Lab-Grown Corundum: Ruby, Sapphire & Colored Varieties

Gemstone Materials · https://imiyoo.com/FAQ/lab-grown-corundum-ruby-sapphire-colored-varieties/

Love the deep blue of sapphire, the rich red of ruby, or a softer color for your next piece of jewelry? You have more options than mined gemstones.

Lab-grown rubies and sapphires give you the same type of gemstone material as their natural counterparts, often with more flexibility to choose the color and size you want at a more accessible price.

What is lab-grown ruby or sapphire?

Ruby and sapphire both belong to the **corundum** mineral family. Their main component is aluminum oxide (Al2O3). Red corundum is called ruby; blue and most other gem-quality colors are called sapphire.

A lab-grown ruby or sapphire is grown in a laboratory instead of forming underground. It isn't colored glass or a different stone made to look like corundum. It has the same defining mineral identity as natural ruby or sapphire—just a different origin.

That doesn't make the two identical in every respect. Individual stones can differ in inclusions, growth patterns, treatments and appearance.

Why choose a lab-grown option?

If you're buying jewelry to wear, color and design may matter more to you than where the crystal formed.

With lab-grown corundum, you can often put more of your budget toward the details you'll notice every day:

- **The color you love.** Explore vivid reds, deep blues, soft pinks and other colored sapphire looks.
- **The size that suits your design.** A larger center stone may be within reach without the cost of a similarly appealing high-quality mined stone.
- **A look you feel good wearing.** Lab-grown stones can offer attractive clarity and color choices, though quality still varies from one stone to another.

Natural rubies and sapphires have their own appeal, especially if you value natural rarity or a particular origin. Neither choice is right for everyone. It depends on what matters most to you.

Will it hold up to everyday wear?

Corundum has a **Mohs hardness of 9**, making it highly resistant to scratching. That's one reason ruby and sapphire are popular for rings, earrings and necklaces.

Hardness doesn't mean a stone can't chip. A sharp blow or an exposed corner can still cause damage, so the setting and how you wear your jewelry matter.

At a glance	**Lab-grown ruby and sapphire**
Mineral family	Corundum
Composition	Al2O3
Mohs hardness	9
Typical refractive index	Approximately 1.762–1.770
Good for	Rings, pendants, earrings and custom designs

Refractive index describes how light bends in a material. What you actually see—brightness, flashes of light and color—also depends on the cut.

What colors can you explore?

Our lab-grown corundum options go well beyond classic ruby red and sapphire blue. You can ask about shades such as **Royal Blue, Cornflower Blue, Sakura, Canary Yellow, Mint** and **Violet**, along with other color options.

A few names are worth knowing before you choose:

- **Pigeon Blood Red** is a name for one of our lab-grown red corundum color options. It doesn't by itself mean the color has an independent laboratory grade.
- **Morgan Pink** and **Morgan Orange** are lab-grown corundum, not morganite.
- **Rubellite-Style** is lab-grown corundum, not tourmaline.
- **Alexander Color-Change** is color-change lab-grown corundum, not alexandrite.
- Our **Padparadscha-Style** pink and orange options are color-style descriptions, not independent gemstone grades.

If you have a specific look in mind, photos and color references are helpful. We'll discuss the material and available options before your piece is made.

Which shape should you choose?

Start with how you want the stone to look on your hand or in the finished design.

An **oval** can look elongated and elegant. A **cushion cut** has softer corners and a more classic feel. An **emerald-style step cut** emphasizes clean lines and transparency, while **radiant** and **princess** cuts create a livelier, more angular look.

For colored stones, the best cut isn't always the one with the most sparkle. You also want the color to look balanced—not too dark, too pale or washed out. If you're choosing a princess cut, remember that its pointed corners need a protective setting.

Have a particular shape or size in mind? Tell us what you're imagining, and we'll check what can work with your chosen color.

How do you care for it?

For regular cleaning, use lukewarm water, a little mild soap and a soft brush or cloth. Avoid hard knocks and store your jewelry so the stones aren't rubbing against each other. If the stone has a treatment or the setting is delicate, check with a jeweler before using steam or ultrasonic cleaning.

Frequently asked questions

Is lab-grown sapphire actually sapphire?

Yes. It's corundum, just like natural sapphire, but it was grown in a laboratory.

Does lab-grown always mean flawless?

No. Lab-grown stones can have inclusions and other growth features. Color, clarity and cut still matter.

Is it suitable for an engagement ring?

Often, yes. Corundum's hardness makes it a strong candidate for a ring you'll wear regularly, provided the setting protects the stone.

Can I choose the exact shade and size?

Let us know what you're looking for. We'll help you explore the options and confirm what's available for your design.