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Measurement guide and colorimetric system

Abstract

A measurement guide is a measurement guide for aligning an opening portion of a colorimetric device with a measurement site of a measurement target, the colorimetric device including the opening portion provided at a bottom portion of a device main body and through which light arriving from the measurement target is introduced into the device main body and an incident light processing unit for processing light entering through the opening portion, the measurement guide including a frame configured to form an outer periphery of a concave portion into which the bottom portion is fitted, and a sheet material having translucency and configured to form a bottom surface of the concave portion, wherein the sheet material has a window portion that aligns with the opening portion when the bottom portion is fitted into the concave portion.

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2016070697	12/2015	JP	N/A

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Background/Summary

(1) The present application is based on, and claims priority from JP Application Serial Number 2022-111005, filed Jul. 11, 2022, the disclosure of which is hereby incorporated by reference herein in its entirety.

BACKGROUND

1. Technical Field

(2) The present disclosure relates to a measurement guide for aligning a color colorimetric device with a measurement position. Further, the present disclosure relates to a colorimetric system including a measurement guide and a colorimetric device.

2. Related Art

(3) JP 2016-70697 A discloses a measurement position presenting guide. The measurement position presentation guide is obtained by cutting out portions respectively corresponding to a measurement region and an alignment region from a recording medium on which the same image as an image to be printed on a printed matter is printed based on print image data, and is used for colorimetry of the printed matter. When the measurement position presenting guide is disposed at a printing unit, the image printed on the printed matter is exposed in an opening of the alignment region. Then, by a manual operation by an operator, a colorimeter is brought into contact with each measurement region of the printed matter through the opening of the measurement position presenting guide, and colorimetry is performed.

(4) By using the measurement position presenting guide described in JP 2016-70697 A, a position to be measured of the printed matter is presented, but a method for aligning the colorimeter with respect to the opening is not presented. Therefore, there is a possibility that a position shift of the colorimeter occurs with respect to the opening, and in this case, an appropriate colorimetric result is not obtained.

SUMMARY

(5) A measurement guide of the present disclosure in order to solve the above-described problems is a measurement guide for aligning an opening portion of a colorimetric device with a measurement site of a measurement target, the colorimetric device including the opening portion provided at a bottom portion of a device main body and through which light arriving from the measurement target is introduced into the device main body and an incident light processing unit for processing light entering through the opening portion, the measurement guide including a frame configured to form an outer periphery of a concave portion into which the bottom portion is fitted, and a sheet material having translucency and configured to form a bottom surface of the concave portion, wherein a sheet material has a window portion that aligns with the opening portion when the bottom portion is fitted into the concave portion.

(6) Additionally, a colorimetric system of the present disclosure includes a colorimetric device including an opening portion provided at a bottom portion of a device main body and through which light arriving from a measurement target is introduced into the device main body, and an incident light processing unit for processing light entering through the opening portion, and the measurement guide configured to align the opening portion with a measurement site of the measurement target.

Description

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

(1) FIG. 1 is a perspective view of a colorimetric device viewed from above.

(2) FIGS. 2A and 2B are perspective views of the colorimetric device viewed from below, FIG. 2A is a view of a state in which a shutter is closed, and FIG. 2B is a view of a state in which the shutter is opened.

(3) FIG. 3 is a perspective view of a measurement guide viewed from above.

(4) FIG. 4 is a perspective view of a colorimetric system viewed from above and is a perspective view of a state in which the colorimetric device is fitted into the measurement guide.

(5) FIG. 5 is a view of a part of the colorimetric system viewed from a side and is a side view of a state in which the colorimetric device is fitted into the measurement guide.

(6) FIG. 6 is a cross-sectional view of the measurement guide cut along an X-Z plane and is a cross-sectional view taken along a line A-A in FIG. 7.

(7) FIG. 7 is a plan view of the measurement guide.

(8) FIGS. 8A and 8B are cross-sectional views of a measurement guide according to another embodiment taken along a Y-Z plane.

