
**Ergonomics — Accessible design
— Method for creating colour
combinations taking account of age-
related changes in human colour vision**

*Ergonomie — Conception accessible — Méthode de création de
combinaisons de couleurs tenant compte des changements liés à l'âge
dans la vision en couleurs humaine*

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Foreword

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The procedures used to develop this document and those intended for its further maintenance are described in the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 1. In particular the different approval criteria needed for the different types of ISO documents should be noted. This document was drafted in accordance with the editorial rules of the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 2 (see www.iso.org/directives).

Attention is drawn to the possibility that some of the elements of this document may be the subject of patent rights. ISO shall not be held responsible for identifying any or all such patent rights. Details of any patent rights identified during the development of the document will be in the Introduction and/or on the ISO list of patent declarations received (see www.iso.org/patents).

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For an explanation on the meaning of ISO specific terms and expressions related to conformity assessment, as well as information about ISO's adherence to the WTO principles in the Technical Barriers to Trade (TBT) see the following URL: [Foreword - Supplementary information](#)

The committee responsible for this document is ISO/TC 159, *Ergonomics*, Subcommittee SC 5, *Ergonomics of the physical environment*.

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Introduction

While the social care of older people has widely spread in many countries, the design and production of visual signs and displays do not always take into account the unique needs of older people. This International Standard presents a method for assessing and designing signs and displays in our visual environment so that they are clearly visible to older people. This International Standard includes a method and data for creating conspicuous colour combinations in visual signs and displays seen by people at any age by considering age-related change of human colour vision.

A reasonably large number of people, especially men, have defective colour vision of various types, and some smaller part of the population have suffered from medical disorders of the eye such as low vision. This International Standard is not applicable to colour combinations for people who have deficient colour vision or medical disorders affecting vision. Other International Standards are planned that will provide methods to enable the creation of colour combinations for people with widely varying visual disabilities, including those for people with normal colour vision at any age, people with colour deficiencies and people with low vision, and for general guidance on the use of the colour-combination standard.

In describing colours in this International Standard, the Munsell colour system is used, which is a colour-order system recommended by the Commission Internationale de l'Éclairage.^[9]

This International Standard adopts the principles of accessible design given in Reference [3] and amplified in Reference [4].

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Ergonomics — Accessible design — Method for creating colour combinations taking account of age-related changes in human colour vision

1 Scope

This International Standard provides a method for creating conspicuous colour combinations for use in visual signs and displays taking into account viewer age. It is based on the perceived similarity of colours at photopic and mesopic lighting conditions.

This International Standard applies to the design of visual signs and displays in which multiple colours are used so that the colours are conspicuous to people of any age, including older people who do not have deficient colour vision. The method and data in this International Standard are not applicable to the design of visual signs and displays for people with colour deficiencies or medical disorders affecting vision.

Basically, this International Standard applies to the reflective or object mode colours, but may apply to self-luminous mode colours if the colour coordinates are appropriately transferred to those of the object mode colours.

2 Normative references

The following documents, in whole or in part, are normatively referenced in this document and are indispensable for its application. For dated references, only the edition cited applies. For undated references, the latest edition of the referenced document (including any amendments) applies.

ISO 3864-1, *Graphical symbols — Safety colours and safety signs — Part 1: Design principles for safety signs and safety markings*

3 Terms and definitions

For the purposes of this document, the following terms and definitions apply.

3.1

colour similarity

extent to which some percentage of the population judge a given colour as similar to a fundamental reference colour

EXAMPLE Colour similarity of 50 % means that half of the people judge a given colour as similar to the reference colour.

3.2

fundamental colour

set of basic colours perceived by people with normal colour vision, which are red, orange (yellow-red), yellow, green-yellow, green, blue-green, blue, purple-blue, purple, red-purple, black, grey, and white, in accordance with the Munsell colour system

3.3

mesopic vision

vision by the normal eye intermediate between photopic and scotopic vision

[SOURCE: CIE S 017/E:2011]

Note 1 to entry: In mesopic vision, both the cones and the rods are active.

3.4 photopic vision

vision by the normal eye in which cones are the principle active photoreceptors

[SOURCE: CIE S 017/E:2011]

Note 1 to entry: Photopic vision normally occurs when the eye is adapted to levels of luminance of at least 5 cd/m².

Note 2 to entry: Colour perception is typical of photopic vision.

