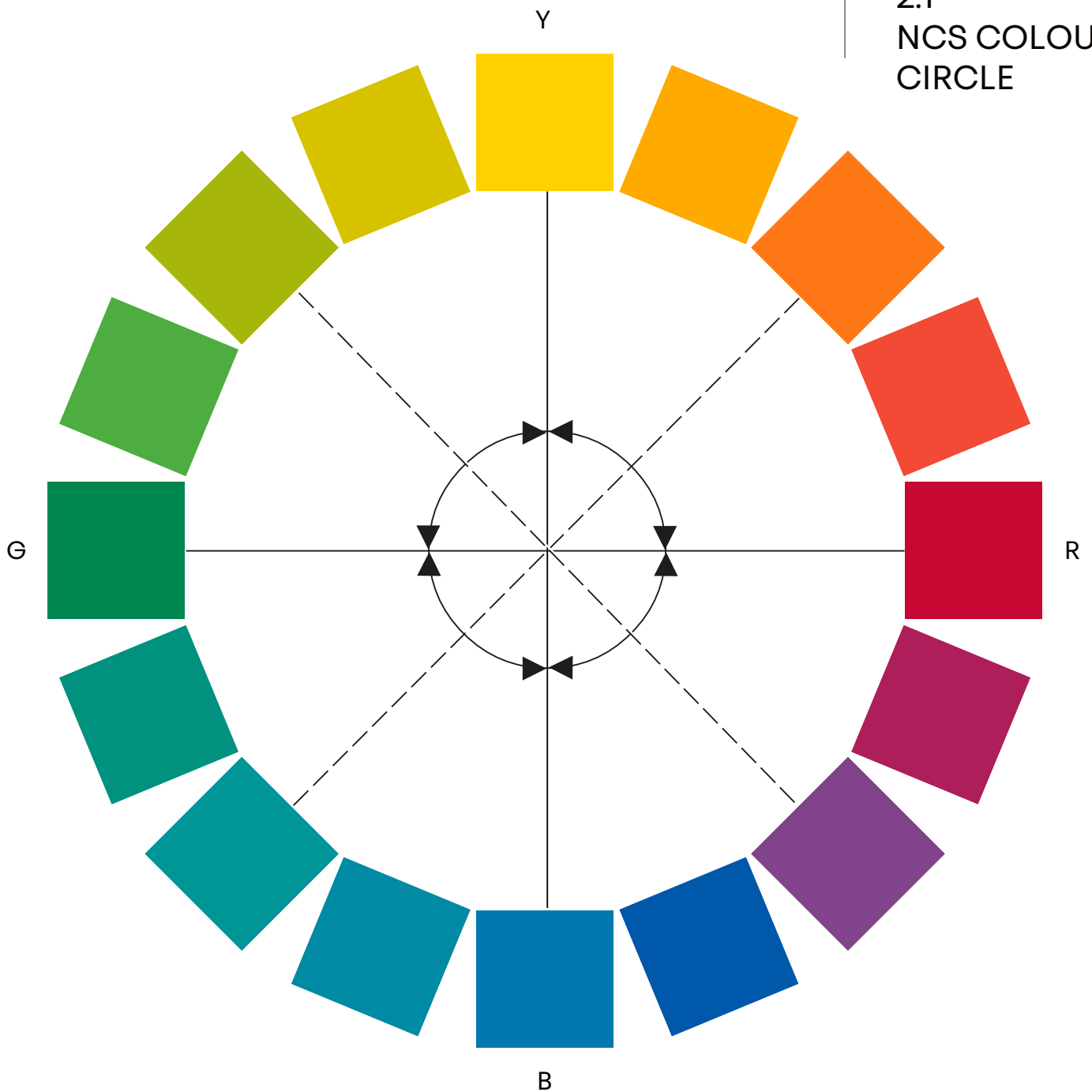


2.1 NCS COLOUR CIRCLE



Arrange the samples in three groups according to main attributes: whiteness, blackness and chromaticness. Begin with the most chromatic colours and pick out:

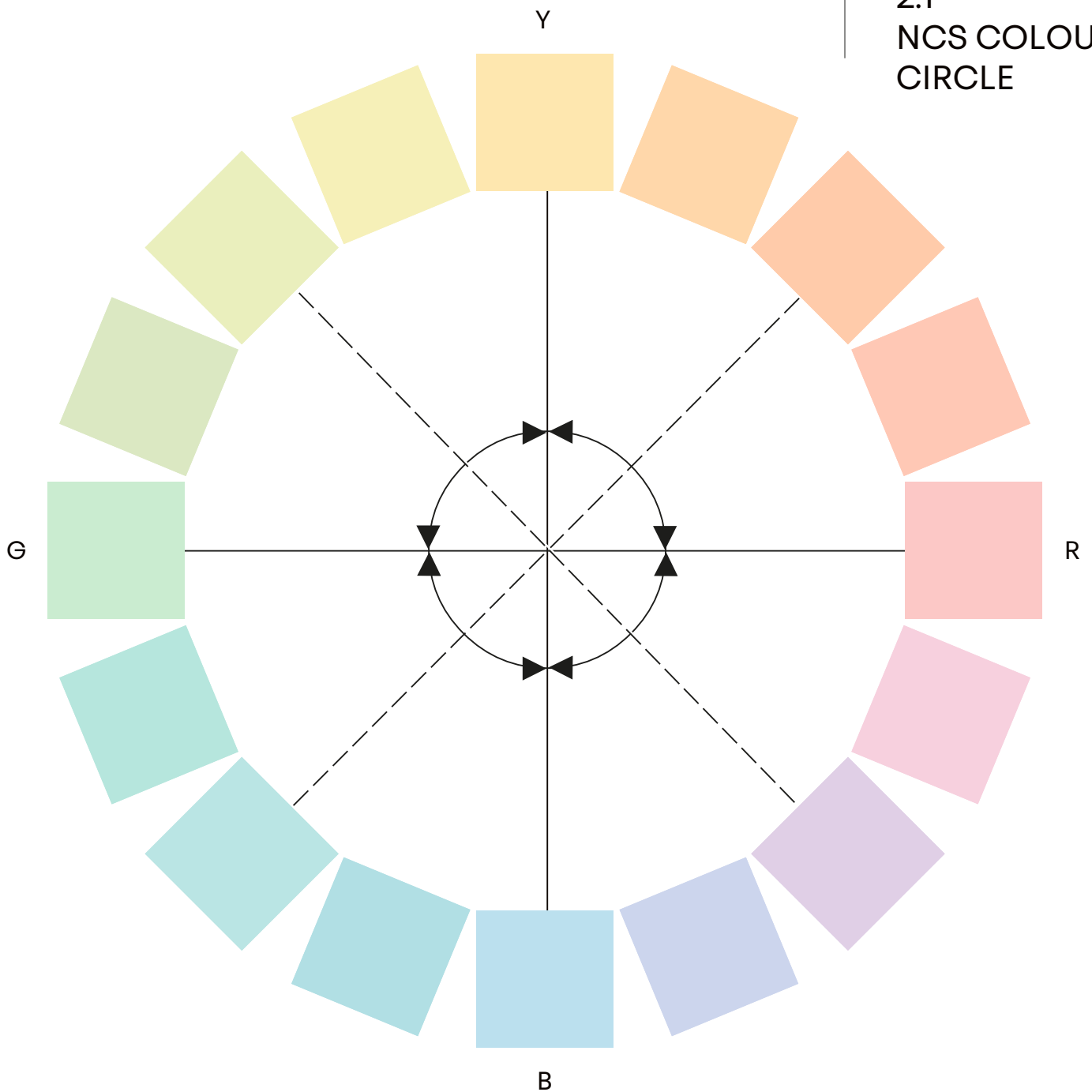
- the yellow colour, that is closest to a pure yellow (Y).
- the red colour, that is closest to a pure red (R).

