



Standard Guide for Protocol for Setting Color Specifications for a Material¹

This standard is issued under the fixed designation D7195; the number immediately following the designation indicates the year of original adoption or, in the case of revision, the year of last revision. A number in parentheses indicates the year of last reappraisal. A superscript epsilon (ϵ) indicates an editorial change since the last revision or reappraisal.

1. Scope

1.1 This guide leads the user through the process for setting a color tolerance for a product or material. It points to the appropriate ASTM standards that affect each step of the process. It includes the discussion points on which the two parties must agree and provides caveats for various options selected.

1.2 This guide does not suggest numerical values for tolerances. These values must be agreed upon by the two parties involved.

1.3 *This standard does not purport to address all of the safety concerns, if any, associated with its use. It is the responsibility of the user of this standard to establish appropriate safety and health practices and determine the applicability of regulatory limitations prior to use.*

2. Referenced Documents

2.1 ASTM Standards:²

- D523 Test Method for Specular Gloss
- D1729 Practice for Visual Appraisal of Colors and Color Differences of Diffusely-Illuminated Opaque Materials
- D2244 Practice for Calculation of Color Tolerances and Color Differences from Instrumentally Measured Color Coordinates
- D3134 Practice for Establishing Color and Gloss Tolerances
- D3964 Practice for Selection of Coating Specimens for Appearance Measurements
- D4086 Practice for Visual Evaluation of Metamerism
- D4449 Test Method for Visual Evaluation of Gloss Differences Between Surfaces of Similar Appearance
- D5531 Guide for Preparation, Maintenance, and Distribution of Physical Product Standards for Color and Geometric Appearance of Coatings
- E179 Guide for Selection of Geometric Conditions for

- Measurement of Reflection and Transmission Properties of Materials (Withdrawn 2012)³
- E253 Terminology Relating to Sensory Evaluation of Materials and Products
- E284 Terminology of Appearance
- E308 Practice for Computing the Colors of Objects by Using the CIE System
- E805 Practice for Identification of Instrumental Methods of Color or Color-Difference Measurement of Materials
- E1164 Practice for Obtaining Spectrometric Data for Object-Color Evaluation
- E1345 Practice for Reducing the Effect of Variability of Color Measurement by Use of Multiple Measurements
- E1347 Test Method for Color and Color-Difference Measurement by Tristimulus Colorimetry
- E1499 Guide for Selection, Evaluation, and Training of Observers
- E1708 Practice for Electronic Interchange of Color and Appearance Data
- E1808 Guide for Designing and Conducting Visual Experiments
- E2214 Practice for Specifying and Verifying the Performance of Color-Measuring Instruments
- 2.2 CIE Publications 7582b98/astm-d7195-06
CIE 15:2004 Colorimetry, 3rd edition⁴

3. Terminology

3.1 *Definitions*—For definitions of terms related to this guide see Terminology E253 and Terminology E284.

4. Summary of Guide

4.1 This guide describes the process for establishing a color specification for a material, including the decision as to whether this specification will be based on visual or instrumental methods.

4.2 General considerations of appearance, evaluation of observers, and measurement techniques are included.

¹ This guide is under the jurisdiction of ASTM Committee D01 on Paint and Related Coatings, Materials, and Applications and is the direct responsibility of Subcommittee D01.26 on Optical Properties.

Current edition approved April 1, 2006. Published April 2006. DOI: 10.1520/D7195-06.

² For referenced ASTM standards, visit the ASTM website, www.astm.org, or contact ASTM Customer Service at service@astm.org. For *Annual Book of ASTM Standards* volume information, refer to the standard's Document Summary page on the ASTM website.

³ The last approved version of this historical standard is referenced on www.astm.org.

⁴ Available from U.S. National Committee of the CIE (International Commission on Illumination), C/o Thomas M. Lemons, TLA-Lighting Consultants, Inc., 7 Pond St., Salem, MA 01970.

4.3 It begins the process of setting a tolerance by first selecting a standard or target color for the material, including the production, measurement, and storage of that target.

