
SDC531
CS331
LC031
Aficio Color™ 3131

COLOR GUIDEBOOK



Read this manual carefully before you use this product and keep it handy for future reference.
For safe and correct use, please be sure to read the Safety Information OPERATOR'S MANUAL FOR COPYING FUNCTIONS before using the machine.

PREFACE

Thank you for purchasing the digital color copier SDC531/CS331/LC031/Aficio Color 3131. This color guidebook explains simply the functions of this machine such as “copy density adjustment”, “color adjustment”, “copy editing”, “image editing” and “processing” etc. in color. At the end of this manual, basic information about color and the full-color copy system is given.

To ensure effective use of this machine, be sure to read the Operator’s Manual [for Copying Function] as well.

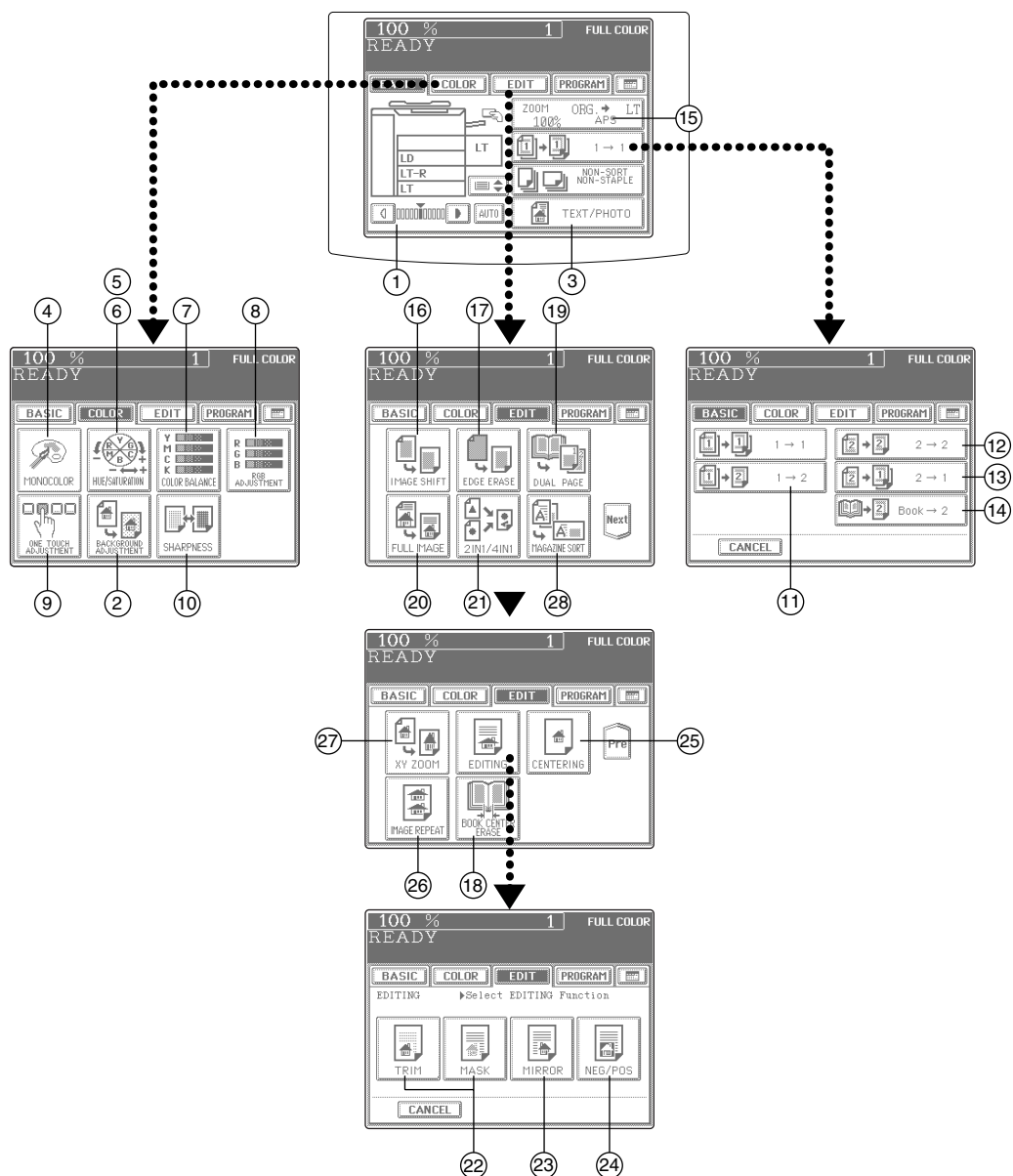
Storage of Color Copies

- The copies should be kept in a place which is not exposed to light to prevent fading when they are kept for a long time.
- If copies are kept with pressure applied between plastics made of chloroethylene for a long time, the toner may melt and stick to the plastic. Keep them in polyethylene binders, etc.
- When a color copy is strongly folded, the toner at the fold can become separated.
- The toner on the copies may melt if it touches solvent or ink which is not dried completely. Keep copies away from solvent.
- When copies are kept near an extremely high temperature source such as a heater, the toner may melt. Keep them at room temperature without much variation.



INTRODUCTION OF FUNCTIONS

You can select functions by lightly touching the icons on the control panel.