3.5 scotopic vision

vision by the normal eye in which rods are the principle active photoreceptors

[SOURCE: CIE S 017/E:2011]

Note 1 to entry: Scotopic vision normally occurs when the eye is adapted to levels of luminance of less than 10⁻³ cd/m².

Note 2 to entry: In comparison with photopic vision, scotopic vision is characterized by the lack of colour perception and a shift of visual sensitivity towards shorter wavelengths.

3.6 span of a fundamental colour

area in a colour space in which colours are perceived as similar to a reference colour in colour appearance

Note 1 to entry: The span is definable differently according to the extent of similarity to the reference fundamental colour, such as “very similar”, “moderately similar”, or “slightly similar”.

Note 2 to entry: The Munsell colour system is used to describe the span in this International Standard.

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4 Factors affecting conspicuity of colour combinations

4.1 General

Colour combinations should be conspicuous whenever colours are used for identifying, discriminating, or recognizing information in visual signs and displays. The factors given in 4.2. to 4.4 shall be taken into account in creating and using colour combinations.

For the special use of colour for safety, the selection of colours and colour combinations shall comply with ISO 3864-1.

NOTE *Conspicuity* of a colour combination is the distinctiveness between, and identification of, each colour used in the combination. In colour science, *conspicuous colour combination* applies to a combination with relatively large colour differences, whereas *colour discrimination* refers to small colour differences such as a just noticeable difference.

4.2 Luminance level

Colour appearance changes with luminance level. This effect shall be taken into consideration, particularly in choosing colours for use in low-luminance environments such as those in mesopic vision.

EXAMPLE In mesopic vision, reddish colours appear relatively darker and bluish colours appear brighter.

4.3 Ageing effect

Colour appearance changes with age. This effect shall be taken into account, particularly in choosing colours for use by older people.

NOTE Age-related change of colour perception is described in Reference [3].

EXAMPLE A bluish colour on dark background or vice versa is difficult for older people to see.

4.4 Viewing mode and condition

Colour appearance changes with the viewing mode such as the self-luminous mode or the reflective or object mode. This International Standard is based on the Munsell colour system, the colour appearance of which is the object mode. For colours of the self-luminous mode or light sources, such as electronic displays, this International Standard can be applicable when appropriate conversion of colour appearance is assured.

NOTE 1 Transformation of colour coordinates of Munsell colour system to CIE XYZ system has not been formulated yet. There are, however, some conversion methods or data for practical use which can be applied to the self-luminous mode colours (see [Annex C](#)).

NOTE 2 Some requirements for using colours in electronic visual displays are described in more detail in References [1] and [5].

NOTE 3 The light source of illumination is a factor affecting the appearance of object-mode colours. This International Standard is based on data taken under a daylight fluorescent lamp. When using other light sources, such as incandescent lamps or LEDs, it is noted that the colour appearance is shifted (see Reference [7]).

Colour appearance also changes with visual field size and surrounding colours. This International Standard is based on the field size larger than 20 min of arc of visual angle (2,9 mm from the 50 cm distance) below which colour appearance changes. Care shall be taken to ensure that the visual angle is above 20 min of arc.

This International Standard is based on dark surround where no strong contrast effect occurs. For coloured or lighter surround, the colour appearance also changes more or less with the surround, and care shall be taken not to cause strong change of the appearance.

5 Colour combinations using fundamental colours and their conspicuity

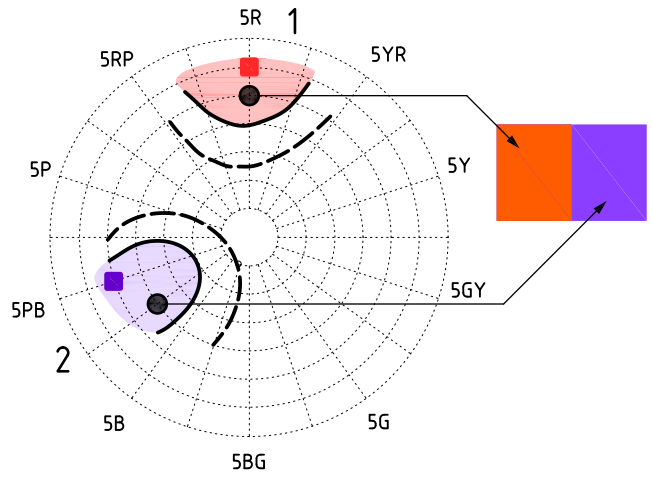
5.1 Fundamental colours and their combinations

Thirteen colours are defined as fundamental colours in this International Standard which are perceived as the most basic in human colour perception for people with normal colour vision. They are red, yellow-red (orange), yellow, green-yellow, green, blue-green, blue, purple-blue, purple, red-purple, white, grey, and black.

