

Couleur

User's Guide

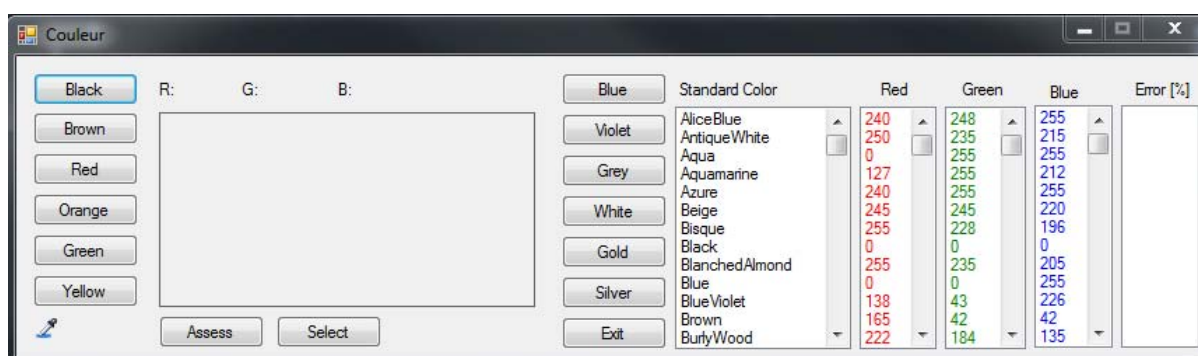
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Introduction

Couleur is an application that provides the user with a swab of uniform color so that they can compare it with another color on the screen or with a standard named color.

It is particularly helpful where the color being observed is not a basic color as it will allow you to know the name of the nearest matching color as well as 4 additional colors in decreasing order of similarity. It can also be used by user with color vision impairment, as they will be able to read the name of the color themselves instead of having to ask someone for their option on what color it is.

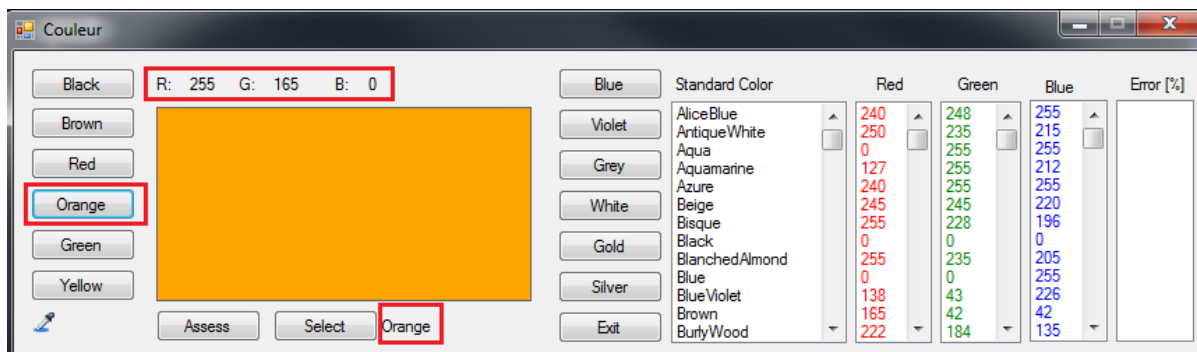


Filling the Swab

There are 4 methods to fill the swab area with a color.

Method 1: by clicking on the named buttons from Black to Silver

In the screenshot below, the button "Orange" was clicked".

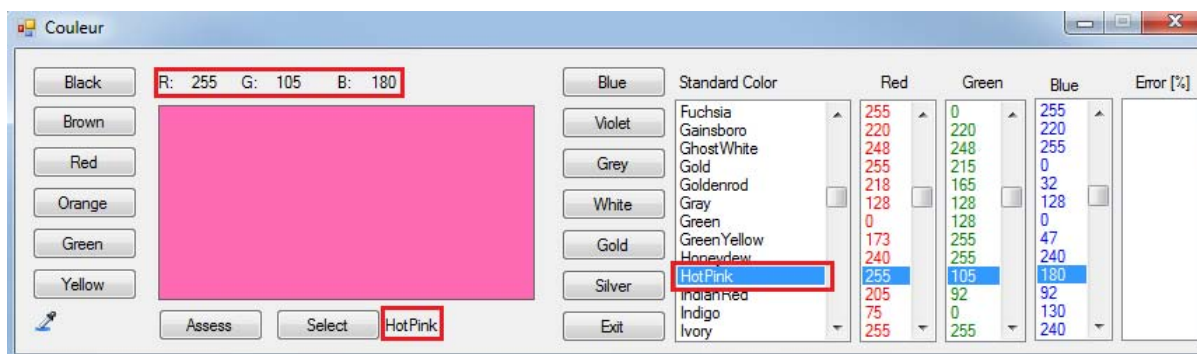


This resulted in:

