

COLOR AND APPEARANCE

And it's importance in the Cosmetics Industry

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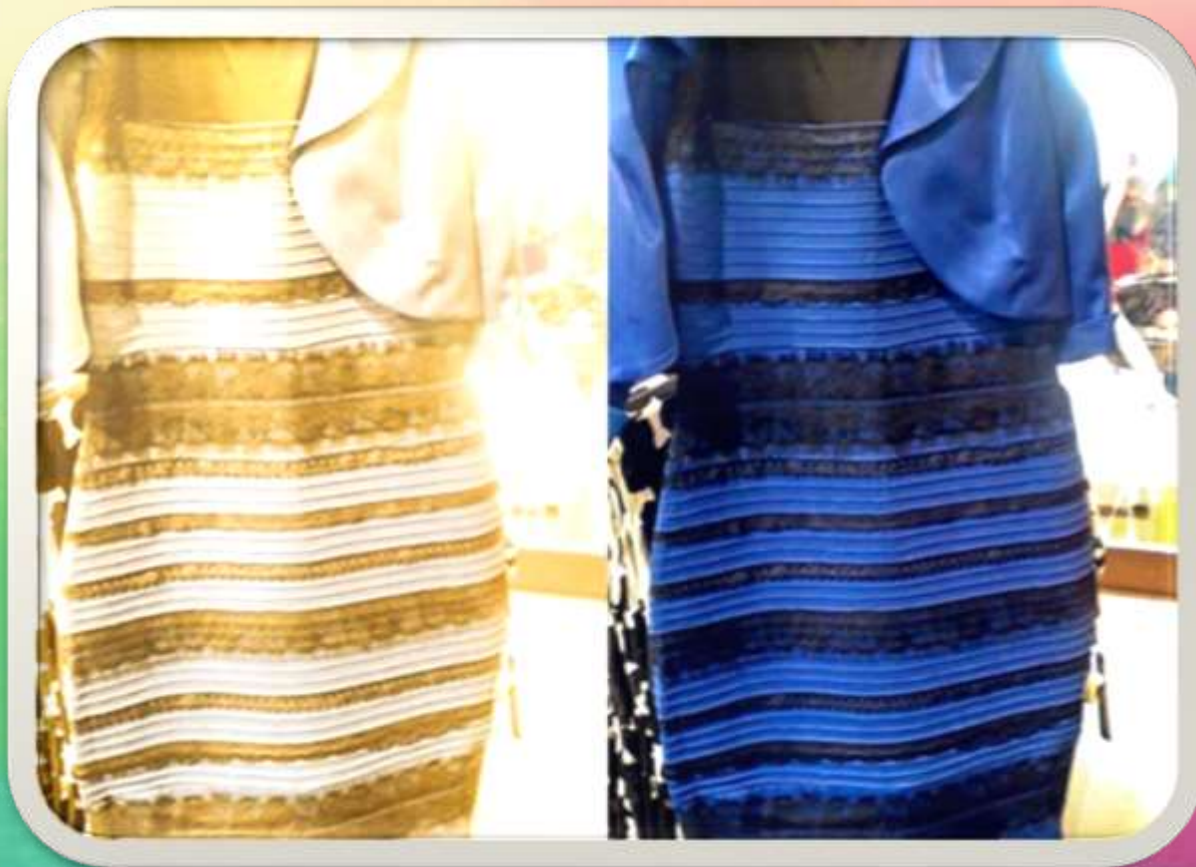
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**WE MEASURE,
QUANTIFY AND
HELP YOU
CONTROL THE
COLOR OF YOUR
PRODUCTS**

DEFINITION OF COLOR

Color is the quality of an object with respect to the amount of light transmitted through or reflected from it.



PSYCHOLOGY OF COLOR



PSYCHOLOGY OF COLOR



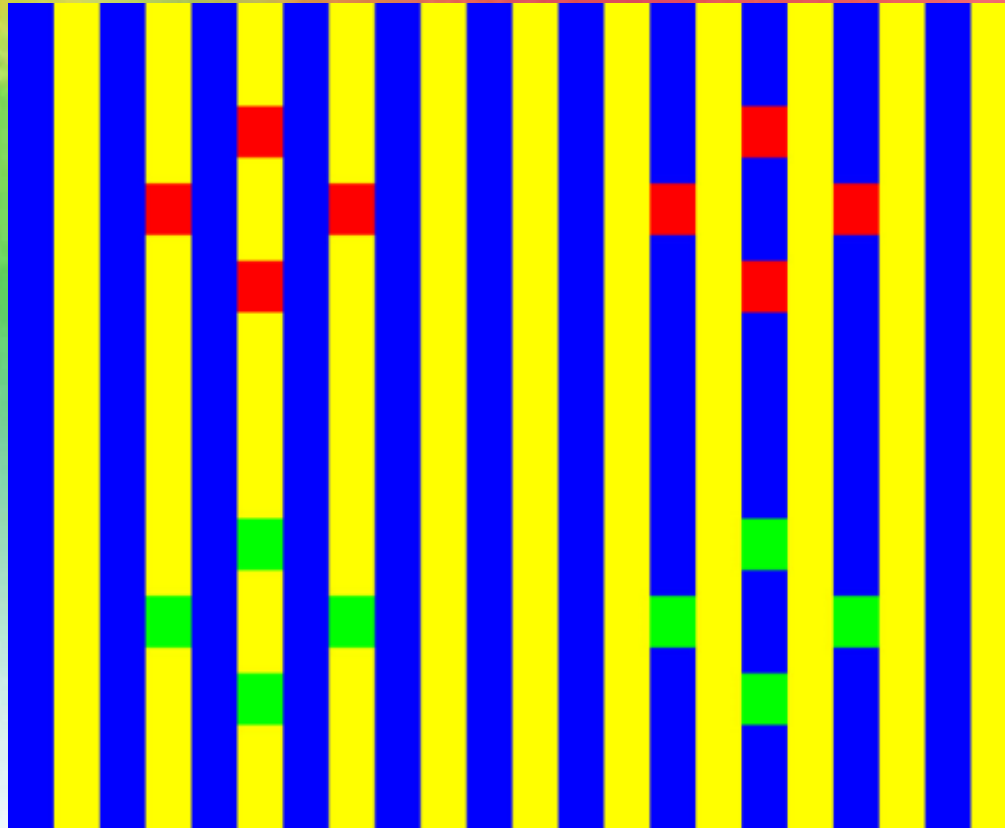
PSYCHOLOGY OF COLOR



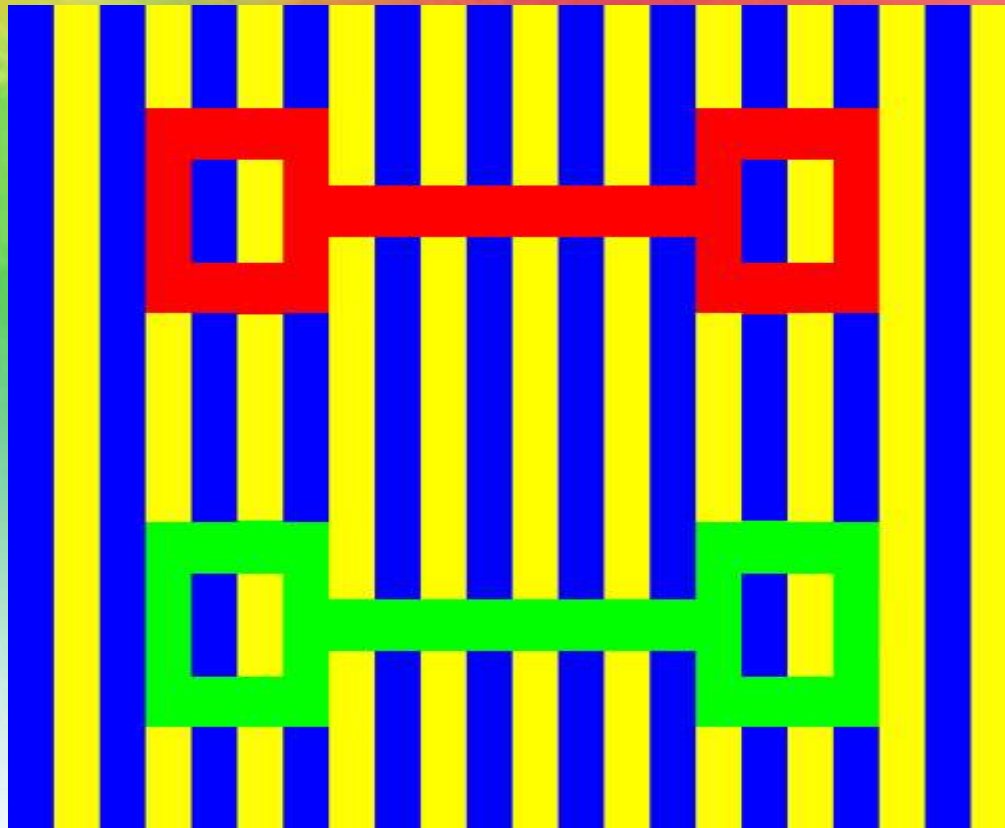


SENSING AMERICAS

CHAMELEON EFFECT



CHAMELEON EFFECT



WHAT IS “DE*” ?

