

TYPOGRAPHY

Typeface vs. Font

http://nerdplusart.com/type-terminology-smackdown/

Agnóstick Agnóstick

Agnóstick Agnóstick Agnóstick Garamond BE

Agnóstick Agnóstick

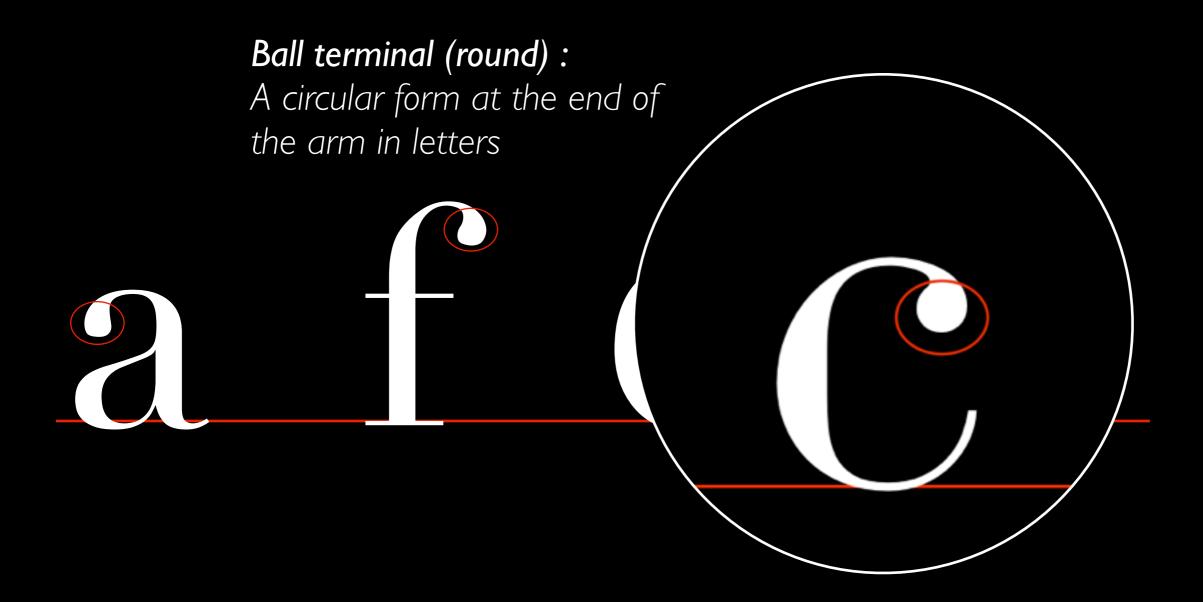
«A typeface is like a song and a font is like a recording»