DESCRIPTION OF EMBODIMENTS

(9) The present disclosure will be schematically described below.

(10) A measurement guide according to a first aspect is a measurement guide for aligning an opening portion of a colorimetric device with a measurement site of a measurement target, the colorimetric device including the opening portion provided at a bottom portion of a device main body and through which light arriving from the measurement target is introduced into the device main body and an incident light processing unit for processing light entering through the opening portion, the measurement guide including a frame configured to form an outer periphery of a concave portion into which the bottom portion is fitted, and a sheet material having translucency

and configured to form a bottom surface of the concave portion, wherein a sheet material has a window portion that aligns with the opening portion when the bottom portion is fitted into the concave portion.

(11) According to the present aspect, the measurement guide has the concave portion and is configured such that the bottom portion of the colorimetric device is fitted into the concave portion. A bottom surface of the concave portion is formed of a sheet material having translucency, and the sheet material is formed with the window portion at a position aligned with the opening portion, that is, overlapping the opening portion in plan view in a state in which the bottom portion is fitted into the concave portion, thus when colorimetry is performed, the window portion of the measurement guide is first aligned with the measurement site of the measurement target. At this time, since the sheet material has translucency, the window portion can be easily aligned with the measurement site. When the bottom portion of the colorimetric device is fitted into the concave portion in this state, since the window portion is formed at the position aligned with the opening portion, that is, overlapping the opening portion in plan view, the colorimetric device can be accurately and easily aligned with the measurement site, and an appropriate colorimetric result can be obtained.

(12) A second aspect is the first aspect, wherein the bottom portion of the colorimetric device has a rectangular shape in plan view, and the frame has a rectangular shape along an outer periphery of the bottom portion and has a line-symmetric shape in a longitudinal direction and a short direction.

(13) According to the present aspect, since the frame has the rectangular shape along the outer periphery of the bottom portion and has the line-symmetric shape in the longitudinal direction and the short direction, a user can handle the measurement guide in the same manner regardless of whether the right hand or the left hand is used.

(14) A third aspect is the second aspect, wherein the opening portion of the colorimetric device is located at a position deviated in a predetermined direction in a longitudinal direction of the bottom portion, and a plurality of the window portions are formed so as to form a line-symmetric positional relationship in the longitudinal direction of the bottom portion.

(15) According to the present aspect, since the opening portion of the colorimetric device is located at the position deviated in the predetermined direction in the longitudinal direction of the bottom portion, and the plurality of window portions are formed so as to form the line-symmetric positional relationship in the longitudinal direction of the bottom portion, the user can use the measurement guide without worrying about orientation of the measurement guide, and usability for the user is improved.

(16) A fourth aspect is the first aspect, wherein an anti-slip portion is formed at an upper surface of the frame.

(17) According to the present aspect, since the anti-slip portion is formed at the upper surface of the frame, operability is improved when the measurement guide is slid with respect to the measurement target.

(18) Note that the present aspect is not limited to the above-described first aspect, and may be applied to the second or third aspect.

(19) A fifth aspect is the first aspect, wherein the sheet material is attached to a bottom surface of the frame, and coating treatment is performed on a surface of the sheet material facing the measurement target.

(20) According to the present aspect, since the sheet material is attached to the bottom surface of the frame, and the coating treatment is performed on the surface of the sheet material facing the measurement target, it is possible to improve wear resistance of the sheet material.

(21) Note that the present aspect is not limited to the above-described first aspect, and may be applied to any one of the second to fourth aspects.

(22) A sixth aspect is the first aspect, wherein an outer periphery of the bottom surface of the frame is chamfered.

(23) According to the present aspect, since the outer periphery of the bottom surface of the frame is chamfered, when the measurement guide is lifted with fingertips, the fingertips are easily caught, and handleability is improved.

(24) Note that the present aspect is not limited to the above-described first aspect, and may be applied to any one of the second to fifth aspects.