The functions (1) to (28) are explained from the next page.



① COPY DENSITY ADJUSTMENT

► Page 3-15

└ * Refer to the Operator's Manual (► Page 3-15) for how to use the function.



Lighter



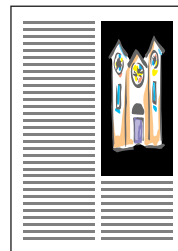
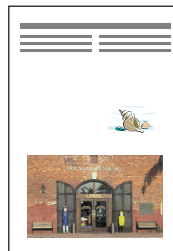
Darker



② BACKGROUND ADJUSTMENT

► Page 4-8

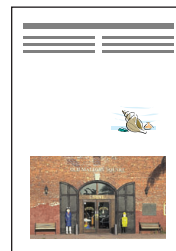
Front Original Back



Before adjustment



After adjustment
(to the left '-')



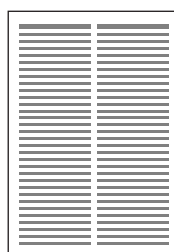
③ TEXT/PHOTO, TEXT, PRINTED IMAGE, PHOTO AND MAP

► Page 3-17

Text/Photo



Text



Printed image



Photo



Map



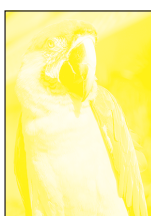


④ MONOCOLOR COPYING

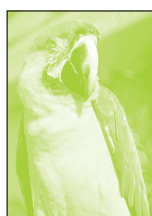
► Page 4-2



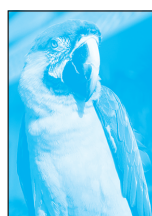
1
Magenta



2
Yellow



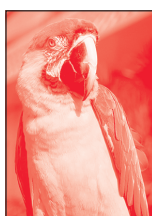
3
Yellow green



4
Cyan



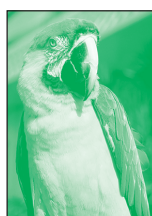
5
Pink



6
Red



7
Orange



8
Green



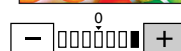
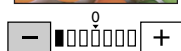
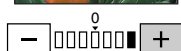
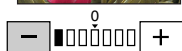
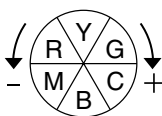
9
Blue



10
Purple

⑤ HUE ADJUSTMENT

► Page 4-3



⑦ COLOR BALANCE

► Page 4-5

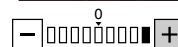
Yellow(Y)



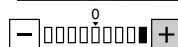
Magenta(M)



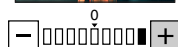
Red(R)



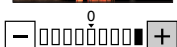
Green(G)



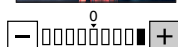
Cyan(C)



Black(K)



Blue(B)



⑨ ONE-TOUCH ADJUSTMENT

► Page 4-7

Warm



Cool



Vivid



Clear

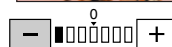
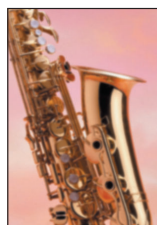


