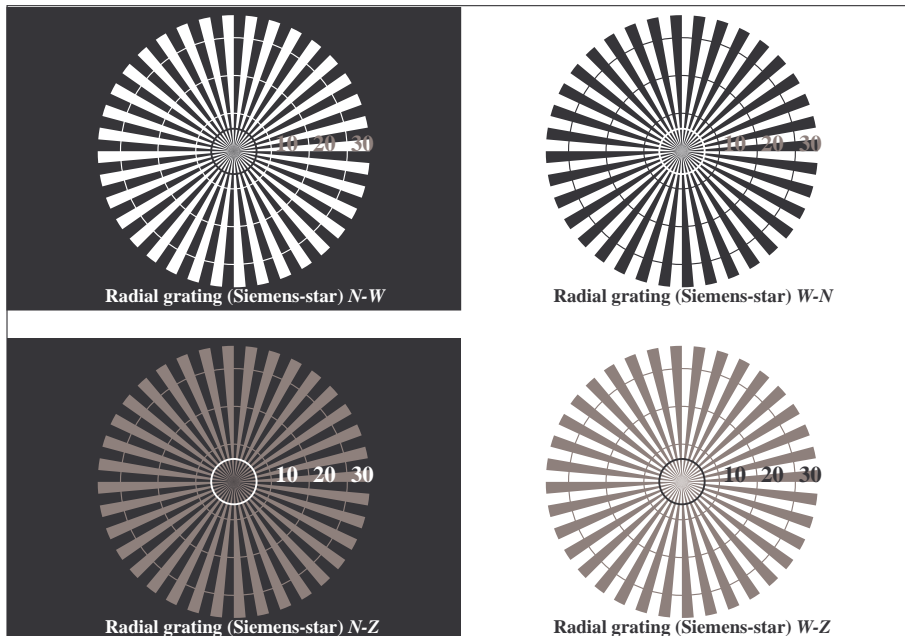


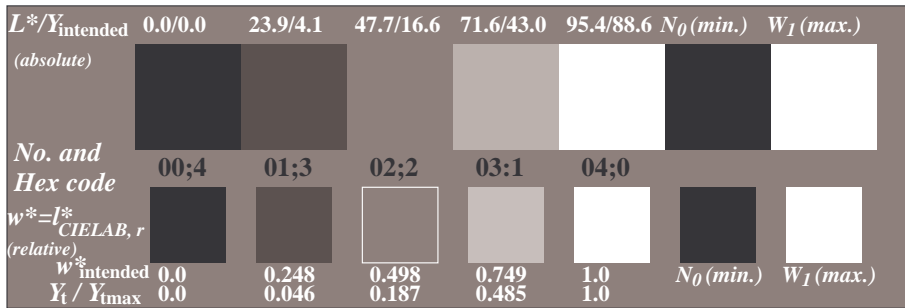
See for similar files: <http://www.ps.bam.de/CE66/>  
 Technical information: <http://www.ps.bam.de/9241>

Version 2.0, io=2.2, CIEXYZ, 1.0 exp

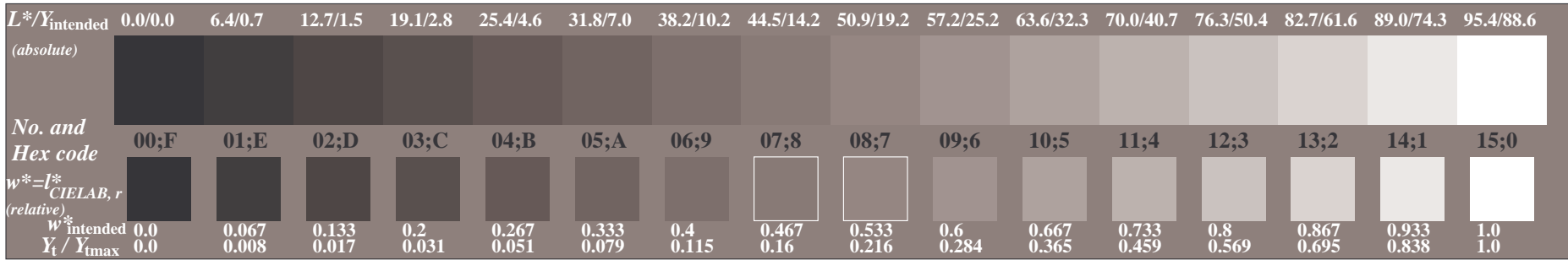
BAM registration: 20040101-CE66/10L/L66E00FP.PS/.PDF BAM material: code=rh4ta  
 Application for achromatic display output with CIE LAB contrast range  $L^*_w:L^*_n = 95.4 : 0.0$



Picture C1: Radial gratings (Siemens-stars) N-W, W-N, N-Z and W-Z; PS operator: *nnn0\* setcmkcolor*



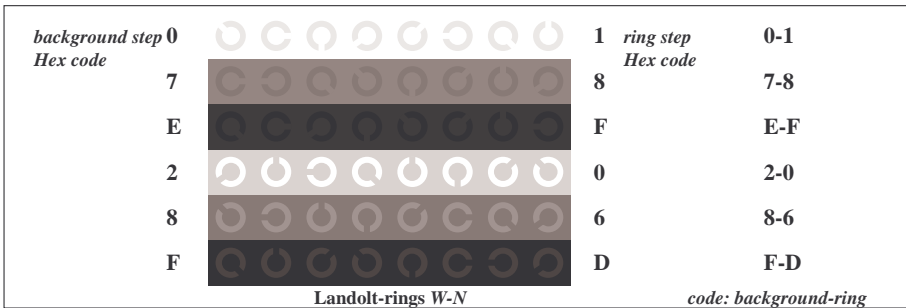
Picture C2: 5 visual equidistant  $L^*$ -grey steps +  $N_0$  +  $W_1$ ; PS operator: *cmj0\* setcmkcolor*



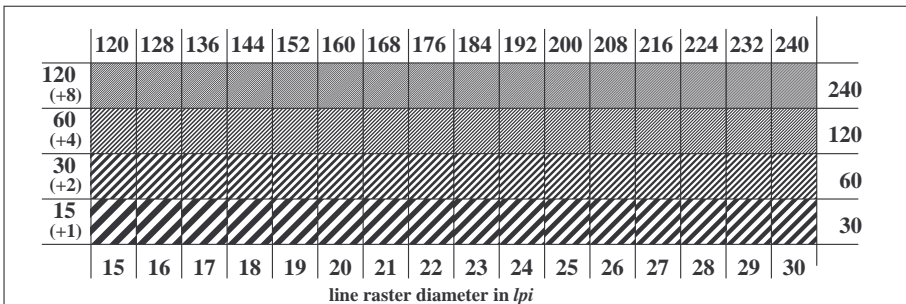
Picture C3: 16 visual equidistant  $L^*$ -grey steps; PS operator: *nnn0\* setcmkcolor*

ISO 9241-test chart for contrast range  $Y_w:Y_n = 88.6 : 0.0$   
 Ergonomics – Visual Displays – Field Assessment Methods

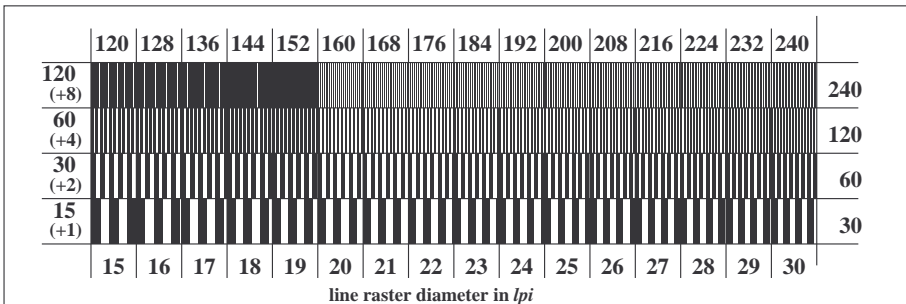
input: *nnn0\* setcmkcolor*  
 output: no change compared to input



