

For each pair of colors (j, k), the servers selected such a pair of Munsell grays (Na, Nb) that the lightness difference matched in size with the color difference, and the scaled value of color difference was defined as $d_{jk} = \frac{1}{2} V_a - V_b \frac{1}{2}$. On the basis of these data where (j, k) are limited in the range that can be matched by $d_{jk} < 4.0 V$, the procedure was presented to define predicted values j_k for Munsell colors (j, k) between 4V and 7V directly from Euclidean distances j_k between points P_j and P_k in the current Munsell solid. the procedure is more practical than the multidimensional scaling representation. Inter-point distances j_k are measured by the unit of C in the (H, C) plane and the contributions to j_k of 1C and IV differences are assumed to be 1 and 2.3. Precision of predictions, $RMS = [\text{mean of } (d_{jk} - j_k)]^{0.5}$, is 0.3 V (0.8 C) for 2-D color differences ($V_j = V_k$). For the set of data on 3-D color differences used in the present study, $RMS = 0.6 V (1.7C)$. These were compared with precisions of predictions by Judd, Adams-Nickerson formulae, CIE 1976(L^* , u^* , v^*), and CIE94. Key words: Munsell color system, color difference, Multidimensional scaling.