⑩ SHARPNESS ADJUSTMENT

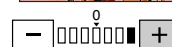
► Page 4-9



← Softer



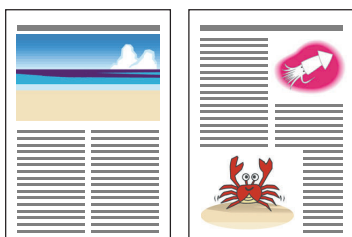
Sharper →





**11 1-SIDED ORIGINALS ►
2-SIDED COPIES**

► Page 3-11



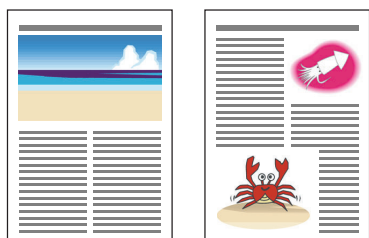
**12 2-SIDED ORIGINALS ►
2-SIDED COPIES**

► Page 3-12



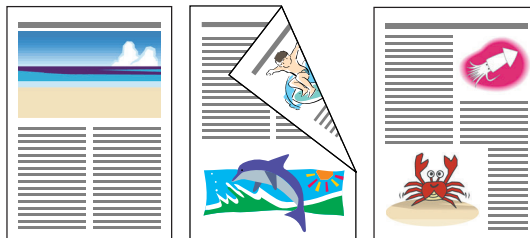
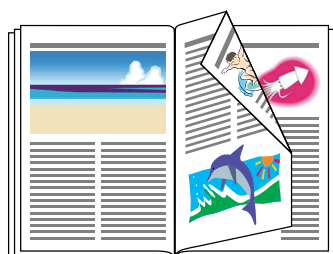
**13 2-SIDED ORIGINALS ►
1-SIDED COPIES**

► Page 3-12



**14 BOOK-TYPE ORIGINALS ►
2-SIDED COPIES**

► Page 3-13



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REPRODUCTION RATIO

► Page 3-4



Enlargement



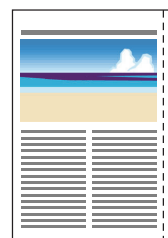
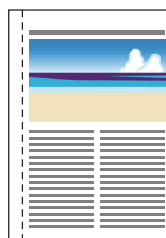
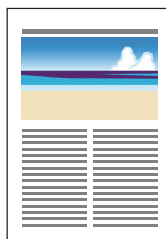
Reduction



16

IMAGE SHIFT

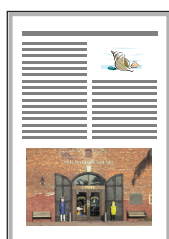
► Page 5-2



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EDGE ERASE

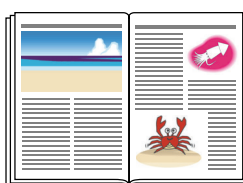
► Page 5-4



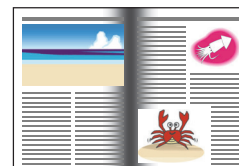
18

BOOK CENTER ERASE

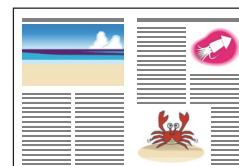
► Page 5-5



Before adjustment



After adjustment

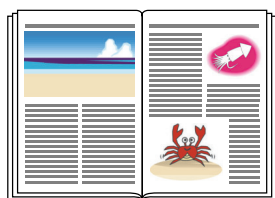




19

DUAL-PAGE

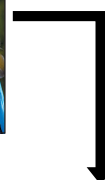
► Page 5-6



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FULL IMAGE

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Before setting



After setting

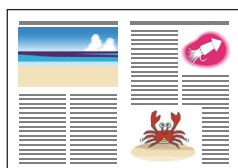
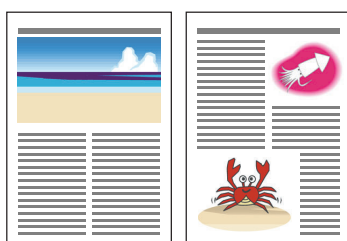