Picture C4: Landolt-rings W-N; PS operator: *nnn0\* setcmkcolor*



Picture C5: Line raster under 45° (or 135°); PS operator: *nnn0\* setcmkcolor*



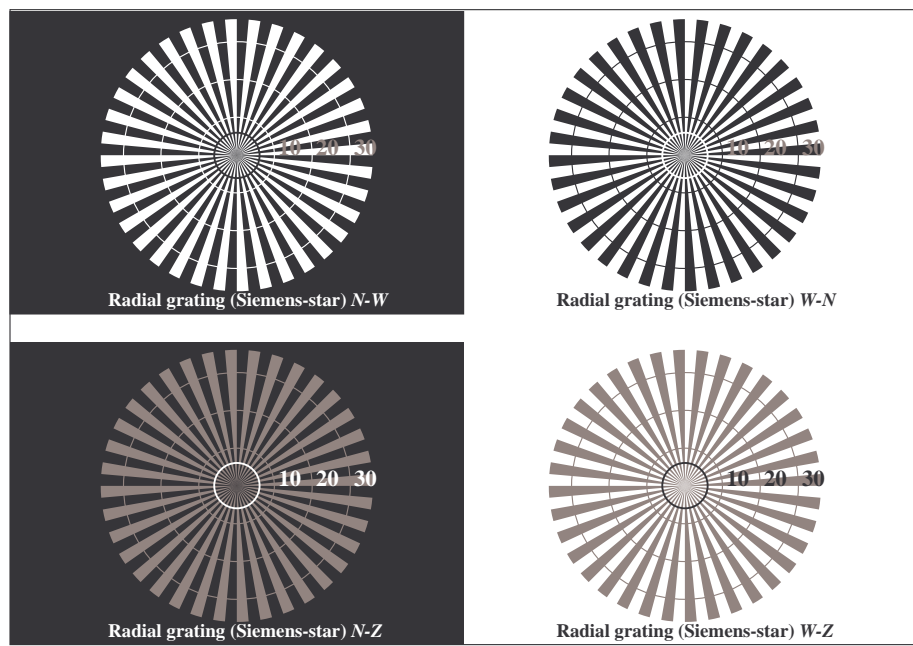
Picture C6: Line raster under 90° (or 0°); Use of the PS operator *nnn0\* setcmkcolor*



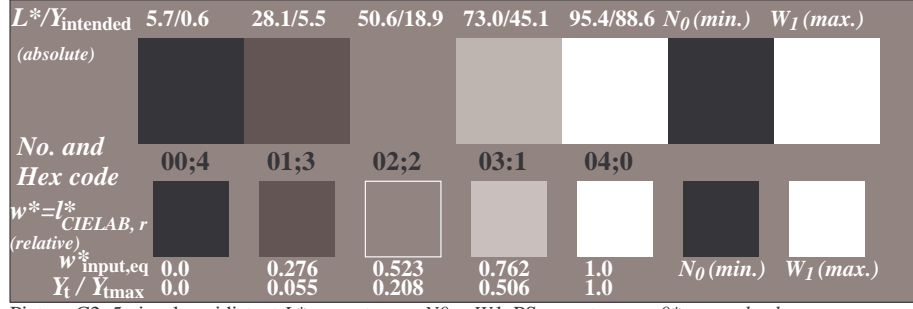
See for similar files: <http://www.ps.bam.de/CE66/>  
 Technical information: <http://www.ps.bam.de/9241>

Version 2.0, io=2.2, CIEXYZ, 1.0 exp

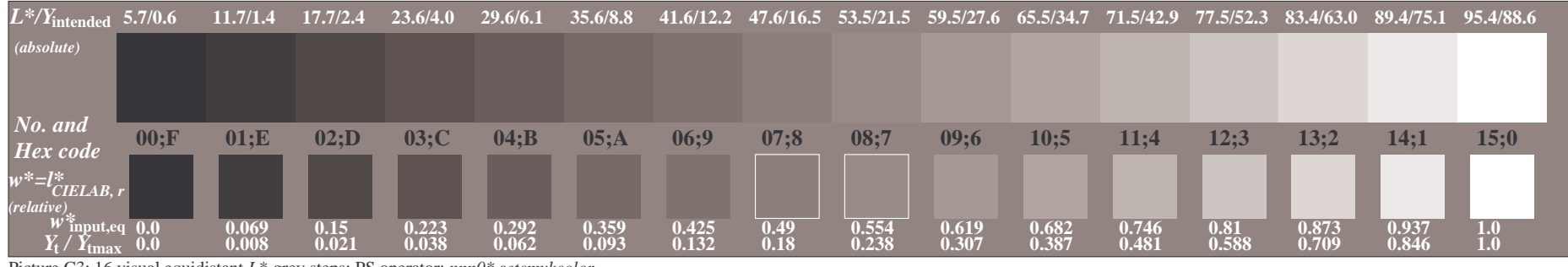
BAM registration: 20040101-CE66/10L/L66E10FP.PS/.PDF BAM material: code=rh4ta  
 Application for achromatic display output with CIE LAB contrast range  $L^*_w:L^*_n = 95.4 : 5.7$



Picture C1: Radial gratings (Siemens-stars) N-W, W-N, N-Z and W-Z; PS operator: *nnn0\* setcmkcolor*

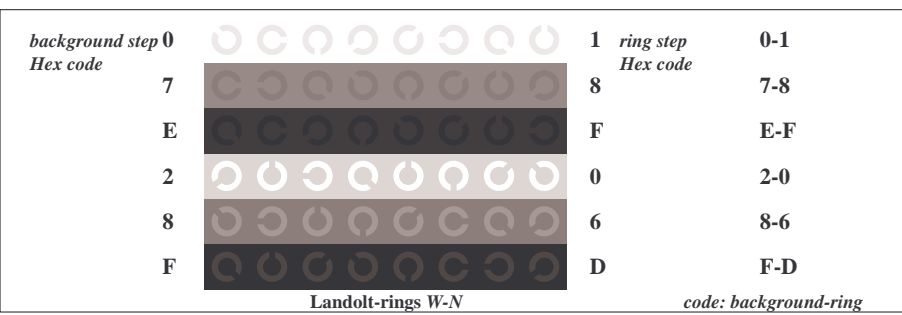


Picture C2: 5 visual equidistant  $L^*$ -grey steps +  $N_0$  +  $W_1$ ; PS operator: *cmj0\* setcmkcolor*

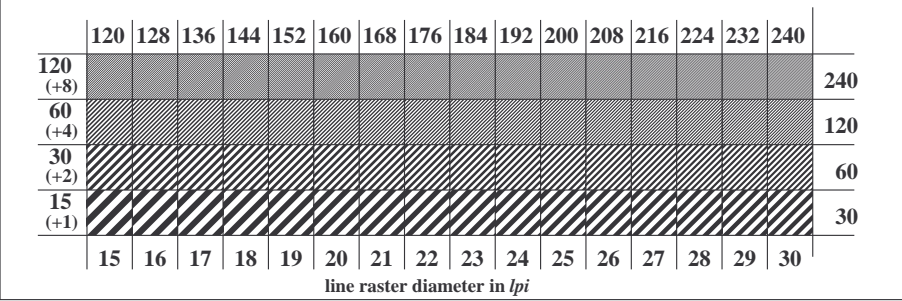


Picture C3: 16 visual equidistant  $L^*$ -grey steps; PS operator: *nnn0\* setcmkcolor*

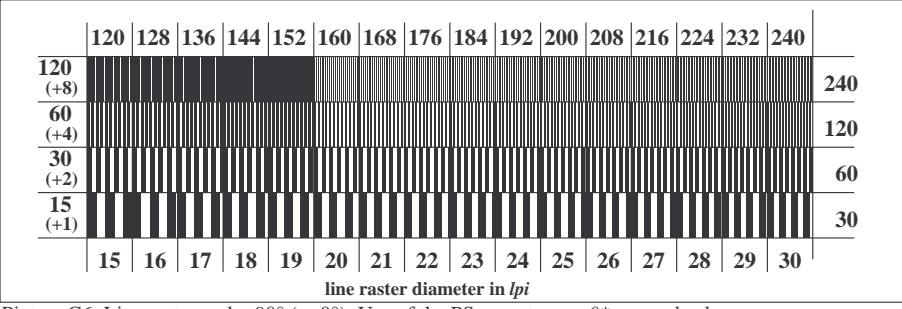
ISO 9241-test chart for contrast range  $Y_w:Y_n = 88.6 : 0.6$   
 Ergonomics – Visual Displays – Field Assessment Methods



Picture C4: Landolt-rings W-N; PS operator: *nnn0\* setcmkcolor*

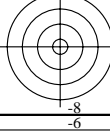


Picture C5: Line raster under 45° (or 135°); PS operator: *nnn0\* setcmkcolor*



Picture C6: Line raster under 90° (or 0°); Use of the PS operator *nnn0\* setcmkcolor*