(25) A seventh aspect is the first aspect, wherein a position mark indicating a center position of the opening portion is formed at a position of a side surface of the colorimetric device facing the bottom portion, and the concave portion is formed to have such a depth that the position mark is not hidden when the bottom portion of the colorimetric device is fitted.

(26) According to the present aspect, the position mark indicating the center position of the opening portion is formed at the position of the side surface of the colorimetric device facing the bottom portion, and the concave portion is formed to have such a depth that the position mark is not hidden when the bottom portion of the colorimetric device is fitted, thus the position mark is visible even in a state in which the bottom portion of the colorimetric device is fitted into the concave portion. As a result, even in a state in which the colorimetric device is fitted into the measurement guide, a position of the opening portion can be grasped, and convenience for the user is improved.

(27) Note that the present aspect is not limited to the above-described first aspect, and may be applied to any one of the second to sixth aspects.

(28) A colorimetric system according to an eighth aspect includes a colorimetric device including an opening portion provided at a bottom portion of a device main body and through which light arriving from a measurement target is introduced into the device main body, and an incident light processing unit for processing light entering through the opening portion, and the measurement guide according to any one of the first to seventh aspects configured to align the opening portion with a measurement site of the measurement target.

(29) According to the present aspect, in the colorimetric system, the effects of any one of the above-mentioned first to seventh aspects can be obtained.

(30) The present disclosure will be specifically described below.

(31) Note that an X-Y-Z coordinate system illustrated in each figure is an orthogonal coordinate system, an X-Y plane is a horizontal plane, and an X-Z plane and a Y-Z plane are vertical planes.

(32) Additionally, a Z-axis direction is a vertical direction, a +Z direction is vertically upward, and a -Z direction is vertically downward. Further, the Z-axis direction is a direction parallel to an optical axis CL to be described later.

(33) Further, when a colorimetric device **1** is viewed from the Z-axis direction, a Y-axis direction is a longitudinal direction of the device. Additionally, an X-axis direction is a direction orthogonal to the Y-axis direction and when the colorimetric device **1** is viewed from the Z-axis direction, is a short direction of the device.

(34) In the present specification, a configuration of the colorimetric device **1** and the measurement guide **20** will be described assuming that the device is placed on a placement surface parallel to the horizontal plane and the longitudinal direction of the colorimetric device **1** is along the Y-axis direction.

(35) In FIGS. **1**, **2A**, and **2B**, the colorimetric device **1** is a device that performs colorimetry on a measurement site Ga (see FIG. **7**) of a measurement target G (see FIG. **7**) and displays a colorimetric result on a display unit **8** or transmits the colorimetric result to a computer (not illustrated).

(36) The colorimetric device **1** according to the present embodiment is a handheld type device that can be held and handled by a user with one hand. The colorimetric device **1** includes, inside the device main body **2**, a battery (not illustrated) which is a power supply source of the device, an incident light processing unit **4** which processes incident light and additionally a light emitting unit (not illustrated) which emits light toward the measurement target G. Although a detailed description of the incident light processing unit **4** is omitted, the incident light processing unit **4**

includes an optical filter (not illustrated) in the present embodiment.

(37) The optical filter selectively transmits any wavelength component of light entering is introduced into the device. The light transmitted through the optical filter is incident on a photoreceptor element (not illustrated), specifically, a photodiode. Then, intensity of the incident light is converted into a voltage value and output to a control unit (not illustrated). The colorimetric device **1** measures a spectrum of a target of colorimetry by repeatedly performing wavelength selection by the above-described optical filter and acquisition of light reception intensity. In the present embodiment, the optical filter is a wavelength-tunable Fabry-Perot etalon, which is a wavelength filter using multiple interference of two opposing reflection surfaces. Of course, the incident light processing unit **4** is not limited to the configuration including such an optical filter. The wavelength-tunable Fabry-Perot etalon is configured to select a wavelength by controlling an interval in an optical axis direction between a pair of mirrors (not illustrated) disposed to face each other with an interval in the optical axis direction.