21

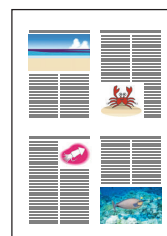
2 IN 1 / 4 IN 1

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2 IN 1



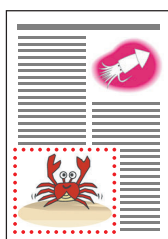
4 IN 1



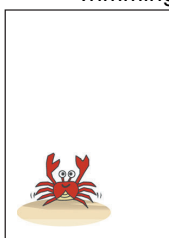
22

TRIMMING/MASKING

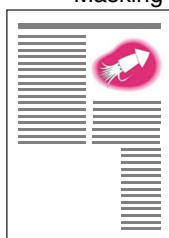
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Trimming



Masking

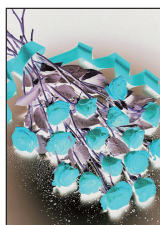


* This mode is available only for standard size originals.

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NEGATIVE/POSITIVE REVERSAL

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Full color

Monocolor
(Magenta)

Black

23

MIRROR IMAGE

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25

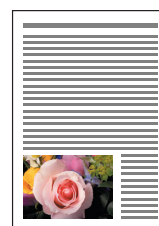
CENTERING

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All



Part



* This mode is available only for standard size originals.



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IMAGE REPEAT

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* This mode is available only for standard size originals.

27

X-Y ZOOM

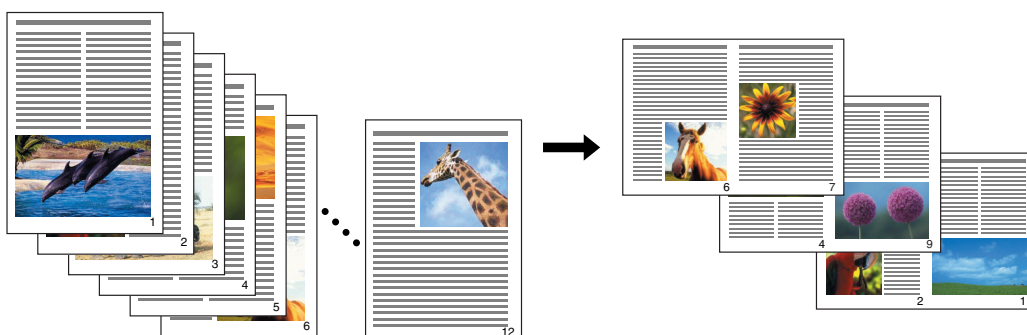
► Page 5-13



28

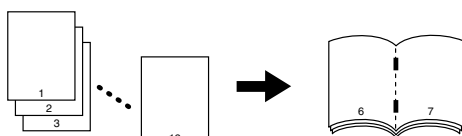
MAGAZINE SORT

► Page 5-11

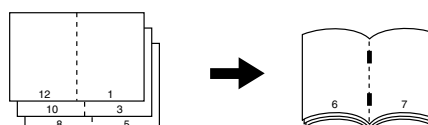


* With the optional finisher (SR940) installed, the **MAGAZINE SORT & SADDLE STITCH** and **SADDLE STITCH** are also available. ► Page 7-6

MAGAZINE SORT & SADDLE STITCH



SADDLE STITCH

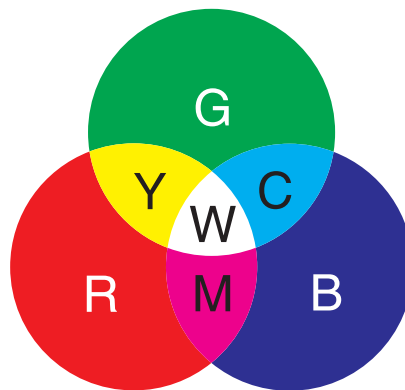


BASIC INFORMATION ABOUT COLOR

3 PRIMARY COLORS OF LIGHT AND ADDITIVE COLOR MIXING

The 3 primary colors of light represent red, green and blue light. The more the colors are mixed, the brighter the resultant color becomes. Equal mixing of these three colors produces a colorless and transparent light (white light). Mixing these colors to make another color is called “additive color mixing”.

The colors of the cathode-ray tube of a TV and PC displays are produced by this method.