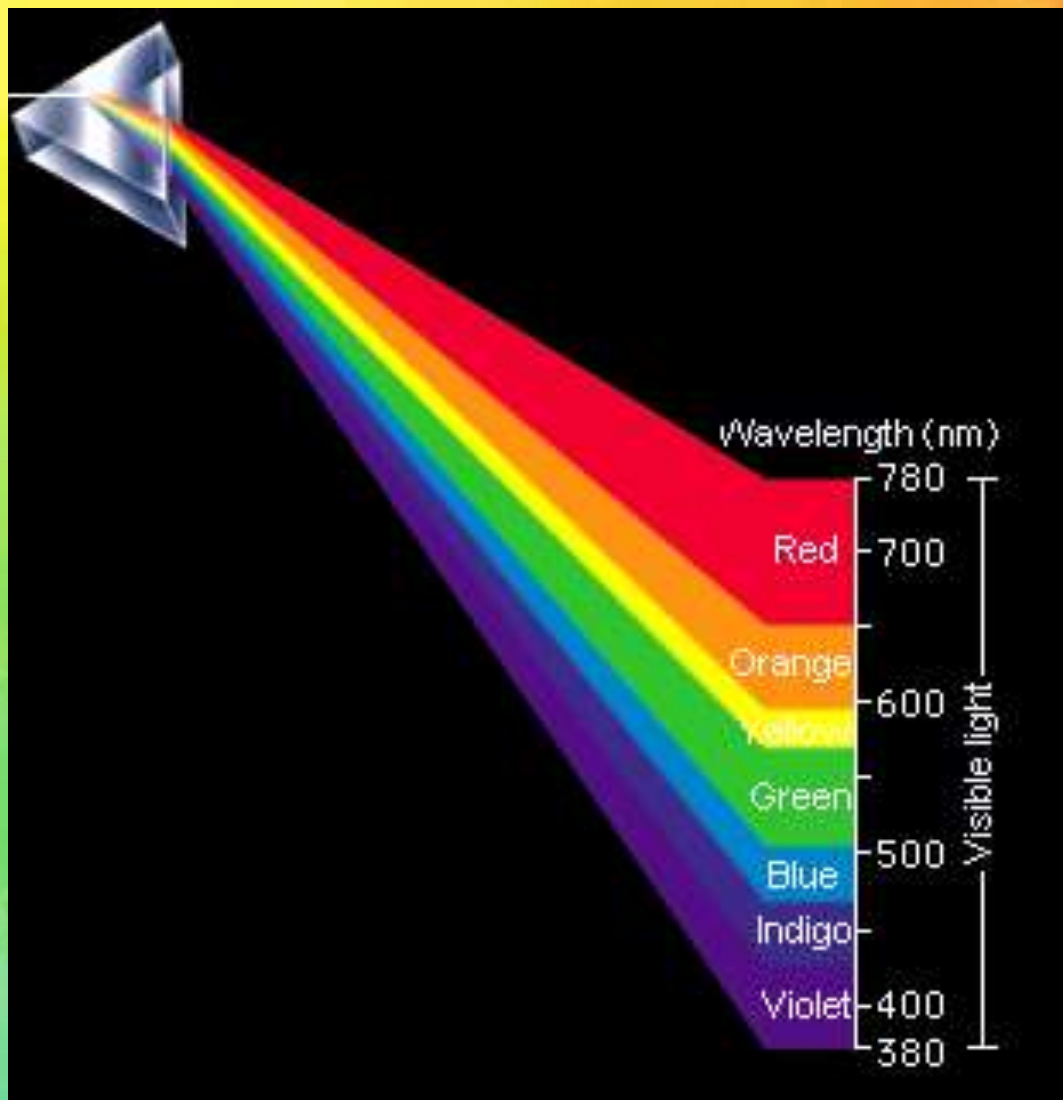
DE* is a total color difference

Anything under 1.0 DE*
is acceptable

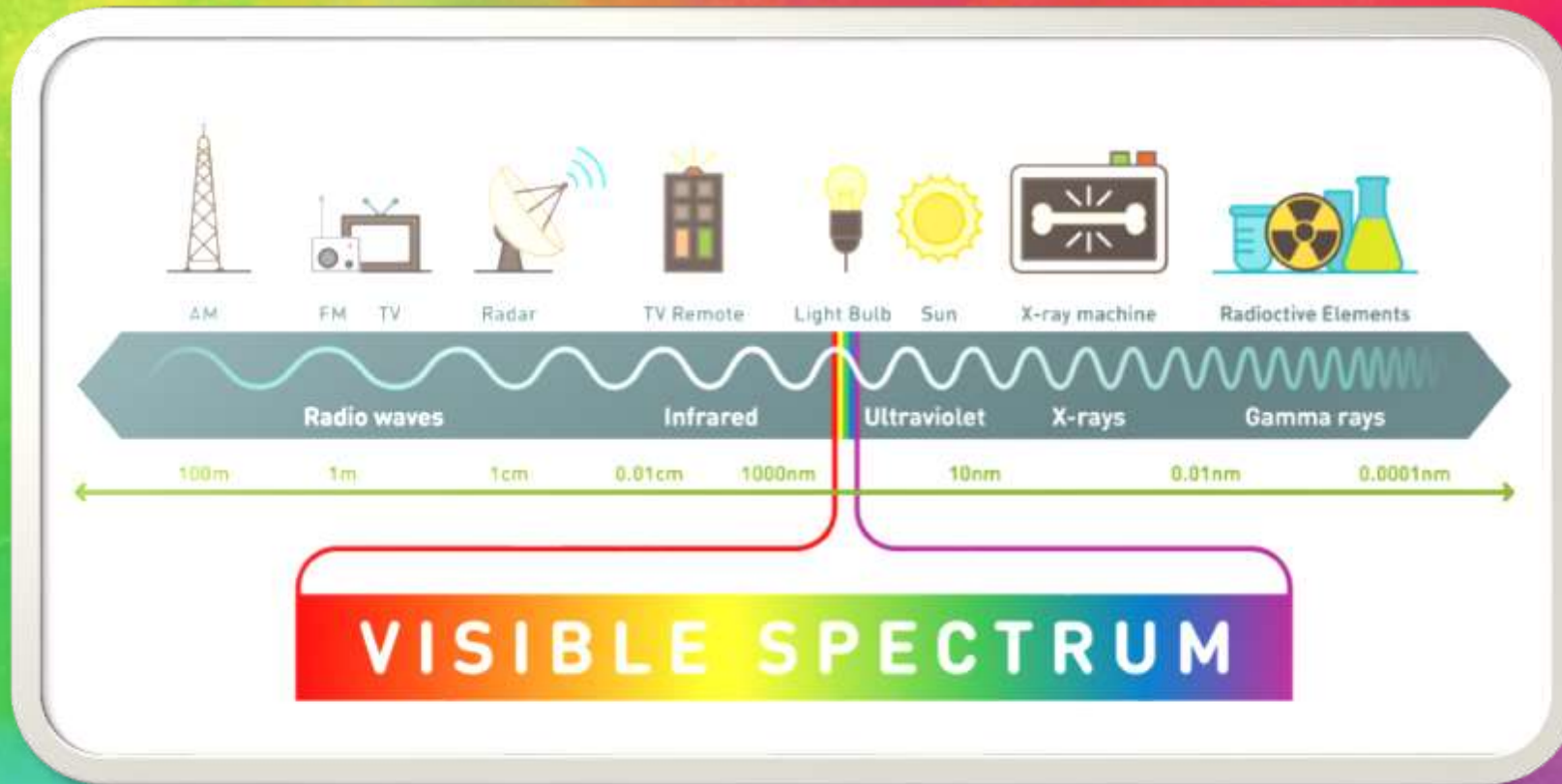


Anything over 1.0 DE*
is unacceptable

COLOR STARTS WITH THE VISIBLE SPECTRUM (RAINBOW)



THE ELECTROMAGNETIC SPECTRUM



THE PERCEPTION OF COLOR



Light Source



Observer



Object

SUBJECTIVE VS. OBJECTIVE

Subjective (Visual)

