which flows smoothly to or from the stem

abstract symbols employed in a particular A glyph, drawn or printed, sometimes used tino a similar digitized shape. Analog let

vbe expressed as smooth curves that an noranhical character used with the alphabet

the alphabetical order. Examples: the acute he circumflax, and the asterisk. Enlarging or shrinking letters nonlinearly, so ley become disproportionately less bold and light as they are enlarged. Such transforma-me of the traditional variations in shape of the lights.

t sizes.

y of some output devices that gives different are narrowed preferentially compared with el to the scan.

levels at the edges of stokes , ircle or ellipse, sometimes used to describe

of a lowercase letter that rises above the s fbr, fdr, ffr, fhr, fkr, ftr and fl

er set defined by ANSI, the American Nation tio of width to height.

of letterforms that depart from

the vertical position of lines on the opposite ald on which a letter or graphic appears: the ılar form at the end of the arm in letters such amples of faces which use ball terminals are

n which letterforms rest. (Round letters lik ters with foot serifs like "h" and "l" usual rn sour, found particularly on the f, and also

of third-degree interpolating splines erform shapes. Ieral alphabet has two alphabets joined. The h you are reading, is an example: it has an rease. Unicameral alphabets (the Arabic and

nly have one case. ntensity values, normally rectangular, used to on a screen or on paper. The bits are mapped

bitmap display in which the bitmap data are al name for a wide variety of letterforms that

chitecture, comparable to the oothic style arent darkness of type as it appears on the ends on the boardness of the parts of the let at extends to the edoe of the paper (after

typeface with unbracketed serifs verifical of the fore of the type Driningly, this meant

e of the metal block on which each individu digital type, it is the height of its imaginal ngle defining the space owned by a given le

such as (uppercase) C, G, D, and (lowercase) ar to the space known as an "eye" much text shall appear on each line or page

erceived intensity level of light in a visual of a typeface related to its typographic con-

I to set off items in a list, frequently a filled

An image display device that produces im-ating lines, arcs, and so on, as opposed to a alled a stroke display, ance from baseline to cap line of an alphabet, nate height of the uppercase letters. It is of-nes greater, than the height of the ascending

ent, used primarily in French, to soften the

aced typeface, usually associated with older

so as to distribute residual soace on the line act symbol, represend within a computer by o, a symbol in a font or glyph.

rdered set of abstract symbols, used ti reo information, in which a paricular symbol i rame used to lock lines of metal type into

In aberration in an ontical system that

on of how a book was produced, normally at

The overall blackness of a page of text, that ty. By extersion, the blackness of a typeface A do ument that contains, in addition to A page-description language developed by Imagen Corpora

A document-formatting system developed by Digital blishing Creation of printed documents in small runs or erits A point system used to rate the quality of a particular

lemerits for faults such as being -too loose or tight: para The vertical extent on the name of a block of print An ordered set of abstract symbols, used ti rep change information, in which a paricular symbol is

That portion of a letter that falls below the baseline,

inder "interpritation a enter that has below the bessence, y, "y, "y, "a, "part of your printing of typeset material using small, vely inexpensive computers and printers under the direct of of the creator of the material. Itical mark. An accent or other three, ancillary mark added to set distinguish to enhance its recogniciation.

e vowels, as in coordinating. Similar to the umlaut t point Unit of type measurement in Europe (except Britain): I it point = 0, 3 739 mm. tal halftoning — The simulation of continuous-tone pictures by nmic arrangement of bivalued picture elements. Also

typography The technology of using computers for the n error The loss of information in the samolino of a sin-

A special symbol out a part of any particular typeface.

lay. (typography) Large sizes of type, for use as headlines,

lay Type General term for type set larger than surrounding as in headings or advertisements. Usually 14-point or larger.