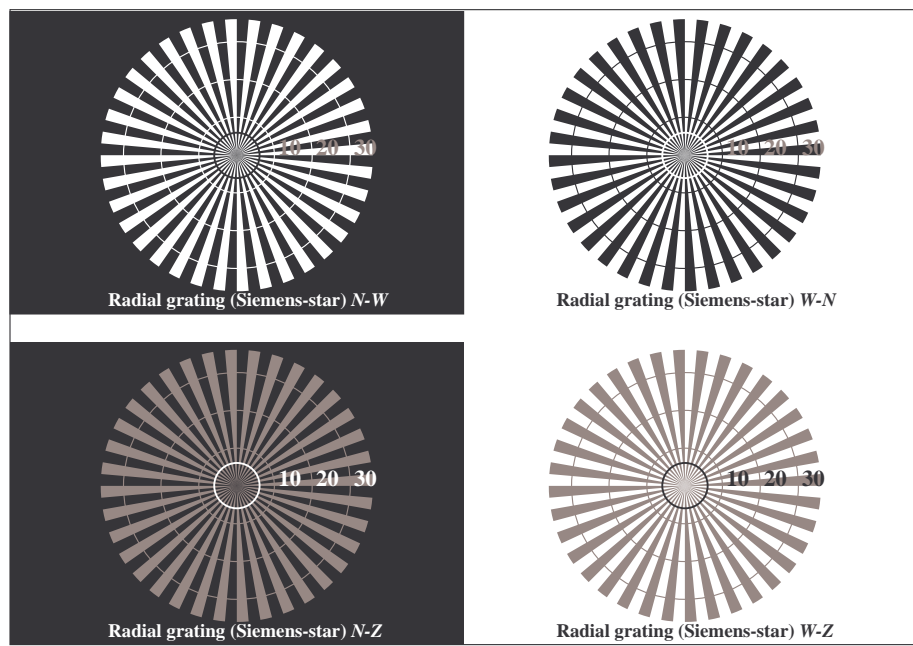
input: *nnn0\* setcmkcolor*  
 output: no change compared to input



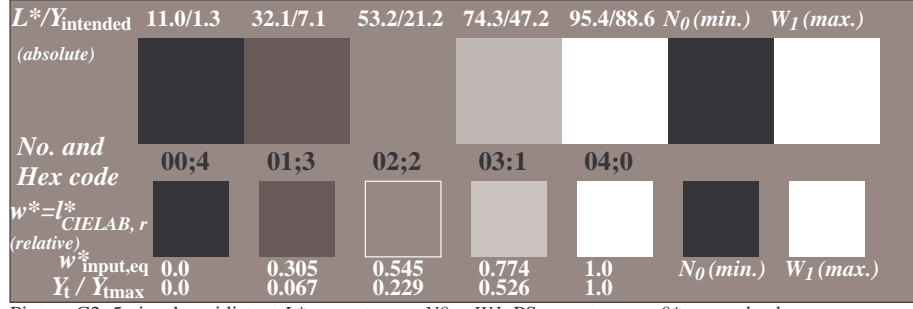
See for similar files: <http://www.ps.bam.de/CE66/>  
 Technical information: <http://www.ps.bam.de/9241>

Version 2.0, io=2.2, CIEXYZ, 1.0 exp

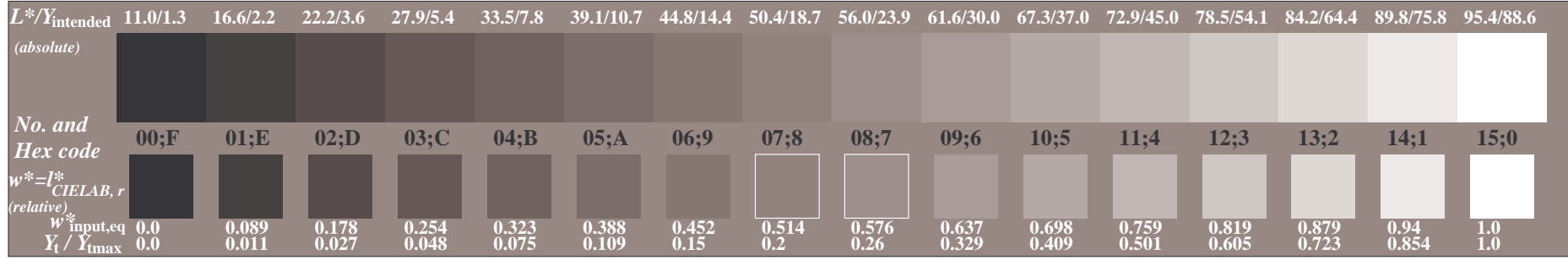
BAM registration: 20040101-CE66/10L/L66E20FP.PS/.PDF BAM material: code=rh4ta  
 Application for achromatic display output with CIELAB contrast range  $L^*_w:L^*_n = 95.4 : 11.0$



Picture C1: Radial gratings (Siemens-stars) N-W, W-N, N-Z and W-Z; PS operator: *nnn0\* setcmkcolor*

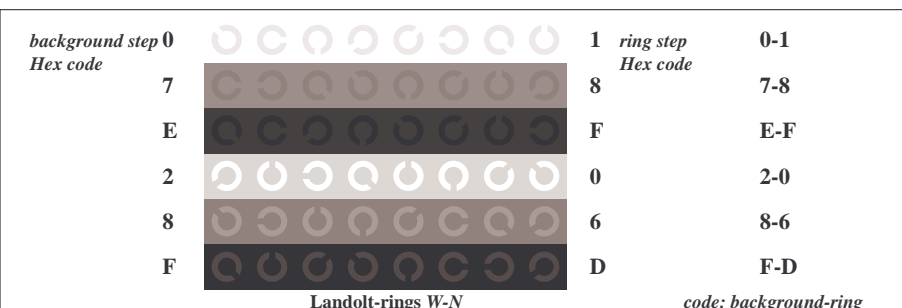


Picture C2: 5 visual equidistant  $L^*$ -grey steps +  $N_0$  +  $W_1$ ; PS operator: *cmj0\* setcmkcolor*

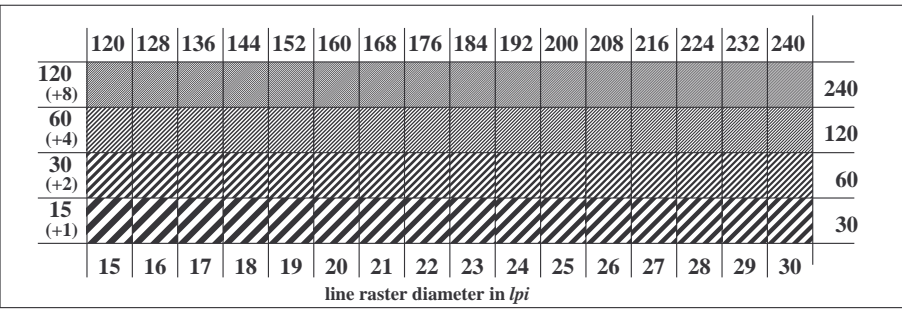


Picture C3: 16 visual equidistant  $L^*$ -grey steps; PS operator: *nnn0\* setcmkcolor*

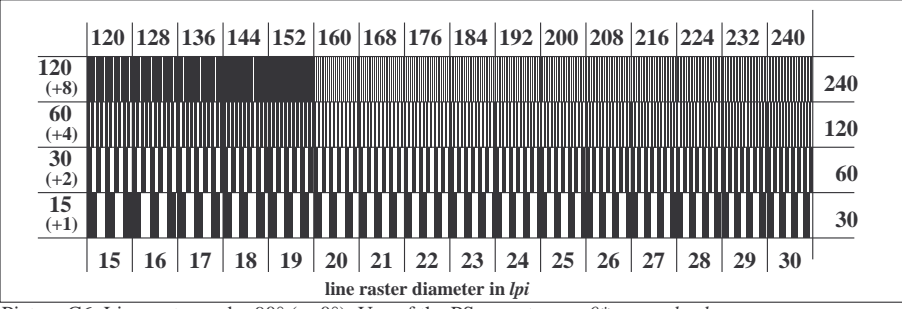
ISO 9241-test chart for contrast range  $Y_w:Y_n = 88.6 : 1.3$   
 Ergonomics – Visual Displays – Field Assessment Methods