- Men vs Women
- Stress
- Age
- Fatigue
- How Much is a Little Redder



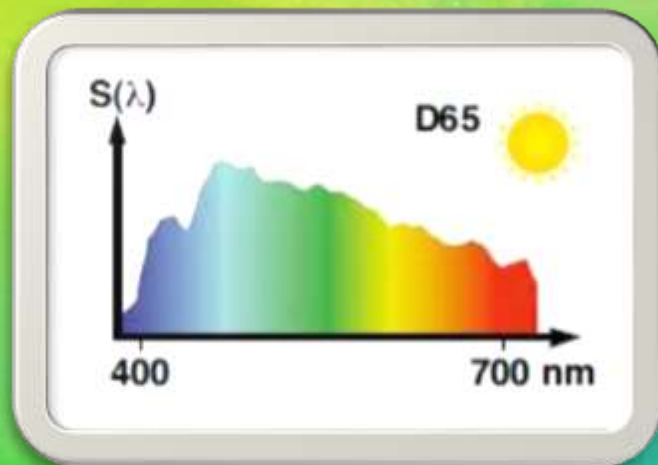
Objective (Instrument)

- Quantify
- Assign a Numerical Value
- See's Color The Same Way
- See's Small Color Differences
- Agrees With Our Eye (Usually)

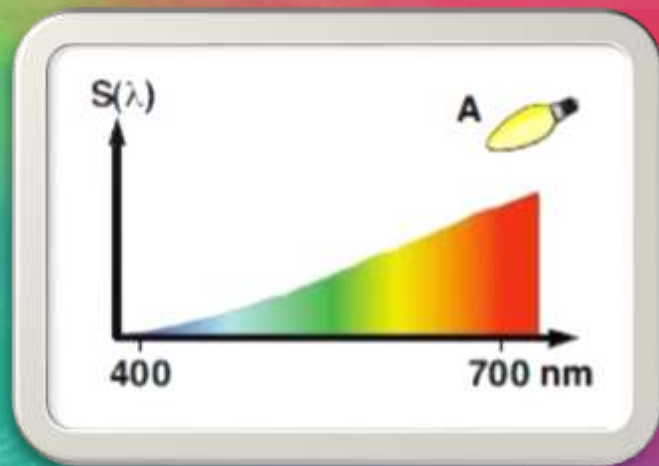


DIFFERENT LIGHT SOURCES

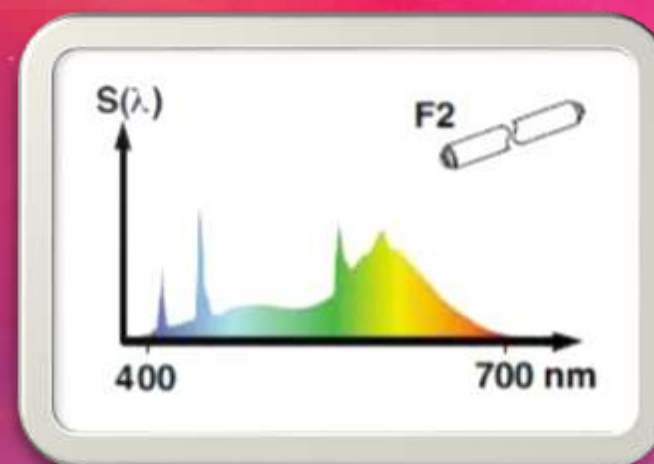
Light sources are defined as standard illuminants.



Daylight



Incandescent



Fluorescent

THE MYSTERIOUS RODS AND CONES

Visual Receptors:

Rods(Night Vision)

Cones (Red, Green and Blue)

Color Blindness:

1 in 40,000

Color Deficiencies:

1 in 12 males

1 in 250 females



MOST COMMON LIGHT SOURCES

The three most common light sources are:



Daylight



Incandescent



Fluorescent



**DAYLIGHT IS THE
MOST IMPORTANT
LIGHT BECAUSE IT
IS CHOSEN FOR
THE MOST CRITICAL
COLOR CHECKING**



MULTIPLE LIGHT SOURCES

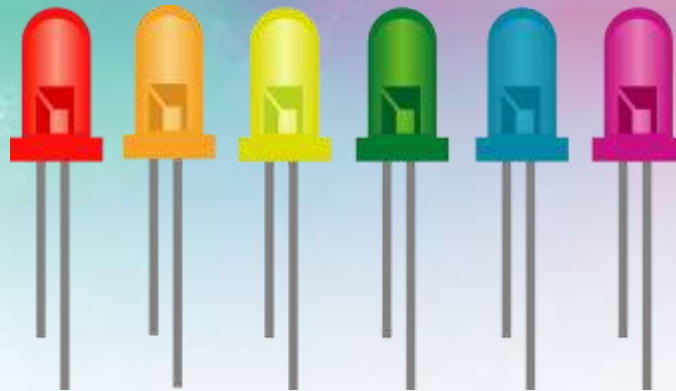
D65, CWF, A, U30, and UV - Controlled lighting is the same everywhere
and should view samples the same throughout the chain



LED

Light Emitting Diode.

- Uses 1/5 of the energy of traditional lighting
- Not hot to the touch like traditional lighting
- Currently, NO standardization from CIE (illuminant)
- Retailers still implementing anyway (Point 1)



WHEN MAKING CRITICAL VISUAL JUDGEMENT USING A LIGHT BOOTH

- Turn Lights Off
- Wear a Gray smock
- NO tinted eyewear
- Overlap samples
- Look at samples at 45° or flat
- Color Vision Skill Tests

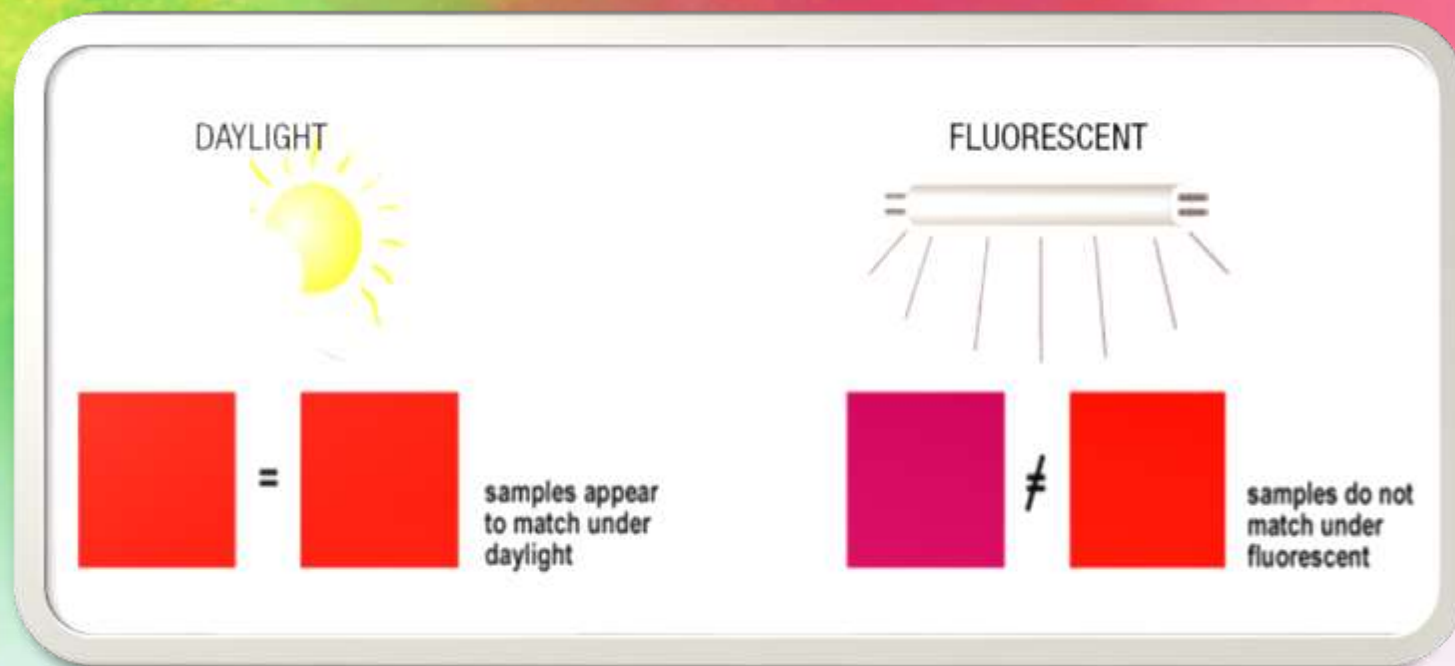
How long should you look at sample?

