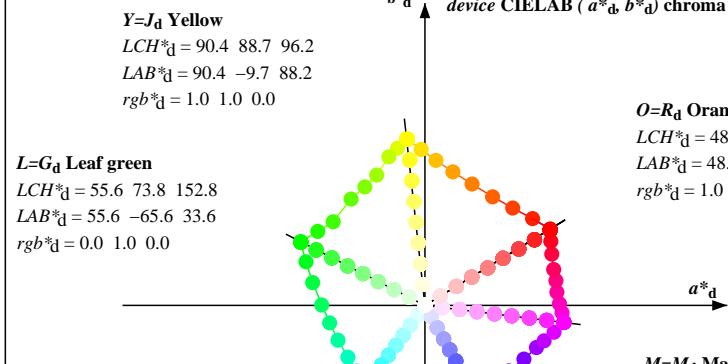
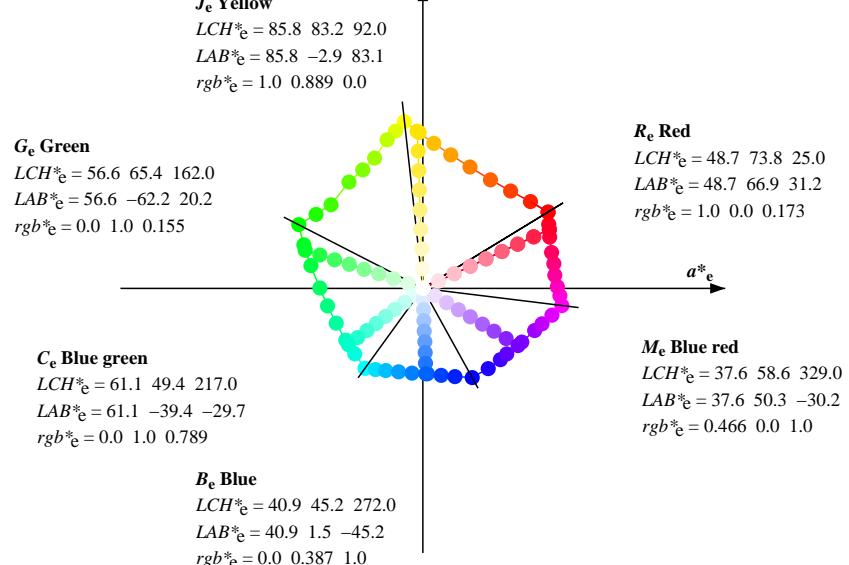


Data of Maximum color M in colorimetric system Offset print ORS41\_18\_96; separation cmyn6\*, D65 and D50 for input or output; Six hue angles of the 60 degree standard colours s:  $h_{ab,s} = 30.0, 90.0, 150.0, 210.0, 270.0, 330.0$ ; Six hue angles of the device colours d:  $h_{ab,d} = 31.4, 96.3, 152.9, 234.1, 298.9, 353.0$ ; Six hue angles of the elementary colours e:  $h_{ab,e} = 25.5, 92.3, 162.2, 217.0, 271.7, 328.6$

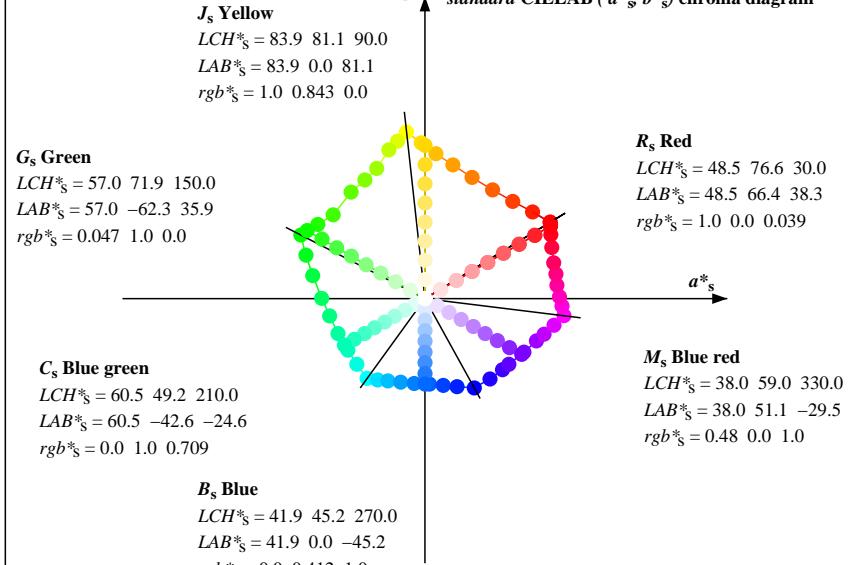
device CIELAB ( $a^*_{d}, b^*_{d}$ ) chroma diagram



elementary CIELAB ( $a^*_{e}, b^*_{e}$ ) chroma diagram



standard CIELAB ( $a^*_s, b^*_{s}$ ) chroma diagram



#### Notes to the CIELAB chroma diagrams ( $a^*_{d}, b^*_{d}$ ), ( $a^*_{s}, b^*_{s}$ ), ( $a^*_{e}, b^*_{e}$ )

- For the  $rgb^*_{d}$ -input values the CIELAB data  $LCH^*_{d}$  and  $LAB^*_{d}$  have been measured.
- For the calculation of the standard hue angle  $h_{ab,s}$  use for any device values  $rgb^*_{d}$  the equation:  

$$h_{ab,s} = atan [ r^*_d \cos(30) + g^*_d \cos(150) ] / [ r^*_d \sin(30) + g^*_d \sin(150) + b^*_d \sin(270) ] \quad (1)$$
- For the 48 or 360 equally spaced standard hue angles  $h_{ab,s}$  of the colours of maximum chroma use the seven hue angles of the 60 degree colours s:  $h_{ab,si} = 30.0, 90.0, 150.0, 210.0, 270.0, 330.0, 390.0$  (i=0,6) and the equations for a 48 and 360 step hue circle:  

$$h_{48ab,si,j} = h_{ab,si} + j [ h_{ab,si+1} - h_{ab,si} ] / 8 \quad (i = 0, 1, \dots, 5; j = 0, 1, \dots, 7) \quad (2)$$
  

$$h_{360ab,si,j} = h_{ab,si} + j [ h_{ab,si+1} - h_{ab,si} ] / 60 \quad (i = 0, 1, \dots, 5; j = 0, 1, \dots, 59) \quad (3)$$
- For the 48 or 360 elementary hue angles  $h_{ab,e}$  of the colours of maximum chroma use the seven hue angles of the elementary colours e:  $h_{ab,ei} = 25.5, 92.3, 162.2, 217.0, 271.7, 328.6, 385.5$  (i=0,6) and the equations for a 48 and 360 step elementary hue circle:  

$$h_{48ab,ei,j} = h_{ab,ei} + j [ h_{ab,ei+1} - h_{ab,ei} ] / 8 \quad (i = 0, 1, \dots, 5; j = 0, 1, \dots, 7) \quad (4)$$
  

$$h_{360ab,ei,j} = h_{ab,ei} + j [ h_{ab,ei+1} - h_{ab,ei} ] / 60 \quad (i = 0, 1, \dots, 5; j = 0, 1, \dots, 59) \quad (5)$$
- For any elementary hue angle  $h_{ab,e}$  there is a well defined device hue angle  $h_{ab,d}$  see the following tables, columns 1 to 3.
- The values  $rgb^*_{de}$  produce the output of the device-independent elementary hues