Picture C4: Landolt-rings W-N; PS operator: *nnn0\* setcmkcolor*



Picture C5: Line raster under 45° (or 135°); PS operator: *nnn0\* setcmkcolor*



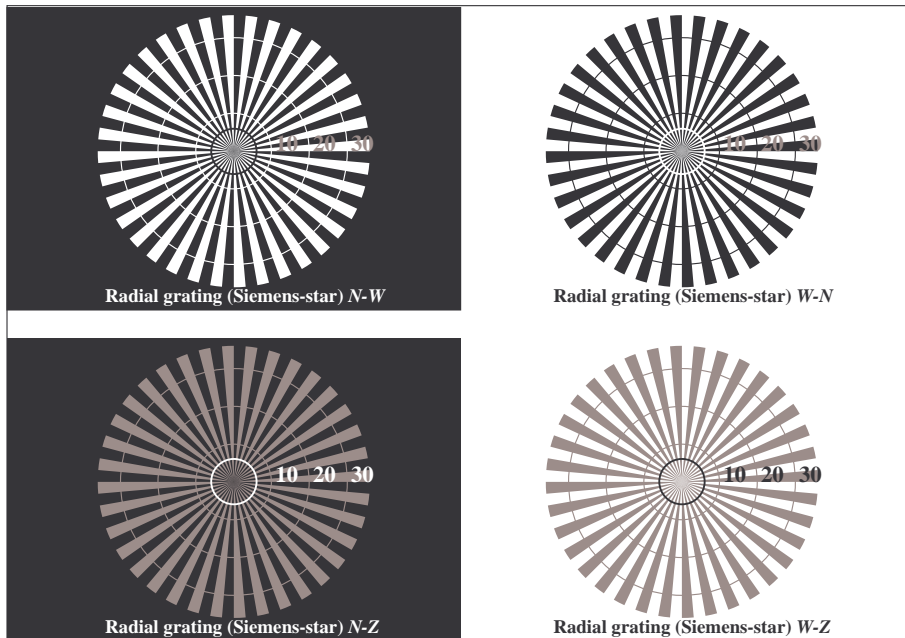
Picture C6: Line raster under 90° (or 0°); Use of the PS operator *nnn0\* setcmkcolor*

input: *nnn0\* setcmkcolor*  
 output: no change compared to input

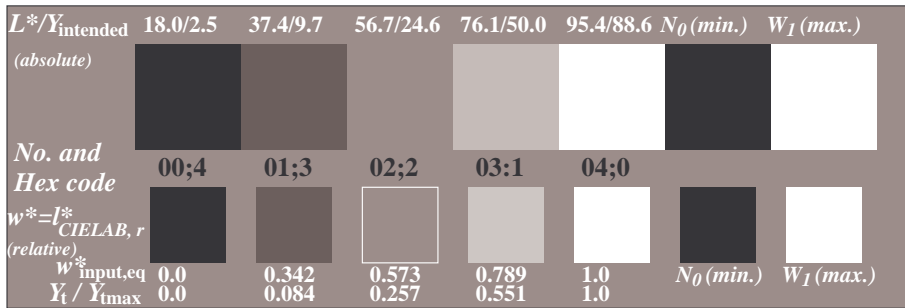
See for similar files: <http://www.ps.bam.de/CE66/>  
 Technical information: <http://www.ps.bam.de/9241>

Version 2.0, io=2.2, CIEXYZ, 1.0 exp

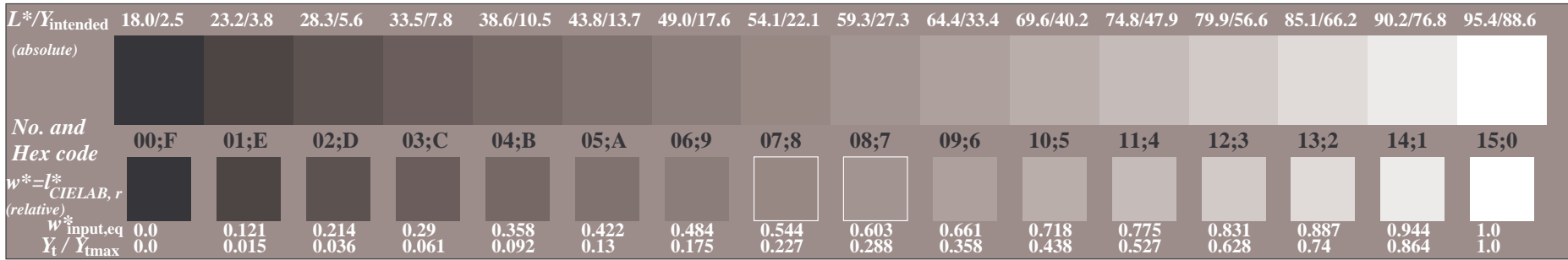
BAM registration: 20040101-CE66/10L/L66E30FP.PS/.PDF BAM material: code=rh4ta  
 Application for achromatic display output with CIELAB contrast range  $L^*_w:L^*_n = 95.4 : 18.0$



Picture C1: Radial gratings (Siemens-stars) N-W, W-N, N-Z and W-Z; PS operator: *nnn0\* setcmkcolor*

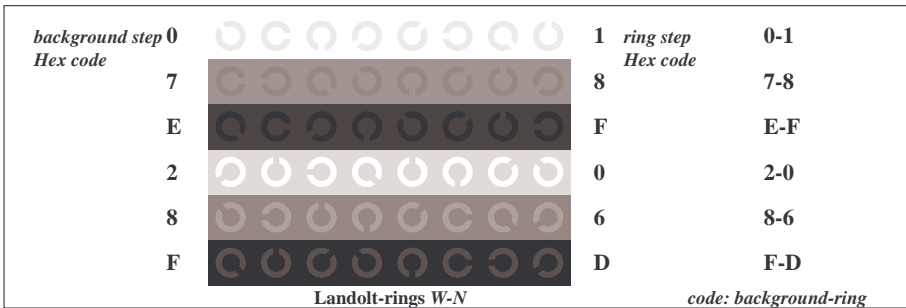


Picture C2: 5 visual equidistant  $L^*$ -grey steps +  $N_0$  +  $W_1$ ; PS operator: *cmj0\* setcmkcolor*

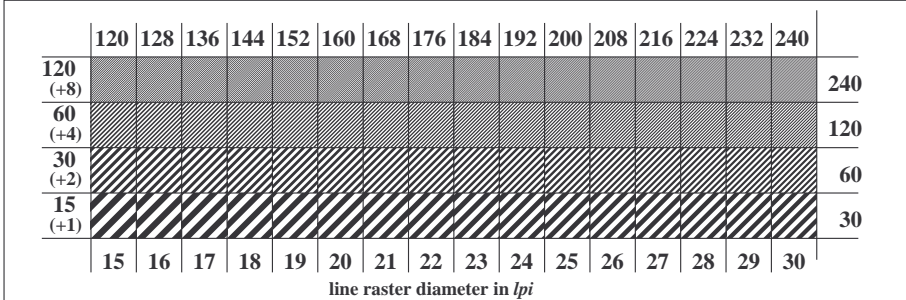


Picture C3: 16 visual equidistant  $L^*$ -grey steps; PS operator: *nnn0\* setcmkcolor*

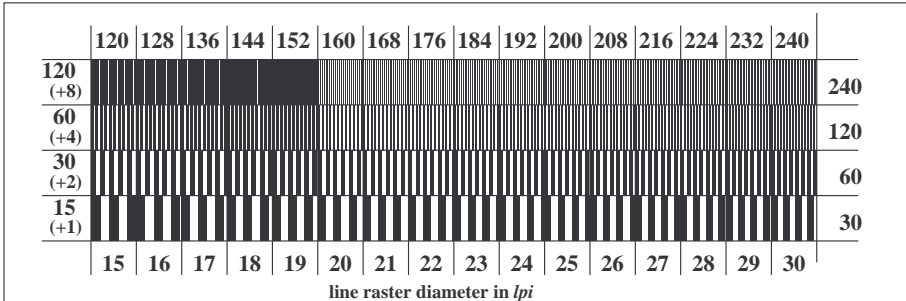
ISO 9241-test chart for contrast range  $Y_w:Y_n = 88.6 : 2.5$   
 Ergonomics – Visual Displays – Field Assessment Methods