VISUAL COLOR MANAGEMENT

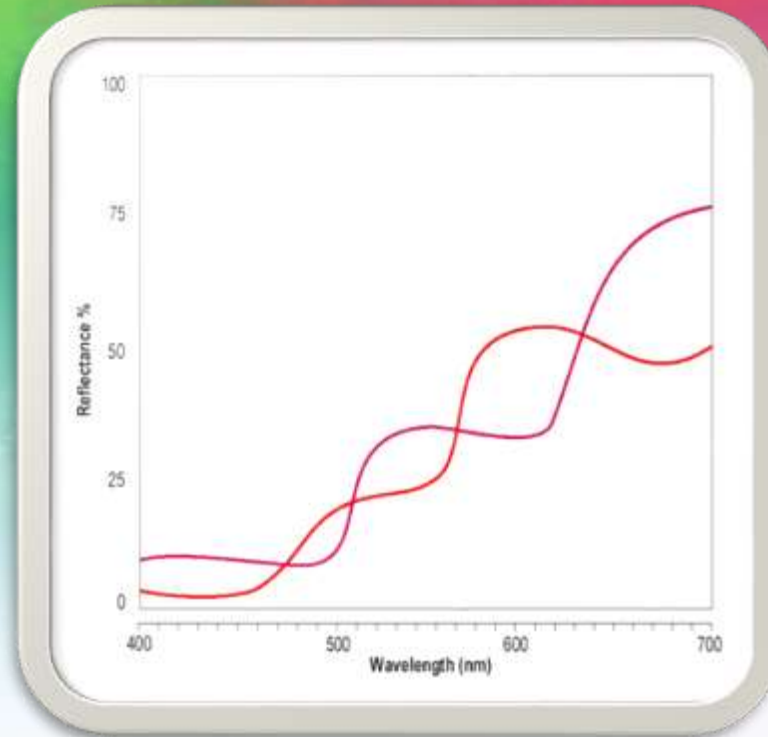
What's wrong with this picture?



METAMERISM



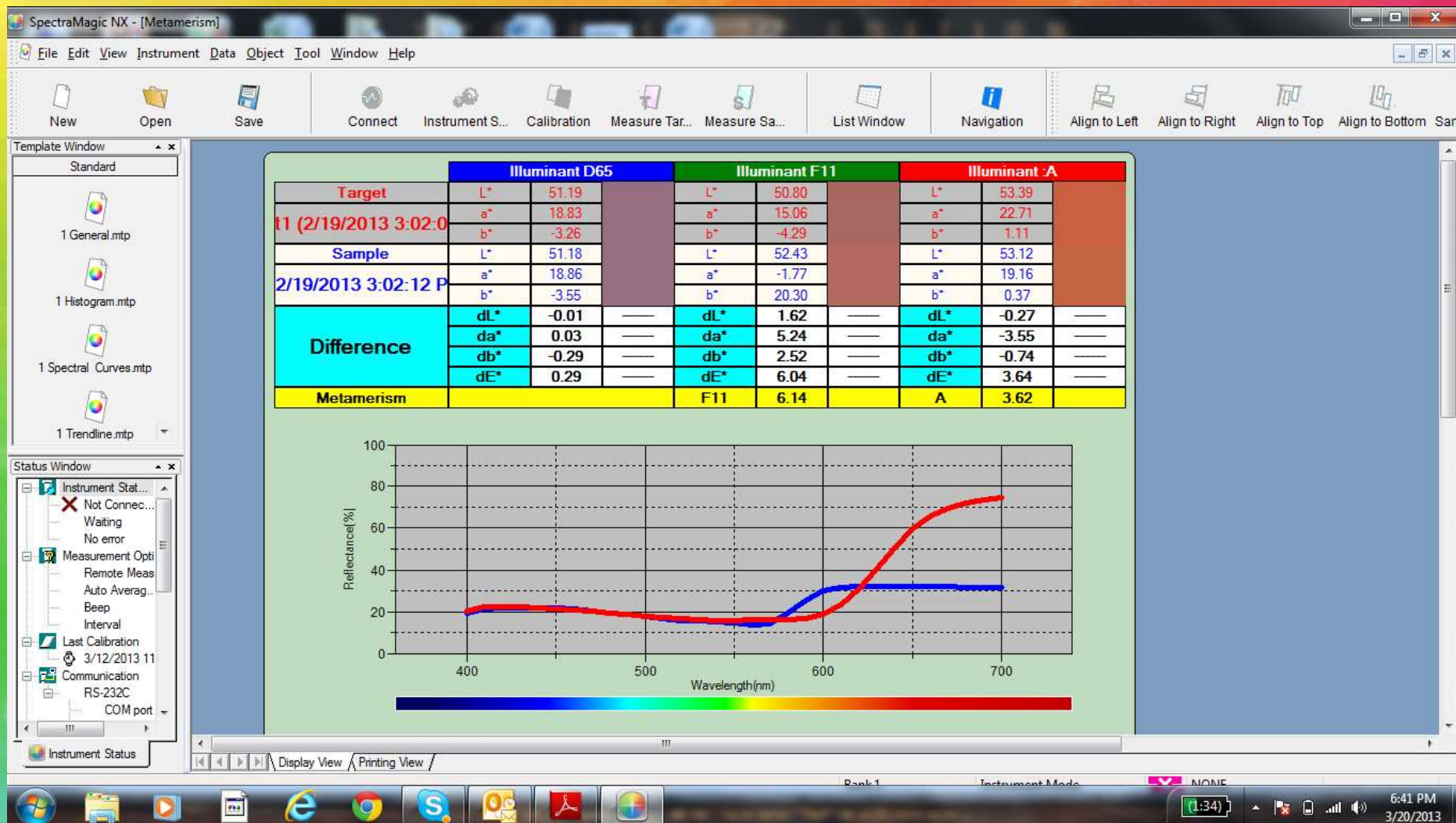
REFLECTIVE CURVES OF A METAMERIC PAIR





KONICA MINOLTA

SENSING AMERICAS



Visual Analysis Specification

Viewing Conditions

Lighting Product: GTI CMB 2028
Primary light Source: D65
Secondary Light Source: CWF and A
Clothing when viewing: Gray Smock
Viewing Geometry: 0/45
Surround: Munsell N 7

Color Standards and Sample Preparation

Sample Size (standard and trial): 3x5" or larger
Sample Orientation: Side-by-side, always touching
Color Standard Storage: Filed in non-acidic envelope
Sample handling: Lint-free gloves

Color Analysis

Farnsworth-Munsell 100 Hue Test
Color Communication: Based on CIE L*A*B*C*H*

BUT, HOW MUCH IS “A LITTLE MORE RED?”





QUANTIFYING COLOR

WHAT COLOR IS THE APPLE?

Red? Dark Red? Maroon? ...Firebrick?



HOW CAN WE COMMUNICATE COLOR?

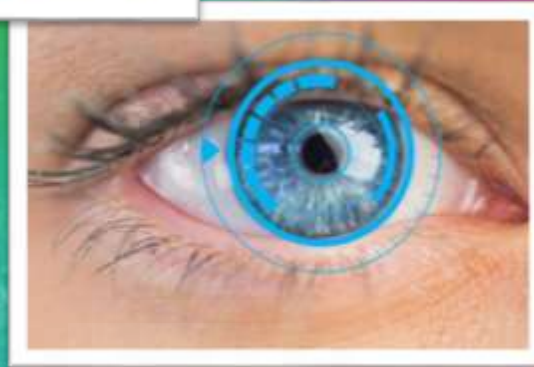
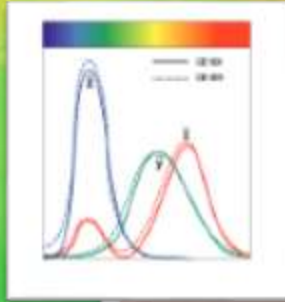


With a universal language!

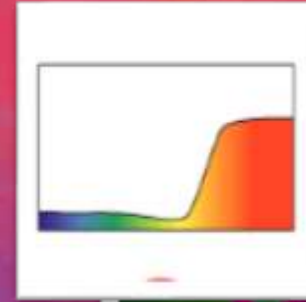
TRISTIMULUS VALUES – X, Y & Z



Light Source



Observer



Object

tristimulus
values

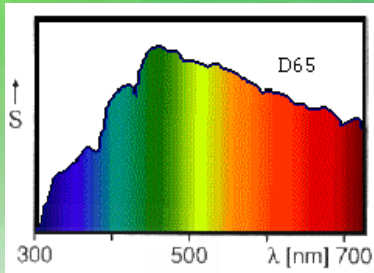
X=?

Y=?

Z=?

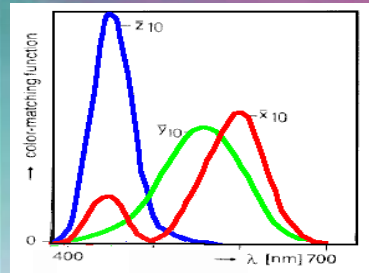
XYZ IS THEN CONVERTED TO $L^*a^*b^*$

Once we've characterized the Spectral Power Distribution of the light source, the Spectral Reflectance of the object and the standard observer (human eye), then the XYZ's are calculated and converted to $L^*a^*b^*$ or any of the other color spaces.



