

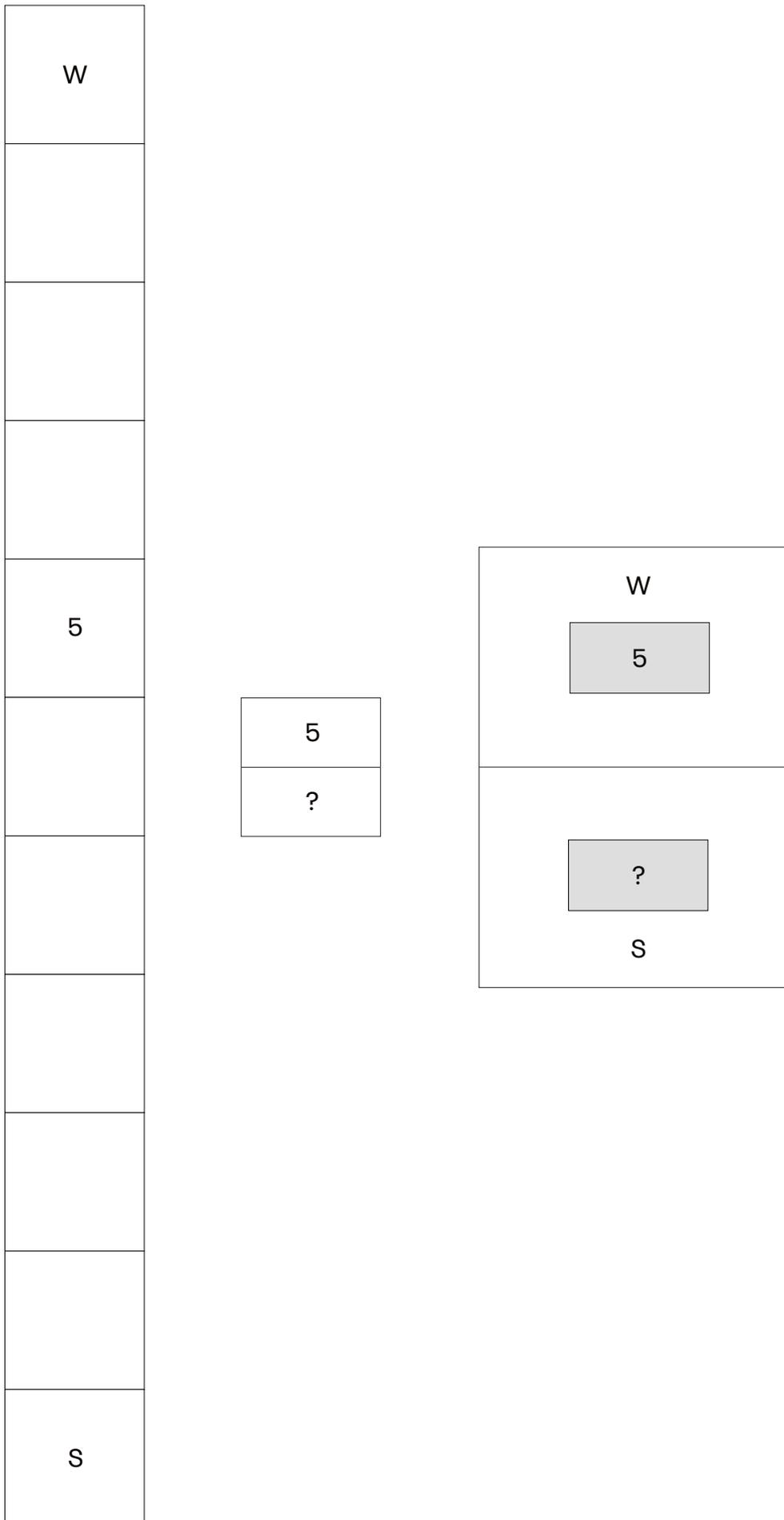


5.1 LIGHTNESS SIMILARITY



Pick out the eight achromatic colour samples and arrange them in a scale from white (W) to black (S). Then take one chromatic colour sample at a time and compare this colour with the scale from white to black. Where the borderline between the samples is minimally distinct, the chromatic colour sample has the same lightness as the grey sample. Mount the chromatic samples in horizontal columns out from the corresponding grey sample.

5.2 SIMULTANEOUS CONTRAST: LIGHTNESS

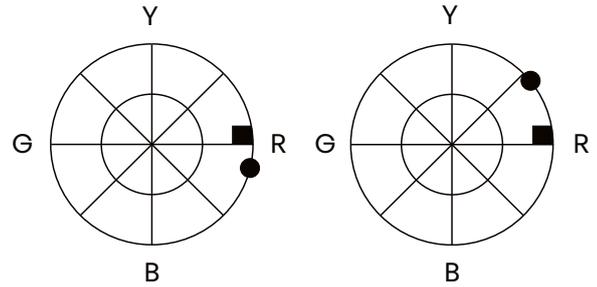
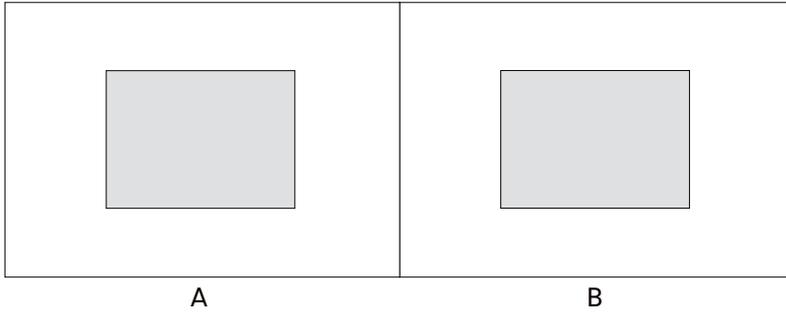


Mount the two large samples to the right as indicated. The smaller samples should be arranged from white to black in the scale to the left. Put the sample number 5 in the centre of the large white sample. Then try to find another sample from the scale that, when put on the black background, has the same lightness as number 5. Cut the two samples in half and mount one of each on the large samples. The other halves should be mounted in the rectangular spaces to the left of the large samples (sample number 5 at the top).