Each fundamental colour has a span in a colour space that consists of colours similar in appearance to each reference colour of the fundamentals. Two spans are definable with different extent of similarity: Span 1 consists of colours that are highly similar to the reference, Span 2 are colours that are somewhat or less similar to the reference.

NOTE Span 1 and Span 2, respectively, denote areas in which colours are perceived as similar to the reference fundamental colour with the 50 % and 10 % colour similarity (see [3.1](#) and [3.6](#)).

The fundamental colours and their spans are used as components of colour combinations. Exact colours for a combination shall be selected respectively from the Span 1 of each fundamental colour (see [Figure 1](#)).



Key

1	red
2	purple-blue
————	Span 1
-----	Span 2
■	reference colour for red fundamental colour
■	reference colour for purple-blue fundamental colour

Figure 1 — Examples of Span 1 and Span 2 of fundamental colours in Munsell colour system and an example of colour combination (for value 5 plane only)

5.2 Classification of the conspicuity of colour combinations

The conspicuity of the colour combinations based on fundamental colours is classified into the following three groups depending on the geometrical relations of the Span 1 and Span 2 in a colour space.

- a) **Highly conspicuous colour combinations**
 Combinations of fundamental colours for which Span 1 does not mutually overlap in the colour space and neither does Span 2. See [Figure 2 c](#)).
- b) **Conspicuous colour combinations**
 Combinations of fundamental colours for which Span 1 does not mutually overlap in a colour space, but Span 2 does. See [Figure 2 b](#)).
- c) **Slightly conspicuous colour combination**
 Combinations of fundamental colours for which Span 1 mutually overlaps in a colour space and Span 2 does as well. See [Figure 2 a](#)).

