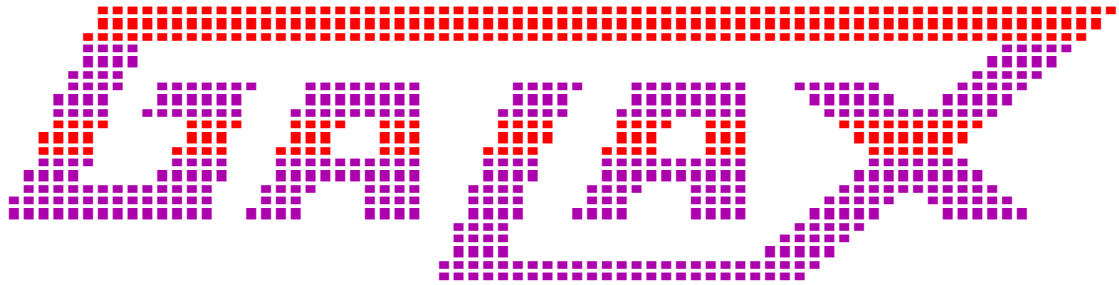


P100 GALAX.XYZ 102 Fri 17 Dec 14:27/51  
Amazing new way to browse the web 110  
New font resurrects Teletext..... 201



No images are used on this page!

This page uses a TrueType font to show Teletext text and graphics. If it does not display correctly, try [this version with static images](#).

You can use this font to create authentic looking Teletext web pages.

Teletext font by 3d@galax.xyz 2014  
[Home](#) [End](#) [Static](#) [Email](#)

## Some Teletext Tools

A few handy utilities:

- [Convert raw Teletext for the web \(includes sample pages\)](#)
- [Draw Teletext graphics](#)
- [Generate double-height text](#)
- [Teletext character set table](#)
- [The complete Teletext specification](#)

## Download the Teletext Font

The font is available with pixels in several aspect ratios, with square pixels and then with aspect ratios 10% to 40% wider than they are high:

- `MODE7GX0.TTF` 1.0:1 Square pixels
- `MODE7GX1.TTF` 1.1:1
- `MODE7GX2.TTF` 1.2:1
- `MODE7GX3.TTF` 1.3:1 \* default \*
- `MODE7GX4.TTF` 1.4:1

These versions might help with IE compatibility:

- `MODE7GX0.EOT` 1.0:1
- `MODE7GX1.EOT` 1.1:1
- `MODE7GX2.EOT` 1.2:1
- `MODE7GX3.EOT` 1.3:1
- `MODE7GX4.EOT` 1.4:1

This page uses `MODE7GX3.TTF` as that gives a BBC Micro MODE 7 screen with an aspect ratio very close to 4:3 [1]. It looks very close to the Teletext display of a typical TV as well.

This stylesheet is used by this page and the html generated by the tools above:

- `TELETEXT.CSS`

[1] The characters are 6 by 10 logical blocks, and the screen is 25 rows of 40 chars.  $(40*6*1.3)/(25*10)=1.248$

## Alpha Mode

Regular Height  
0123456789ABCDEF

0000  
0010  
0020 !"#%&'(>)\*+,-./  
0030 0123456789:;<=>?  
0040 @ABCDEFGHIJKLMNO  
0050 PQRSTUVWXYZ←\→↑\_  
0060 -abcdefghijklmno  
0070 pqrstuvwxyz[|]  
0080  
0090  
00A0 £ ■ ¼½¾  
00B0  
00C0  
00D0  
00E0  
00F0 ÷

0123456789ABCDEF

Double Height  
0123456789ABCDEF

E020 !"#%&'(>)\*+,-./  
E120  
E030 0123456789:;<=>?  
E130  
E040 @ABCDEFGHIJKLMNO  
E140  
E050 PQRSTUVWXYZ←\→↑\_  
E150  
E060 -abcdefghijklmno  
E160  
E070 pqrstuvwxyz[|]  
E170  
E0A0 £ ■ ¼½¾  
E1A0  
E0B0  
E1B0  
E0F0 ÷  
E1F0

## Graphics Mode

**Contiguous**  
 0123456789ABCDEF  
 E200 0123456789ABCDEF  
 E210 0123456789ABCDEF  
 E220 0123456789ABCDEF  
 E230 0123456789ABCDEF  
 0123456789ABCDEF

**Separated**  
 0123456789ABCDEF  
 E2C0 0123456789ABCDEF  
 E2D0 0123456789ABCDEF  
 E2E0 0123456789ABCDEF  
 E2F0 0123456789ABCDEF  
 0123456789ABCDEF

**Double Height**  
 0123456789ABCDEF  
 E240 0123456789ABCDEF  
 E280 0123456789ABCDEF  
 E250 0123456789ABCDEF  
 E290 0123456789ABCDEF  
 E260 0123456789ABCDEF  
 E2A0 0123456789ABCDEF  
 E270 0123456789ABCDEF  
 E2B0 0123456789ABCDEF  
 0123456789ABCDEF

**Double Height Sep.**  
 0123456789ABCDEF  
 E300 0123456789ABCDEF  
 E340 0123456789ABCDEF  
 E310 0123456789ABCDEF  
 E350 0123456789ABCDEF  
 E320 0123456789ABCDEF  
 E360 0123456789ABCDEF  
 E330 0123456789ABCDEF  
 E370 0123456789ABCDEF  
 0123456789ABCDEF

### Calculating Alpha Character Values

Characters in the range 00-FF hex (0-255 decimal) use their normal Unicode values. Note that the position of some characters is different from their ASCII value and/or their value assigned by the TELETEXT standard.