- the blue colour, that is closest to a pure Blue (B).
- the green colour, that is closest to a pure green (G).

Mount these as indicated in the circle. The other colours in the chromatic group should then be mounted so as to make scales between these four colours.

The colours that resemble both red and yellow should be mounted between these two, the one most like yellow next to the yellow and so on, so that redness increases. The two other groups where whiteness is the main attribute in one and blackness is the main attribute in the other, should be arranged in the same way.

2.1 NCS COLOUR CIRCLE



Arrange the samples in three groups according to main attributes: whiteness, blackness and chromaticness. Begin with the most chromatic colours and pick out:

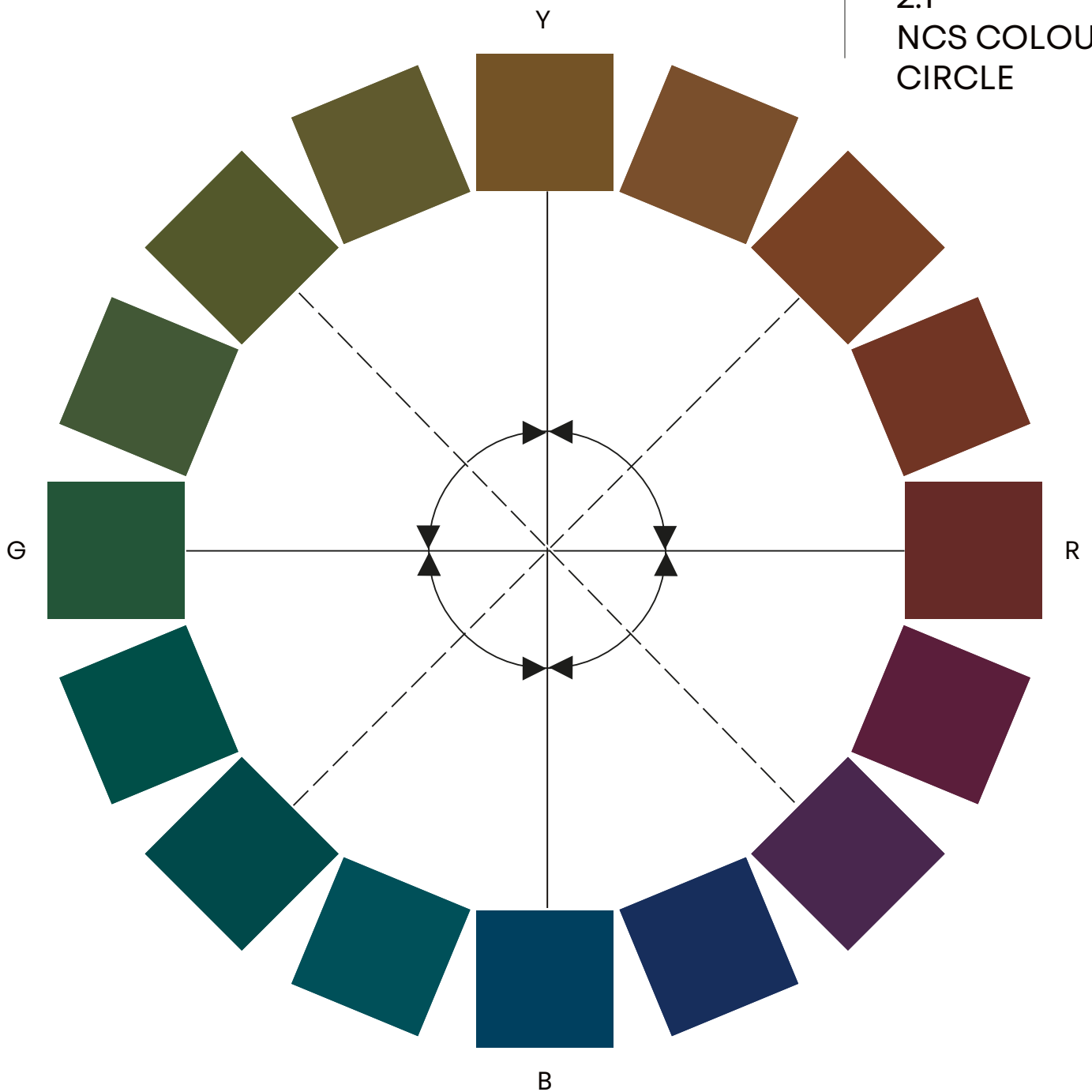
- the yellow colour, that is closest to a pure yellow (Y).
- the red colour, that is closest to a pure red (R).