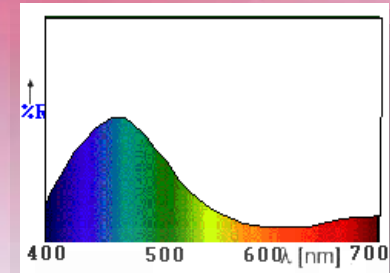
Light Source

X



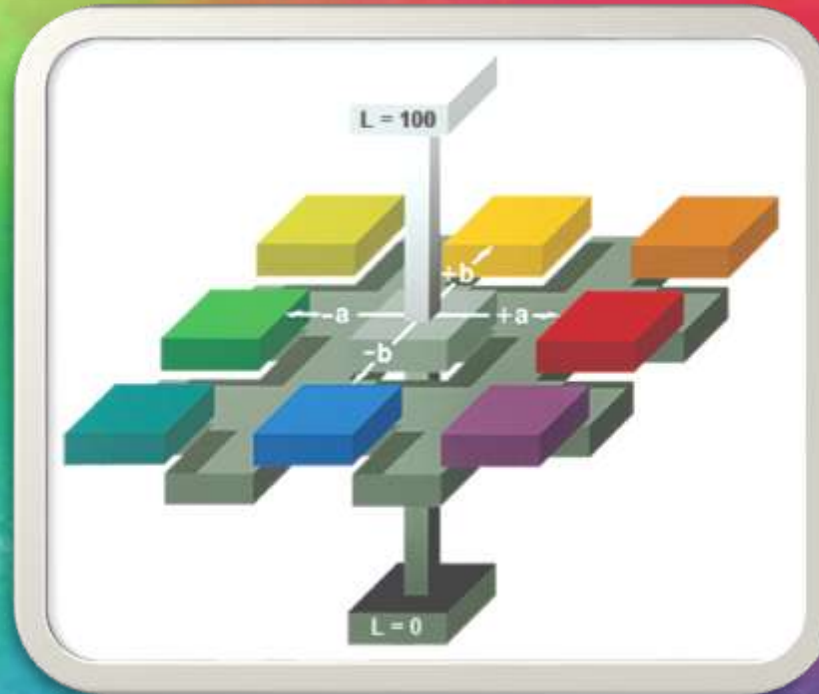
Observer

X



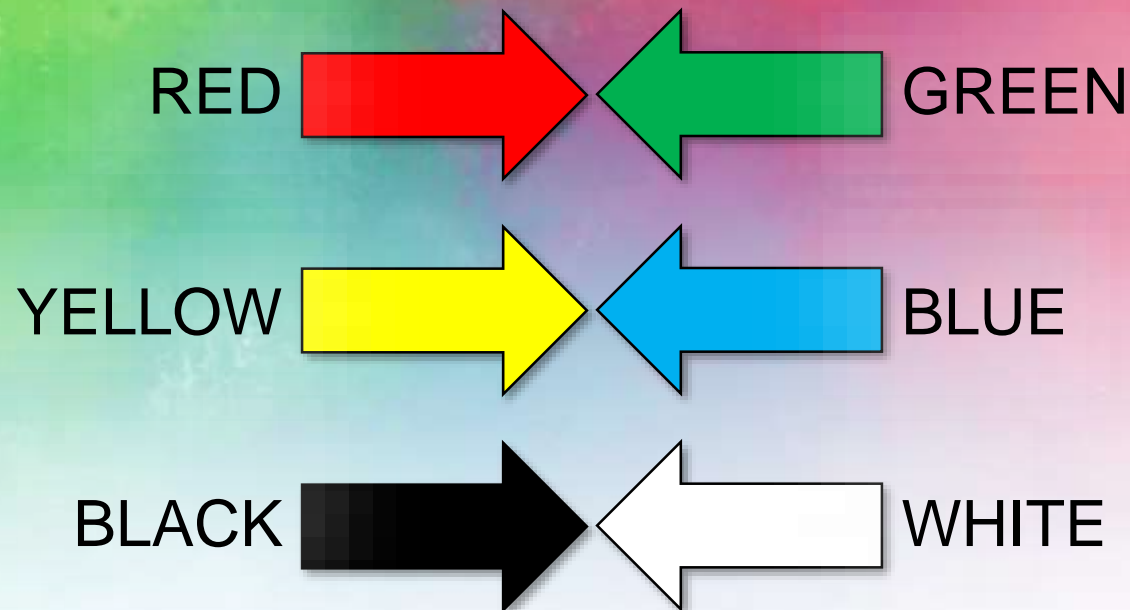
Object

CIE $L^*a^*b^*$



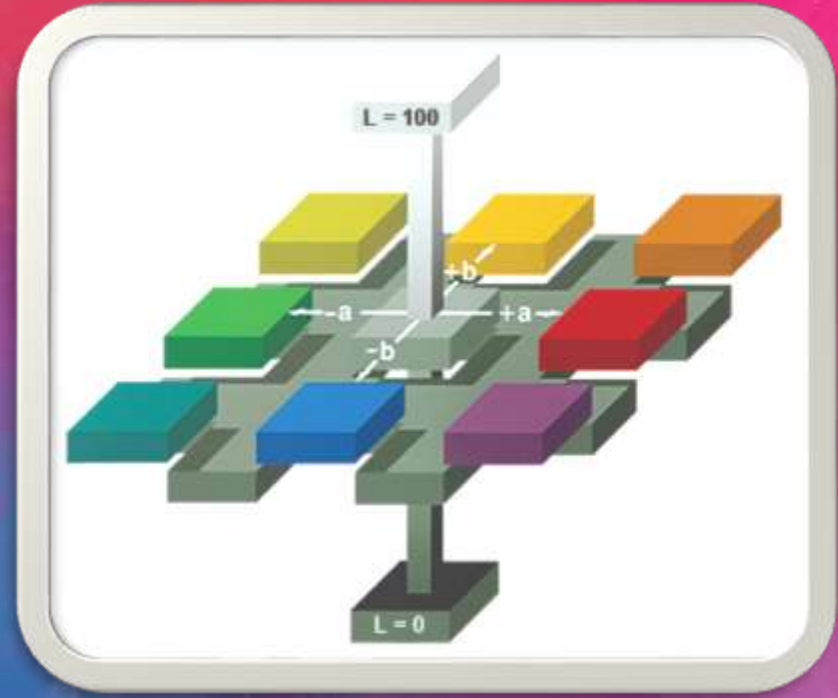
OPPONENT COLOR THEORY

- Six independent colors (Red, Green, Yellow, Blue, White, and Black).
- Three opponent color systems:



CIE $L^*a^*b^*$

- Dark/Light scale 0-100 (Positive)
- Red scale has no limits (Positive)
- Green scale has no limits (Negative)
- Yellow scale has no limits (Positive)
- Blue scale has no limits (Negative)



L*a*b* NUMBERS DESCRIBE THE SAME COLOR IN VISUAL TERMS



$X = 21.21$
 $Y = 13.37$
 $Z = 9.32$



$L^* = 43.31$ (mid lightness)
 $a^* = 47.63$ (very red)
 $b^* = 14.12$ (a bit of yellow)

DOES EVERY COLOR INSTRUMENT MEASURE THE SAME?

Unfortunately no- Due to the setup of the optics, the components and the (Basic-)calibration of different instruments there are differences between device to device, model to model and manufacturer to manufacturer.

For this reason there is the special wording of:

- **Inter-Instrument Agreement-** Comparison between same instruments of the same kind of one manufacturer.
- **Inter-Model Agreement-** Comparison between instruments of one manufacturer with similar optics but different construction.
- **Intra-Instrument Agreement-** Comparison between instruments with similar optics and from different manufacturers.