4.4 It next identifies methods to establish acceptable color tolerances.

4.5 Finally, it discusses reporting techniques.

5. Significance and Use

5.1 The rejection of materials due to color is a common and expensive occurrence, and it is useful for a customer and producer to set a color specification with an associated tolerance before the transaction. This guide discusses the concept and details the ASTM standards to be used in the process.

6. Introduction

6.1 A common reason stated for rejection of goods or materials is that the product color does not meet expectations. The best way to avoid the problem of returned goods or materials because of color is to establish a color specification with an associated tolerance. Then the producer can be confident that if they supply material that falls within the color specification, the customer will accept the color of the product.

6.2 To supply color within specification consistently requires production that is in statistical control, and a program of color measurement and evaluation

6.3 This guide will lead the user through the decision-making process and point to the appropriate ASTM standards that are pertinent to each step. It will include the discussion points on which the two parties must agree and will provide caveats for various options selected.

7. General Discussions

7.1 In setting up the specification, one must first decide whether there will be a visual or instrumental evaluation of the color. Observers have different color perception skills. A highly trained colorist can see very minute color differences whereas the more casual observer or color-anomalous observer would not normally detect very small differences. Additionally, the visual abilities or perception levels of observers, may vary between persons and over time within an individual. Thus if the color of the material will be evaluated visually, we must ensure consistent conditions for the evaluation. Guide E1499 provides more detailed information.

7.2 Numerous advances have occurred in both the accuracy and repeatability of color measurement instruments. However, there may still be considerable differences between instruments of different make, type, and geometry. Advances have also occurred in the equations and software programs for evaluating color and color quality control. It is not uncommon for the specification to be set numerically and evaluated by instrumental measurement, but then the question “what should my tolerance be?” must be resolved.

7.3 A number of color difference calculations are widely used throughout industry. See Practice D2244 for more details on the color difference and color tolerance equations. Which color-difference metric will be used should be agreed upon by

the two parties involved. For years, color tolerances were set up as boxes. However, it is now possible and desirable to use elliptical tolerancing.

7.4 In most cases, the limits of acceptability will be greater than a just perceptible difference, but in some cases, the tolerance may be less than a perceptible difference. If it is less than a perceptible difference, then instrumental methods will have to be used. Both the producer and the customer should refer to Practice E2214.

7.5 While the goal is to have an agreed color specification with an acceptable tolerance for both the producer and the customer, each party must carefully consider their position. The producer must know that they are able to control the color in production to the level specified without excessive waste and undue loss. The customer must be assured that the tolerance is such that the color of the goods will be functionally acceptable.

7.6 Color is one aspect of the appearance of a material. Other appearance parameters include, but are not limited to, gloss, haze, and texture. In order to compare the color of a test material to a target material, either visually or instrumentally, the other aspects of appearance should be the same, or as similar as possible. Test Method D4449 covers the visual evaluation of gloss, while Test Method D523 covers instrumental gloss measurement.

7.7 Since it is not always possible to have all appearance parameters the same or even if they are the same, it is important to use established viewing conditions. These include the illumination, the positioning of the standard and specimen, and the receptor system, whether human or instrumental. If one is trying to have instrumental readings that correlate with the visual appearance of a material, one needs to establish consistency between the visual situation and the instrumental set up. Guide E179 discusses the terminology and instrumentation for evaluating appearance characteristics. Some of the considerations when choosing the geometry of evaluation are:

7.7.1 What are your internal needs such as formulation, quality control, auditing, trouble shooting?

7.7.2 What are your customer’s specifications and needs?

7.7.3 Do you want the numbers to match visual evaluation?

7.7.4 If the gloss or surface texture of the standard and specimen are different, do you want specimen’s gloss or grain levels to produce the same colorimetric values when measured?

7.7.5 Do you want to deal with a small or large process window?

7.8 It is important to have the producer and the customer agree on the target color and the criterion for acceptance. For many users the final criterion is visual acceptance, that is, visual appearance is the final deciding factor. However, some users have demonstrated that more consistent product quality is obtained instrumentally, avoiding the “final visual inspection.” Once the color is agreed upon, then one should decide whether to use visual or objective standards and tolerances.

7.8.1 Some of the advantages of using a digital standard are:

7.8.1.1 Both supplier and customer have the same absolute numbers to judge against, the same starting point,