- the blue colour, that is closest to a pure Blue (B).
- the green colour, that is closest to a pure green (G).

Mount these as indicated in the circle. The other colours in the chromatic group should then be mounted so as to make scales between these four colours.

The colours that resemble both red and yellow should be mounted between these two, the one most like yellow next to the yellow and so on, so that redness increases. The two other groups where whiteness is the main attribute in one and blackness is the main attribute in the other, should be arranged in the same way.

2.1 NCS COLOUR CIRCLE



Arrange the samples in three groups according to main attributes: whiteness, blackness and chromaticness. Begin with the most chromatic colours and pick out:

- the yellow colour, that is closest to a pure yellow (Y).
- the red colour, that is closest to a pure red (R).

- the blue colour, that is closest to a pure Blue (B).

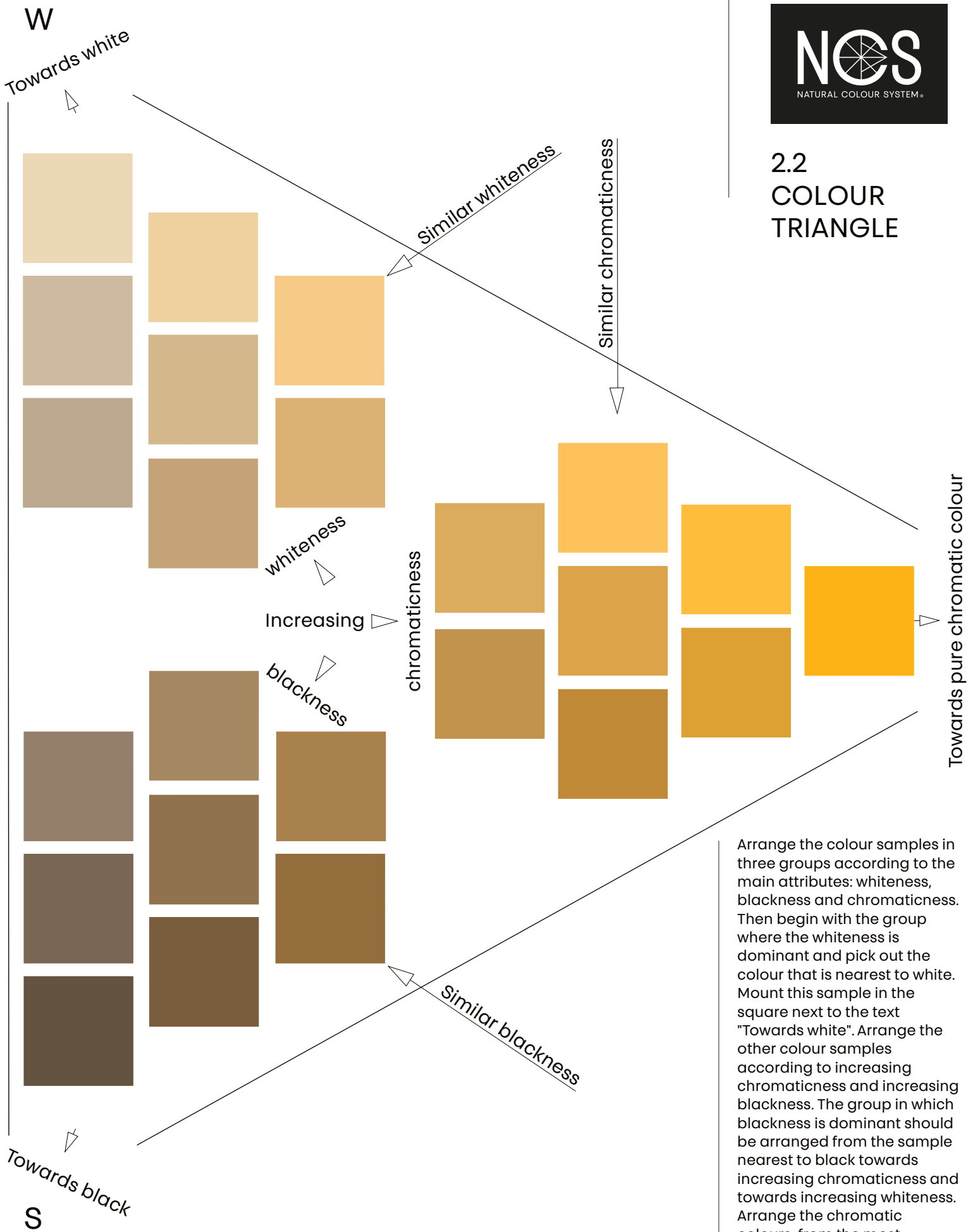
- the green colour, that is closest to a pure green (G).

Mount these as indicated in the circle.

The other colours in the chromatic group should then be mounted so as to make scales between these four colours.