Add E000 hex (57344 decimal) to the original char for **Double Height - Upper**, and add E100 hex (57600 decimal) for **Double Height - Lower**.

For example, to display a double height capital A, which has the code 41 hex (65 decimal), use the codes E041 and E141 hex (57409 and 57665 decimal):

^ E041 = 41 + E000  
 A E151 = 41 + E100

^ 57409 = 65 + 57344

$$\blacksquare 57665 = 65 + 57600$$

## Calculating Graphic Block Char Values


The 64 standard graphics blocks start at **E200** hex (**57856** decimal). Each block is character into 6 blocks. Add on these values for each block that is on:

Hex	Decimal												
<table border="1"> <tr><td>1</td><td>2</td></tr> <tr><td>4</td><td>8</td></tr> <tr><td>10</td><td>20</td></tr> </table>	1	2	4	8	10	20	<table border="1"> <tr><td>1</td><td>2</td></tr> <tr><td>4</td><td>8</td></tr> <tr><td>16</td><td>32</td></tr> </table>	1	2	4	8	16	32
1	2												
4	8												
10	20												
1	2												
4	8												
16	32												

For example the code for character  is **E219** hex (**57881** decimal):

$$\begin{aligned} \text{E219} &= \text{E200} + 1 + 8 + 10 \\ 57881 &= 57856 + 1 + 8 + 16 \end{aligned}$$

Add on **40** hex (**64** decimal) for Double Height Upper characters, and **80** hex (**128** decimal) for Double Height Lower.

For separated graphic characters add on **C0** hex (**192** decimal). This can be combined with double height. For example to display the character  in double height and separated, use the codes **E319** and **E359** hex (**58137** and **58201** decimal):

$$\begin{aligned} \text{E319} &= \text{E219} + 40 + \text{C0} \\ \text{E359} &= \text{E219} + 80 + \text{C0} \\ 58137 &= 57881 + 64 + 192 \\ 58201 &= 57881 + 128 + 192 \end{aligned}$$

Note that the TELETEXT standard uses **64** (**40** hex) for the value of the lower right pixel within the graphics block when calculating graphics characters.

## A Few Notes

The Font was based on **ModeSeven** by **Andrew Bulhak**. I added the double height characters, all of the various graphics blocks, and fixed a few errors. I created this because I

couldn't find a free font that included the graphics block characters, someone might have created one before though.

The advantage of this approach over one that uses images for each of the graphics characters is that the font file itself is relatively small, and the browser doesn't have to download many hundreds of small images. Teletext pages are often rendered as a single image, but the problem with that is that the text can't be copied, searched, or indexed- it's more hassle to maintain than simple static HTML files too.

The main negative aspect of my approach (using a font over images) is that support for the @font-face attribute is still a bit patchy. This page should work fine in modern browsers however.

This stylesheet allows characters to be arranged in many ways which would be impossible in the standard Mode 7 Teletext screen. For example, the character that changes the foreground colour causes a space in the page, and changing the background colour causes two spaces. If you are looking to recreate an authentic Teletext web page you must pay attention to these limitations.

Mode 7 is 25 rows of 40 characters. The first character on each row is usually blank, which allows first character to be used to set the foreground or background colour on any row while still aligning the left edge of the text.

The values of the graphical characters in the Teletext character set can also be calculated by assigning a power of 2 to each of the 6 sub-blocks, but the bottom right sub-block is assigned 64 where I used 32.

If you are crazy enough to do the calculations by hand as I did for this page, you will find performing the calculations in **hex** much simpler than in **decimal**- the examples above should be enough to demonstrate this. I added the **decimal** equivalents for people who

aren't interested in learning to count  
in **hexadecimal** just to use this font.

Using this font and stylesheet you can  
do things that are illegal within the  
TELETEXT standard, such as two-colour  
double height text (which the BBC  
Micro's MODE 7 allows too), black fore-  
ground, and instant changes of back-  
ground and foreground colours that would  
require empty spaces on a TELETEXT page  
or MODE 7 screen.

This font is free to use in non-  
commercial projects. I would appreciate  
a credit and notification that you are  
using it. Let me know if you see any  
errors, or have any other feedback!

Teletext font by 3d@galax.xyz 2014  
**Home**      **Top**      **Static**      **Email**