FONTFONT INFO GUIDE

ꜰꜰ DIN OT Light Italic
ꜰꜰ DIN Pro Light Italic

INTRODUCTION
TO OPENTYPE®

WHAT IS OPENTYPE?

OpenType® is a cross-platform font file format developed jointly by Adobe and Microsoft. The two main benefits of the OpenType format are its cross-platform compatibility (the same font file works on Macintosh and Windows computers), and its ability to support widely expanded character sets and layout features, which provide rich linguistic support and advanced typographic control.

OpenType fonts can be installed and used alongside PostScript® Type 1 and TrueType fonts.

The range of supported layout features may differ in the various FontFont OpenType packages, therefore each OpenType package will be accompanied by this FF Info Guide listing the layout features supported by this specific font package.

You'll find a glossary of all available OpenType layout features in Section B of the general FF OpenType User Guide.

Please see the FontFont OpenType® User Guide
at http://www.fontfont.com/opentype

FF DIN OT Light Italic

FONT & DESIGNER
INFORMATION

Handgloves

ABOUT FF DIN OT LIGHT ITALIC

After re-working and expanding OCR-B to include three weights for the FF OCR-F, Albert-Jan Pool began working on his second FontFont, the famous DIN-Mittelschrift. This face has not only dominated the traffic signs and public buildings in Germany, but with its technical orientation and straightforwardness it has also found many friends internationally. FF DIN has been expanded to a family of five weights. For each weight there is an Alternate cut with old style figures, circular i-dots and full points and oblique terminals on some characters.

The original DIN-Mittelschrift is built up from strokes having a constant thickness, all curves being drawn with a pair of compasses. This provides a spotty typeface with quirky letterforms, as can especially seen in the characters a, e and s. Compared with characters with fewer strokes, such as b, d, p, q, and o and n they appear rather black. For FF DIN, the weight of the horizontal strokes has been reduced, and the curves were designed in a more fluent way.

**ABOUT
ALBERT-JAN POOL**

Albert-Jan Pool was born in 1960 in Amsterdam. He studied at the Royal Academy of Arts in The Hague. Initiated by professor Gerrit Noordzij the Academy had become an incubator of type design. Albert-Jan was one of the co-founders of Letters], a group of young Dutch type designers. Many of its members (Frank Blokland, Erik and Petr van Blokland, Jelle Bosma, Luc(as) de Groot, Bart de Haas, Henk van Leyden, Peter-Matthias Noordzij, Marie-Cécile Noordzij-Pulles, Just van Rossum and Peter Verheul) have become well-known type designers. After his study he left for Germany. From 1987 to 1991 he was Type Director at Scangraphic in Wedel, near Hamburg. From 1991 to 1994 he was Manager of Type Design and Production at URW in Hamburg. During this time he completed his type families URW Imperial, URW Linear and URW Mauritius. By January 1995 he started his own studio Dutch Design in Hamburg. FF DIN and FF OCR-F

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were among his first projects. He had been teaching type design at the Muthesius Hochschule in Kiel from 1995 to 1998, as well as typography at the Hamburg Academy for Marketing and Media. Together with type consultant Stefan Rögener of AdFinder GmbH and copywriter Ursula Packhäuser he wrote and designed a both useful and provocative book on the effects of type on brand image entitled "Branding with Type", which has been published by Adobe Press. Dutch Design finally merged into FarbTon Konzept + Design. The new company was co-founded 1999 with Jörn Iken, and Klaus-Peter-Staudinger, as well as with Birgit Hartmann who is also the mother of their daughter Pia-Elina (born 1999). For customers of FarbTon he created several corporate typefaces such as Jet Set Sans together with Syndicate Brand & Corporate for Jet/Conoco in 1997, C&A InfoType together with Factor Design for C&A in 1998, DTL HEIN GAS for HEIN GAS Hamburger Gaswerke in 1999 and Regenbogen Bold for Regenbogen, a political party in Germany in 2001. Pool is currently working on several new series in order to extend the family of FF DIN.