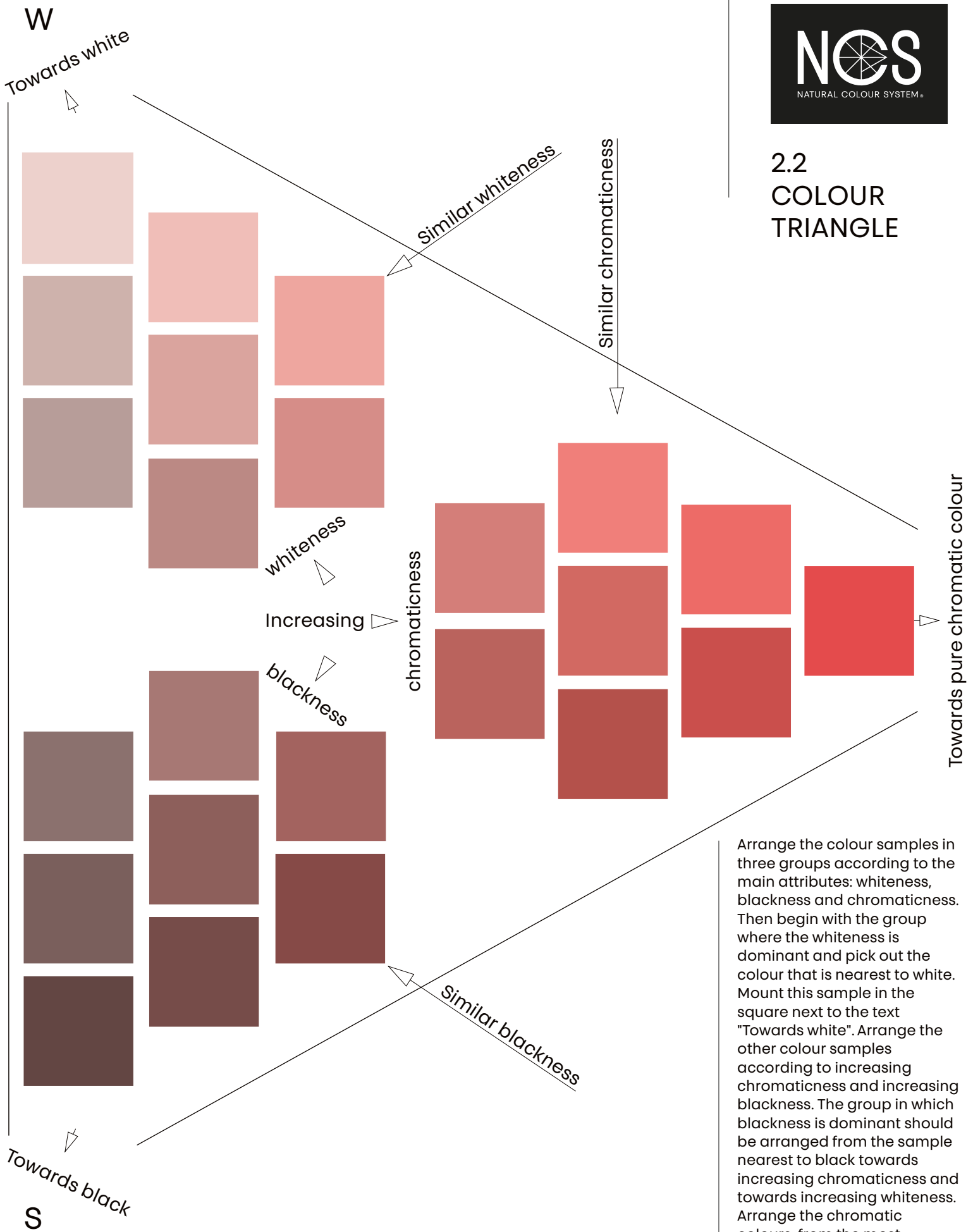
The colours that resemble both red and yellow should be mounted between these two, the one most like yellow next to the yellow and so on, so that redness increases. The two other groups where whiteness is the main attribute in one and blackness is the main attribute in the other, should be arranged in the same way.

2.2 COLOUR TRIANGLE



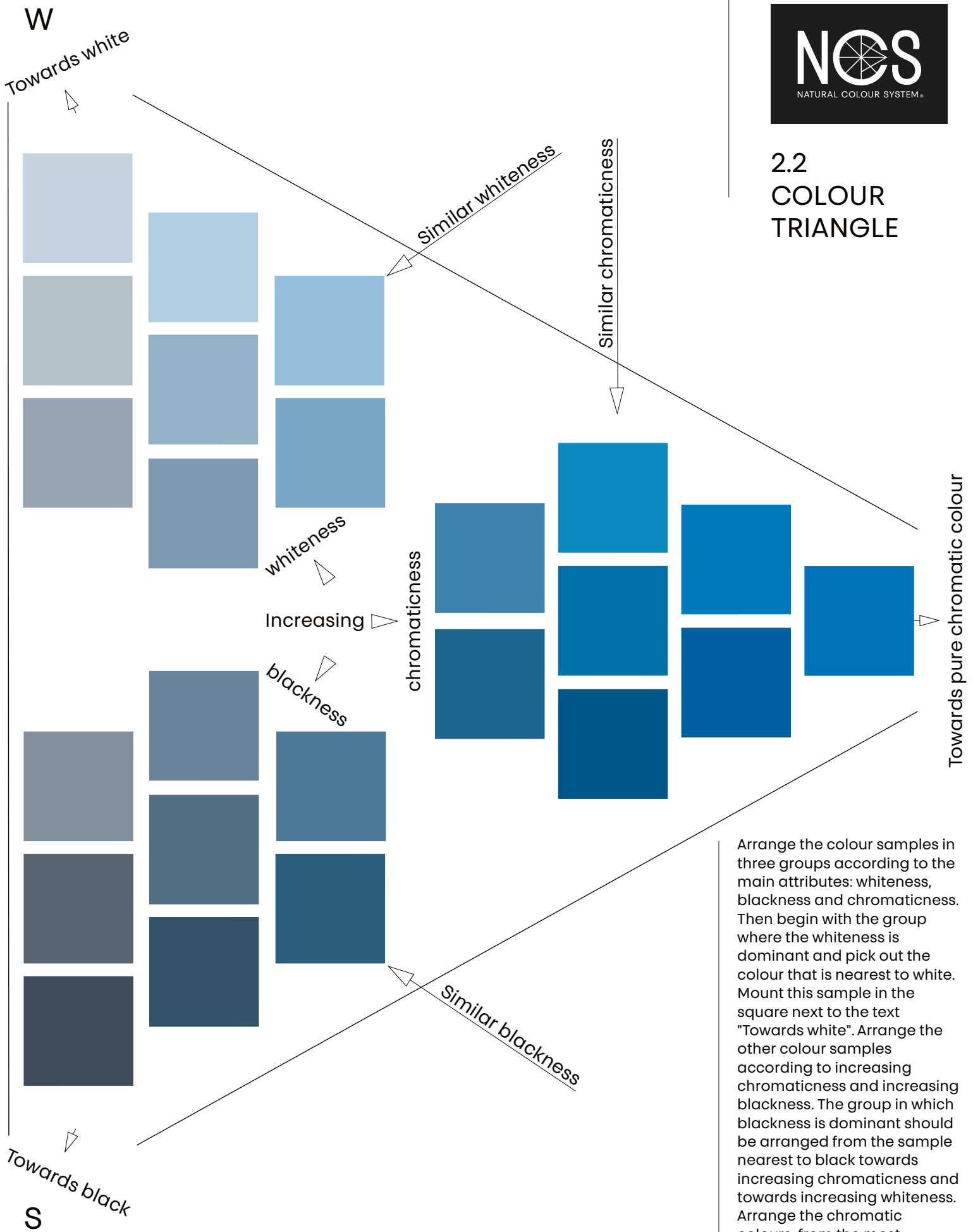
Arrange the colour samples in three groups according to the main attributes: whiteness, blackness and chromaticness. Then begin with the group where the whiteness is dominant and pick out the colour that is nearest to white. Mount this sample in the square next to the text "Towards white". Arrange the other colour samples according to increasing chromaticness and increasing blackness. The group in which blackness is dominant should be arranged from the sample nearest to black towards increasing chromaticness and towards increasing whiteness. Arrange the chromatic colours, from the most chromatic sample towards increasing whiteness and increasing blackness.