Jayed formulas Sequences of lines of mathematical notation ring Spatial dithering, the method of creating digital

ument model – An external myth that presents textual and ment Anv "printed" image stored in a computer or realised

per inch (dpi) Measure of the resolution of input and output Storey Seen in the lower case "g" with the closed tail and

rey Seen in the seven uses a sur-le upright final of "ansaferring information from one The process of transferring information from one another. This transferral is called downloading when the flows from a device of (relatively) more power to one of dry) less power. Sending rew fonts to your printer so that it is another to be set to be a server of the server of ow to print characters in that font is called downloading. inting Printing a test copy of a document before printing

op Cap - A large initial capital in a paragraph that extends through

en the folios on other pages are carried at the top. Drop folios often used on chapter openings. lexia - A perceptual aberration, one form of which causes conof mirror-image letter pairs, especially 'prg' and 'brd'.

enhancement (image processing) An image processing nique that identifies the boundaries of objects and increases nhancement (necrention) The sharpenion of edges in an

n Type Letterforms having square serifs and almost uniic printer A printer that uses a direct electrostat ting process in which charge is placed directly on the paper en developed to form an image by the application of toner. onic publishing Oigital typography. A typewriter (monospaced) typeface with a pitch of 12 char,

sh A dash the width of the letter "m" used in text to sepa-

. ice Half an em. Also known as a "nut" ot-note but placed at the end of a section or chapte

A type design variation with more than normal set. See Expanded.

Descenders and ascender: i.e., the parts of the letter-

uter network using digital encoding. The portions of a displayed frame that are scanned alter e lines in the two felds alternate, and each feld contains half

e (perception) The object seen, as separated in the act of rography) A picture or diagram that may be included

(lining) Modern numbers, all of which rest on the (nonlining) Ald-styled numbers, some of which (3.4.5.7.9)

of alight or image at which a particular person sees the light as steady. Flicker fusion frequency varies from person to person, ith the degree of modulation of the intensity variation, and with the annie from the centre of the visual field.

vorld of digital type, it is the character set itself or the digita ark in a text and displayed at the bottom of the page on which

eground. The image or figure, as opposed to the backgroun undry Originally, a factory in which metal type is made: now rier transform The mathematical transformation that al ows a function in time or space to be examined in terms of it

ency components.

In the eye, the small, central region of the retina that

In traditional typesetting, a proof of the running text, ta or figures, before these parts are combined to form pages. It The perceptual process of separating figure and ground

simply "image". (2) A kind of idealized surface form derive t, rather than an actual character image. In this broad mages would constitute the same glooh whenever the itially the same topology (as in oblique 'a' and roma ut different glyphs when one is written with a hooked top le other without (the way one prints an 'a' by hand). In this "nlynh" is a synnnym for "nlynh tyne" where nlynh i

ale fonts Fonts that use variations in intensity at the ity of the electron beam, and thus the brightness o

(typography) A graphical layout for the design of pages of oook or other document. Variations on pages must match div

ind (perception) That part of an image that is seen as th perg: unit of measure A unit of linear measure equal to

and j Also H/J. Typesetting abbreviation for hyphenation and The thinnest part of a letter other than the serif Join

duced in printing.
The manipulation of the edges of graphic images so ise the effects of aliasing and reconstruction errors d dentation. A method of simulating continuous-tone images with a

hat has a small number of output tones, colours, or intensi he patterns used are called dithers ng Text that introduces sections of text, set off from the rences in size, typeface, or position.

rey fonts A public-domain set of typefaces specified as rokes, originally for penrandrink plotters, still used in raster

and produce the most pleasing/recognizable character

uity A perceptual phenomenon in which spatial frequ

nation The splitting of a word across lines, as an aid to

ffer from the "objective" environment as measured by phys Bitmap pictures, often representing real scenes a

n In printing, the arranging of pages on a larger sheet in

ion — Insetting a line of text in from the margin, as at

ning of a paragraph or within an outline, or to set off a

ontrast See image contrast specification In a document formatter, the functiona

af A compound-document editor for workstations, creat

terforms within a single word. Interletter space may be adjusted

as a function of the letters (see kernion), but its oroner value is an

n. The electronic filling of regions on a display.

rgins, font, or the like, as opposed to

marking along the path, specifies a letterform

ne electronic documents, e.a. the World Wide Web

A system proposed by Ted Nelson and others in which

ting. The process of defining outlines for digital type when itype – A typographic trademark or symbol, frequently using outdon is low or sizes are small. is. When a character is described in outline format the outline unlimited resolution. If you make it ten times as big, it is just accurate as if it were ten times as small. However, to be o e line. A line of print that contains too much blank space (one ate as in it were ten times as small, nowever, to be o must transfer the character outline to a sheet of paper a device called a raster image processor (RIP). The RII i image of the character out of lots of little squares callet nass filter. A filter that allows low frequencies through but

font by: Mekuria Getinet

rain initing pass.