Picture C4: Landolt-rings W-N; PS operator: *nnn0\* setcmkcolor*



Picture C5: Line raster under 45° (or 135°); PS operator: *nnn0\* setcmkcolor*

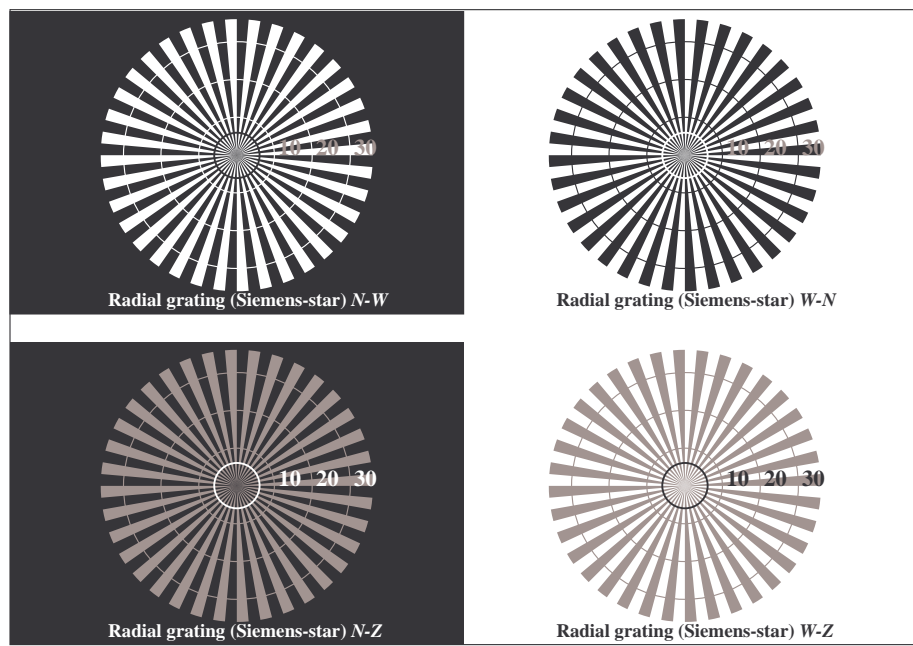


Picture C6: Line raster under 90° (or 0°); Use of the PS operator *nnn0\* setcmkcolor*

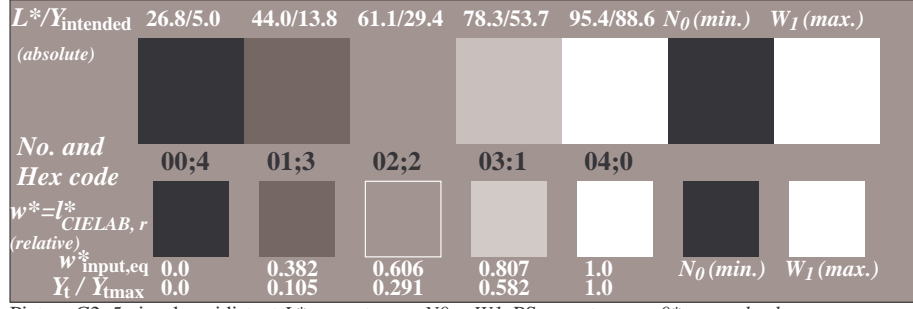
input: *nnn0\* setcmkcolor*  
 output: no change compared to input

See for similar files: <http://www.ps.bam.de/CE66/>  
 Technical information: <http://www.ps.bam.de/9241>

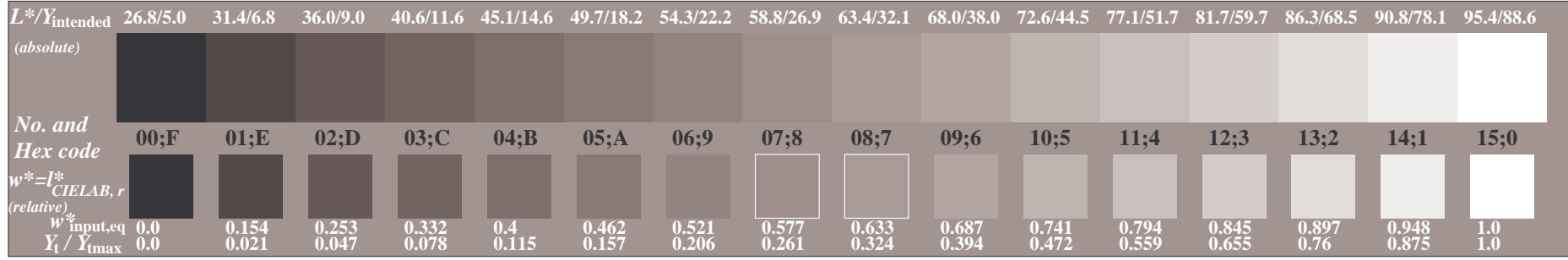
BAM registration: 20040101-CE66/10L/L66E40FP.PS/.PDF BAM material: code=rh4ta  
 Application for achromatic display output with CIE LAB contrast range  $L^*_w:L^*_n = 95.4 : 26.8$



Picture C1: Radial gratings (Siemens-stars) N-W, W-N, N-Z and W-Z; PS operator: *nnn0\* setcmkcolor*

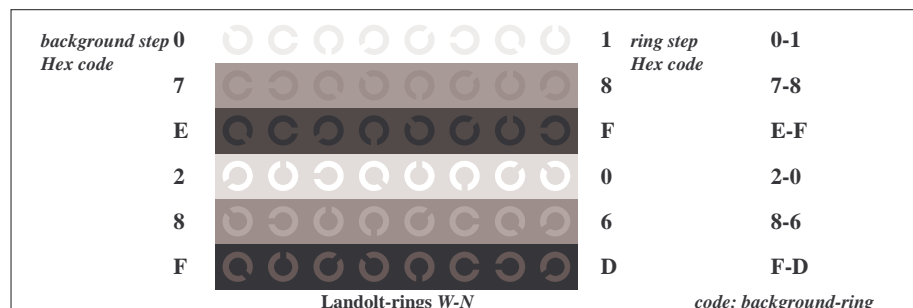


Picture C2: 5 visual equidistant  $L^*$ -grey steps +  $N_0$  +  $W_1$ ; PS operator: *cmj0\* setcmkcolor*

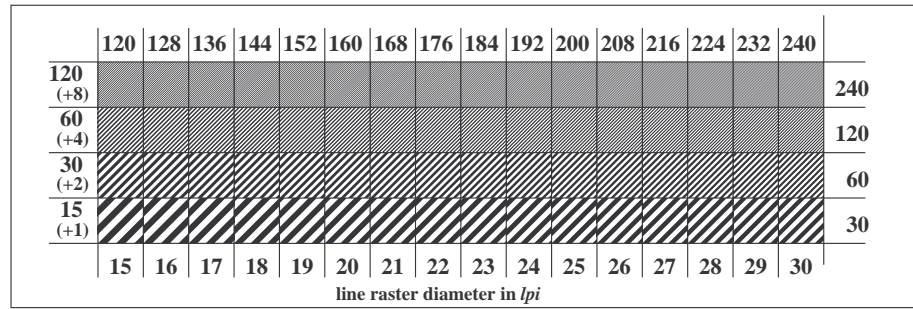


Picture C3: 16 visual equidistant  $L^*$ -grey steps; PS operator: *nnn0\* setcmkcolor*

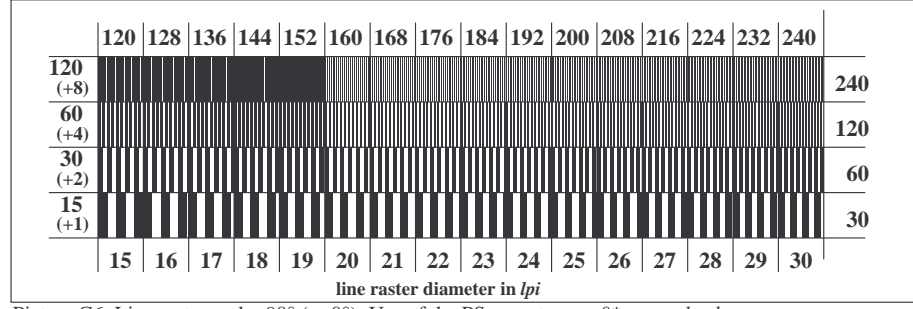
ISO 9241-test chart for contrast range  $Y_w:Y_n = 88.6 : 5.0$   
 Ergonomics – Visual Displays – Field Assessment Methods



Picture C4: Landolt-rings W-N; PS operator: *nnn0\* setcmkcolor*

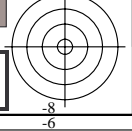
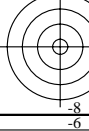