2.2 COLOUR TRIANGLE



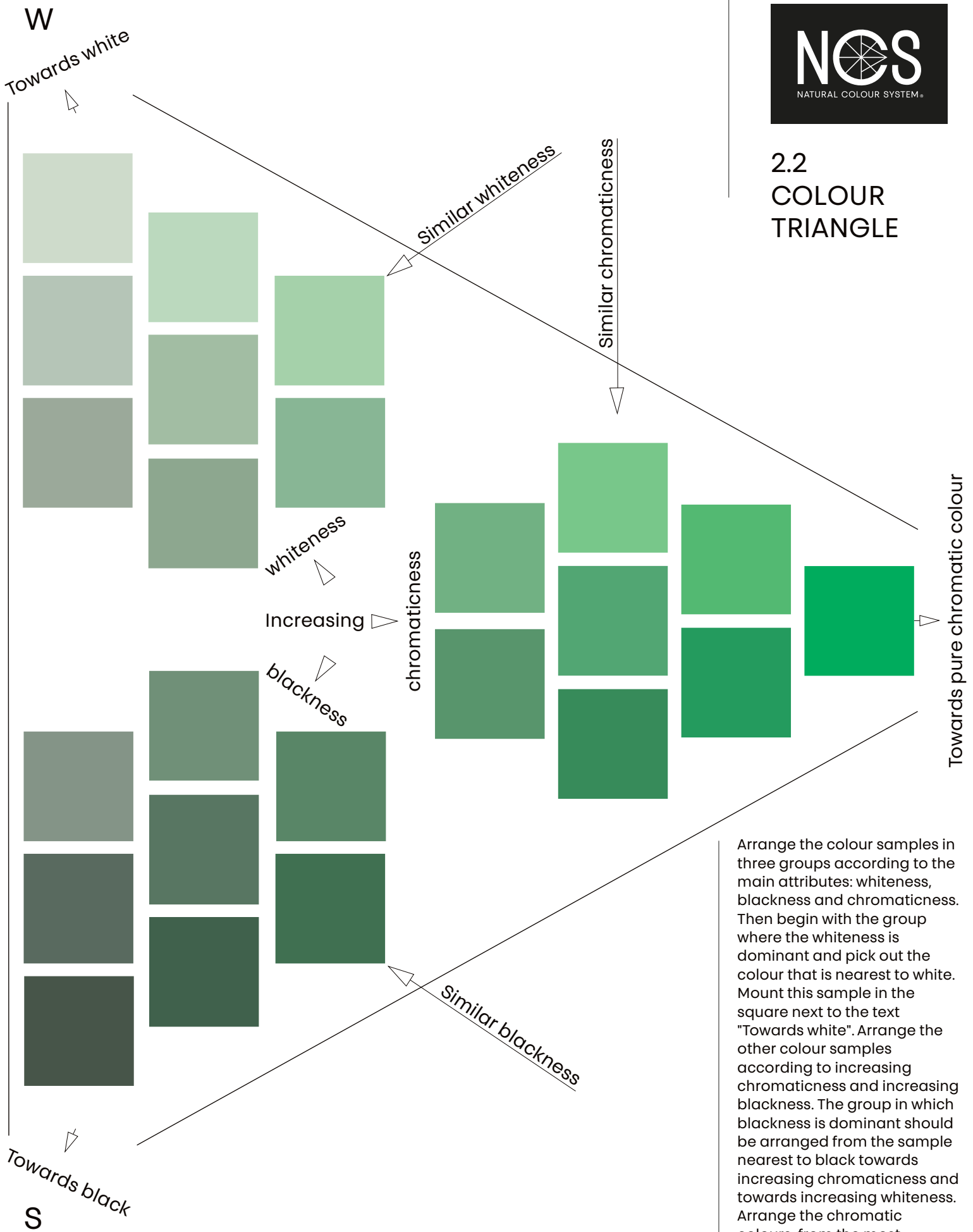
Arrange the colour samples in three groups according to the main attributes: whiteness, blackness and chromaticness. Then begin with the group where the whiteness is dominant and pick out the colour that is nearest to white. Mount this sample in the square next to the text "Towards white". Arrange the other colour samples according to increasing chromaticness and increasing blackness. The group in which blackness is dominant should be arranged from the sample nearest to black towards increasing chromaticness and towards increasing whiteness. Arrange the chromatic colours, from the most chromatic sample towards increasing whiteness and increasing blackness.

2.2 COLOUR TRIANGLE



Arrange the colour samples in three groups according to the main attributes: whiteness, blackness and chromaticness. Then begin with the group where the whiteness is dominant and pick out the colour that is nearest to white. Mount this sample in the square next to the text "Towards white". Arrange the other colour samples according to increasing chromaticness and increasing blackness. The group in which blackness is dominant should be arranged from the sample nearest to black towards increasing chromaticness and towards increasing whiteness. Arrange the chromatic colours, from the most chromatic sample towards increasing whiteness and increasing blackness.