Terminals

Terminals



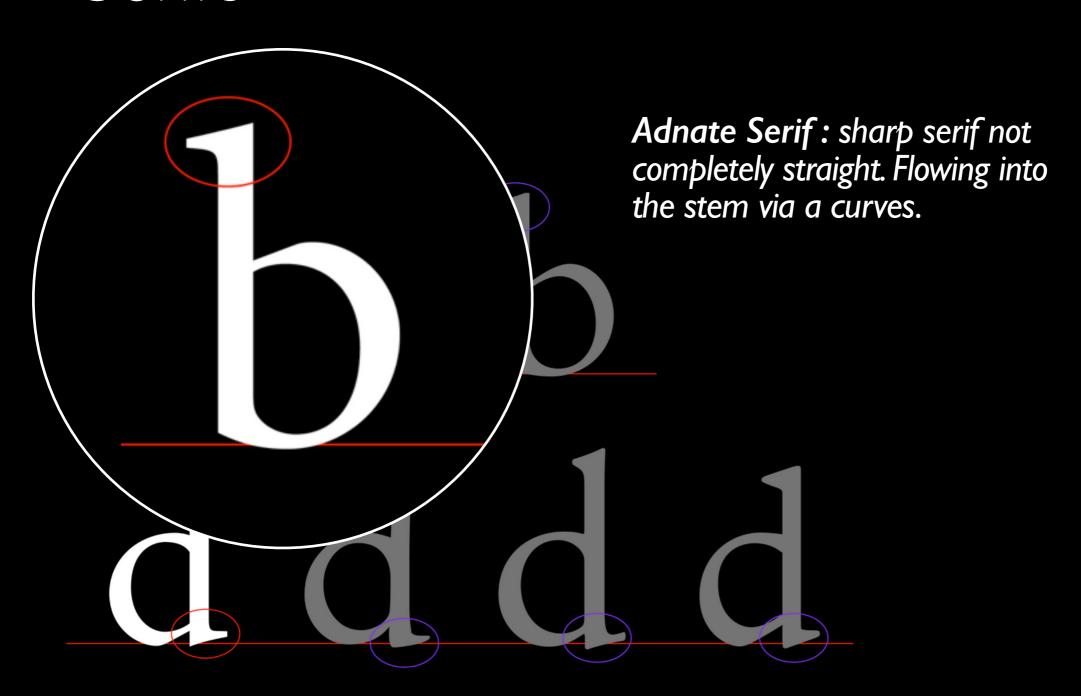
Terminals

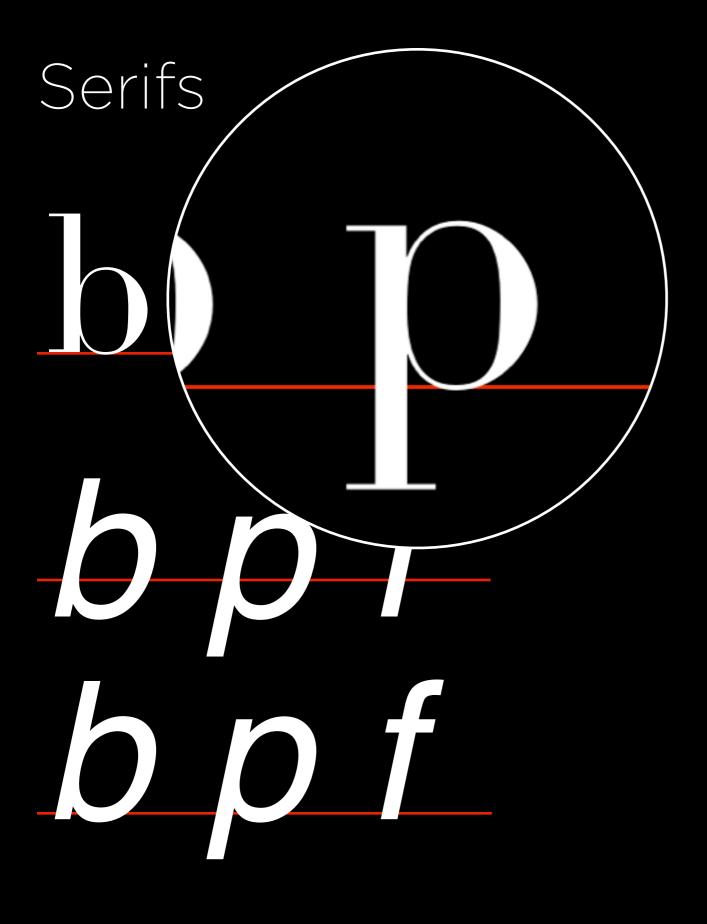


Serifs

b b b d d d

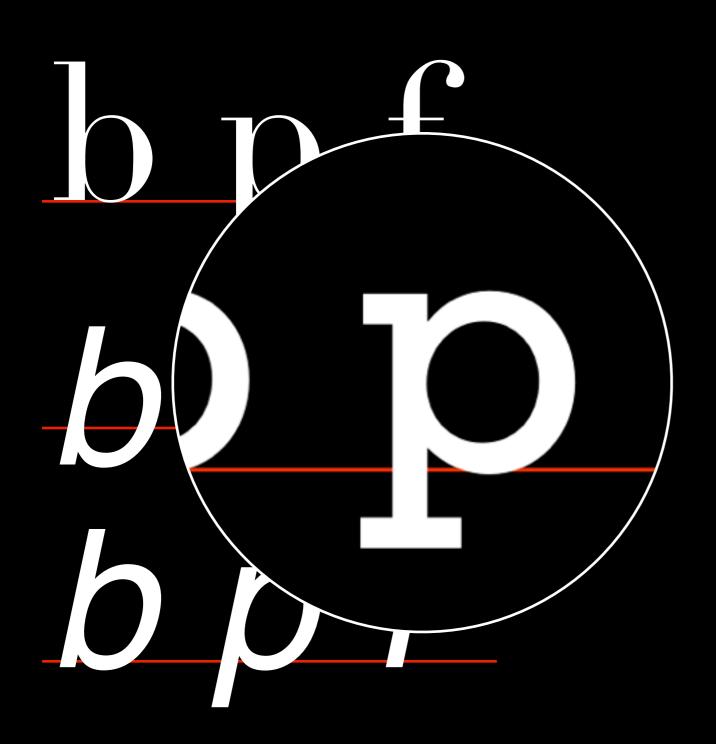
Serifs





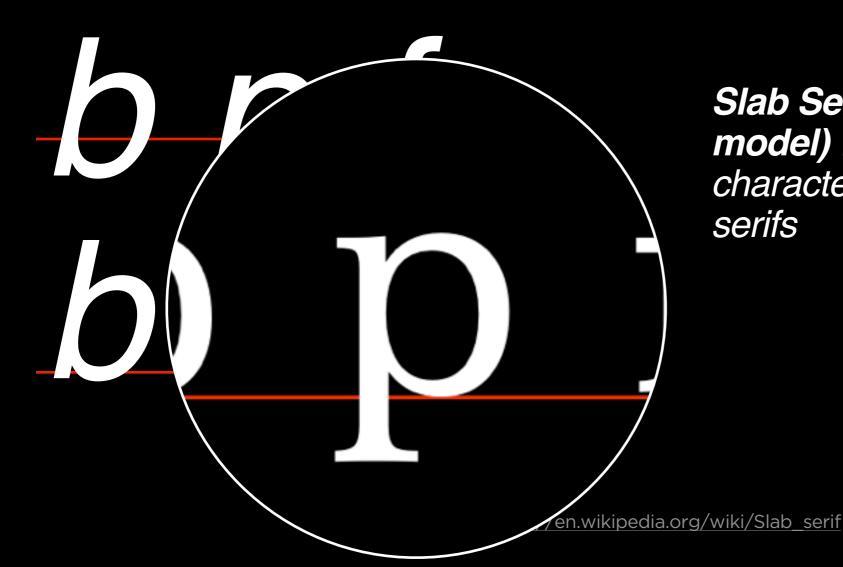
Abrupt Serif (thin):
Joining the stem at sharp
angle