(38) An outer shell of the device main body **2** is constituted by a housing **3**. An opening portion **2b** is formed at a bottom portion **2a** of the device main body **2**, and incident light directed from a target of colorimetry **G** toward the incident light processing unit **4** is taken into the inside of the device through the opening portion **2b**. The opening portion **2b** is an opening portion that has a perfect circular shape centered on the optical axis **CL**. The optical axis **CL** is an optical axis of incident light directed from the target of colorimetry to the incident light processing unit **4**.

(39) A light-emitting unit (not illustrated) is provided inside the opening portion **2b**, and light emitted from the light-emitting unit is directed to an outside of the device via the opening portion **2b** and irradiates the measurement site facing the opening portion **2b**.

(40) The opening portion **2b** can be covered with a shutter **11** as illustrated in FIG. 2A. The shutter **11** switches between a closed state of covering the opening portion **2b** as illustrated in FIG. 2A and an open state of opening the opening portion **2b** as illustrated in FIG. 2B by being slid in the Y-axis direction. The shutter **11** is opened and closed by being slid by the user with user's fingers caught on the shutter **11**.

(41) An operation unit **7** for performing various operations and the display unit **8** for displaying various types of information are provided at an upper surface **2c** of the device main body **2**.

(42) The user holds and uses the colorimetric device **1** with one hand in a state in which the display unit **8** faces the user. At this time, the operation unit **7** is at a position where the operation unit **7** can be operated by the user's fingers. The operation unit **7** includes a determination button **7a** at a center, and by pressing the determination button **7a**, various settings can be determined and colorimetry can be performed. Further, the operation unit **7** includes a cross key **7b**, and various items can be selected and settings can be changed by the cross key **7b**.

(43) The determination button **7a** is disposed at a central portion of the cross key **7b**, and the cross key **7b** has a shape extending up, down, left and right from the central portion. In the cross key **7b**, horizontal marks **7c** extending in a left-right direction are attached to left and right key portions, and vertical marks **7d** extending in an up-down direction are attached to upper and lower key portions.

(44) The determination button **7a** has a perfect circular shape in plan view, and a center position thereof coincides with a position of the optical axis **CL**. Additionally, a position at which a virtual line (not illustrated) obtained by extending the horizontal mark **7c** and a virtual line (not illustrated) obtained by extending the vertical mark **7d** intersect with each other corresponds to the position of the optical axis **CL**.

(45) Such a configuration facilitates alignment of a colorimetric position when the colorimetric device **1** is viewed in plan view.

(46) Further, position marks **9A** and **9B** are provided at positions of side surfaces of the device main body **2** facing the bottom portion **2a**. The position mark **9B** is located on the virtual line (not illustrated) obtained by extending the horizontal mark **7c** in plan view. The position mark **9B** is a

mark indicating a center position of the opening portion **2b** in the Y-axis direction. In addition, the position mark **9A** is located on the virtual line (not illustrated) obtained by extending the vertical mark **7d** in plan view. The position mark **9A** is a mark indicating a center position of the opening portion **2b** in the X-axis direction. Such position marks **9A** and **9B** also facilitate the alignment of the colorimetric position.

(47) As illustrated in FIGS. **2A** and **2B**, a strap hole **10** is formed at a side surface of the device main body **2** in a $-Y$ direction, and by passing a strap (not illustrated) through the strap hole **10**, portability of the colorimetric device **1** can be improved. Note that it is also suitable to form a strap hole also at the measurement guide **20** to be described later and link the colorimetric device **1** and the measurement guide **20** with a strap.

