

KES

Color Measuring Condition Rule

KES L – C011

(EST.) 1991 – 09 – 27

Contents

1. Scope of Application
2. Purpose
3. Definition of Terms
4. Managing Department of Standard
5. Color Measuring Condition



1. Scope of Application

These rules shall be applied for measuring condition for in/exterior colors of car parts.

2. Purpose

These rules are to consistently and effectively operate the work by setting the measuring condition for in/exterior colors of car parts.

3. Definition of Terms

(1) Standard Light Source

It is the one set by 16th CIE convention at Washington D. C. in 1967.

(2) C. I. E.

International association that establishes the international indicative method of color and color differences.

(3) Light Source

The sunlight and artificial lights such as light bulb, hydrargyrum bulb, and fluorescent lamp, which are we commonly see.

4. Managing Part of Standard

It shall be design department.

5. Surface Color Measuring Condition

5.1 Standard Light Source

5.1.1 Kinds of Standard Light Source

(1) Standard Light Source A

It is a 2856K perfect radiating object as International temperature scale (ITS-68).

(2) Standard Light Source B

Direct daylight whose correlated color temperature is about 4874K.

(3) Standard Light Source C

Average daylight of cloudy day whose correlated color temperature is about 6774K.

(4) Standard Light Source D65

Direct daylight whose correlated color temperature is about 6504K.

5.1.2 Indicating Method for Standard Light Source

(1) Indicate according to correlated color temperature for daylight set by CIE, D55 for 5500K, and D75 for 7500K.

(2) Correlated Color Temperature

It is the temperature of whole radiating object that has closest hue to its light source.

5.1.3 Spectrum of Standard Light Source

Relative spectral intensity depending on CIE standard light source A, B, C.

(Refer to figure 1)