Picture C5: Line raster under 45° (or 135°); PS operator: *nnn0\* setcmkcolor*



Picture C6: Line raster under 90° (or 0°); Use of the PS operator *nnn0\* setcmkcolor*

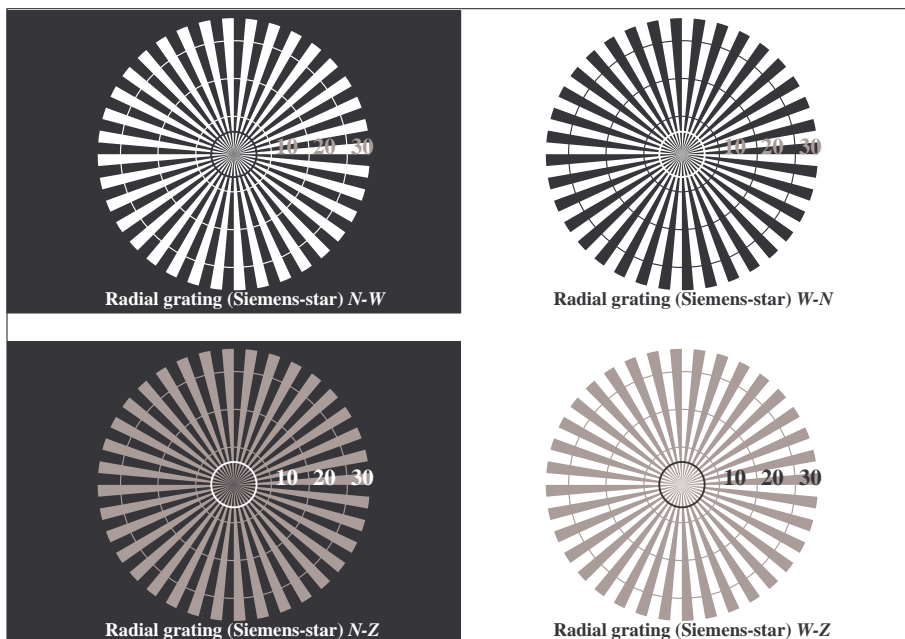
input: *nnn0\* setcmkcolor*  
 output: no change compared to input



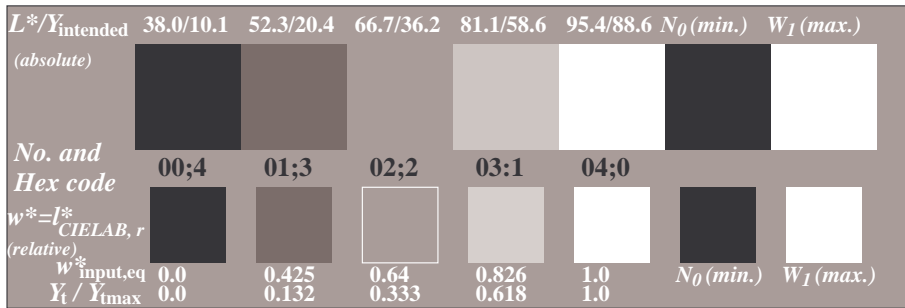
See for similar files: <http://www.ps.bam.de/CE66/>  
 Technical information: <http://www.ps.bam.de/9241>

Version 2.0, io=2.2, CIEXYZ, 1.0 exp

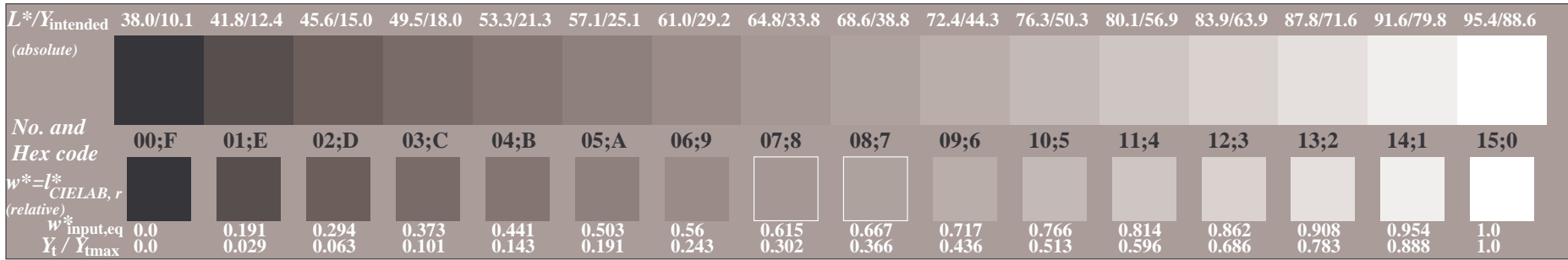
BAM registration: 20040101-CE66/10L/L66E50FP.PS/.PDF BAM material: code=rh4ta  
 Application for achromatic display output with CIE LAB contrast range  $L^*_w:L^*_n = 95.4 : 38.0$



Picture C1: Radial gratings (Siemens-stars) N-W, W-N, N-Z and W-Z; PS operator: *nnn0\* setcmkcolor*



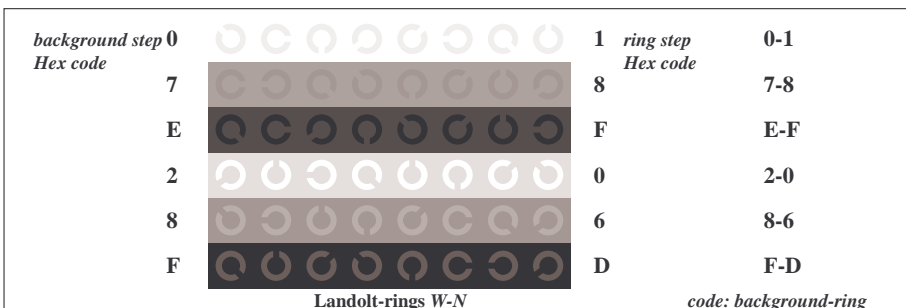
Picture C2: 5 visual equidistant  $L^*$ -grey steps +  $N_0$  +  $W_1$ ; PS operator: *cmj0\* setcmkcolor*



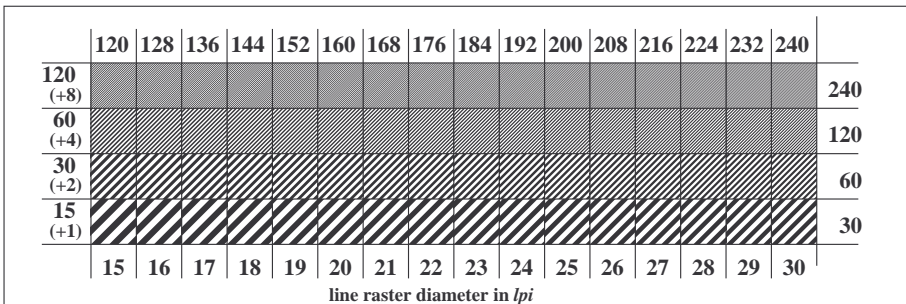
Picture C3: 16 visual equidistant  $L^*$ -grey steps; PS operator: *nnn0\* setcmkcolor*

ISO 9241-test chart for contrast range  $Y_w:Y_n = 88.6 : 10.1$   
 Ergonomics – Visual Displays – Field Assessment Methods

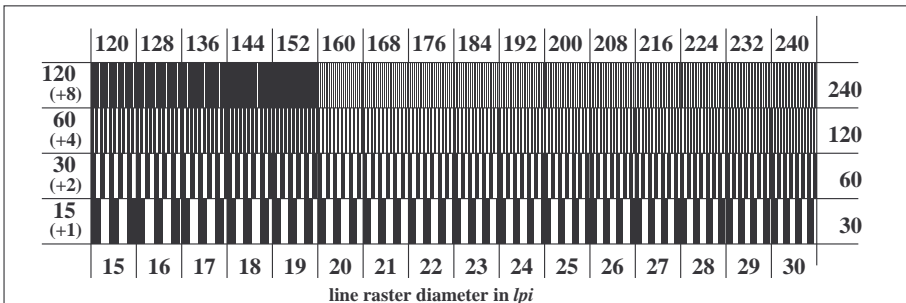
input: *nnn0\* setcmkcolor*  
 output: no change compared to input



