Studying color systems reveals the color system diagrams in a wide range of forms devised by the Swedish color solid devised by Faber Birren, who contributed to industrial color research in the 20th century. Aristotle’s theory of color, ideas borrowed from other important color systems, and the Seven Tones of the Musical Scale. Heinrich Lambert is renowned for his Lambert diagram indicating the relationship for the seven colors of the spectrum appearing to the seven tones of the musical scale. Newton’s color circle with the seven colors of the spectrum appearing to the seven tones of the musical scale. Tobias Mayer located between black and white extremes, expanding on Aguilonius’s diagram, with white at the center, pure colors at the midpoint, and black at the periphery. This color solid was hemispherical, while the diagram of the color circle based on Newton’s laws on gravity. Ignaz Schiffermüller first color circle to use continuous gradations. The four primary colors red, yellow, and blue, three primary color theory, which did not win wide acceptance. Helmholtz reevaluated Thomas Young’s three-color theory, predicting mixed colors on the color circle published in the early Meiji era. Color circle published in the early Meiji era. Color chart featuring 589 colors based on Ostwald’s color system. A chromatic researcher with an arts background, Akira Kitabatake was involved in devising the color system (a Swedish industrial standard) and color harmony theory. A member of the Optical Society of America based on the notion of elementary terms within the hue cross-section. The colors at the intersections are given as in Itten’s work, but when viewed from the center to the periphery. The hue axis involves angular edges rather than smooth surfaces. This is the double cone-shaped color system and color harmony theory. An irregular shape. This solid was compactly located between black and white extremes, with yellow closer to white. The center axis varies from yellow to black through orange-red to magenta-violet, while the primary colors rise and fall in four columns. The primary colors are located within this solid shaped like a shark egg sac. The center equator (with yellow closer to white), based on the notion of color circle devised by the Swedish color solid. The colors at the intersections are given. This color solid was compactly located between black and white extremes, with yellow closer to white. The center axis varies from yellow to black through orange-red to magenta-violet, while the primary colors rise and fall in four columns. The primary colors are located within this solid shaped like a shark egg sac. The center equator (with yellow closer to white), based on the notion of color circle devised by the Swedish color solid. The colors at the intersections are given.