

COLOR

THE COLOR WHEEL

The color wheel shows the relationship of the various colors to each other. By understanding this relationship you will have a much easier time when it comes to mixing custom colors. You will know what colors to add together to get a different color and what colors to use to cancel out a certain color.



PRIMARY COLORS

These 3 colors can not be created by combining any other colors. All colors are derived from these 3 hues.



SECONDARY COLORS

These colors are formed by mixing the primary colors.



TERTIARY COLORS

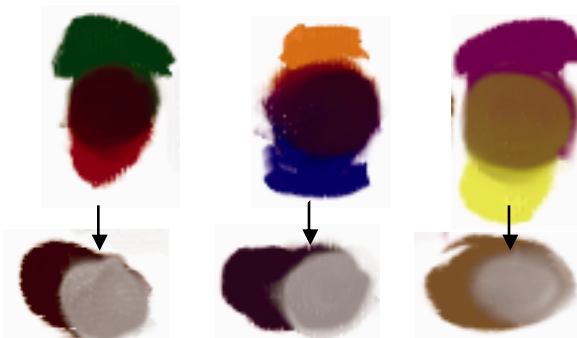
These colors are formed by mixing the primary color with the secondary color next to it on the color wheel.

Making Browns

Browns are made by mixing complimentary colors. Complimentary colors are opposite each other on the color wheel. Varying the amount of each color will determine what shade of brown you end up with.

Black & Orange
Black, Red & Orange
Black, Yellow & Orange
Blue, Orange & Yellow
Green & Orange
Purple & Yellow

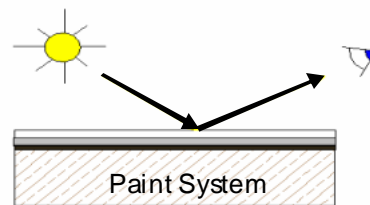
Grey - Often thought of as simply mixing black and white together. Grey, however comes in many different colors. By mixing complimentary colors together then adding white allows you to adjust the subtleties of the color. Now it is relatively easy to get greenish grey, bluish grey and so on. Complimentary colors are colors that are across the color wheel from each other.



COLORING WOOD

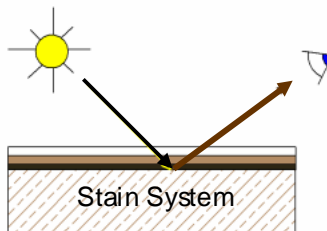
Before we move on to staining and other wood coloring procedures, I would like you to think about how we "see" color when we look at a piece of finished wood. Every wet finishing chemical that you apply to a piece of wood is designed to have a component evaporate leaving some solid material behind to dry into a thin film. It may be a very thin film of colored pigment from a stain, or a thicker film of resin from a lacquer. Your finishing schedule applies these films on top of each other in layers. Unlike a paint which reflects light off of its surface, with a stained finish the color we "see" is actually light traveling through, or being reflecting off of these various layers. Every layer in the system has the potential to change the way we interpret the final color. Even the clear finishes influence the way we see.

Just like music each layer is a note. The chord is the color.



From the top down:

- Topcoat
- Toner
- Glaze
- Sealer
- Paste Wood Filler
- Wiping Stain
- Dye
- Wood Color



The clear finish has a "wetting" effect on the wood, and acts almost as a lens. Since everything is layered under this lens, small changes made close to the wood will be magnified. Changes made at, or close to the surface of

the lens will obscure what is below. If you are going to make dark colors, you should do it in steps and start as close to the wood as possible.