Picture C4: Landolt-rings W-N; PS operator: *nnn0\* setcmkcolor*



Picture C5: Line raster under 45° (or 135°); PS operator: *nnn0\* setcmkcolor*



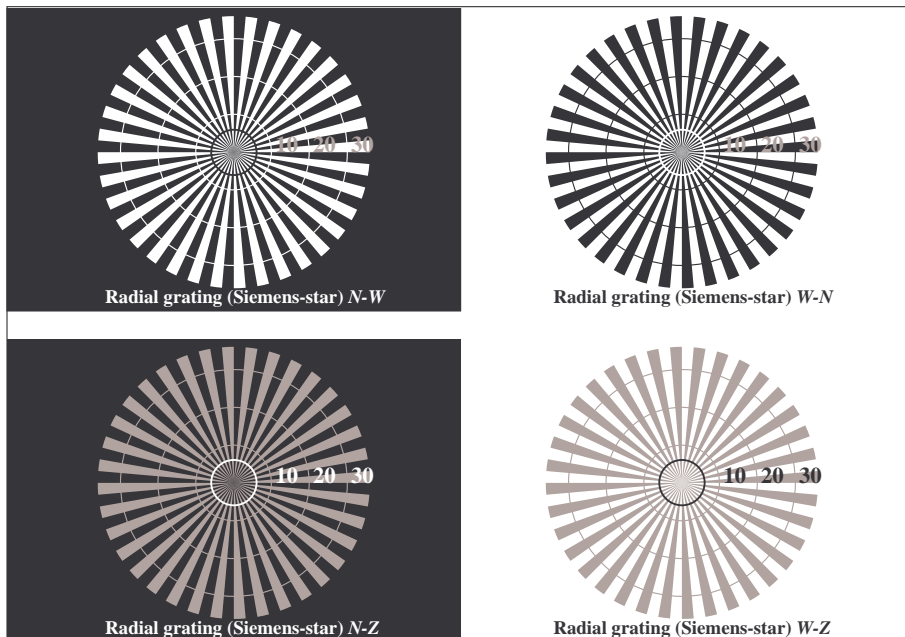
Picture C6: Line raster under 90° (or 0°); Use of the PS operator *nnn0\* setcmkcolor*



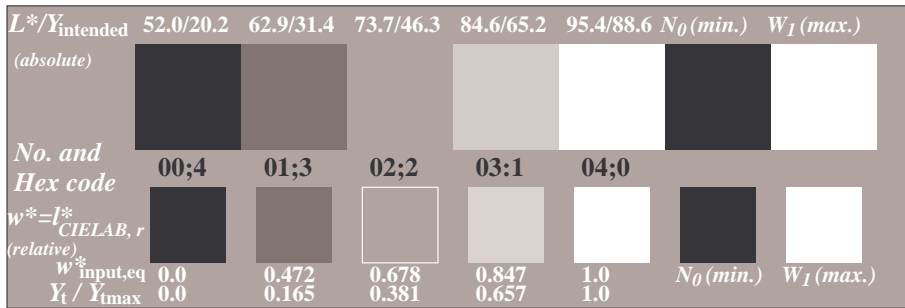
See for similar files: <http://www.ps.bam.de/CE66/>  
 Technical information: <http://www.ps.bam.de/9241>

Version 2.0, io=2.2, CIEXYZ, 1.0 exp

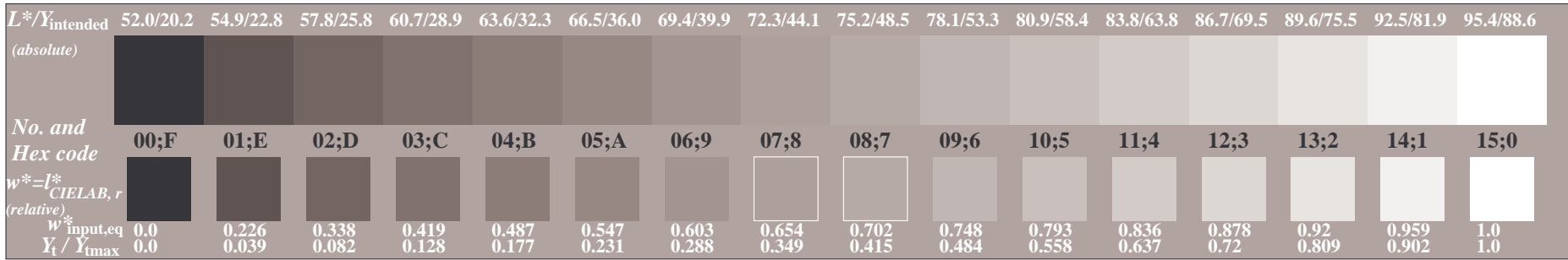
BAM registration: 20040101-CE66/10L/L66E60FP.PS/.PDF BAM material: code=rh4ta  
 Application for achromatic display output with CIE LAB contrast range  $L^*_w:L^*_n = 95.4 : 52.0$



Picture C1: Radial gratings (Siemens-stars) N-W, W-N, N-Z and W-Z; PS operator: *nnn0\* setcmkcolor*



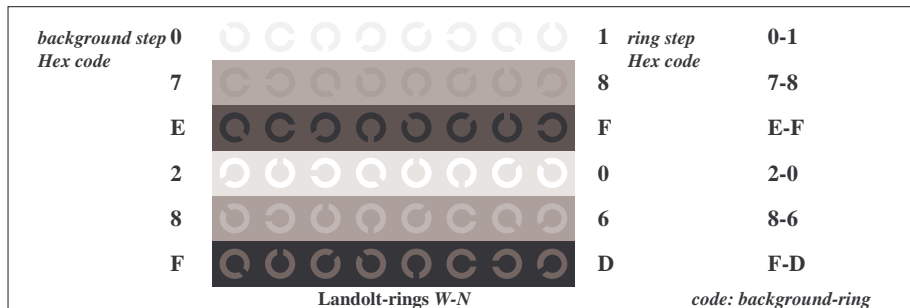
Picture C2: 5 visual equidistant  $L^*$ -grey steps +  $N_0$  +  $W_1$ ; PS operator: *cmj0\* setcmkcolor*



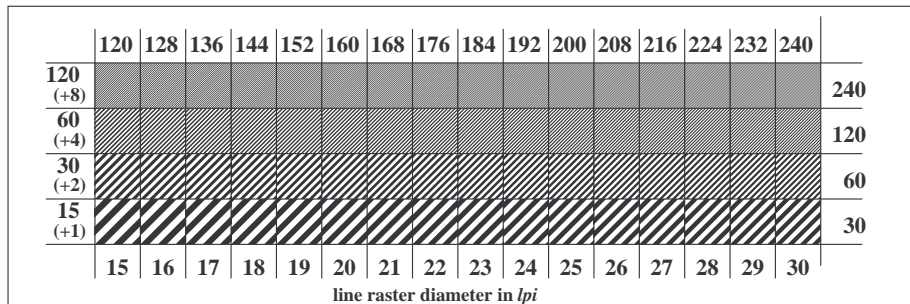
Picture C3: 16 visual equidistant  $L^*$ -grey steps; PS operator: *nnn0\* setcmkcolor*

ISO 9241-test chart for contrast range  $Y_w:Y_n = 88.6 : 20.2$   
 Ergonomics – Visual Displays – Field Assessment Methods

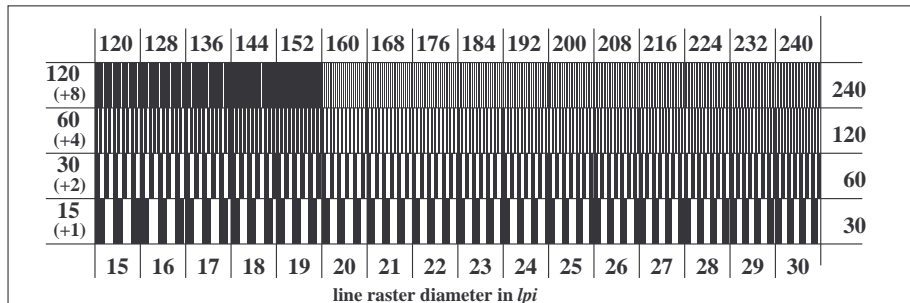
input: *nnn0\* setcmkcolor*  
 output: no change compared to input



