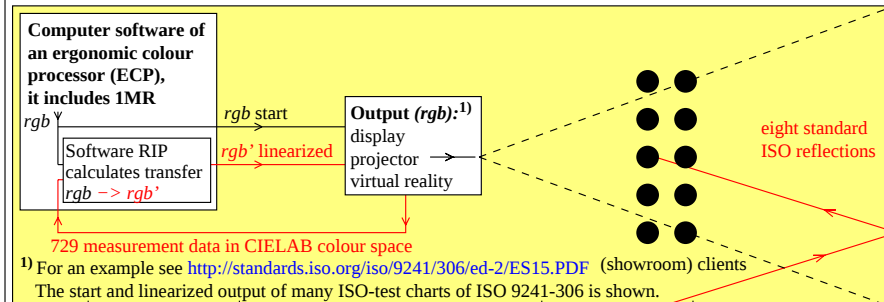


Colour management by change of the *rgb* data within the colour workflow before the linearized output  
See ISO-Ergonomics of human-systems interaction – Field assessment methods for electronic visual displays  
For ISO-test charts according to ISO 9241-306:2018 see: <http://standards.iso.org/iso/9241/306/ed-2/index.html>

The computer with an **Ergonomic Colour Processor (ECP)** includes the 1-Minus-Relations (1MR). It is valid:  
 $r=1-c$ ,  $g=1-m$ ,  $b=1-y$ . [1]. The output is equal for:  $r=g=b=0,5$  or  $c=m=y=0,5$  or  $k=0,5$  or  $w=1-k=0,5$ . [2]  
If the 1MR is active, then the output of the ISO-test chart shows **equal output** in each colour square of:  
<http://standards.iso.org/iso/9241/306/ed-2/AE49/AE490-7N.PDF> and independent of the use of *rgb* or *cmk*.



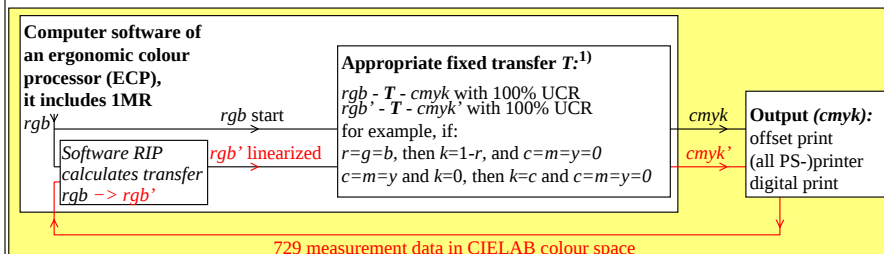
In a general case the Software Image Processor (RIP) transfers 16,7 (256x256x256-1) million *rgb* to *rgb'* data.

In ISO 9241-306 the Software Image Processor (RIP) calculates the *rgb'* data by the equation  $rgb' = rgb^n$  [3]  
For eight standard ISO reflections it is valid:  $n = 1,000, 0,925, 0,850, 0,775, 0,700, 0,625, 0,550, 0,475$ .  
The bold standard value  $n=0,775$  is the standard ISO reflection in offices (2,5% of black compared to white).

AEB10-3N

Colour management by a change of the *rgb* data within the colour workflow before the linearized output  
See ISO-Ergonomics of human-systems interaction – Field assessment methods for electronic visual displays  
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If the 1MR is active, then the output of the ISO-test chart shows **equal output** in each colour square of:  
<http://standards.iso.org/iso/9241/306/ed-2/AE49/AE490-7N.PDF> and independent of the use of *rgb* or *cmk*.



1) For an example see the printed english version of <http://standards.iso.org/iso/9241/306/ed-2/ES15.PDF>  
This offset print includes the start and linearized output of many analog ISO-test charts of ISO 9241-306.

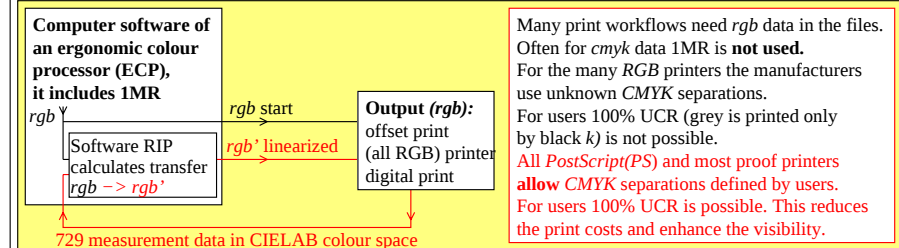
In a general case the Software Image Processor (RIP) transfers 16,7 (256x256x256-1) million *rgb* to *rgb'* data.