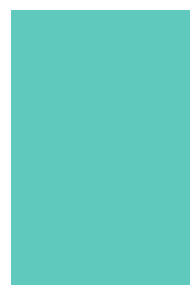
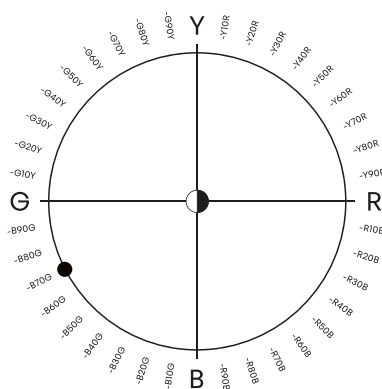
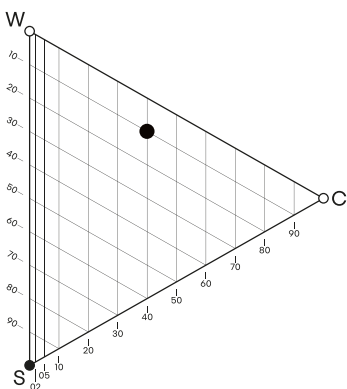
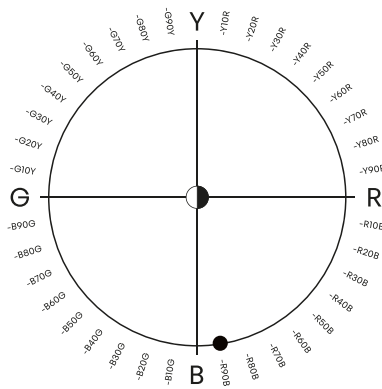
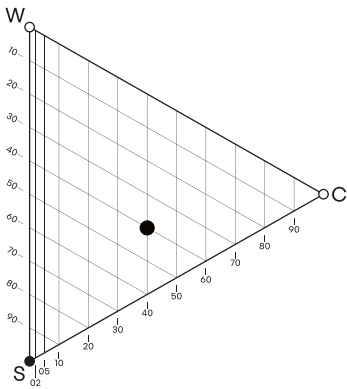
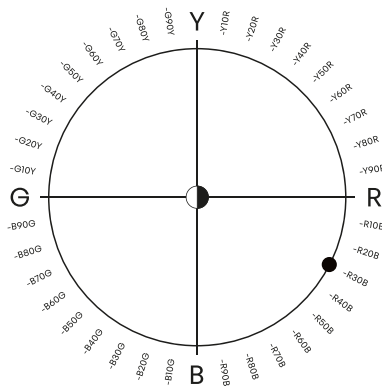
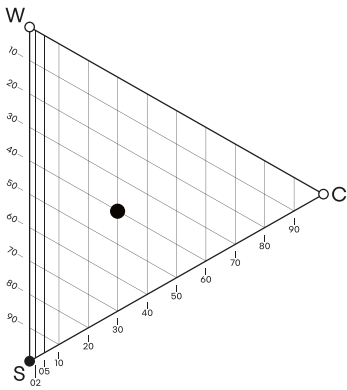
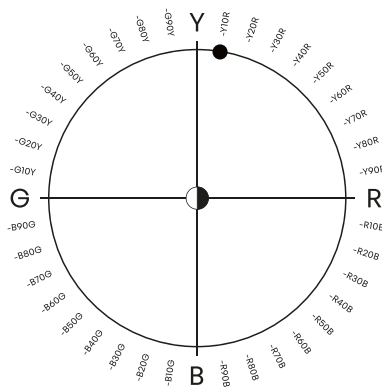
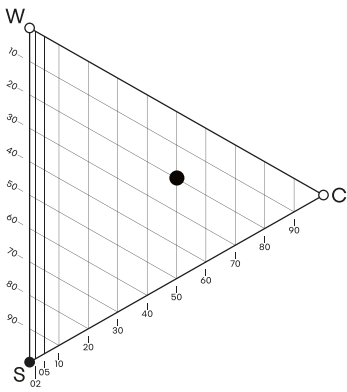
2.2 COLOUR TRIANGLE



Arrange the colour samples in three groups according to the main attributes: whiteness, blackness and chromaticness. Then begin with the group where the whiteness is dominant and pick out the colour that is nearest to white. Mount this sample in the square next to the text "Towards white". Arrange the other colour samples according to increasing chromaticness and increasing blackness. The group in which blackness is dominant should be arranged from the sample nearest to black towards increasing chromaticness and towards increasing whiteness. Arrange the chromatic colours, from the most chromatic sample towards increasing whiteness and increasing blackness.