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SUPPORTED
LAYOUT FEATURES

FONTFONT OPENTYPE®

f	**HISTORICAL FORMS**	s ▶ ſ
[S]	**CASE-SENSITIVE FORMS**	»DIN« ▶ »DIN«
I⇄I	**CAPITAL SPACING**	HOH ▶ HOH
13	**OLDSTYLE FIGURES**	1234 ▶ 1234 1234 ▶ 1234
13	**LINING FIGURES**	1234 ▶ 1234 1234 ▶ 1234
|13|	**PROPORTIONAL FIGURES**	1234 ▶ 1234 1234 ▶ 1234
|13|	**TABULAR FIGURES**	1234 ▶ 1234 1234 ▶ 1234
¹⁄₄	**FRACTIONS**	2 5/16 ▶ 2$\frac{5}{16}$

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7/	NUMERATORS	*123/* ► *123/*
/7	DENOMINATORS	*/123* ► */123*
1ª	ORDINALS	*1a2o* ► *1ª2º*
H₂O	SCIENTIFIC INFERIORS	*CO2* ► *CO$_2$*
F²	SUPERSCRIPT	*m3* ► *m^3*
N₂	SUBSCRIPT	*N2* ► *N$_2$*
JJj	ACCESS ALL ALTERNATES	*1* ► *^{1}1$_1$111*
gg	STYLISTIC ALTERNATES	*jäṇ.к* ► *jäṇ.к*

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STYLISTIC SET 1   *jäṇ.к* ▶ *jäṇ.к*

STYLISTIC SET 2   *s* ▶ *ʃ*

LOCALIZED FORMS   *Şṭ L·L* ▶ *Şṭ L·L*

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LANGUAGE
SUPPORT

**SUPPORTED
CODE PAGES
OPENTYPE STANDARD**

STD

MACOS
MACOS ICELANDIC
MACOS ROMAN
IBM
IBM-37 UNITED STATES - EBCDIC (IBM-28709)
IBM-273 GERMANY - EBCDIC
IBM-277 DENMARK, NORWAY - EBCDIC
IBM-278 FINLAND, SWEDEN - EBCDIC
IBM-280 ITALY - EBCDIC
IBM-282
IBM-284 SPAIN, LATIN AMERICA - EBCDIC

IBM-285 UNITED KINGDOM - EBCDIC
IBM-297 FRANCE - EBCDIC
IBM-500 INTERNATIONAL - EBCDIC
IBM-871 ICELAND - EBCDIC
IBM-1047 OPEN SYSTEMS - EBCDIC
WINDOWS
MS WINDOWS 1252 LATIN 1
ISO
ISO 8859- 1 W EU LATIN 1
ISO 8859-15 WEST EUROPE LATIN 9

**ADDITIONAL
SUPPORTED
CODE PAGES
OPENTYPE PRO**

PRO

MACOS
MACOS CENTRAL EUROPE
MACOS CROATIAN
MACOS CYRILLIC
MACOS ROMANIAN
MACOS TURKISH
MACOS UKRAINIAN
IBM
IBM-921 BALTIC
IBM-1025 CYRILLIC - EBCDIC
IBM-1112 BALTIC - EBCDIC
IBM-1123
IBM-1124
WINDOWS
MS WINDOWS 1250 EASTERN EUROPEAN

MS WINDOWS 1251 CYRILLIC
MS WINDOWS 1254 TURKISH
MS WINDOWS 1257 BALTIC
ISO
ISO 8859- 2 C EU LATIN 2
ISO 8859- 3 TU, MALT, GAL, ESP LATIN 3
ISO 8859- 4 BALTIC LATIN 6
ISO 8859- 5 CYRILLIC
ISO 8859- 9 W EU+TURKISH LATIN 5
ISO 8859-10 SCANDINAVIAN LATIN 6
ISO 8859-13 BALTIC LATIN 7
ISO 8859-16 SOUTHEAST EUROPE LATIN 10