1. The swab area getting colored in Orange;
2. The R(ed), G(reen) and B(lue) labels above the swab showing the RGB composition of the color; and
3. The color name label under the swab showing the name of the color.

Method 2: by selecting a standard color

Scroll in the list box of standard colors and select any one you want. In the example below, the color "HotPink" was selected.

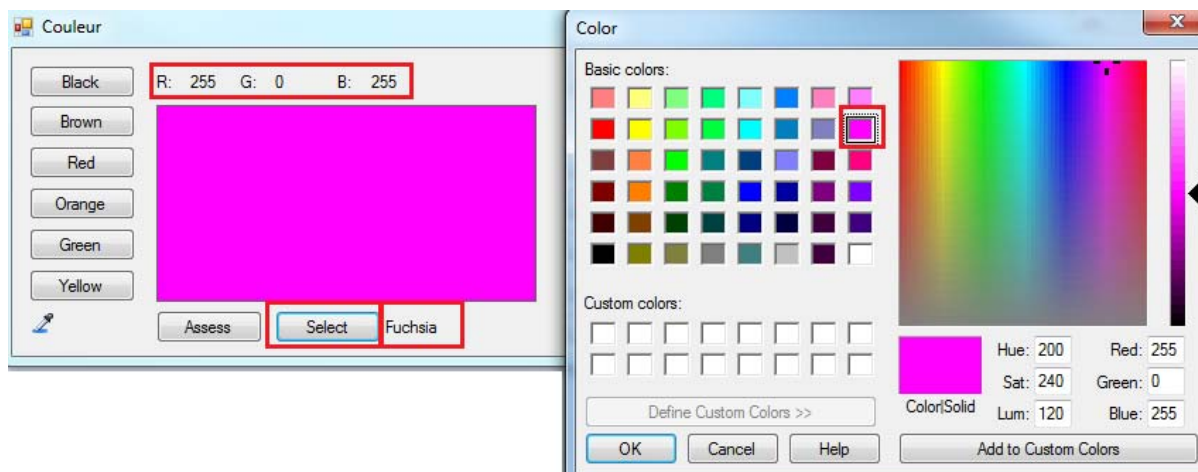


This resulted in:

1. The swab area getting colored in HotPink;
2. The R(ed), G(reen) and B(lue) labels above the swab showing the RGB composition of the color;
3. The color name label under the swab showing the name of the color;
4. The name of the color in the Standard Color list box is highlighted, and the associated RGB breakdown values are highlighted as well.

Method 3: by clicking on the Select button

The Select button allows you to choose from all the color palette available. Note that not all colors are named and hence it is possible that the selected color is un-named. If the color is un-named, then it will be necessary to click on the Assess button to select the nearest color. In the screenshot below, the Select button was clicked and the color on the second row, last column was selected.

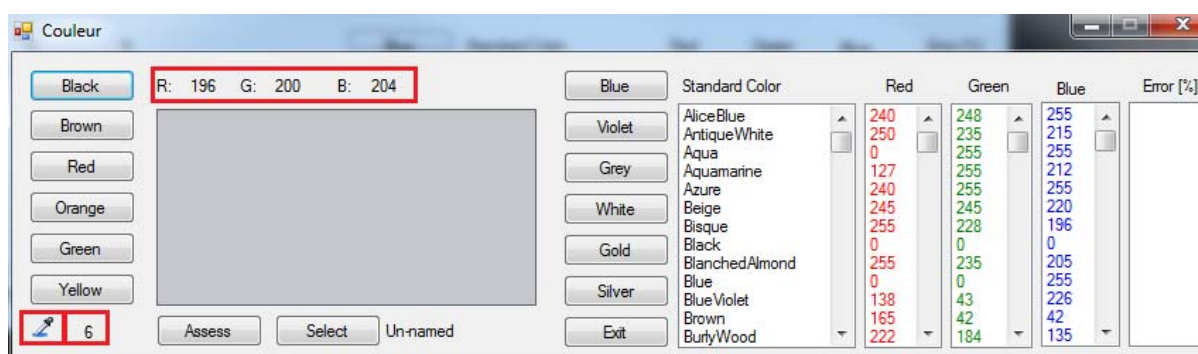


This resulted in:

1. The swab area getting colored in Fushia;
2. The R(ed), G(reen) and B(lue) labels above the swab showing the RGB composition of the color;
3. The color name label under the swab showing the name of the color;

Method 4: using the eye dropper

Clicking on the Eyedropper under the Yellow button starts a countdown timer during which the swab will take the color of any pixel under the mouse position. Once the countdown has reached zero, the swab will retain the last color the mouse pointer was on. Further movement of the mouse will not result in a change of the color of the swab unless the eyedropper is selected again.

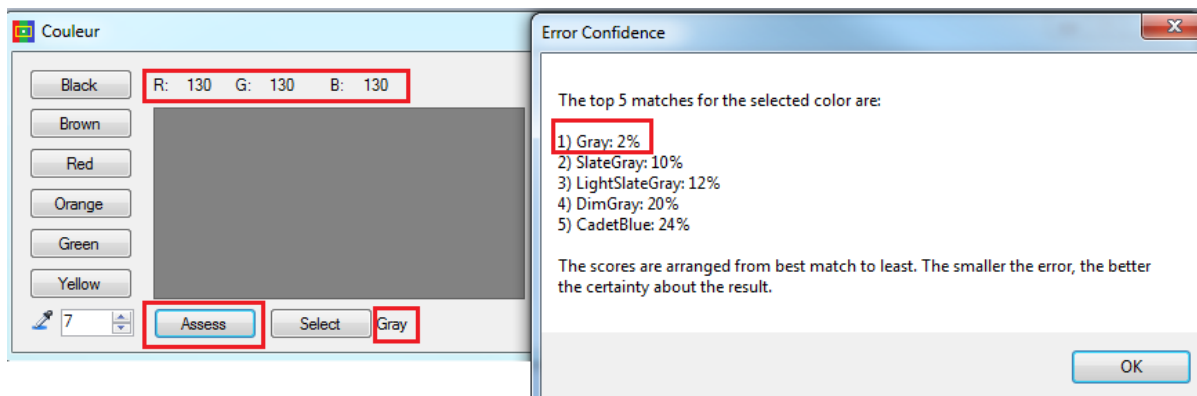


The above screenshot shows that the mouse pointer was over a pixel with RGB color 196, 200, 400 and the countdown timer was nearing zero.

You can also click on the swab to load a picture onto the canvas area. The loaded picture will be scaled to fit the size of the swab. However, a color rich picture will reduce the usability of the canvas as a plain swab to compare colors. It is a better alternative to open the picture in another application on the desktop, adjust the zoom, and then use the eyedropper to pick the color.

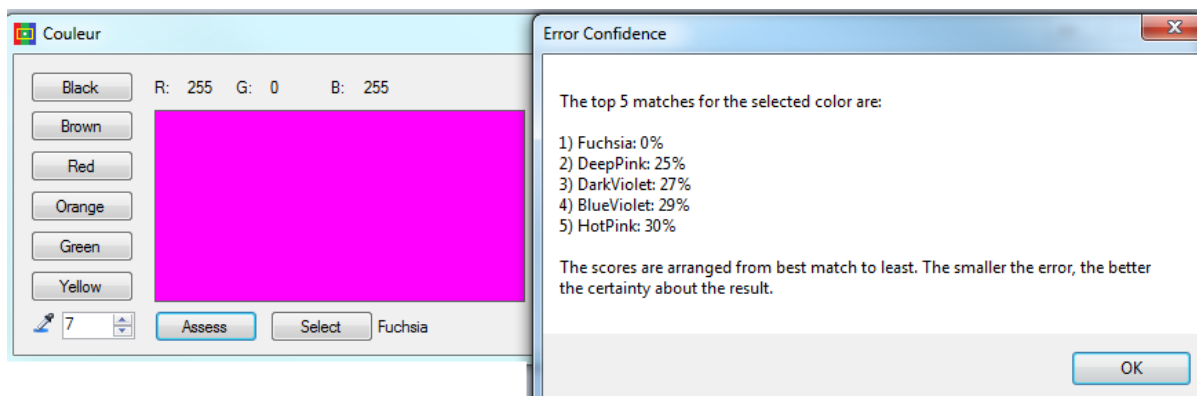
Assessing the color

Once a color is shown on the swab, using any of the above mentioned methods, it can be assessed to see how close it is to a known color by clicking on the Assess button.