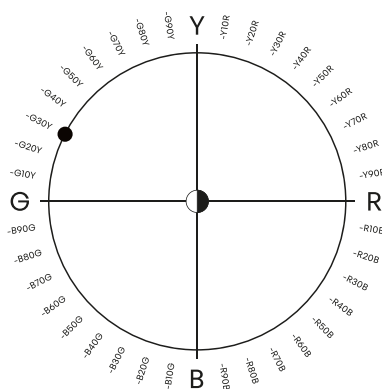
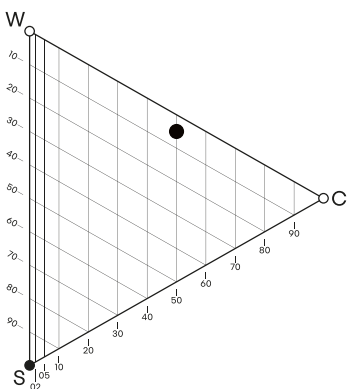
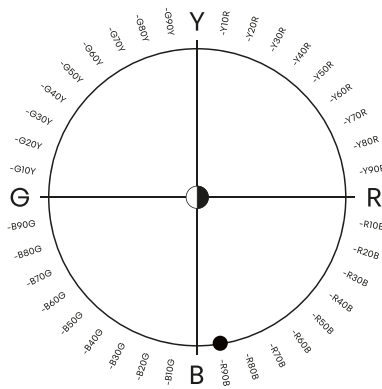
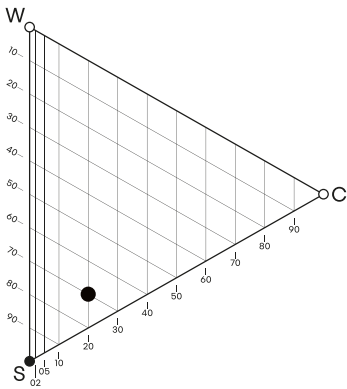
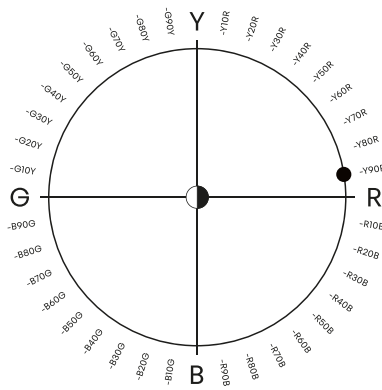
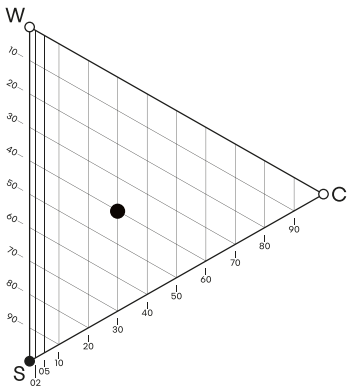
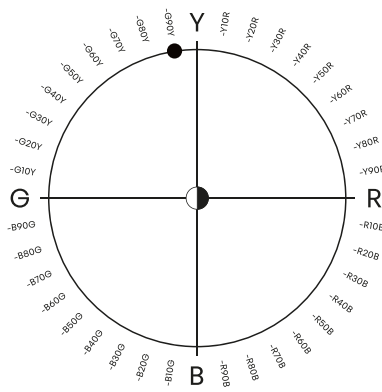
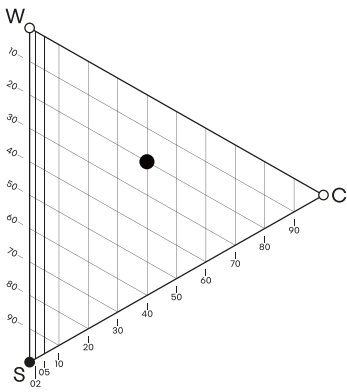
2.3:1 COLOUR ANALYSIS



A training of correlating graphical dots - NCS notation - colour. Begin with translating the dots in the colour triangle and the colour circle to the corresponding NCS notation, which you write below the square for the colour sample. When placing the colour samples you may proceed in two different ways:
 a) Relate to the graphical dots or the notations to find the correct colour sample.
 b) Choose a colour sample and find the corresponding graphical dots or the colour notation.



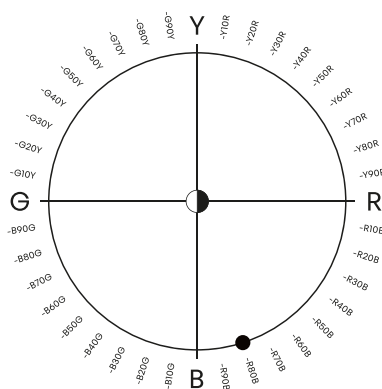
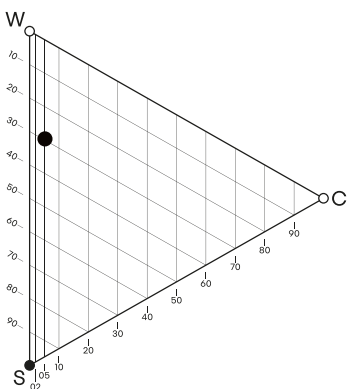
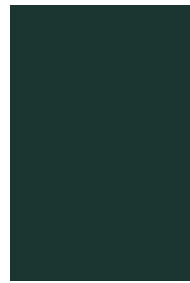
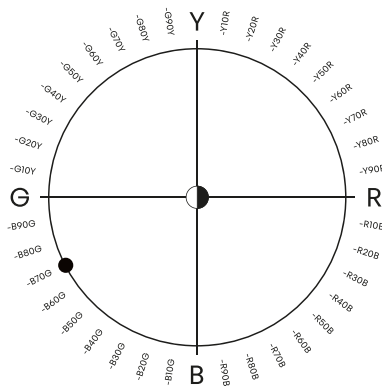
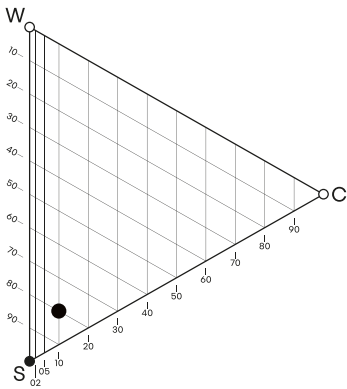
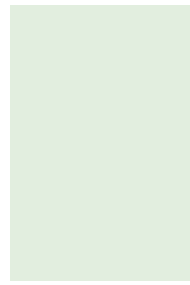
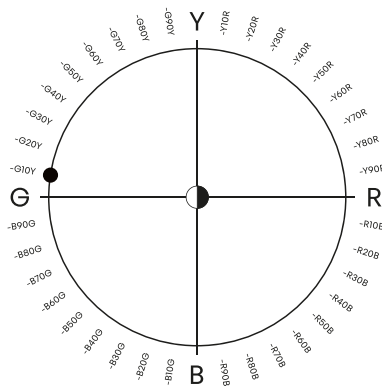
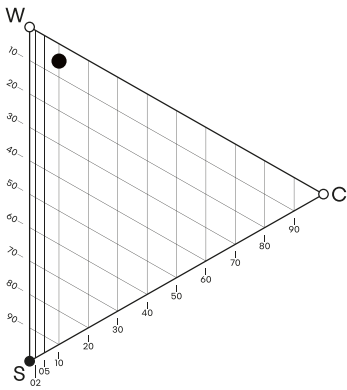
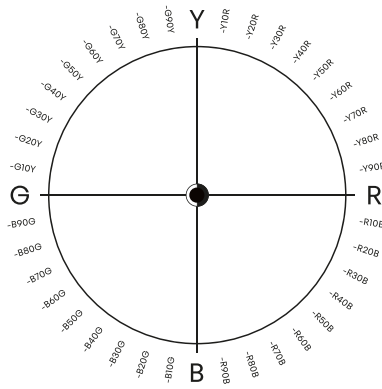
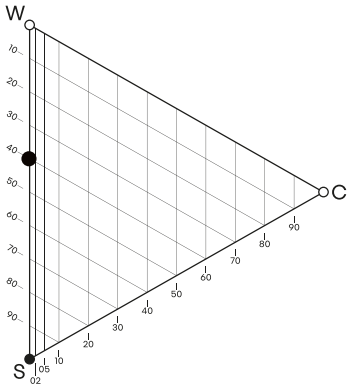
2.3:2 COLOUR ANALYSIS