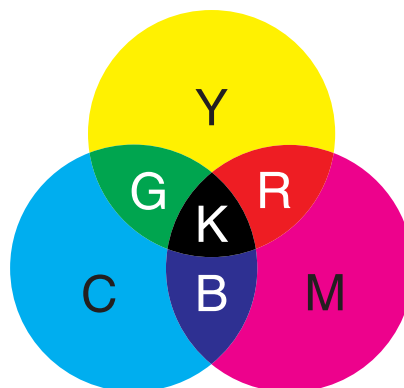


3 PRIMARY COLORS OF COLOR AND SUBTRACTIVE COLOR MIXING

The 3 primary colors of color materials such as paints or color toners represent Yellow(Y), Magenta(M) and Cyan(C). The more the colors are overlaid, the darker the tone becomes. Mixing these three colors equally produces a black.

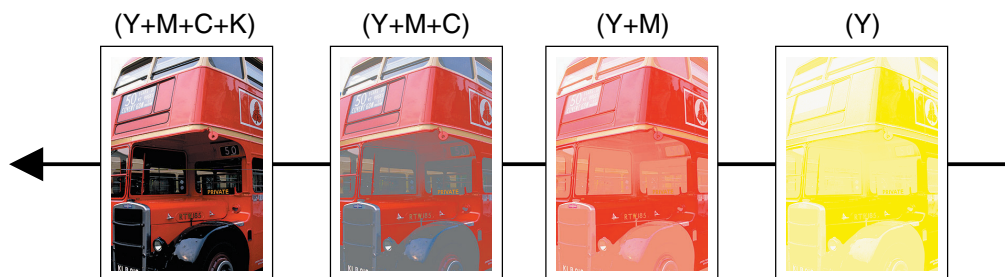
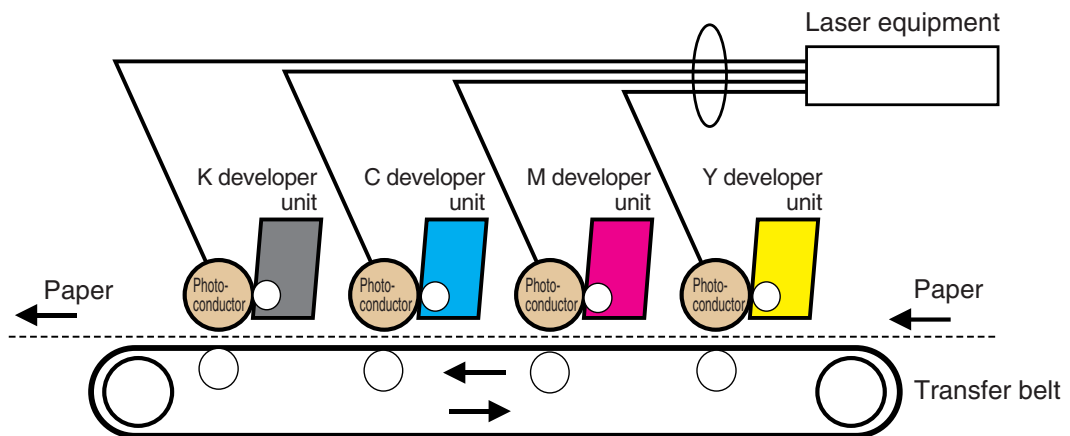
Mixing these colors to make another color is called “subtractive color mixing”.

The colors of printed matter such as posters and brochures are produced by this subtractive color process.





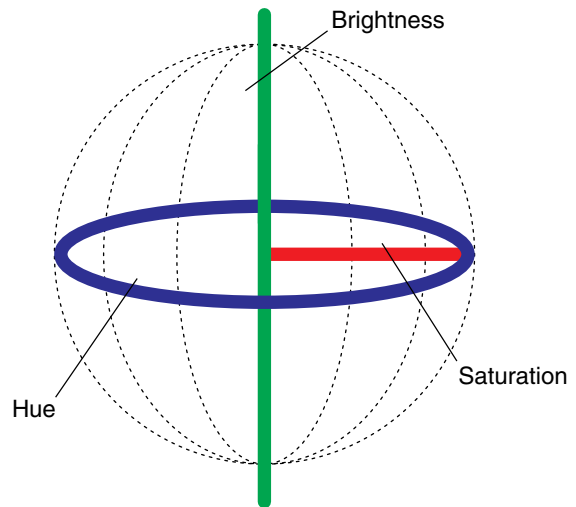
Full-Color Copying System



Generally, printers use 4 color toners or inks (3 primary colors and black) which are mixed together to reproduce colors. (In theory, any color can be made with the 3 primary colors, but black is difficult to reproduce since the 3 primary colors may make it dark brownish.) This copier makes a full-color image by piling up the 4 color toners one by one on paper conveyed on the transfer belt as shown in the figure above.