Serifs



Slab Serif (neo grotesque model): Serif typeface characterized by thick, block-like serifs

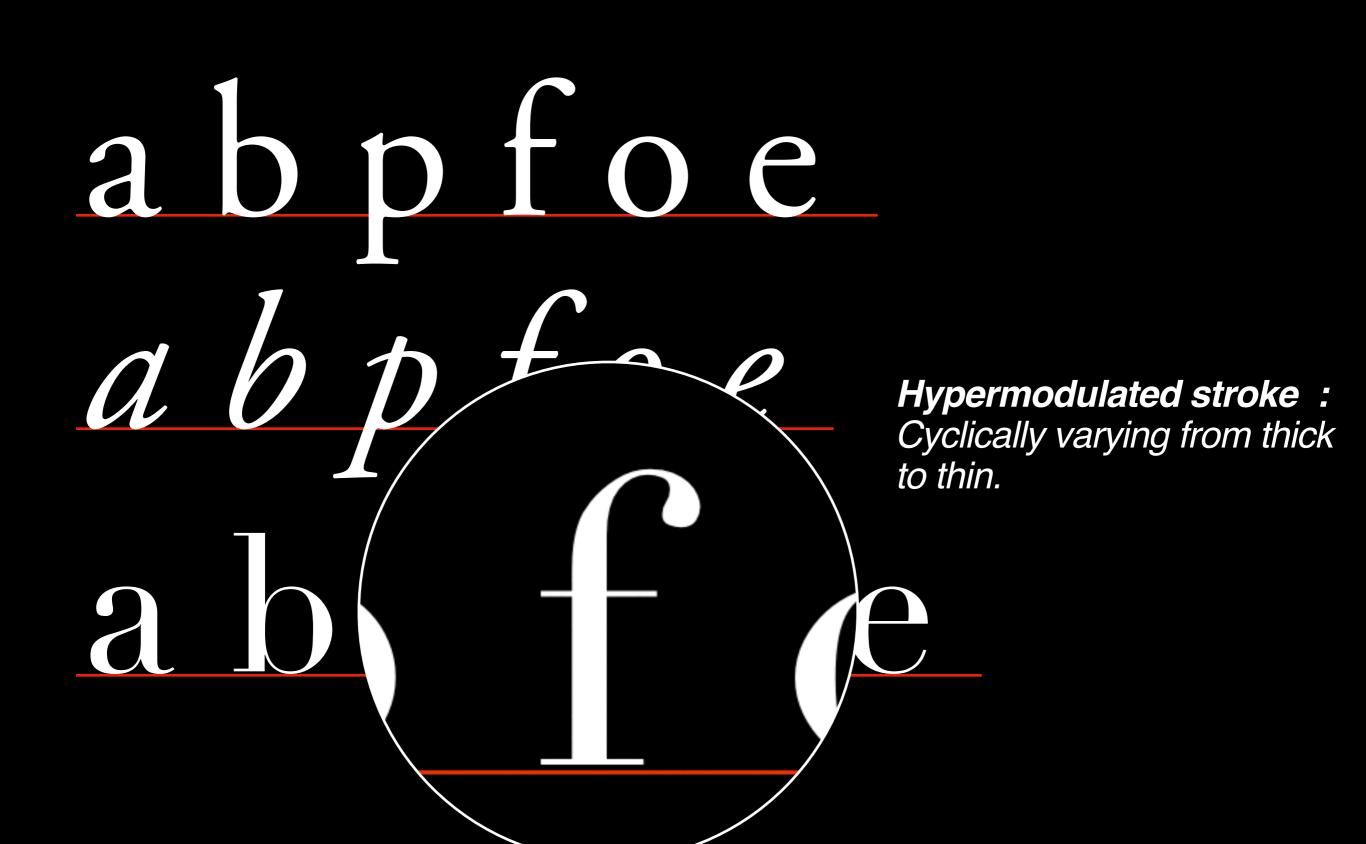
Serifs



Slab Serif (neo egyptian model): Serif typeface characterized by thick, block-like serifs