(48) Next, the measurement guide **20** will be described with reference to FIG. **3** and subsequent figures. The measurement guide **20** is a guide for aligning the opening portion **2b** of the colorimetric device **1** with the measurement site Ga (see FIG. **7**) of the measurement target G (see FIG. **7**) and is configured such that a bottom portion **t** of the colorimetric device **1** can be fitted into a concave portion **20a**. An outer periphery of the concave portion **20a** is constituted by a frame **21**, and a bottom surface of the concave portion **20a** is formed by a sheet material **22** which is a sheet material and has translucency. At the sheet material **22**, a window portion **22a** is formed that is aligned with the opening portion **2b** of the colorimetric device **1** in a state in which the bottom portion **2a** is fitted into the concave portion **20a**. The window portion **22a** is formed by cutting out a part of the sheet material **22** in a circular shape and has a perfect circular shape in plan view.

(49) A cutout portion **21a** having a substantially rectangular shape in plan view is formed at the frame **21**. The frame **21** can be formed of, for example, a resin material. The frame **21** may or need not have flexibility, however, when the frame **21** has flexibility to some extent, a breakage prevention effect is obtained.

(50) The sheet material **22** is a sheet made of resin having translucency, and for example, a PET (polyethylene terephthalate) sheet can be used. The sheet material **22** is attached to a lower surface of the frame **21** by a double-sided tape (not illustrated), and when the measurement guide **20** is placed on the measurement target G, the sheet material **22** contacts the measurement target G, and the frame **21** does not contact the measurement target G.

(51) As an example of coating treatment, hard coat treatment is performed on the lower surface of the sheet material **22**, that is, a surface that contacts the measurement target G. As an example, a thickness of the entire sheet material **22** is about 0.1 mm. When the thickness of the sheet material **22** is increased, an interval between the measurement target G and the colorimetric device **1** is increased, which adversely affects a colorimetric value, therefore, it is suitable that the thickness of the sheet material **22** is as small as possible.

(52) As illustrated in FIG. **4**, the bottom portion **2a** of the colorimetric device **1** can be fitted into the concave portion **20a** of the measurement guide **20**. Therefore, as illustrated in FIG. **7**, the outer periphery of the concave portion **20a**, that is, an inner periphery of the cutout portion **21a** of the frame **21** has a shape along an outer periphery of the bottom portion **2a** of the colorimetric device **1**. In other words, the concave portion **20a** is formed so that an interval between a side surface close to the bottom portion of the device main body **2** and an inner periphery of the concave portion **2a** can be made uniform along the outer periphery of the bottom portion **20a**, and the interval is set to 0.5 mm as an example. The interval may be at least 1.0 mm or less, and may be large enough to allow the bottom portion **2a** of the colorimetric device **1** to reliably enter the concave portion **20a**.

(53) A depth **h1** of the concave portion **20a** (see FIG. **6**) is set to about 2 mm as an example. The depth **h1** of the concave portion **20a** can be appropriately set, but may be such a depth that the colorimetric device **1** and the measurement guide **20** do not easily move relative to each other in the X-Y plane when the bottom portion **2a** of the colorimetric device **1** is fitted.

(54) Additionally, as illustrated in FIG. **5**, the depth **h1** of the concave portion **20a** is set to such a depth that the position marks **9A** and **9B** are not hidden. In other words, lengths of the position

marks **9A** and **9B** in the Z-axis direction are set to be longer than the depth **h1** of the concave portion **20a**.

(55) The bottom portion **2a** of the colorimetric device **1** has a substantially rectangular shape when viewed from the $-Z$ direction, and has a line-symmetric shape in the X-axis direction and the Y-axis direction. Accordingly, the concave portion **20a** also has a substantially rectangular shape similarly and has a line-symmetric shape in the X-axis direction and the Y-axis direction. Further, the frame **21** also has a substantially rectangular shape and has a line-symmetric shape in the X-axis direction and the Y-axis direction.

(56) Therefore, the colorimetric device **1** can be fitted into the concave portion **20a** in any direction. In addition, the two window portions **22a** are also formed so that the colorimetric device **1** may be fitted into the concave portion **20a** in any direction.

(57) Note that anti-slip portions **21c** are formed at a $+Y$ direction end portion and a $-Y$ direction end portion of an upper surface of the frame **21**. The anti-slip portion **21c** is formed as fine projections and depressions by forming a plurality of ribs extending in the X-axis direction in the Y-axis direction.