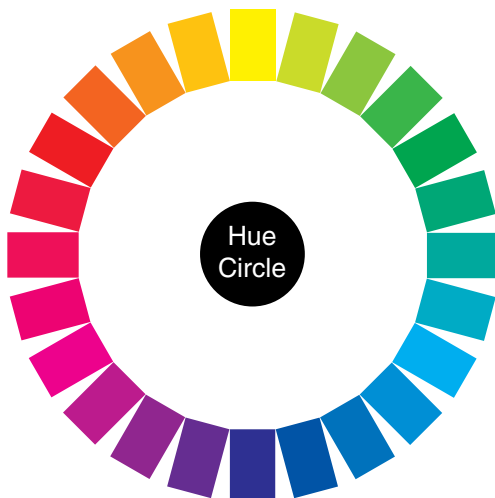
THREE ELEMENTS OF COLOR

There are 3 properties of color: hue, brightness and saturation. They are called the “3 elements of color”. Generally, color is expressed with hue, brightness and saturation.



HUE

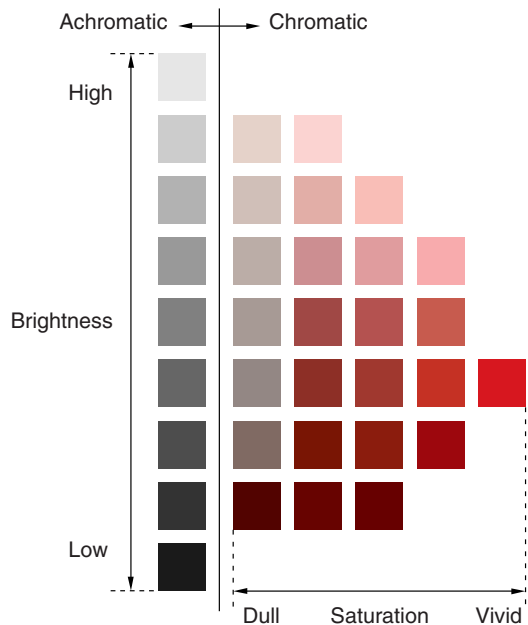
The hue is the tint of reddishness, yellowishness and blueness seen in a rainbow. A hue circle is made when the hues are arranged in a cycle.





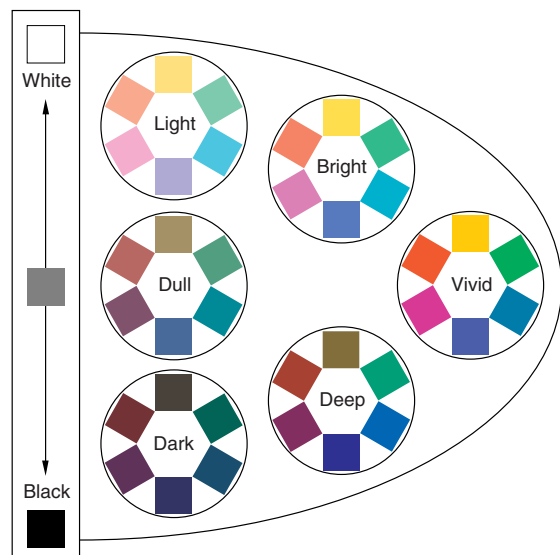
BRIGHTNESS AND SATURATION

The degree of the brightness of a color is called “brightness”. The degree of vividness of a color is called “saturation”. As shown on the right, the brightness and saturation influence each other. Mixing white increases the brightness, but the hue is weakened and saturation is lowered at the same time.




COLOR TONE

“Color tone” is the light-and-shade and strength of the color. This is when the brightness and saturation are combined together. Colors with the same tone may give you the same impression, even though those hues differ.



Type for SDC531/CS331/LC031/Aficio Color3131

Printed in Japan

EN  B186-8617