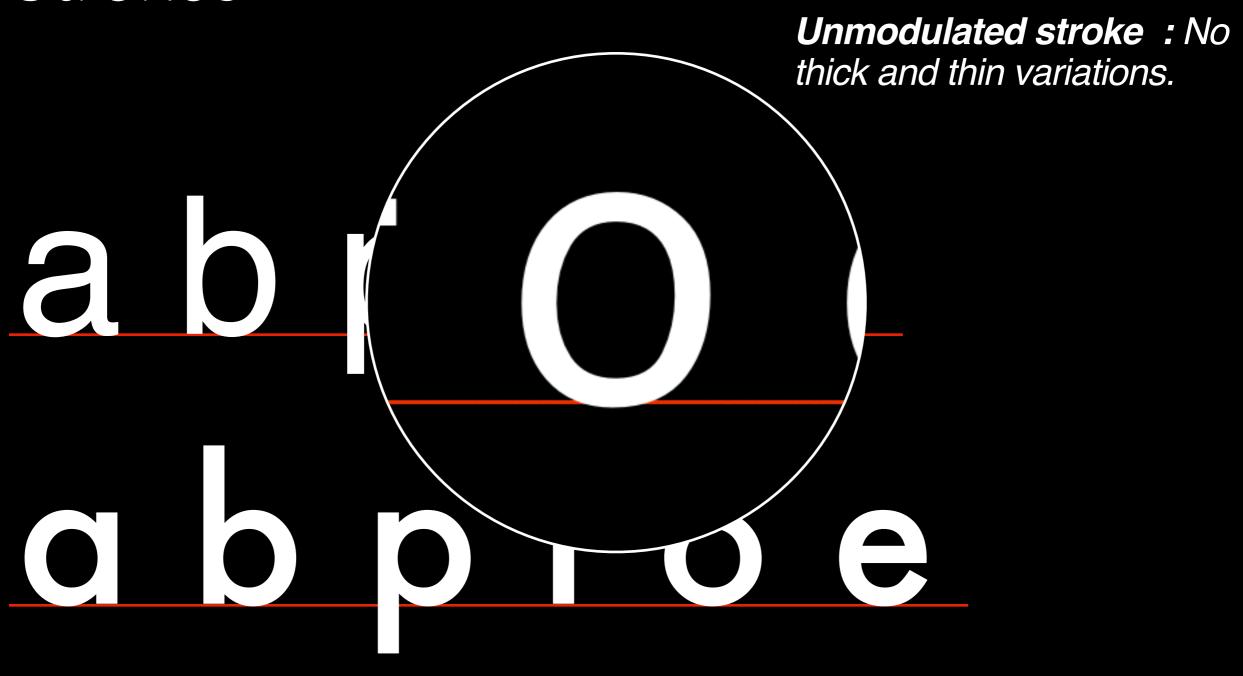
abbte abpfoe





abpfoe abpfoe

Strokes

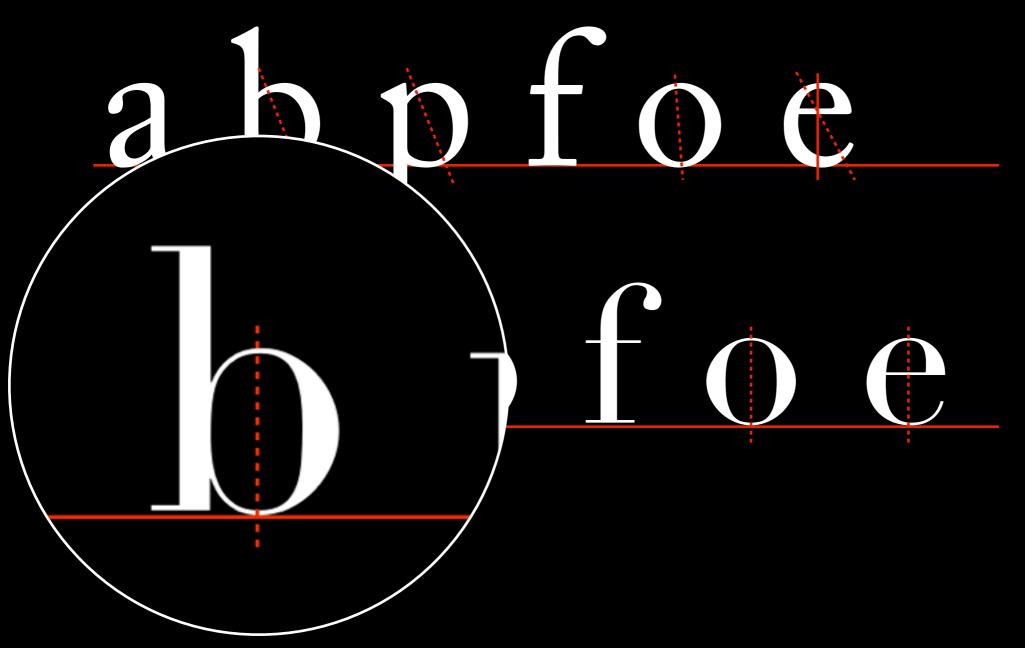


abpfoe abpfoe abpfoe



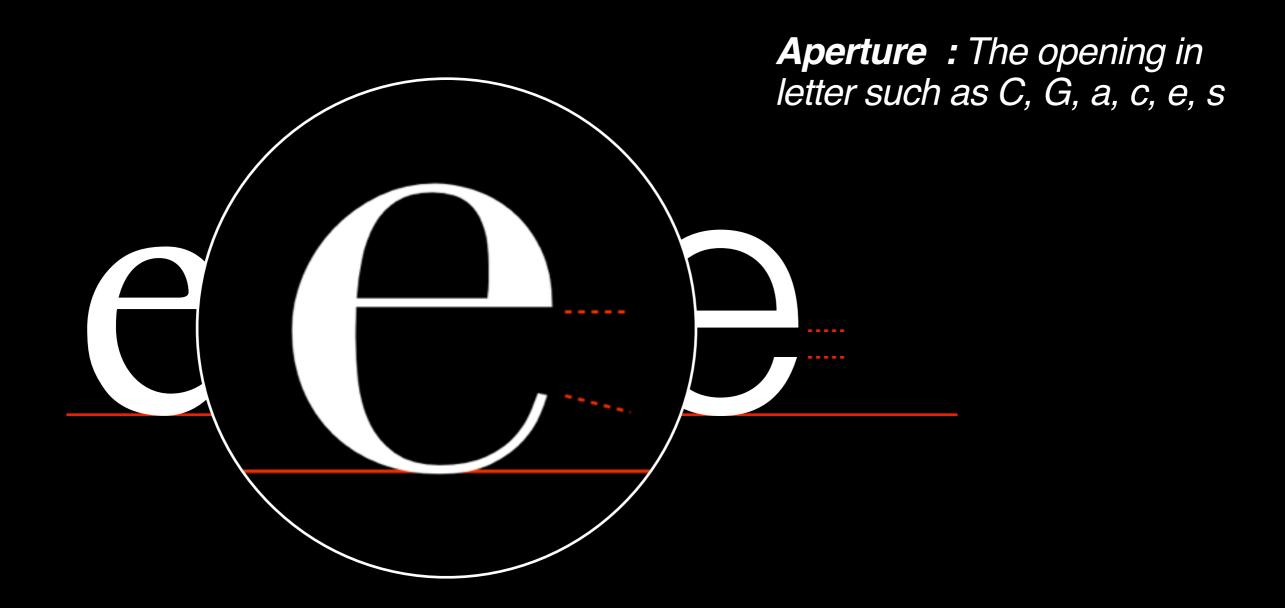
Axis

Vertical axis: An imaginary line drawn from top to bottom of a glyph bisecting the upper and lower strokes.



Aperture

Aperture



Read the text before designing it

"The typographer is to the text as the theatrical director to the script"

Typography should perform:

- Invite the reader into the text
- Reveal the tenor and meaning of the text
- Clarify the structure and the order of the text
 - Link the text with other elements

The 66-character line

The length of line is usually around 30 times the size of the type.

Letter spacing

Letter spacing caps, small caps and all long string of digit

Optimal leading

So, once you have decided on your body copy font size, multiplying this value by 1.5 will give you the optimal line height.