A training of correlating graphical dots - NCS notation - colour. Begin with translating the dots in the colour triangle and the colour circle to the corresponding NCS notation, which you write below the square for the colour sample. When placing the colour samples you may proceed in two different ways:
 a) Relate to the graphical dots or the notations to find the correct colour sample.
 b) Choose a colour sample and find the corresponding graphical dots or the colour notation.



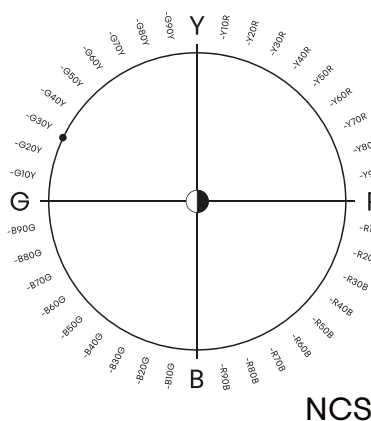
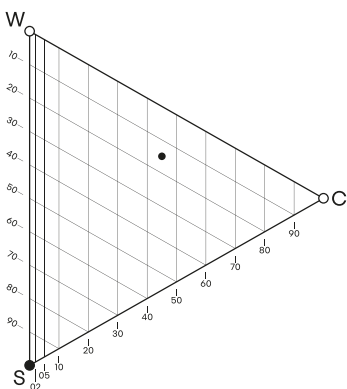
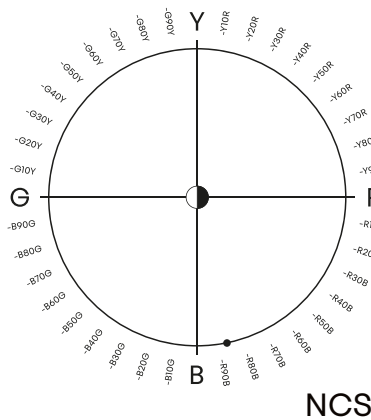
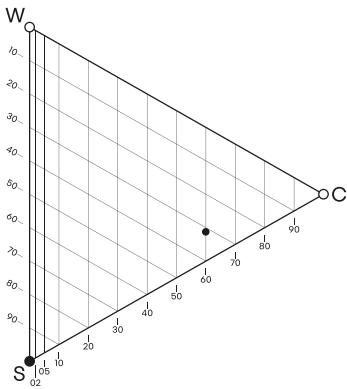
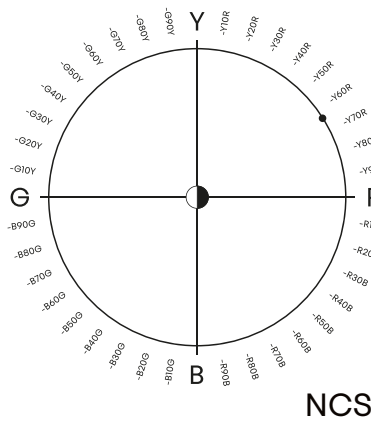
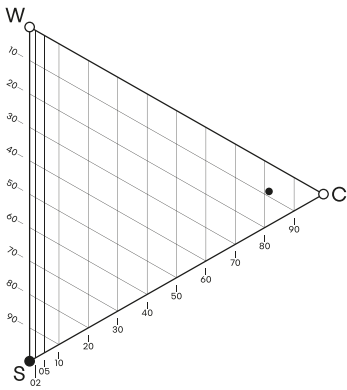
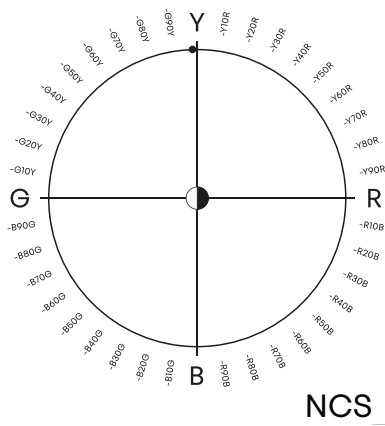
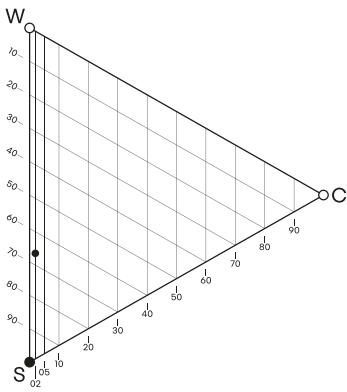
2.3:3 COLOUR ANALYSIS



A training of correlating graphical dots - NCS notation - colour. Begin with translating the dots in the colour triangle and the colour circle to the corresponding NCS notation, which you write below the square for the colour sample. When placing the colour samples you may proceed in two different ways:
 a) Relate to the graphical dots or the notations to find the correct colour sample.
 b) Choose a colour sample and find the corresponding graphical dots or the colour notation.



2.3:4 COLOUR ANALYSIS



An NCS determination of colours through a visual interpolation. The four colour samples are not from the NCS ATLAS. Find the closest NCS colour samples in an NCS ATLAS or in any other complete NCS colour sample collection. Try to determine the exact NCS notation of each colour sample by interpolating the colour samples. Indicate also the colours by placing dots in the colour triangle and the colour circle.