Afrikaans
Albanian
Amharic (ethiopic) [Romanization system BGN/PCGN 1967]
Arvanite (latin)
Asturian
Baraba Tatar
Bats (Latin)
Bislama
Bokmål Norwegian
Breton
Burmese (burmese) [Romanization; BGN/PCGN 1970]
Catalan
Chamorro
Crimean (latin)
Danish
Dutch
East Frisian
English
Estonian
Faeroese
Finnish
Franco-Provencal
French
Frisian
Friulian
Galician
German
Greek (greek) [Romanization; BGN/PCGN 1962]
Icelandic
Indonesian
Interlingua
Irish
Italian
Japanese (sino-japanese) [Romanization; Kunrei]
Judeo-Tati (latin)
Karaim (latin)
Kazan Tatar (latin)
Kirmanji

Kurdish (latin)
Kyrgyz (cyrillic) [Romanization; BGN/PCGN 1979]
Ladin
Laotian (laotian) [Romanization; National]
Low German
Luxembourgian
Malagasy
Malay (latin)
Manx Gaelic
North Frisian
Northern Sotho
Nynorsk Norwegian
Occitan
Pilipino (Tagalog)
Portuguese
Portunhol
Rhaeto-Romance
Romani (latin)
Romansch
Russian (cyrillic) [Romanization; BGN/PCGN 1947]
Scottish Gaelic
Serbian (latin)
Somali
Southern Sami
Southern Sotho
Spanish
Swedish
Tahitian
Tsakhur (latin)
Tsez (latin)
Tsonga
Tswana
Turkmen (cyrillic) [Romanization; BGN/PCGN 1979]
Ukrainian (cyrillic) [Romanization; National, 1993]
Ume Sami
Walloon
West Frisian
Xhosa

YAPESE
YIDDISH (LATIN)

ZULU

**ADDITIONAL
SUPPORTED
LANGUAGES
OPENTYPE PRO**

PRO

ABAZA
ADYGHE
ÄLVDALSKA
AMHARIC (ETHIOPIC) [ROMANIZATION;
UN 1967]
ARAGONESE
ARCHI
ARUMANIAN
AVAR
AZERBAIJANI (CYRILLIC)
AZERBAIJANI (LATIN)
BALK
BASQUE
BOSNIAN (CYRILLIC)
BOSNIAN (LATIN)
BOTLIKH
BUDUKH
BULGARIAN
BULGARIAN (CYRILLIC) [ROMANIZATION;
BGN/PCGN 1952]
BURYAT
BYELORUSSIAN (BELARUSIAN CYRILLIC)
BYELORUSSIAN (BELARUSIAN LATIN)
CHECHEN (CYRILLIC)
CHECHEN (LATIN)
CHICHEWA
COOK ISLANDS MAORI
CROATIAN
CZECH
DARGIN
DUNGAN
ERZYA
ESPERANTO
GAGAUZ (LATIN)
GODOBERI
GREENLANDIC
HAWAIIAN
HUNGARIAN
INARI SAMI
INGUSH
ISTRO-ROMANIAN

JAPANESE (SINO-JAPANESE)
[ROMANIZATION; MODIFIED HEPBURN]
KABARDIAN
KALAALLISUT
KALMYK
KARACHAY-BALKAR
KARAIM (CYRILLIC)
KARA-KALPAK
KASHUBIAN
KAZAKH
KAZAKH (CYRILLIC) [ROMANIZATION;
BGN/PCGN 1979]
KAZAN TATAR (CYRILLIC)
KHINALUG
KHMER (KHMER) [ROMANIZATION; UN
1972]
KOREAN (HANGUL) [ROMANIZATION;
1939 & 1984]
KRYTS
KUMYK
KURDISH (CYRILLIC)
LADINO (LATIN)
LAK
LATIN
LATVIAN (LETTISH)
LEZGI
LITHUANIAN
LULE SAMI
MACEDONIAN
MACEDONIAN (CYRILLIC)
[ROMANIZATION; UN 1977]
MALTESE
MAORI
MARSHALLESE
MOKSHA
MOLDAVIAN (LATIN)
MONGOLIAN (CYRILLIC)
MONGOLIAN (CYRILLIC)
[ROMANIZATION; BGN/PCGN 1964]
NANAI
NOGAY
NORTHERN SAMI
POLISH
ROMANIAN
RUSSIAN