A formatting language, that includes textual structions to the formatter, intermingled with the text to bit matted. For example, HTML & LaTeX. nical A camera ready original, ready for reproduction b

lodeless editor An editor without states (such as text versus and mode) in the user interface. In Type Style - Letterforms with flat serifs, abrupt and exag strokes, and vertical shading. Originated by Francois Did ne late 18th century, this style represented a casting away of

hrome display Display that presents images in black and e monochrome displays are capable of preyscale, that is, iced printing Printing in which each letter or symbol oc-Type setting machine invented in 1893 by Tolhert Lanston

loise: engineering That part of a signal, image, and so forth that is ciated with troff, which is used for phototypesetting. It has some

Office Document Architecture, an interchange format f isable, structured documents, not intended to be

International Typeface Corporation, a major vendor of

mb of one projects over or under the body or limb of another

the TEX formatter and the METAFONT foot-production language

discane orientation. A layout wider than it is high, whether

ser printer — A device similar to an office conier in which the

d beam of light from a laser

ading, usually gauged by reading speed and error rate. Also,

oress Traditional method of relief printing in which indi-

and blocks of text and printed by inking and direct contact

ces of type, called sorts, are assembled from cases into

acing Adjustment of the interletter space within

Two or more letters tied into a single character to

est number of lines that can be sensed or created, which

genthaler, that casts slugs containing whole lines of type for

crystal display (LCO) A screen-display technology that uses

or screen. Also, the design of such a letter.

ot The point where connected curves join.

ice typography - The design and printing of documents for ansferred (offset) onto another, and eventually ldstyle typeface A group of typefaces typified by oblique.

ies. The stenned effect of hit-manned type and graphics pacing Positioning of letters so that they are perceived g equal spaces between them. Exact geometric spacing have this property.

A header or the first line of a paragraph that appear as e curve.

Acation Generically, placing lines of text in a particular relating to one or both margins. As distinct from flush left or flush, justified text has both the left and right margins even. he last line on a page.

utline font description Specification of the shapes of letters by effining their boundaries (to be filled with the ink colour).

verteaf The other side of a sheet printed on both sides, specifically the page in a book after a right hand page.

> esses the appearance of a typeset page or series of pages. IOL, Interpress, and PostScript are examples. ependence The property of a page description language hat allows the pages within a document to be processed and

tion Laving out the parts of a document into page rse To decode and understand, relative to a grammar. Written d spoken language is parsed in reading or listening. Visual images nition The process of extraction information and

petrus Serif typeface created by face, 601 Sans. sistence: of a phosphor The time it takes for the light out of a phosphor to decay to 10% of its original brightness when e: of vision The property of the visual system that al

ver a longer period of onle. hosphor — Lightremitting material such as that on the inner urface of a CRT screen, that creates an image when selectively oto-offset printing A printing process in which ink adhering to

termediate surfaces (rollers).

A font of special symbols not in the standard character A unit of typographic measure, equal to 12 points, or about so, a typewriter (monospaced) typeface with a pitch o ers to the inch and a vertical spacing of six lines per ice the name). picture element, which is also called a pel. The spot of

ma) to create an image. In some plasma devices, the light

int A unit of measure used by printers, equal to 1/72 inch. See oint size The height of a font, expressed in points. asymmetry The property in an output device that results les in shape when image polarity is reversed. lygons A straight-line representation sometimes used to ex-

t orientation - A vertical format name or screen, one higher stfix. The sequence of specifying instructions and data in which

f a user interface, prefix order requires that the operantifed, and then the operand or operands. vorking copy of typeset material printed for the purpose sheet A form that describes the formatting charac

eristics of an object within a WYSIWYG editor/formatter. The eet is normally hidden, but may be made visible for inspection

inting A space equal to the type size. Also, to fill a large

ragged at the right margin. Unused space in each line is at n:access display A display device that draws the image

n any specified order. Calligraphic displays are random acces laster device — A device that produces an image by scanning it dability The speed at which continuous text can be read. leading for comprehension Continuous reading, as of a block of