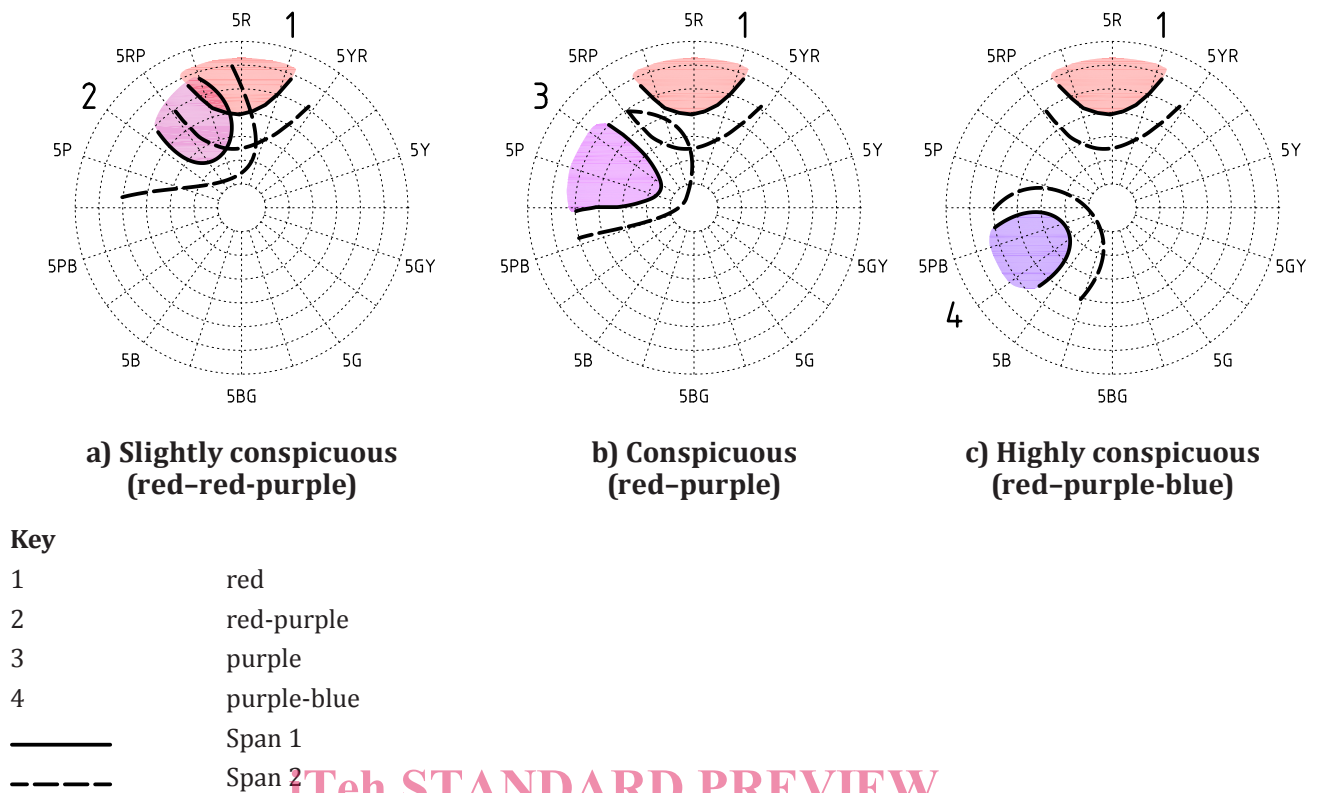


Figure 2 — Colour combinations based on fundamental colours and their conspicuity with examples

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5.3 Tables of two-colour combinations of fundamental colours and their conspicuity

Tables 1 to 4 show combinations of any two fundamental colours and their conspicuity evaluated based on the criterion shown in 5.2 for four different viewing conditions, respectively, i.e. younger people in the photopic condition, older people in the photopic condition, younger people in the mesopic condition, and older people in the mesopic condition.

For combinations of two or more colours, a set of fundamental colours shall be selected so that any pair in the set fulfils the lowest level of conspicuity required (see Annex B).

An exact colour for the fundamental colours in the combination shall be selected from the area of Span 1 for each of the fundamental colours (see 5.1 and Figure 3).

NOTE 1 Tables were derived from experimental data for younger people in their teens and 20s and older people in their 60s and 70s. Tables 1 and 3 for younger people are applicable to people under age 50 and Tables 2 and 4 are applicable for older people over 50.

NOTE 2 Tables were derived from experimental data at 500 lx and 0,5 lx for photopic and mesopic conditions, respectively, as their representative illuminance condition. Tables 1 and 2 are applicable to the photopic condition above 10 lx and Tables 3 and 4 are applicable for the mesopic condition below 10 lx by taking this value as a border between the photopic and mesopic condition.

NOTE 3 Some combinations in the tables show more conspicuous for older people than for younger people. It is noted that the spans for fundamental colours are generally narrower for older people and consequently, the exact colours of the combination selected from those spans will be sufficiently separated for older people.

Table 1 — Colour combinations and conspicuity of fundamental colours for younger people at the photopic level

	R	YR	Y	GY	G	BG	B	PB	P	RP	GRY	WHT	BLK
R		++	+++	+++	+++	+++	+++	+++	++	+	+++	+++	+++
YR			+	+++	+++	+++	+++	+++	+++	++	++	+++	++
Y				++	++	+++	+++	+++	+++	+++	+++	++	+++
GY					+	++	+++	+++	+++	+++	++	++	++
G						+	++	++	+++	+++	++	+++	++
BG							+	++	+++	+++	++	++	++
B								+	++	+++	++	++	++
PB									+	+++	++	++	++
P										+	+	++	++
RP											++	++	+++
GRE												++	++
WHT													+++
BLK													

Symbol legend: +++, highly conspicuous; ++, conspicuous; +, slightly conspicuous.

Abbreviations of the colour name: red (R), orange or yellow-red (YR), yellow (Y), green-yellow (GY), green (G), blue-green (BG), blue (B), purple-blue (PB), purple (P), red-purple (RP), grey (GRY), white (WHT), and black (BLK).

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Table 2 — Colour combinations and conspicuity of fundamental colours for older people at the photopic level

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	R	YR	Y	GY	G	BG	B	PB	P	RP	GRY	WHT	BLK
R		++	+++	+++	+++	+++	+++	+++	++	++	+++	+++	+++
YR			++	+++	+++	+++	+++	+++	+++	++	+++	+++	+++
Y				++	+++	+++	+++	+++	+++	+++	+++	++	+++
GY					+	++	+++	+++	+++	+++	++	+++	+++
G						+	++	++	+++	+++	++	+++	+++
BG							+	++	+++	+++	++	++	+++
B								+	++	+++	++	++	+++
PB									++	+++	++	++	+++
P										+	++	+++	+++
RP											++	++	+++
GRE												++	++
WHT													+++
BLK													

Symbols and colour name abbreviations are the same as those in [Table 1](#).