Russian (cyrillic) [Romanization; Russian Academy of Sciences system]

Russian (cyrillic) [Romanization; UN 1987, National]

Rusyn

Rutul

Samoan

Sardinian

Serbian (cyrillic) [Romanization; UN 1977]

Slovak

Slovenian

Sorbian Lower

Sorbian Upper

Tabasaran

Tajik

Tajik (cyrillic) [Romanization; BGN/PCGN 1994]

Talysh (cyrillic)

Tatar

Tati

Tongan

Tsakhur (cyrillic)

Turkish

Turkmen

Tuvinian

Ubykh

Udi

Ukrainian

Uzbek

Uzbek (cyrillic) [Romanization; BGN/PCGN 1979]

Våmhusmål

Vepsian

Wallisian

Welsh

Wolof

SUPPORTED UNICODE RANGES	TITLE	NUMBER OF CHARACTERS		EXAMPLES
		OT	PRO	
	Basic Latin	97	97	A B C ... x y z
	Latin-1 Supplement	96	96	À Ë Î ... õ û ÿ
	Latin Extended-A	13	128	Œ œ Š ... š Ÿ ž
	Latin Extended-B	1	27	Ə ƒ Ƶ ƶ DŽ Dž
	IPA Extensions		1	ə
	Spacing Modifier Letters	10	10	' ' ^ ... ˇ ˘ · ...
	Greek and Coptic	4	4	Δ Ω μ π
	Cyrillic		136	Б Д Ж щ ъ ю
	Latin Extended Additional		10	Ẁ ẁ Ẃ ẃ Ẅ ẅ
	General Punctuation	19	20	' , " ... " † ‡
	Superscripts and Subscripts	17	17	4 5 6 ... 7 8 9
	Currency Symbols	2	2	€ ₴
	Letterlike Symbols	3	3	№ ™ Ω
	Number Forms	13	13	⅓ ⅔ ⅕ ...

Title	Number of Characters		Examples
	OT	PRO	
Arrows	8	8	← ↑ → … ↓ ↖ ↗
Mathematical Operators	14	14	∂ Δ ∏ … ∑ − •
Geometric Shapes	1	1	◊
Alphabetic Presentation Forms	2	2	fi fl

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Shag pile i13

AaBbCcDdEeFfGgHhIiJjKkLlM

abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz 0123456789

ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ

FF DIN OT Light Italic 14/16 pt

Sempre domenica prenderà vita una giornata Gut getarnt im Neptungras steht ein Kuckuckslipp. Serán, a juicio de los científicos, tres épocas Onks tää vika kysymys. Hän on

FF DIN OT Light Italic 12/14 pt

Sempre domenica prenderà vita una giornata Gut getarnt im Neptungras steht ein Kuckuckslipp. Serán, a juicio de los científicos, tres épocas Onks tää vika kysymys. Hän on työskennellyt Il y aurait bien de choses à dire là-dessus.

FF DIN OT Light Italic 10/12 pt

Sempre domenica prenderà vita una giornata Gut getarnt im Neptungras steht ein Kuckuckslipp. Serán, a juicio de los científicos, tres épocas Onks tää vika

kysymys. Hän on työskennellyt Il y aurait bien de choses à dire là-dessus. Several tenors sing in culturally void display. Eigentlich wollen die Leute nur die Sonne genießen.

FF DIN OT Light Italic 8/10 pt

Sempre domenica prenderà vita una giornata Gut getarnt im Neptungras steht ein Kuckuckslipp. Serán, a juicio de los científicos, tres épocas

Onks tää vika kysymys. Hän on työskennellyt Il y aurait bien de choses à dire là-dessus. Several tenors sing in culturally void display.

Eigentlich wollen die Leute nur die Sonne genießen. Ayer, todavía en pleno echazo, celebraban su aniversario de boda. Facile à dire