

<http://farbe.li.tu-berlin.de/MS58/MS58L0N0.TXT> /PS; comience salida
N: ninguna 3D-linearización (OL) en archivo (F) o PS-startup (S), página 1/1

colores acromáticos,
colores intermedios

5 colores acromáticos:

N negro (noir francés)

D gris oscuro

Z gris intermedio

H gris claro

W blanco

dos colores intermedios:

C_e = G50B_e azul-verdoso

M_e = B50R_e rojo-azulado

colores cromáticos,
colores elementales

colores "ni-ni"

4 colores elementales (e):

R = R_e rojo

G = G_e verde

B = B_e azul

J = Y_e amarillo (jaune francés)

ni verdoso ni rojizo

colores cromáticos,
colores de dispositivo

TV, impresión (PR), foto (PH)

seis colores de dispositivo (d):

C = C_d cian azul (cian)

M = M_d magenta rojo (magenta)

Y = Y_d amarillo

O = R_d rojo anaranjado (rojo)

L = G_d verde hoja (verde)

V = B_d violeta azulado (azul)

MS580-1N

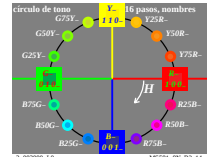
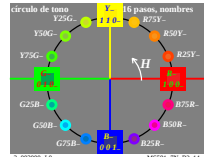
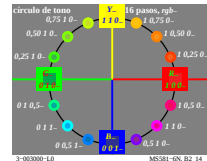
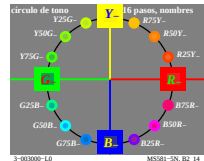
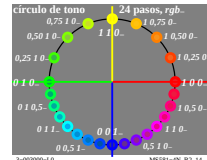
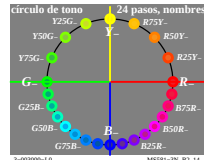
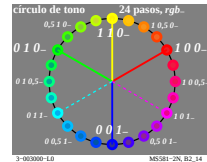
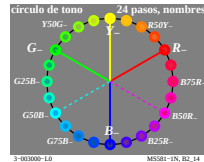
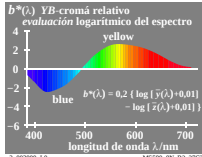
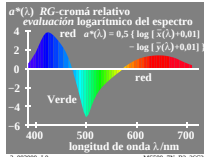
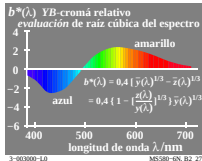
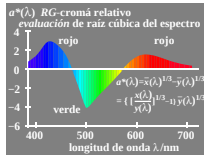
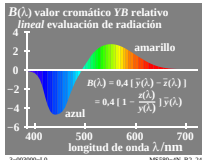
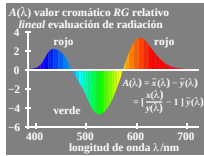


Gráfico TUB-MS58; la gráfica de Ordenador y colorimetría
Imagine la serie MS58, 3D=0, de=0

entrada: rgb/cmyk -> rgb/cmyk
salida: ningún cambio