per 4 pounds of wax or you may smell a slight chemical smell. NEVER use liquid candle dye in cosmetic products! Using too much color in your candles may clog your wick, create more smoking, may reduce the melt pool of your candle, and may inhibit scent throw. Using liquid candle dye will allow you to create candles that have consistent coloring each time because you can simply count the number of drops you add to your wax.

Powdered Candle Dyes

The most concentrated form of Candle dye! Use these dyes in very small amounts for rich coloring results. For better dispersion, melt in stearic acid first before adding to your wax. Colors can be easily mixed to create any color in the rainbow and more! NEVER use powdered candle dyes in cosmetic products! Using too much color in your candles may clog your wick, create more smoking, may reduce the melt pool of your candle, and may inhibit scent throw.

UV Light Inhibitor

This product is added to candles to help prevent discoloration or fading from the SUN. The colors which have the tendency to discolor are: Blue, burgundy, violet (all any combination of these colors). Add 1/8 tsp UV light inhibitor per 1 lb. wax. NEVER SET CANDLES IN DIRECT LIGHT....FADING WILL OCCUR!

Never use crayons to color candles. Using crayons will clog your wick and can cause smoking.



Mixing Your Own Colors



Primary Colors: In the center of this color wheel: Red, Blue, and Yellow. Primary colors cannot be made by mixing colors.

Secondary Colors: The colors you get when mixing equal parts of two primary colors.

Red + Blue = Violet

Red + Yellow = Orange

Blue + Yellow = Green

Tertiary Colors: Colors on the outside ring of the color wheel. Achieved by mixing varying amounts of one primary color with varying amounts of the adjacent primary color on the color wheel.

Brown: Combining all three primary colors.

Mixing Your Own Colors



Blue- A primary color, you cannot mix this one.

Yellow- A primary color, you cannot mix this one.

Red- A primary color, you cannot mix this one.

Black- You cannot make black. To get a black candle, use black liquid candle dyes or black powered candle dyes.

White- Add no color

Orange- Mix yellow and red to your specifications

Pink- Simply use red, but in small quantities in your candles

Ivory- Use a small amount of brown in your candles.

Burgundy- Use mostly red and add a small amount of black

Brown- A mix of yellow, blue, and red

Plum- A mix of red and blue to your specifications

Purple- A mix of red and blue

Teal- A mix of blue with a little yellow

Green- A mix of yellow and blue

Cinnamon- A mix of brown with a little red added

Sage- Green with a little brown added to it

Navy Blue- Blue with a little black added to it

Fuchsia- Red with a little blue added to it

Peach- Simply use small amount of orange

Hunter Green- Green with a little black added to it

Burnt Orange- Orange with a little brown added to it