

## Ted-Chemist-singlechars font

The font substitutes ordinary characters on a international keyboard, allowing the drawing of Ted Greene-styled vertical fretboard diagrams

**The fretboard** is drawn with "[", "\", and "]" on an international keyboard, "è", "\", and "+" on an italian keyboard

All the chars are drawn with a left offset , to position them on the adjacent string on the left  
the only char that have a width on the line are:

<space>, " \_ " (half space) for spacing purposes  
[ , T , ] = "[", "\", "]"       on an international keyboard  
[ , T , ] = "è", "\", "+"       on an italian keyboard



all the other symbols have width=0 on the line and are displaced on the left of the cursor position, to overwrite the preceding char (usually a string marker)

these chars are bottomless, to permit the stacking on a mutli-fret vertical diagram  
the last row border is colsed with the chars

- , \_ , - = ", ", ". ", "/"       on an international keyboard  
- , \_ , - = ", ", ". ", "- "       on an italian keyboard



A fret schema starts with è, continues with \, and terminates with +

So, to draw one , select the "Ted-Chemist font" and digit the string (without double quotes)  
" è\\\\"+> <ita. kbd> or " [\\\\"> <intl. kbd>; you should obtain this:

□□□□□

NOTE: a blank is the first char!

If you want add a fret position number on the left you can use the regular digits row  
Be aware that the digit char is offset on the left, so before you'll always have to insert a blank space to make room.

So if for example a "5" is needed, the string now becomes  
" 5è\\\\"+> <ita. kbd> or " 5[\\\\"> <intl. kbd>; you should obtain this:

5 □□□□□

Let's go to a new line and draw another empty fret row:

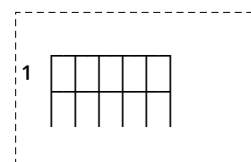
Draw a blank space (for vertical alignment with the "5" character), then draw the string  
" è\\\\"+> <ita. kbd> or " [\\\\"> <intl. kbd>; you should now see this:

5 □□□□□  
□□□□□

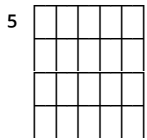
NOTE: if the font is not "Ted-Chemist" for all the characters you may see a gap between the lines, like

5 □□□□□  
□□□□□

So, if you need to insert a diagram in a mixed text line, one solution is to include it in a floating text box, that can be dragged anywhere on the page.

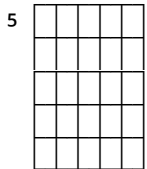


Let's continue adding rows until we have a 4 fret diagram



When closing the diagram (suppose we need a 5 fret diagram), after the string symbol we have to immediately add the bottom line closure, so the last line becomes

"è,\.\.\.\.-" <ita. kbd> or "[,\.\.\.\.]" <intl. kbd>; you should obtain this:



With the same displacement mechanism used for the digit "5", we can add digits, note names and symbols to the diagram. We only have to be aware of how the displacement works, overwriting the leftside char at cursor position.

The available symbols we can add to the diagram are:

- Numbers
  - 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 0
- Note names:
  - A B C D E F G
- Symbols:
  - "q" = small dot • and "Q" = big dot ●
  - "o" = small oval ○ and "O" = big oval ○
  - "p" = small white oval ◻ and "P" = big white oval ◻
  - "w" = small white square ◻ and "W" = big white square ◻
  - "s" = small black square ■ and "S" = big black square ■
  - "r" = small small circle ○ and "R" = big circle ○
  - "t" = small black triangle ▲ and "T" = big black triangle ▲
  - "y" = small white triangle △ and "Y" = big white triangle △
  - "x" = small "X" cross × and "X" = big "X" cross ×
- Space:
  - " " = full char length space
  - "\_" = half length space



The half length space is meant for having the double digit fret numbers. With the full space the numbers would be:


1 2 ◻◻◻◻ with the string "1 2è\\\+" <ita. kbd> (or "1 2[\\]" <intl. kbd> )


Using the the half step space the "1" and "2" become more readable as "twelve"

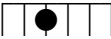
12 ◻◻◻◻ with the string "\_1\_2è\\\+" <ita. kbd> (or "\_1\_2[\\]" <intl. kbd> )

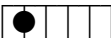
Let's now say that we want draw a C major chord:


We have to add a marker (a big black dot) on the 2nd string, so the string in Ted-Chemist font will be:

1  " 1è\\Q+" (or " 1[\\Q]" <intl. kbd>), ant then

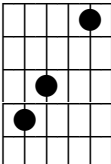
 " è\\Q+" (or " [\\Q]" <intl. kbd>)

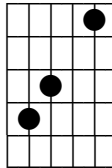
 " è\\Q\\Q+" (or " [\\Q\\Q]" <intl. kbd>)

 " è\\Q\\Q+" (or " [\\Q\\Q]" <intl. kbd>)

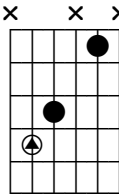
 " è,\\.\\.\\.\\-+" (or " [,\\.\\.\\.\\V]" <intl. kbd>). NOTE: the ";", "." and "-" after every string char, to close the diagram

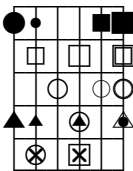
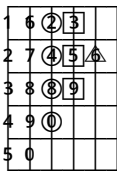
the result will be:

1  and on the last empty row we can draw symbols and numbers/letters too

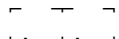
1   
0 3 2 0 1 0

Symbols can overlap, so that for example a small black dot can appear inside a big white circle, or whatever other small symbol...

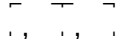
1   
0 3 2 0 1 0

Notice in the above diagrams that the string sign is disturbing the symbols graphics. You can use a different type of string marker, that has a blank space in the middle, so that the diagram is more intelligible.

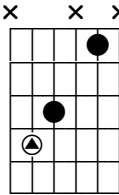
 = "{", "|", "}"

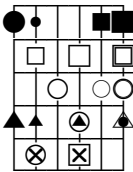
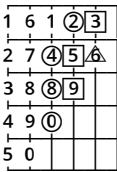
 on an international keyboard (use shift + normal key)

 = "é", "l", "\*"

 on an italian keyboard (use shift + normal key)

Using these markers gets the diagram more intellegible.

1   
0 3 2 0 1 0

Letters for the note names (A,B,C,D,E,F,G) are written with the regular key, but:

a,b,c,d,e,f draw capital letters, centered on the leftside string

A,B,C,D,E,F,G draw the same capital letters, but slightly offset to the left of the string, to permit adding the sharp/flat symbol

"@" flat (exponent 'b')

"#" sharp char (exponent "#")

So, you write

