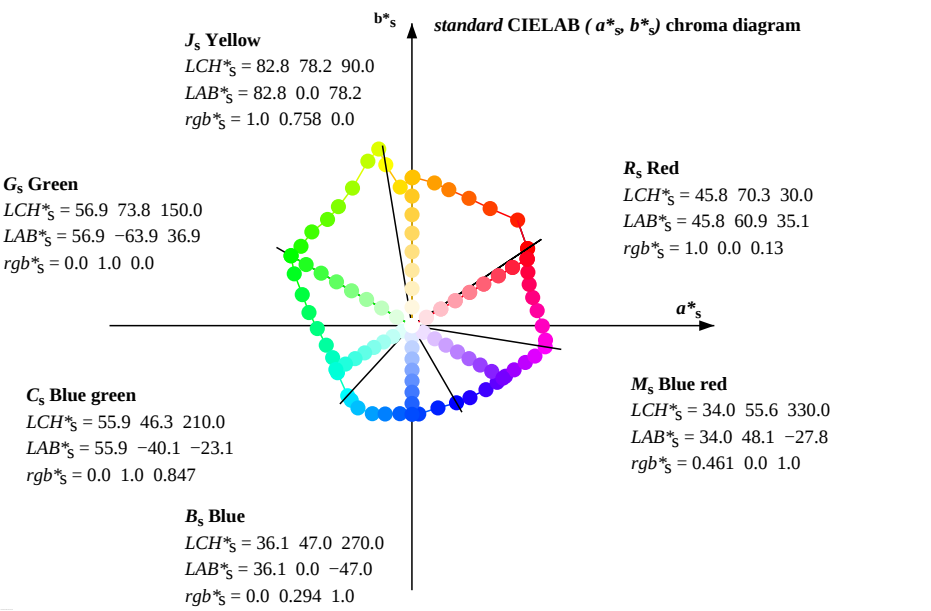
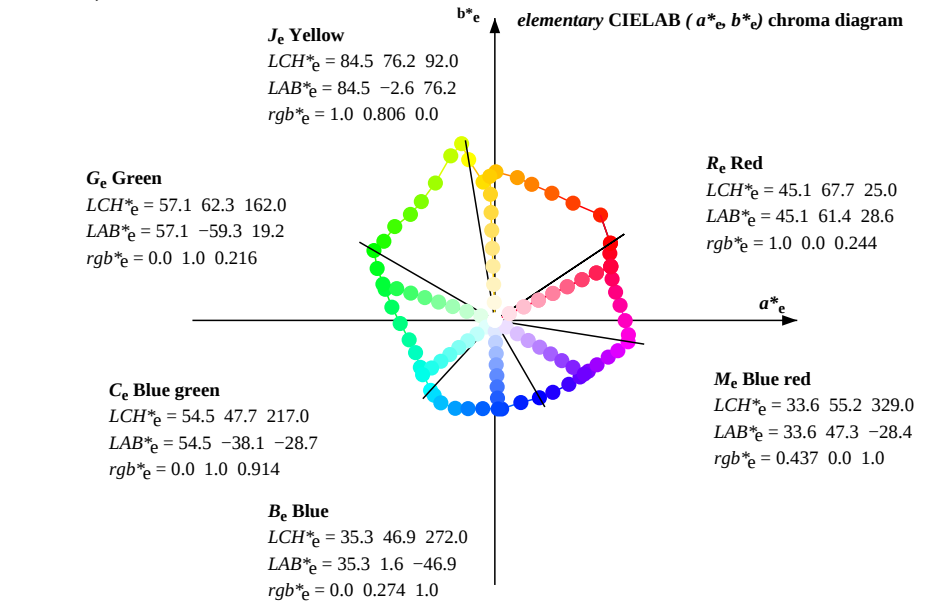
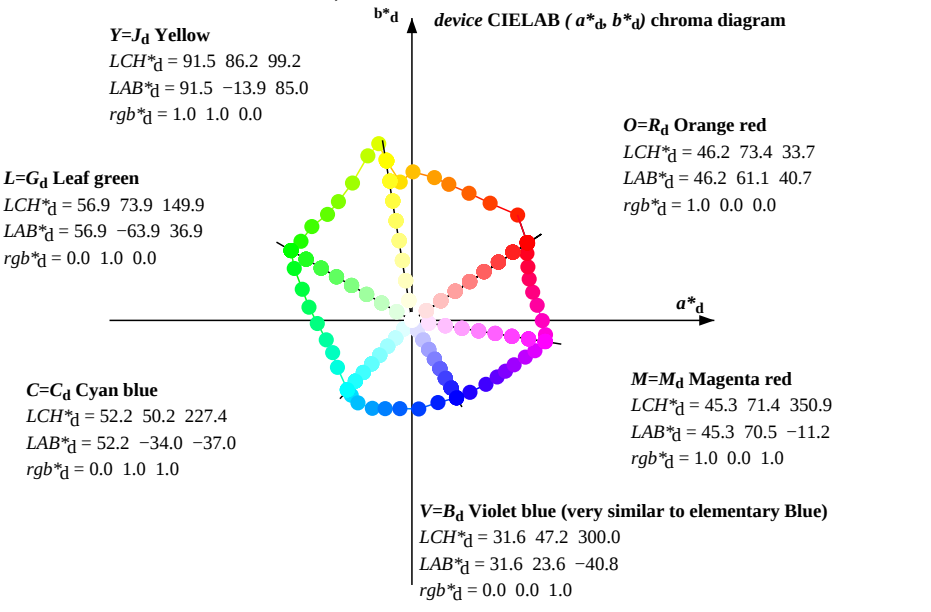


Data of Maximum color M in colorimetric system laser printer HRS27_96; separation cmY0* for input or output; Six hue angles of the 60 degree standard colours s: $h_{ab,s} = 30.0, 90.0, 150.0, 210.0, 270.0, 330.0$; Six hue angles of the device colours d: $h_{ab,d} = 33.7, 99.3, 150.0, 227.4, 300.0, 351.0$; Six hue angles of the elementary colours e: $h_{ab,e} = 25.5, 92.3, 162.2, 217.0, 271.7, 328.6$



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 $h_{\text{ab,s}}$ use for any device values rgb^*_{d} the equation:

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

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

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

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

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