Picture C4: Landolt-rings W-N; PS operator: *nnn0\* setcmkcolor*



Picture C5: Line raster under 45° (or 135°); PS operator: *nnn0\* setcmkcolor*

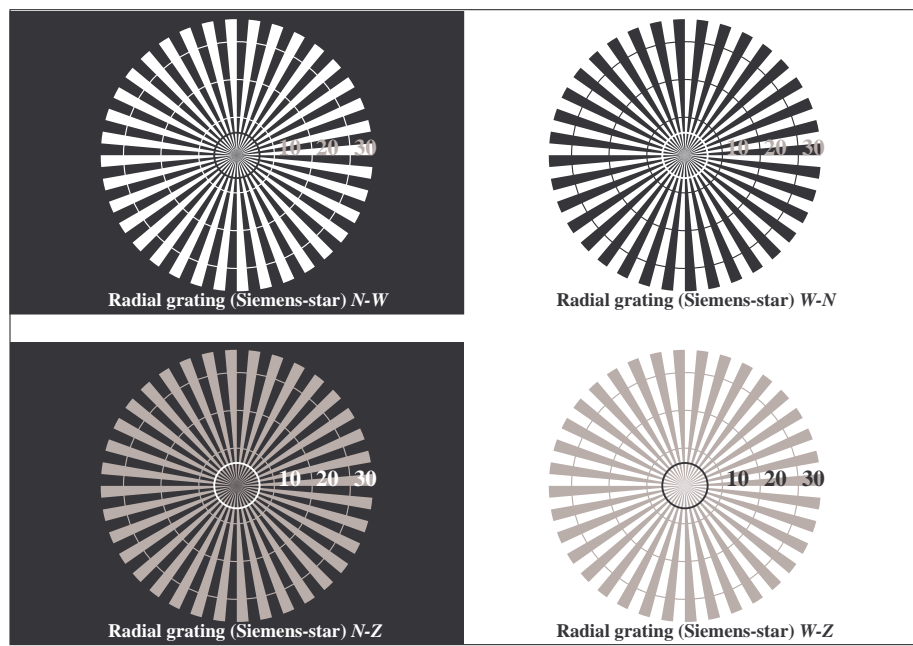


Picture C6: Line raster under 90° (or 0°); Use of the PS operator *nnn0\* setcmkcolor*

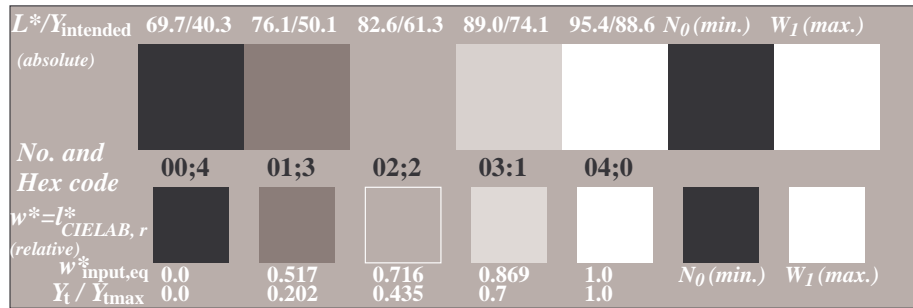


See for similar files: <http://www.ps.bam.de/CE66/>  
 Technical information: <http://www.ps.bam.de/9241>

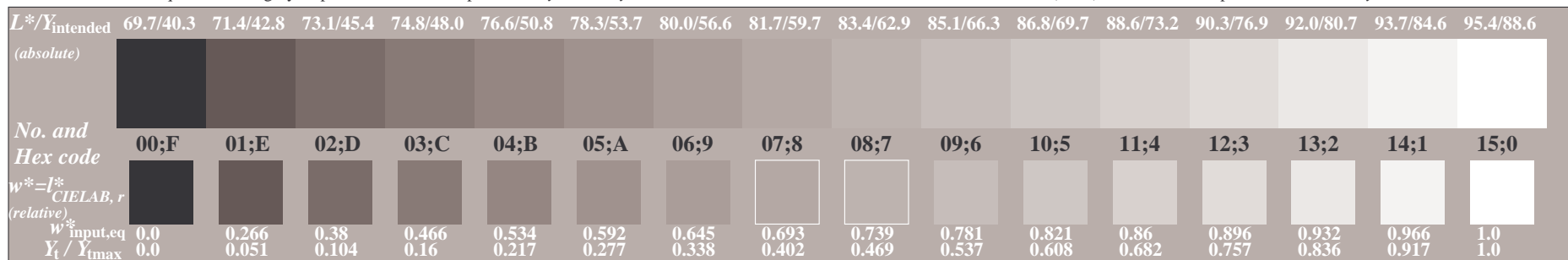
BAM registration: 20040101-CE66/10L/L66E70FP.PS/.PDF BAM material: code=rh4ta  
 Application for achromatic display output with CIELAB contrast range  $L^*_w:L^*_n = 95.4 : 69.7$



Picture C1: Radial gratings (Siemens-stars) N-W, W-N, N-Z and W-Z; PS operator: *nnn0\* setcmkcolor*

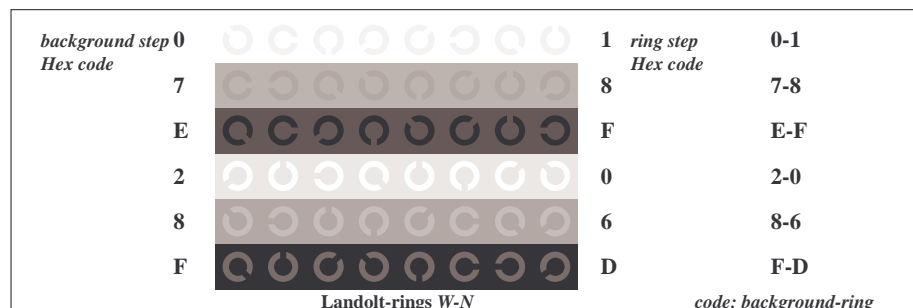


Picture C2: 5 visual equidistant  $L^*$ -grey steps +  $N_0$  +  $W_1$ ; PS operator: *cmj0\* setcmkcolor*

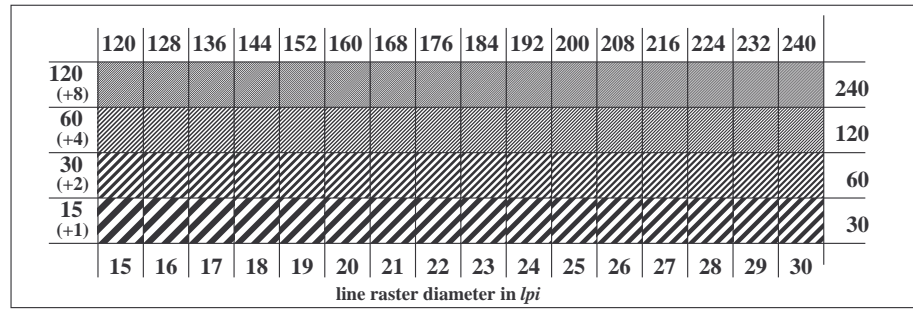


Picture C3: 16 visual equidistant  $L^*$ -grey steps; PS operator: *nnn0\* setcmkcolor*

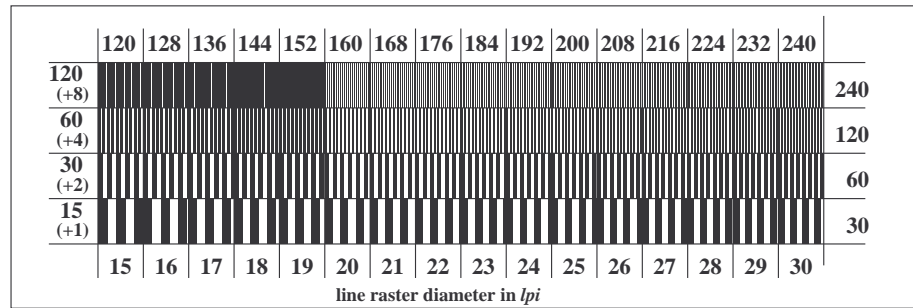
ISO 9241-test chart for contrast range  $Y_w:Y_n = 88.6 : 40.3$   
 Ergonomics – Visual Displays – Field Assessment Methods



Picture C4: Landolt-rings W-N; PS operator: *nnn0\* setcmkcolor*



Picture C5: Line raster under 45° (or 135°); PS operator: *nnn0\* setcmkcolor*



Picture C6: Line raster under 90° (or 0°); Use of the PS operator *nnn0\* setcmkcolor*

input: *nnn0\* setcmkcolor*  
 output: no change compared to input

Version 2.0, io=2.2, CIEXYZ, 1.0 exp