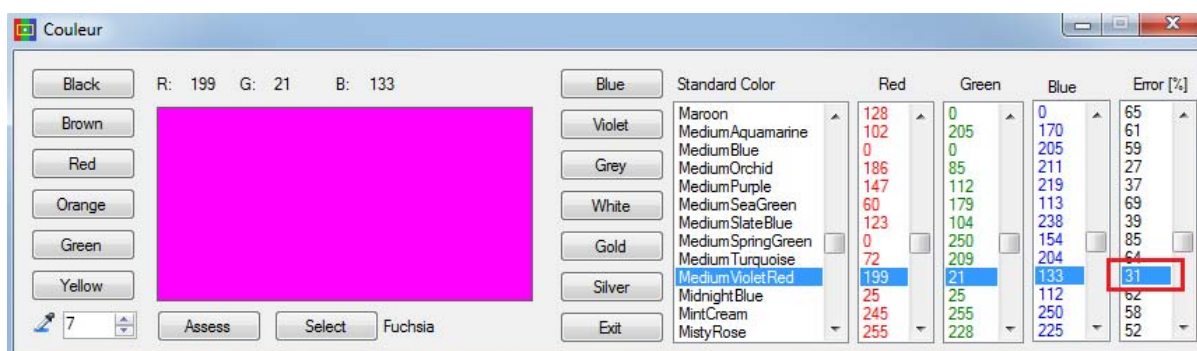
In the above screenshot, the Eyedropper or the Select buttons were used to get RGB color 130, 130, 130 on the swab. This is not a standard named color and the user needs to know what is the nearest named color that matches the swab. The Assess button tells the user that the nearest named color to the swab is Gray. It is not *exactly* Gray as there is an error of 2% between the swab (selected color 130, 130, 130) and the named Gray color (standard value 128, 128, 128).

If the user had selected a standard named color, then the first value in the matches results will be that color with 0% error (100% confidence).



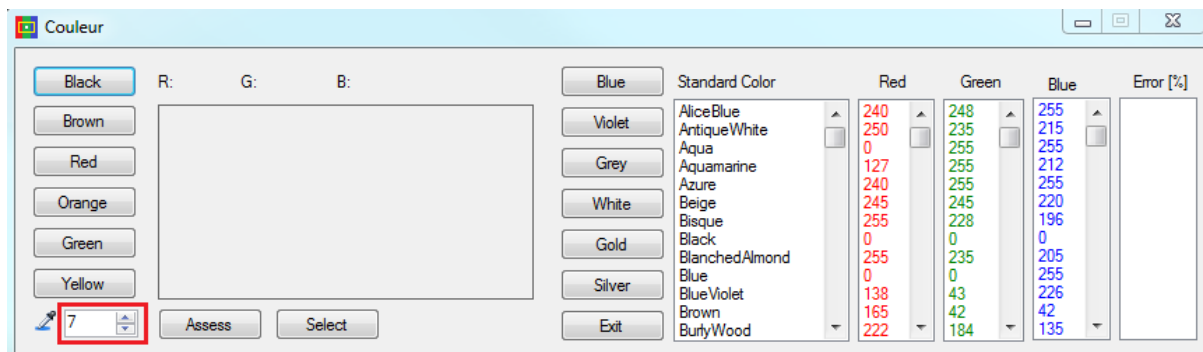
Note that different names that refer to the same color as discounted, for example: Magenta is just another name for Fuchsia (exact same RGB composition), therefore only one is listed.

Back on the main window, the last list box shows the Assessment result for each named color. You can scroll in this list and click on an error result and see which named color was it that had the selected error distance from the swab. On the screenshot below, it shows that the color MediumVioletRed is 31% away from Fuchsia compared with the other colors.



Adjusting the timer

You can adjust the number of seconds for the countdown during which the eyedropper effect continues by either keying in a value in the number box or clicking on the up down arrows of the number box.



Contact

For any issues or suggestions, please contact apps@electritects.com.