Type Classification

"Type classification, while helpful, is often convoluted, confusing and even controversial."

Vox-ATypl Classification

Devised by Maximilien Vox in 1954, it was adopted in 1962 by the Association Typographique Internationale (ATypl).

Elements of Typographic Style

Bringhurst, in his Elements of Typographic Style — perhaps the standard in typographic textbooks today — categorizes typefaces loosely after periods of art

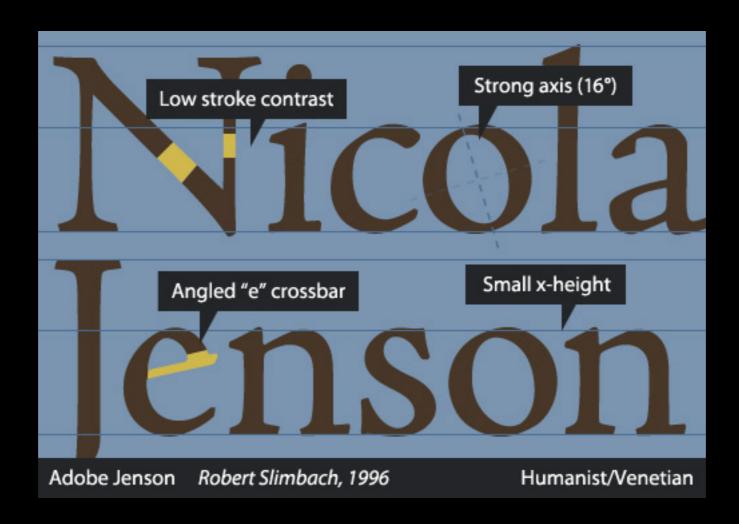
http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/The_Elements_of_Typographic_Style

Sérifs

Humanist (Venetian) - Period : 1400s - Humanist faces were very calligraphic in nature -Adobe Jenson, Guardi, Arno, ITC Berkeley and Stempel Schneidler http://www.smashingmagazine.com/2013/04/17/making-sense-type-classification-part/

Humanist

(Venetian)