(58) Further, a chamfered portion **21b** is formed over an entire periphery of the frame **21** at the lower surface of the frame **21** (see FIGS. 5 and 6).

(59) The colorimetric device **1** and the measurement guide **20** described above constitute a colorimetric system **100**.

(60) When the measurement target **G** is measured using the colorimetric device **1** and the measurement guide **20** described above, first, as illustrated in FIG. 7, the window portion **22a** of the measurement guide **20** is aligned with the measurement site **Ga** of the measurement target **G**. In this state, the bottom portion **2a** of the colorimetric device **1** is fitted into the concave portion **20a** of the measurement guide **20**. As a result, the opening portion **2b** of the colorimetric device **1** and the window portion **22a** are aligned with each other, and the measurement site **Ga** can be measured without a position shift.

(61) An outer diameter of the window portion **22a** is larger than an outer diameter of the opening portion **2b** and is formed to have such a size that the opening portion **2b** is accommodated inside the window portion **22a** even when the colorimetric device **1** moves to some extent due to an interval between the concave portion **20a** and the colorimetric device **1**.

(62) As described above, the measurement guide **20** has the concave portion **20a** and is configured such that the bottom portion **2a** of the colorimetric device **1** is fitted into the concave portion **20a**. The bottom surface of the concave portion **20a** is formed of the sheet material **22** having translucency, and at the sheet material **22**, the window portion **22a** is formed at a position aligned with the opening portion **2b** of the colorimetric device **1**, that is, overlapping the opening portion in plan view in a state in which the bottom portion **2a** of the colorimetric device **1** is fitted into the concave portion **20a**. Since the sheet material **22** has translucency, the window portion **22a** can be easily aligned with the measurement site **Ga**. When the bottom portion **2a** of the colorimetric device **1** is fitted into the concave portion **20a** in this state, the window portion **22a** is aligned with the opening portion **2b**, therefore, the colorimetric device **1** can be accurately and easily aligned with the measurement site **Ga**, and an appropriate colorimetric result is obtained.

(63) Note that the sheet material **22** having translucency means not only that the sheet material **22** is completely transparent but also that the measurement target **G** is visible and the window portion **22a** can be aligned with the measurement site **Ga** even when the sheet material **22** is semi-transparent or colored.

(64) In addition, in the present embodiment, the frame **21**, that is, the measurement guide **20** has a rectangular shape along the outer periphery of the bottom portion **2a** of the colorimetric device **1**, and has a line-symmetric shape in the longitudinal direction (Y-axis direction) and the short direction (X-axis direction). As a result, the user can handle the measurement guide **20** in the same manner using either the right hand or the left hand.

(65) In addition, in the present embodiment, the opening portion **2b** of the colorimetric device **1** is located at a position deviated in the +Y direction in the Y-axis direction, that is, at a position deviated in the +Y direction in the longitudinal direction of the bottom portion **2a**. Then, the plurality of (two) window portions **22a** are formed so as to form a line-symmetric positional relationship in the Y-axis direction, that is, the longitudinal direction. As a result, the user can use the measurement guide **20** without worrying about orientation of the measurement guide **20**, and usability for the user is improved.

(66) Further, in the present embodiment, since the anti-slip portion **21c** is formed at the upper surface of the frame **21**, operability is improved when the measurement guide **20** is slid with respect to the measurement target G.

(67) In addition, in the present embodiment, since the coating treatment is performed on the surface of the sheet material **22** facing the measurement target G, it is possible to improve wear resistance of the sheet material **22**.

(68) Further, in the present embodiment, since the outer periphery of the bottom portion **2a** of the frame **21** is chamfered, when the measurement guide **20** is lifted by fingertips, the fingertips are easily caught, and the handleability is improved. The chamfer of the outer periphery of the bottom portion **2a** may be an R surface or a C surface.