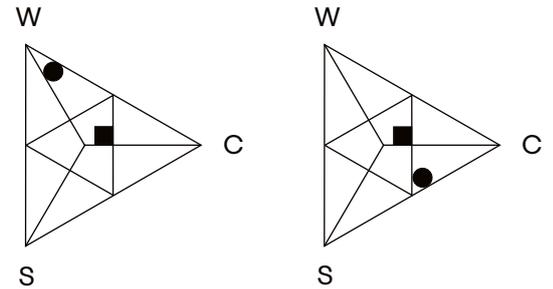
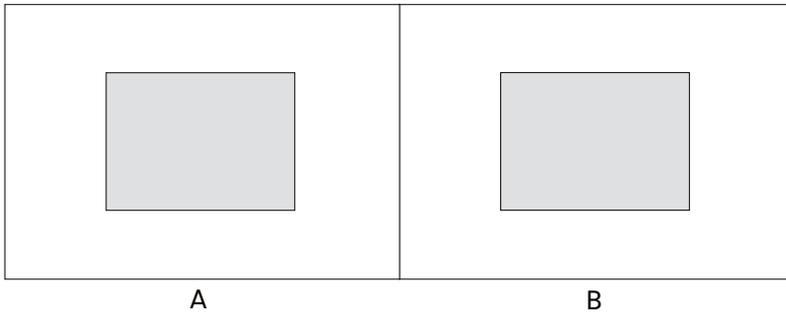
5.3 SIMULTANEOUS CONTRAST: HUE & NUANCE



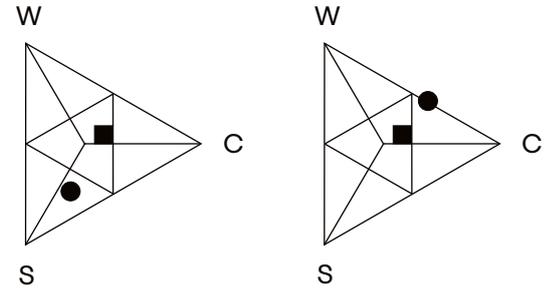
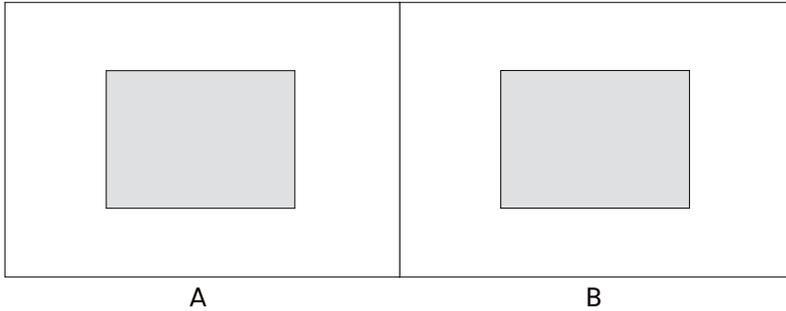
1. Hue



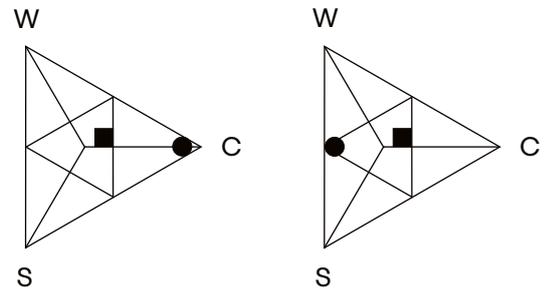
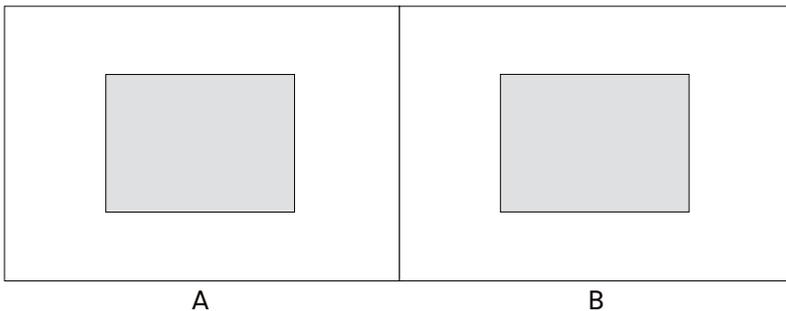
2. Whiteness



3. Blackness



4. Chromaticness



● = background ■ = middle

Find the two samples that have the same colour and cut them each in four equal parts. The other colour samples should be used as background for these smaller samples. Mount the most blueish colour sample in 1A and the most yellowish in 1B. Then mount a small sample on top of each of these. Indicate in the colour circle with a small

arrow how the hue of the smaller colour samples is changed by the influence of the background colour. Mount the most whitish colour sample in square 2A, the most blackish in 3A and the most chromatic in 4A. In the squares 2B, 3B and 4B you mount the colour samples that differ most from the one mounted in the squares 2A, 3A and

4A in whiteness, blackness and chromaticness. Mount a small colour sample on top of each of these. Indicate with a small arrow in the colour triangle, starting from the indication of the middle sample, how the nuances (whiteness, blackness and chromaticness) change by the influence of the background colour.