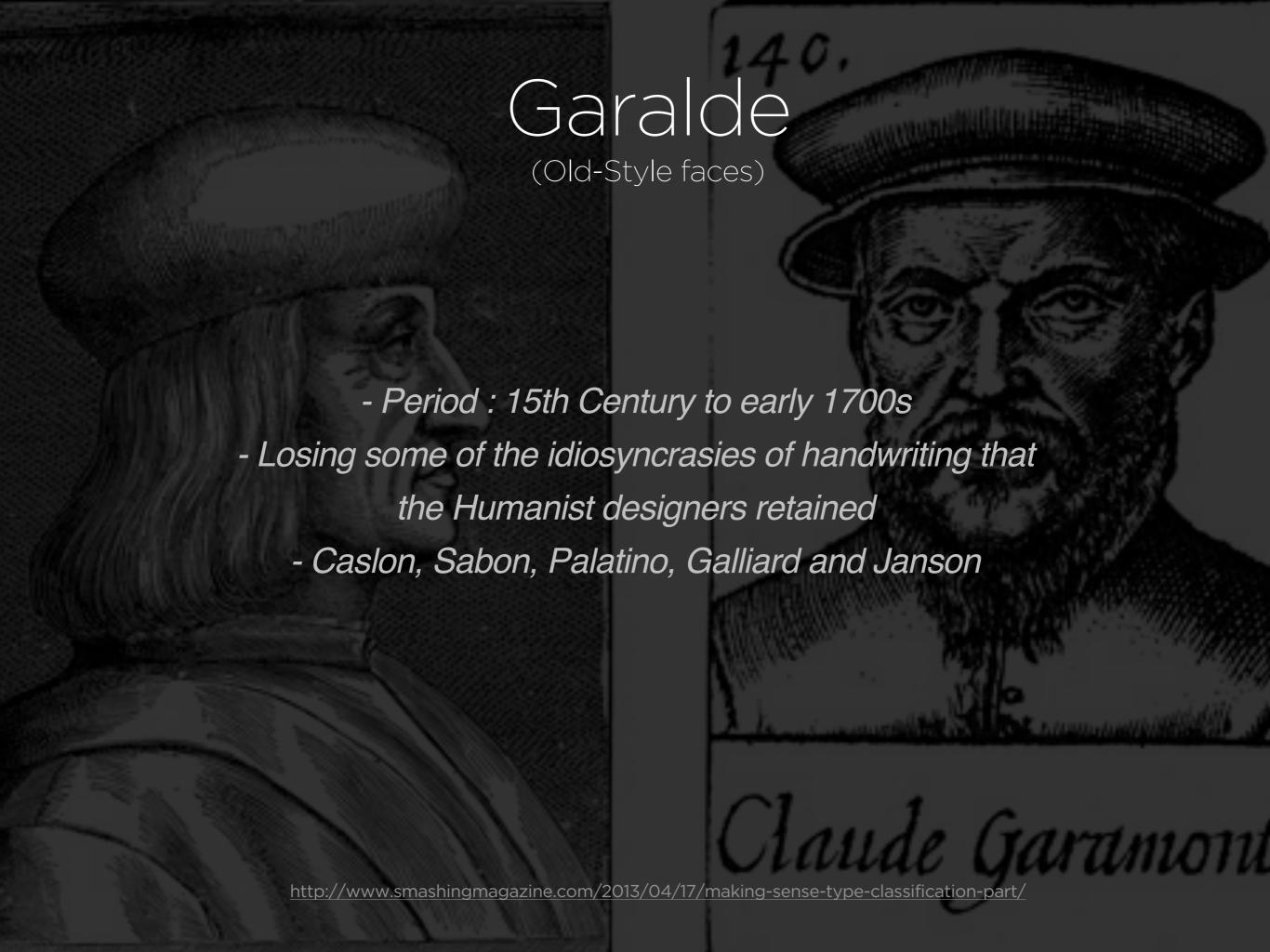


Centaur

Aa Qq Rr
Aa Qq Rr

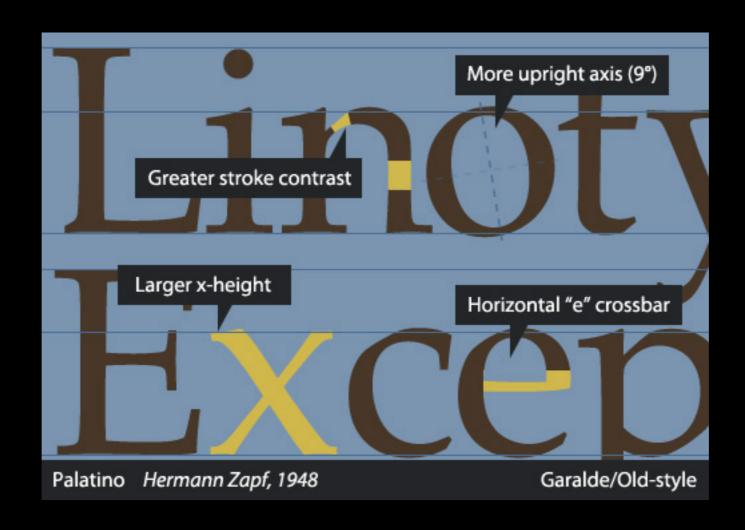
VASARI

abcdefghijklm nopqrstuvwxyz 0123456789



Garalde

(Old-Style faces)



Garamond Aa Ee Rr Aa Ee Rr

TRIANON

abcdefghijklm nopqrstuvwxyz 0123456789

Transitional

(Neoclassical or Realist)

- Period : 1692
- The axis is now nearly, if not completely, vertical.
 - Hyper modulated Strokes
 - Details become very refined
 - Baskerville, Bulmer, Times, Georgia

Bulmer

Aa Qq Rr
Aa Qq Rr
King John

abcdefghijklm nopqrstuvwxyz 0123456789

Times New Roman

Aa Ee Rr
Aa Ee Rr
Publisher

abcdefghijklm nopqrstuvwxyz 0123456789

Didone (Modern)