(69) In addition, in the present embodiment, the position marks **9A** and **9B** indicating the center position of the opening portion **2b** are formed at positions of the side surfaces of the colorimetric device **1** facing the bottom portion **2a**, and the concave portion **20a** is formed to have such a depth that the position marks **9A** and **9B** are not hidden when the bottom portion **2a** of the colorimetric device **1** is fitted. Accordingly, even in a state in which the bottom portion **2a** of the colorimetric device **1** is fitted into the concave portion **20a**, the position marks **9A** and **9B** are visible, and the position of the opening portion **2b** can be grasped, so that convenience for the user is improved.

(70) Note that it is also suitable that the measurement guide **20** is foldable. FIGS. **8A** and **8B** illustrate a foldable measurement guide **20A**, and elements identical to those described above are provided with identical reference numerals. The measurement guide **20A** has structure in which the above-described measurement guide **20** is divided into two parts in a longitudinal direction, and the two parts are rotatably linked to each other. A sheet material **22A** is attached to a frame **21A**, and the two frames **21A** are linked by a linking sheet **25**. The linking sheet **25** is a flexible sheet material, but the two frames **21A** may be linked to each other by a hinge or the like instead of such a sheet material.

(71) FIG. **8A** illustrates a state in which the measurement guide **20A** is used, and FIG. **8B** illustrates a state in which the measurement guide **20A** is folded. In the folded state, a length of the measurement guide **20A** in the Y-axis direction is shorter than a length of the colorimetric device **1** in the Y-axis direction, thereby improving storage properties of the measurement guide **20A**. For example, both the colorimetric device **1** and the measurement guide **20A** can be stored in a storage case (not illustrated) capable of storing the colorimetric device **1**.

(72) Further, the present disclosure is not limited to the above-described examples, various modification can be made within the scope of the disclosure as described in the appended claims, and it is needless to say that the modifications also fall within the scope of the disclosure.

Claims

1. A measurement guide for aligning an opening portion of a colorimetric device with a measurement site of a measurement target, the colorimetric device including the opening portion provided at a bottom portion of a device main body and through which light arriving from the measurement target is introduced into the device main body and an incident light processing unit for processing light entering through the opening portion, the measurement guide comprising: a frame configured to form an outer periphery of a concave portion into which the bottom portion is

fitted; and a sheet material having translucency and configured to form a bottom surface of the concave portion, wherein the sheet material has a window portion that aligns with the opening portion when the bottom portion is fitted into the concave portion.

2. The measurement guide according to claim 1, wherein the bottom portion of the colorimetric device has a rectangular shape in plan view, and the frame has a rectangular shape along an outer periphery of the bottom portion and has a line-symmetric shape in a longitudinal direction and a short direction.

3. The measurement guide according to claim 2, wherein the opening portion of the colorimetric device is located at a position deviated in a predetermined direction in a longitudinal direction of the bottom portion, and a plurality of the window portions are formed so as to form a line-symmetric positional relationship in the longitudinal direction of the bottom portion.

4. The measurement guide according to claim 1, wherein an anti-slip portion is formed at an upper surface of the frame.

5. The measurement guide according to claim 1, wherein the sheet material is attached to a bottom surface of the frame, and coating treatment is performed on a surface of the sheet material facing the measurement target.

6. The measurement guide according to claim 1, wherein an outer periphery of a bottom surface of the frame is chamfered.

7. The measurement guide according to claim 1, wherein a position mark indicating a center position of the opening portion is formed at a position facing the bottom portion of a side surface of the colorimetric device, and the concave portion is formed to have such a depth that the position mark is not hidden when the bottom portion of the colorimetric device is fitted.

8. A colorimetric system, comprising: a colorimetric device including an opening portion provided at a bottom portion of a device main body and through which light arriving from a measurement target is introduced into the device main body and an incident light processing unit for processing light entering through the opening portion; and the measurement guide according to claim 1 configured to align the opening portion with a measurement site of the measurement target.