COLOR INSTRUMENTS AND INTER-INSTRUMENT AGREEMENT



IIA = .6 DE



IIA = .2 DE



IIA = .2 DE



IIA = .15 DE



IIA = .15 DE



IIA = .08 DE

INSTRUMENTATION

Colorimeter

Filter Based RGB

OK Inter-Instrument

One Illuminant D65 or C

2 or 10 Degree Observer

No Spectral Data

Can't Detect Metamerism

QC Only

Spectrophotometer

Grating

Tight Inter-Instrument

Multiple Illuminants

2 & 10 Degree Observer

Spectral Data

Metamerism Detection

QC and Formulation

QUALITY CONTROL



INCOMING QC, IN-PROCESS QC AND FINAL QC



COLOR MATCHING (FORMULATION)

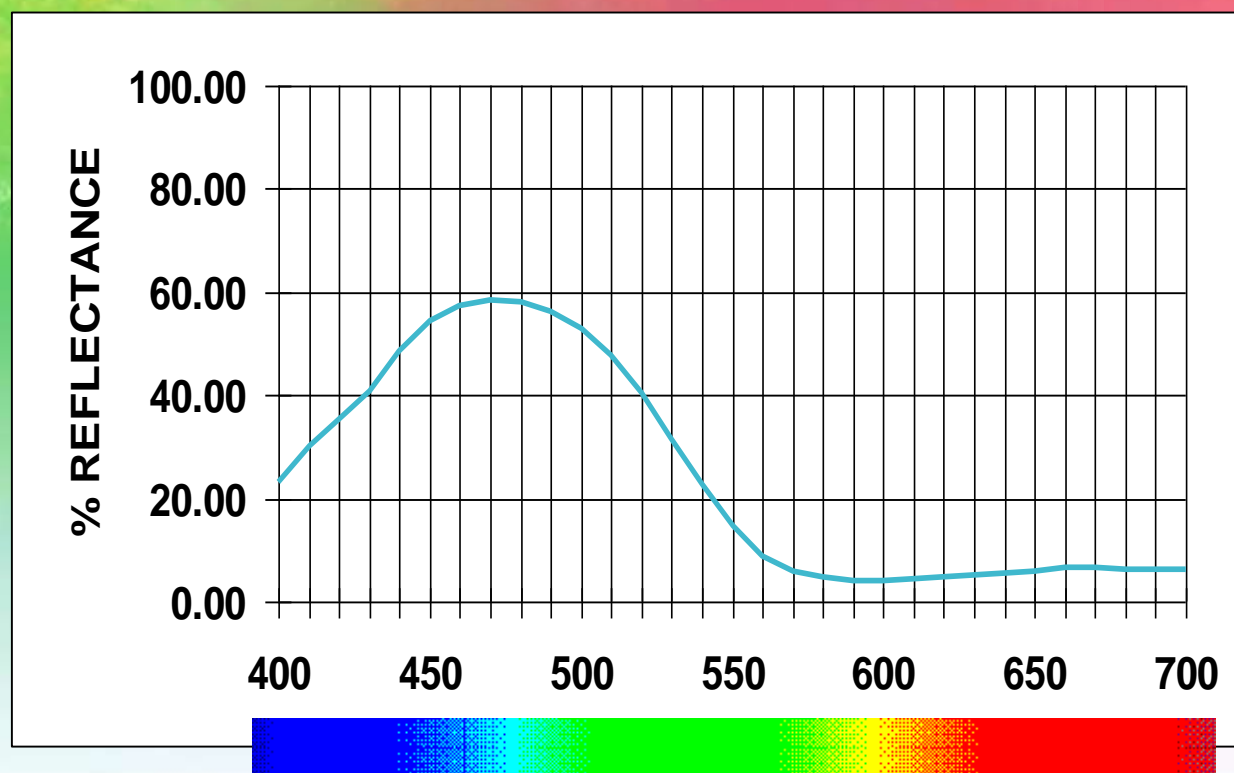




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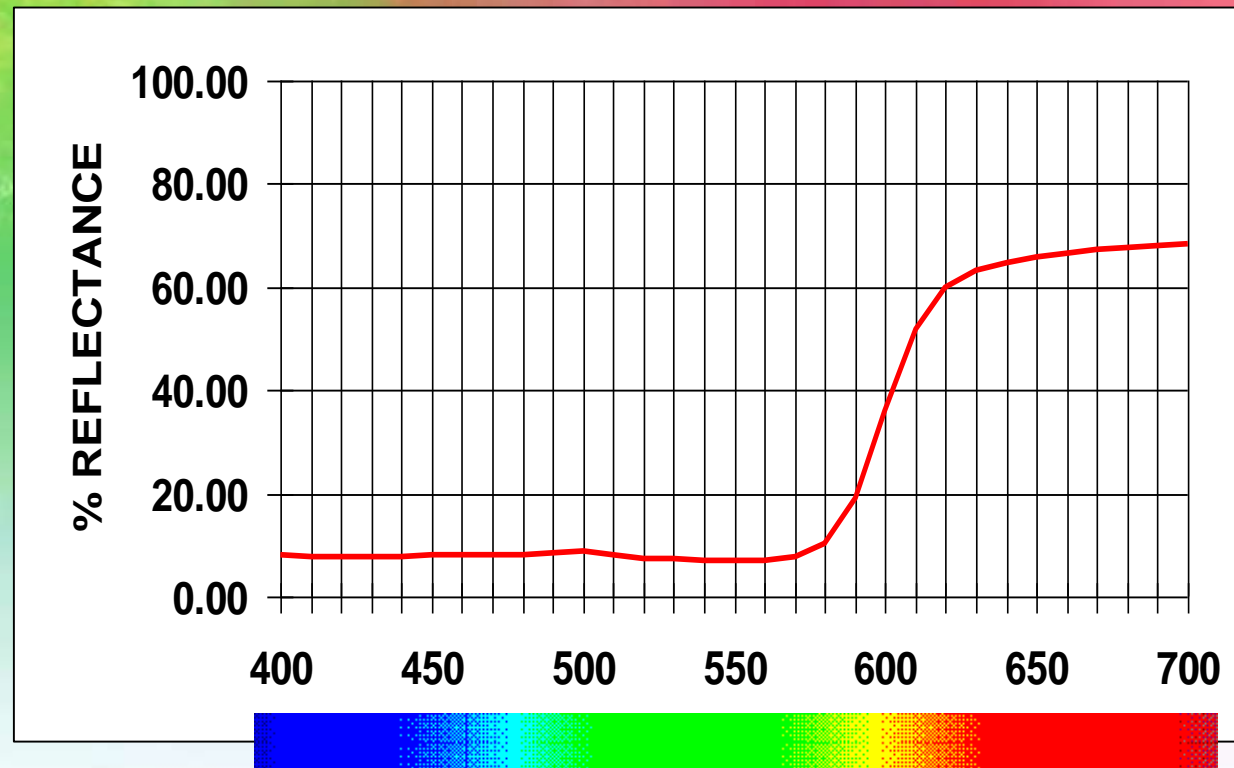
REFLECTANCE CURVE

As unique as a fingerprint.