The appropriate fixed transfer  $T$  shall fill the CIELAB colour triangle:  $W - N - \text{maximal colour} - W$ .  
For any maximal colour it is valid:  $k=0$ . One of the 3 values **cmk0** or **rgb** has the value 1 and one other the value 0.  
For linearization methods see Klaus Richter (2016), 1,4MB, [http://farbe.li.tu-berlin.de/OUTLIN16\\_01.PDF](http://farbe.li.tu-berlin.de/OUTLIN16_01.PDF)

AEB10-7N

Colour management by a change of the *rgb* data within the colour workflow before the linearized output  
See ISO-Ergonomics of human-systems interaction – Field assessment methods for electronic visual displays  
For ISO-test charts according to ISO 9241-306:2018 see: <http://standards.iso.org/iso/9241/306/ed-2/index.html>

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 $r=1-c$ ,  $g=1-m$ ,  $b=1-y$ . [1]. The output is equal for:  $r=g=b=0,5$  or  $c=m=y=0,5$  or  $k=0,5$  or  $w=1-k=0,5$ . [2]  
If the 1MR is active, then the output of the ISO-test chart shows **equal output** in each colour square of:  
<http://standards.iso.org/iso/9241/306/ed-2/AE49/AE490-7N.PDF> and independent of the use of *rgb* or *cmk*.

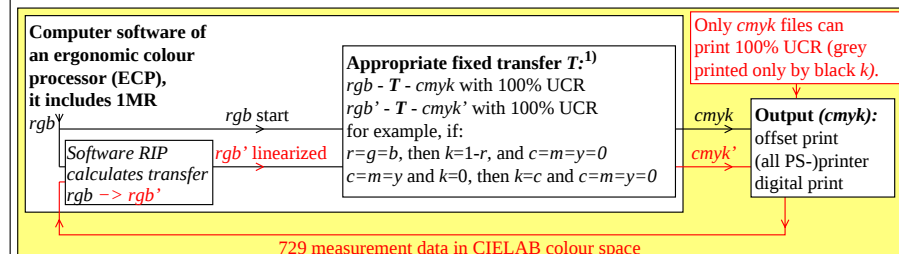


In a general case the Software Image Processor (RIP) transfers 16,7 (256x256x256-1) million *rgb* to *rgb'* data.  
For linearization methods see Klaus Richter (2016), 1,4MB, [http://farbe.li.tu-berlin.de/OUTLIN16\\_01.PDF](http://farbe.li.tu-berlin.de/OUTLIN16_01.PDF)

AEB11-3N

Colour management by a change of the *rgb* data within the colour workflow before the linearized output  
See ISO-Ergonomics of human-systems interaction – Field assessment methods for electronic visual displays  
For ISO-test charts according to ISO 9241-306:2018 see: <http://standards.iso.org/iso/9241/306/ed-2/index.html>

The computer with an **Ergonomic Colour Processor (ECP)** includes the 1-Minus-Relations (1MR). It is valid:  
 $r=1-c$ ,  $g=1-m$ ,  $b=1-y$ . [1]. The output is equal for:  $r=g=b=0,5$  or  $c=m=y=0,5$  or  $k=0,5$  or  $w=1-k=0,5$ . [2]  
If the 1MR is active, then the output of the ISO-test chart shows **equal output** in each colour square of:  
<http://standards.iso.org/iso/9241/306/ed-2/AE49/AE490-7N.PDF> and independent of the use of *rgb* or *cmk*.



1) For an example see the printed english version of <http://standards.iso.org/iso/9241/306/ed-2/ES15.PDF>  
This offset print includes the start and linearized output of many analog ISO-test charts of ISO 9241-306.

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For any maximal colour it is valid:  $k=0$ . One of the 3 values **cmk0** or **rgb** has the value 1 and one other the value 0.  
For linearization methods see Klaus Richter (2016), 1,4MB, [http://farbe.li.tu-berlin.de/OUTLIN16\\_01.PDF](http://farbe.li.tu-berlin.de/OUTLIN16_01.PDF)

AEB11-7N