- Period : half of the 1700s
- The axis is now nearly, if not completely, vertical.
 - Extreme modulated Strokes
 - Vertical angle (0°)
 - Bodoni, Didot, New Caledonia, Basilia, Aviano, Walbaum, Ambroise and Scotch

Extreme stroke contrast Abrupt (unbracketed) serifs Tight apertures Vertical axis Didot Firmin Didot, circa 1800 Didone/Modern

Didot Aa Qq Rr Aa Qq Rr MOLIÈRE

abcdefghijklm nopqrstuvwxyz 0123456789

Bodoni

Aa Qq Rr
Aa Qq Rr

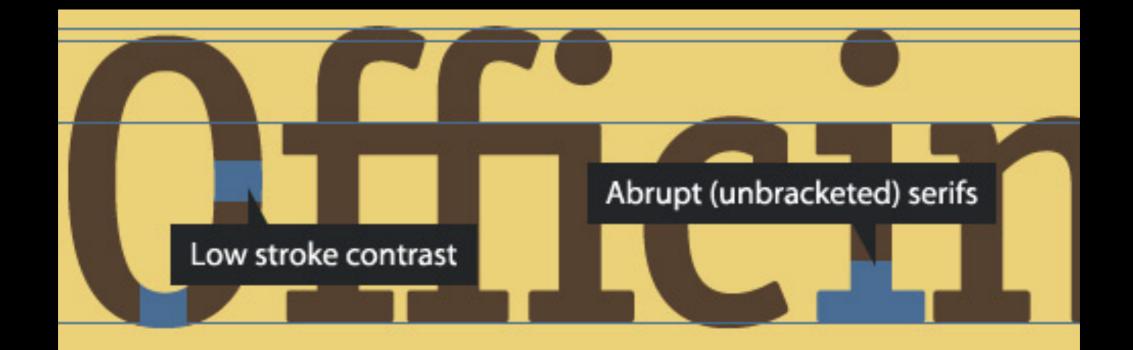
HORATII

abcdefghijklm nopqrstuvwxyz o123456789

Slab Serif

(Egyptian or Mechanicals)

- Period : First in 1815
 - Abrupt serifs
 - Heavy blocks
- Rockwell, Courier, Clarendon, H&FJ's Sentinel (2009) ,David Berlow's Belizio



301e16

Officina Serif Erik Spiekermann, 1998

Slab Serif



Clarendon Hermann Eidenbenz, 1953

Slab Serif

Sans-Sérifs

Grotesque

- Period: 19th and 20th century
- awkward weight distribution around bowls
 - irregular curves
 - variation in the thickness of strokes
- Franklin Gothic, Monotype Grotesque and Schelter Grotesk.

Forged garden furniture

MONOTYPE GROTESQUE



Ironmongers & KITCHEN SUPPLIERS

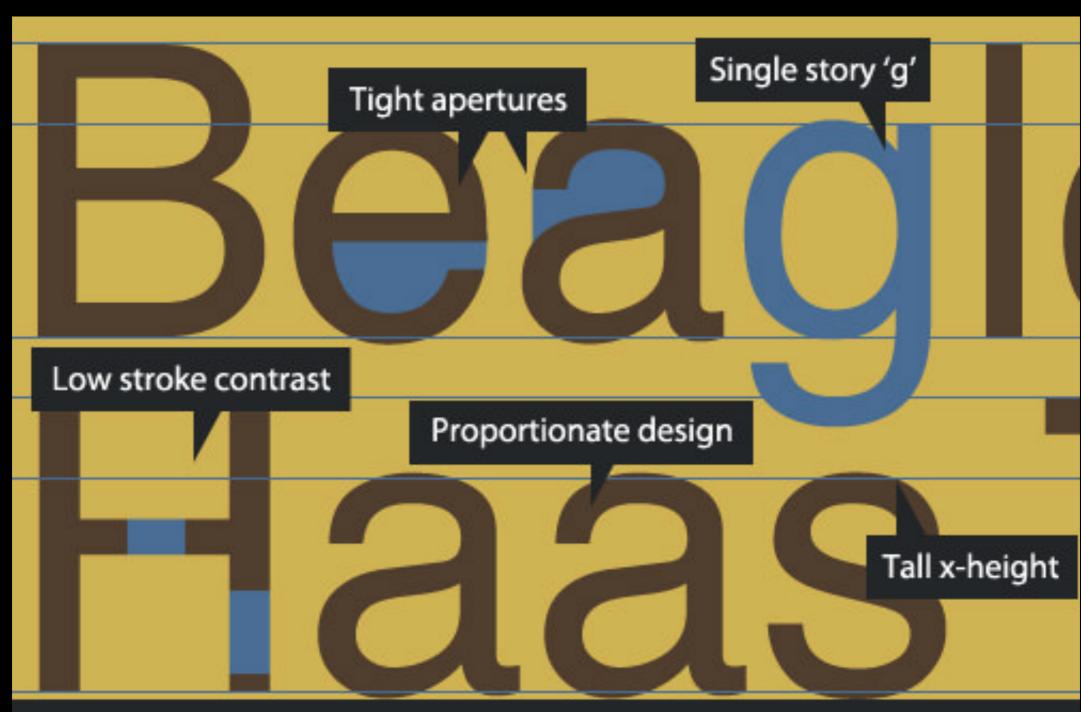


Franklin Gothic Morris Fuller Benton, 1902

Grotesque

Neo-Grotesque

- Period : late 50s
- They lose many of the awkward curves and idiosyncrasies
 - popular among the Modernists
- DIN 1451 and its derivatives, Helvetica, Neue Haas Grotesk