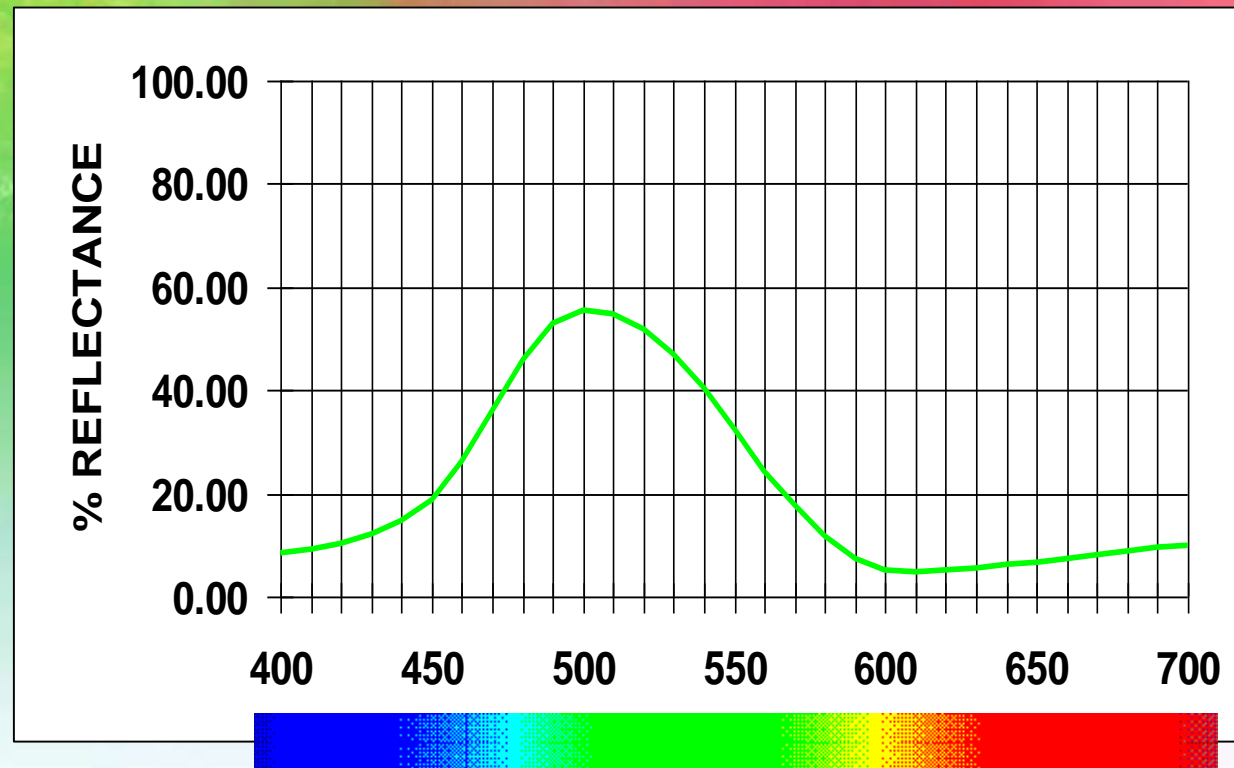
% REFLECTANCE CURVE

RED



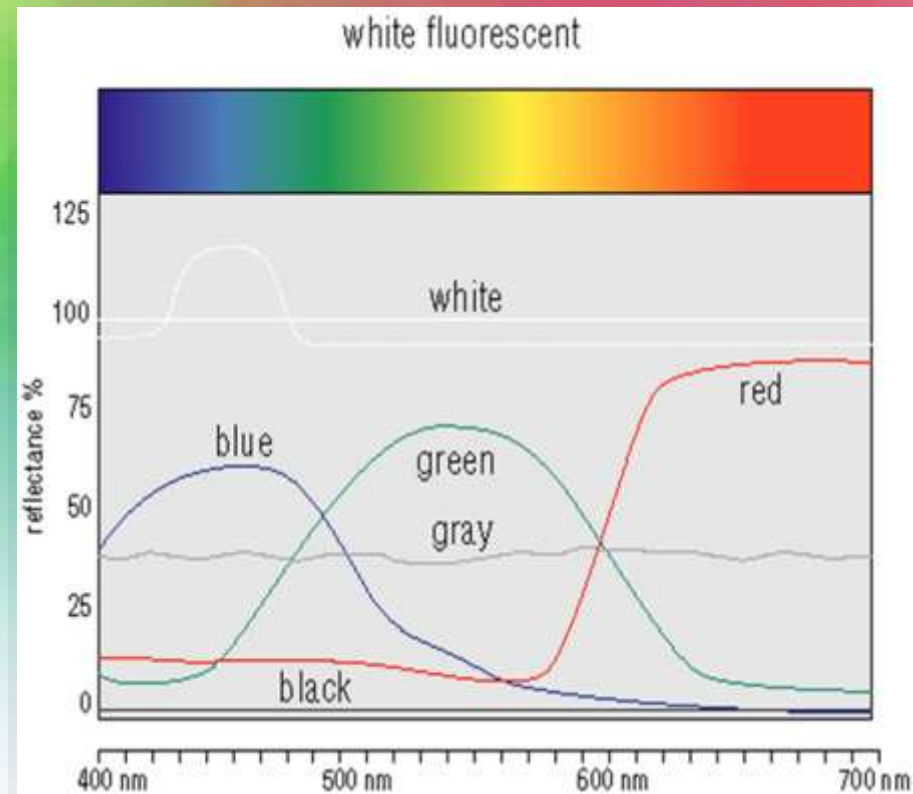
% REFLECTANCE CURVE

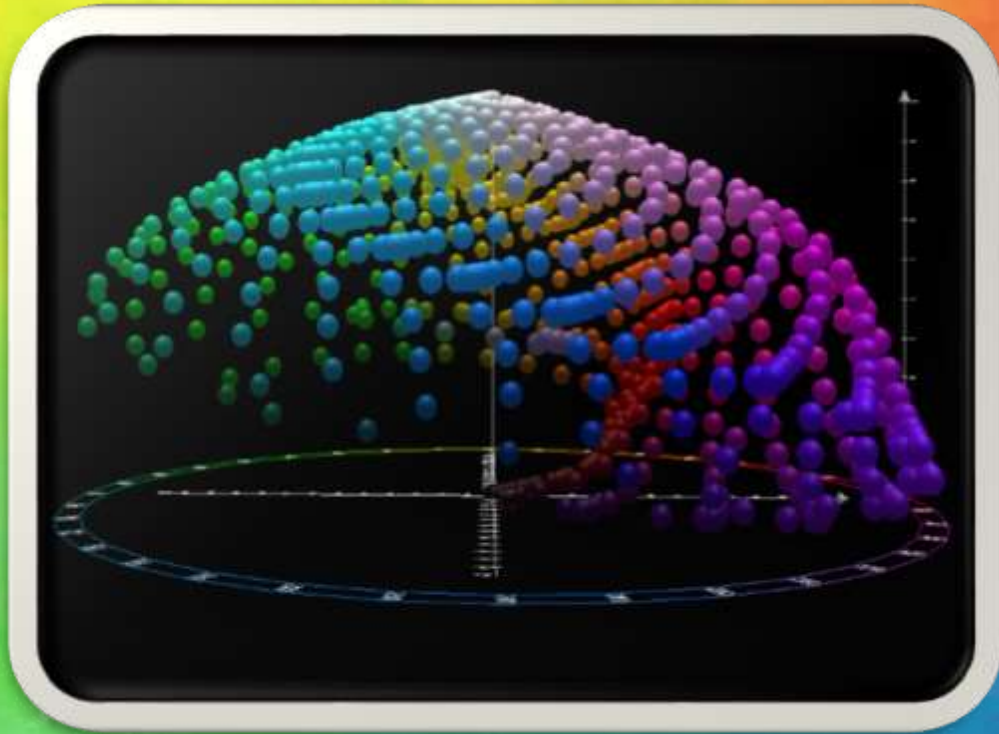
GREEN



SPECTRAL REFLECTANCE CURVE

As unique as a fingerprint. (FBI)





COLOR DIFFERENCE EQUATIONS

COLOR DIFFERENCE

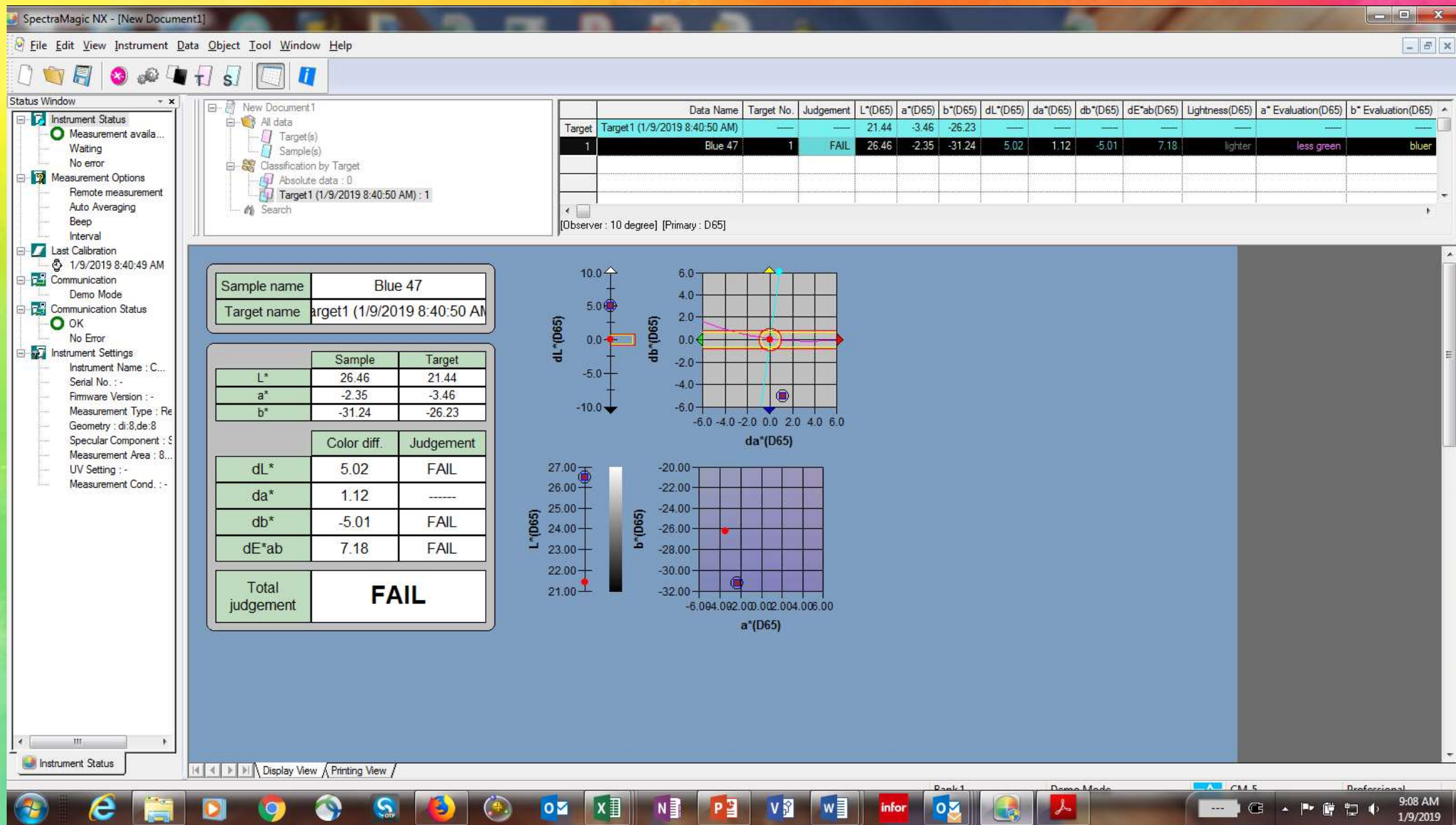
- Numerical comparison of trials to the standard
- The difference in absolute color coordinates between a trial and a standard
- These differences are called Deltas
- Deltas may be positive or negative (except DE^* - always positive)

