Color value (1).

Munsell Organized Hues in a Circle

$\theta^\circ$
Color value (2).

Hue

- The name of a color (or color family)

Red, Green, Yellow, Orange, etc...

The quality by which we distinguish one group of similar colors from another.
Color value (3).

Hue

- YELLOW
- GREEN
- BLUE
- RED
Color value (4).

Chroma

The strength of a color (distance from grey)

Candy Apple Red, Chrome Yellow, etc...

The quality by which we distinguish strong saturated colors from weak, achromatic ones.
Color value (5).

Chroma

Grey → Pure Blue
Color value (6).

- The **lightness** of a color

  Light Green, Dark Brown, White, etc...

  The quality by which we distinguish lighter shades from darker ones.
Color value (7).

Lightness
Color value (8).

Hue, Lightness & Chroma

*Three* independent variables -

A *three*-dimensional model like:
- longitude, latitude, altitude
- length, width, depth.
Color value (9).

Chroma = Distance from grey

Hue = Angle from red

Lightness = Proximity to white
Ostwald’s color system, solid colors.

Rule 1:
Never skip color fields

Rule 2:
Never use opposite colors
Ostwald’s color system, solid colors.

Rule 1:
Never skip color fields

Rule 2:
Never use opposite colors
Ostwald’s color system, metallic colors.

EXAMPLE OF COLOR HARMONY

A and D = contrasting colors
A, B, C = color harmony
D, C, B = color harmony

Avoid mixing contrasting colors.
Ostwald’s color system, metallic colors.

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Three color harmony

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**EXAMPLE OF COLOR HARMONY**

A and D = contrasting colors
A, B, C = color harmony
D, C, B = color harmony

Avoid mixing contrasting colors.
Color Mix Master.
## Coloring effects of the mixing colors.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>MIXING COLOR</th>
<th>LIGHTENED 1:1 with white</th>
<th>1:1 with silver</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>AL 228-MB 528</td>
<td>![Yellow]</td>
<td>![Green]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AL 225-527</td>
<td>![Dark Grey]</td>
<td>![Dark Grey]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MB 525</td>
<td>![Blue]</td>
<td>![Blue]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Metallic color</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MB 514</td>
<td>![Silver]</td>
<td>![Blue]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pearl color</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MB 563</td>
<td>![Light Blue]</td>
<td>![Brown]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MB 569</td>
<td>![Orange]</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MB 589</td>
<td>![Brown]</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Color change with angle of vision.

FACE

FLOP
Color location and effect of colored mixing paints.

- More Colorful
- More Bluish
- More reddish
- Less Colorful

1 = Color weaker

Colors:
- 556 deep purple
- 520 translucent purple
- 536 dark red
- 529 translucent brilliant red
- 577 special red

03.06.19
Color location and effect of colored mixing paints, blue.

= Metamerism possible

* Only used for finish with special effects
Color location and effect of colored mixing paints, green.

MORE COLORFUL

MORE BLUISH

FACE

MORE YELLOWISH

LESS COLORFUL

538 translucent green

522 translucent emerald

*587 yellow green

* Usually used for finish with special effects only

03.06.21
Color location and effect of colored mixing paints, yellow.

* Only used for finish with special effects
Color location and effect of colored mixing paints, red.

MORE COLORFUL

MORE BLUISH

FACE

MORE YELLOWISH

LESS COLORFUL

DARKER

FLOP

BRIGHTER

**581 maroon
**582 translucent maroon

*543 granada red

*535 blood

524 translucent red

531 translucent oxide

530 translucent copper

*506 oxide red

** Usually used for finish with special effects only

* Usually used for solid colors only
Color strength.
Flop.
Summary.

COLOR INTENSITY

FACE

DARKER

BRIGHTER

FLOP

GLOSSY

COARSE

GREY

MB510
MB514
MB549
MB519
MB517
MB513
MB558
MB518
MB516

03.06.27