Helvetica orig. Max Miedinger, 1957

Neo-Grotesque

A.1.3 Unterscheidbarkeit von Ziffern

Ziffern mit stärker eingeschlossenen Innenformen wie bei der Schriftart Helvetica (siehe Bild A.4, a)), sind bei ungünstigen Lesebedingungen (kleiner Visus, Überstrahlung, geringe Helligkeit oder geringer Leucht-dichtekontrast) schlechter zu erkennen als Ziffern mit offenen Innenformen wie bei der Schriftart Frutiger (siehe Bild A.4, b)). Schriftarten mit offenen Innenformen sind daher leserlicher und eignen sich besser für Signalisations-, Konsultations- und Lesetexte.

35869

35869

Wahrnehmung bei guten Lesebedingungen

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Wahrnehmung bei ungünstigen Lesebedingungen

Helvetica

Frutiger

 a) stärker eingeschlossene Innenformen

b) offene Innenformen

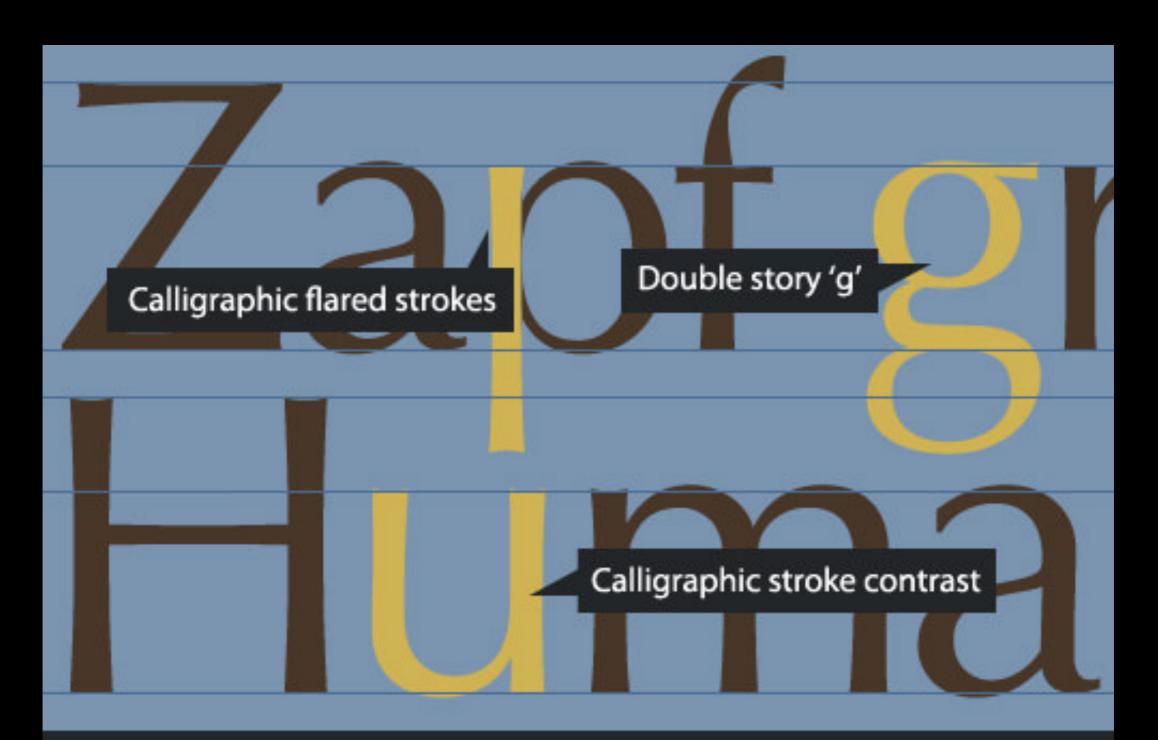
Bild A.4 — Unterscheidbarkeit von Ziffern

Light Measure Phopular Extended Regular Condensed Regular Bold Condensed Regular Res Social Company State Extra Res Datament - Extra Res Company Social Condensed

S: Stempet AG Typetrumony Promotest am Man

Humanist sans

- Period : late 50s
- Strong calligraphic influence
- Some of them feature stress (non-vertical axis)
- Gill Sans, Frutiger, Myriad (1991), Trebuchet (1996) and Calibri (2005).



Optima Hermann Zapf, 1955

Humanist

Geometric

- Period : 1920s
- optically circular bowls
 - rectangular
- unmodulated strokes
- Avant Garde are typical examples of the style.

 H&FJ's Gotham is also a Geometric sans



Scripts
Glyphic
Graphic
Blackletter
Gaelic

http://www.typegenius.com/