CIE L*a*b* DIFFERENCE

- $DL^* = L^*_{SAM} - L^*_{STD}$ Difference between Light/Dark
- $Da^* = a^*_{SAM} - a^*_{STD}$ Difference between Red/Green
- $Db^* = b^*_{SAM} - b^*_{STD}$ Difference between Yellow/Blue

- $DE^* = ((Da^*)^2 + (Db^*)^2 + (DL^*)^2)^{1/2}$

DE^* is a total color difference (Anything under 1.0 DE^* is acceptable and anything over 1.0 is unacceptable)



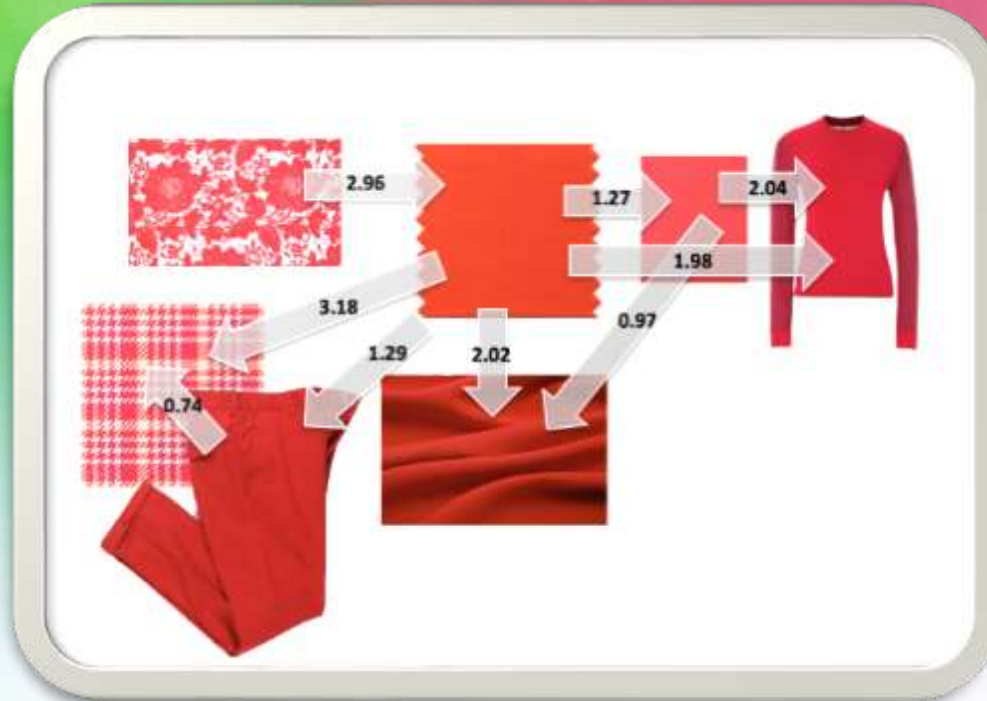
dL*(D65)	da*(D65)	db*(D65)	dE*ab(D65)	Lightness(D65)	a* Evaluation(D65)	b* Evaluation(D65)
5.02	1.12	-5.01	7.18	lighter	less green	bluer



MEANINGFUL TOLERANCES

COLOR TOLERANCES

Balance between customer satisfaction
and maximum production



PROBLEMS IN SETTING COLOR TOLERANCES

- It is better to start with a wide tolerance and tighten it to acceptable limits
- Avoid setting a tolerance at the minimum perceptible difference
- Tolerances should be agreed upon by customer and supplier

CREATING A TOLERANCE

- Consistency is critical
- Specify exact calculation
- Avoid “fudge” factors
- Confirm numbers visually

HOW DO YOU ESTABLISH THE RIGHT TOLERANCE?

- Tolerances Have To Be Confirmed Visually Using Controlled Lighting And Done By Committee Or By Customer And Supplier
- Tolerances Should Be Set As Wide As Possible To Start And Refined As The Process Continues
- Take A Few Sets Of Panels Using A Few Colors And Visually Choose Which Ones Are Acceptable
- Then Measure Those Panels And You Should Be Able To Come Up With A CMC DE Or Deoo Number (.65) That Applies To All Colors

CONSISTENCY FOR GOOD CORRELATION BETWEEN INSTRUMENTS

- Instrument Geometry D8 (SCI or SCE) or 0/45
- Observer 2 or 10 Degree
- Illuminant D65, CWF, A
- Color Space $L^*A^*B^*$, $L^*C^*H^*$, CMC
- Measurement Area 30MM, 8MM, 3MM

COLLABORATIVE TESTING

Can Instruments from Different Manufacturer's Correlate to Each Other?

- If the geometries are the same
- If the illuminant, observer and color space are the same
- If the samples are measured the same way

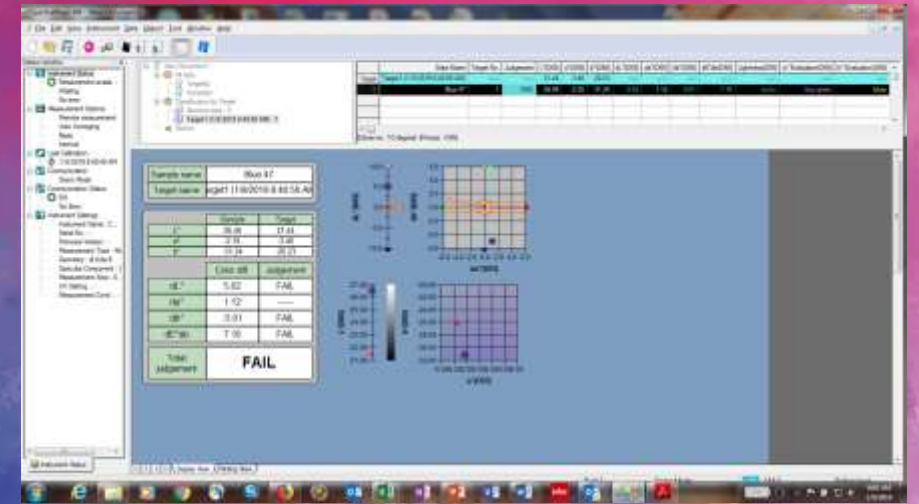
INSTRUMENTAL COLOR EVALUATION SPECIFICATION

INSTRUMENTAL ANALYSIS

1. Color Measurement

- Spectrophotometer: Konica Minolta CM-5 Sphere (D8) CIE Observer: 10 degree
- CIE Illuminant: D65
- Secondary Illuminants: A and CWF
- Color Scale: CIE L*A*B*, CMC
- Measurement Mode: Reflectance, SCI, LAV
- Number of Measurements: AVERAGE = 3
- Tolerance: CMC Delta E .8

SO, HOW MUCH IS “A LITTLE MORE RED”?



QUESTIONS?



EVENTS

About Our Seminars

Please join us for a seminar on the evaluation and control of product color.

Learn the essentials of color science and the elements to an effective color process within research and manufacturing environments. This engaging seminar is targeted to industry professionals with job functions in controlling the color quality, consistency, and appearance of their products or samples. Hosted by a Konica Minolta Sensing color expert, each attendee will leave with a solid understanding of color and the components required for evaluating, communicating, and controlling color internally.

All are encouraged to interact with our experts for technical advice, tips, color and appearance assessments, and networking and to stay connected after the event. If interested in having one of our experts assess the color and appearance of your product or application, please bring in a sample to the seminar or make arrangements for one of our experts to visit your site.

Registration form

First name*	Last name*
<input type="text" value="First name"/>	<input type="text" value="Last name"/>
Email*	Phone number*
<input type="text" value="your.name@email.com"/>	<input type="text" value="(000) 000-0000"/>
Business name*	Title
<input type="text" value="Company name"/>	<input type="text" value="Manager"/>
Street address*	City*
<input type="text" value="123 Main Street"/>	<input type="text" value="Anytown"/>



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THANK YOU!

We're so glad you were able to make it.