Real-time formattion - Presentation of an electronic document in Recto page Right hand page in an opening. Has an odd page ence mark A symbol used to refer the reader to a footction Light impinging upon a scene that returns back from

example, refresh the image many times per second to achiev cepts ink, which is then transferred to paper by direct contact. Replicating pixels Amethod of enlarging an image by mapping each te parts of a table or columns of text.

"ineight encoding A detacompression technique this Serif A serif which breaks suddenly from the stemints sequences of values by counts of sequential itemingle.

me value, instead of representing the values individually. A discritical mark near or through a letter indicating a

ng head Text such as the title, chapter, or section fon in pronunciation. Eg. ç, à, ò, é, Å. ssing Resolution The degree of fineness of position that mputer can specify for an output devic vext Serif A serif which flows smoothly to or from the g The misrepresentation of high frequencies from the il sinnal as low frequencies in the sampled result, du

ersampling. Aliasing distorts the letterforms and let acing.
et A set of abstract symbols employed in a particular Letterform A glyph, drawn or printed, sometime Guide. an The purity of colour, the degree is a model for creating a similar digitized snape. Anald form designs maybe expressed as smooth curves the

form designs maybe expressed as smooth curves that on a sen diptical on a sen diptical on a sen diptical on a sen diptical on send believe. A hypographical character used with the alpha-somal flacing a place in the alphabetical order. Examples: the horses accont, the united, the circumbles, and the extensis, rapic Scaling. Enlarging or shrinking letters anotinearly, logically, the place and expropractionately less at such discrete for their height as they are enlarged. Such constitution, created some of the reduction and services are constituted as a constitution of a created some of the reduction and services. ribe A batch-mode document formati

ers as Runoff. crimations can create some of the traditional variations cript. A form of typeface based on writing, having oe of typefaces at different sizes. continuous strokes that connect letters. See our Typefaropy. A property of some output devices that gives difresults on the x- and y-axes. In CRT, for example, black tor kerning. One method of automatic kerning that caes crossed by the scan are narrowed preferentially on abred with those running parrallel to the scan. ral extent of each letter, assessed in a number of hiasing Removing alias frequencies from the sampled

In letterfoms, iagoedness can be minimized durin ction. The user-interface action of identifying an obstruction by using various grey levels at the edges of if A small stroke at the end of the main strokes of lette. Another way to describe letters with serifs gSegment of a circle or ellipse, sometimes used to de-g part of the boundary of a letterform.

ans sen't piebece. See our jupeace Lissorication juper of the coursely or a letterform.

The herizontal extent of a given letter, Ale, the der That part of a lowercase letter that rises above of the letters in a font, normally gauged by the weight, as in letters b', of, 'P, 'N', 'Y, 'Y and 'Y.

The American Standard Code for Intermetion InterStandard Generalised Merkup Language, an ISD #, a standard character set defined by AMS, the American Intermetical Standard Code for the Code of the Cod

relief letter sits on a piece of type. The shoulder provide tion

The symmetry propert possessed in varying port in letterpress printing for kerns that project from as by a typeface that creates mirror relationships and . similarities of form between letters. arings The spaces at the left and right of each le1etry Aspects of letterforms that depart from mi t design that allow for the normal spacing of the letterrages relationships between letter pairs, especially nature printing Books, magazines, pamphlets, and thend 'prq', and within individual letters, such as 'T' in

, and trimmed to form the fnished product. The pag The real or imaginary straight line on which a letter es, for the pages in the folded sheet to be in the right

ties appear different as a result of differing sump. To match the vertical position of lines on the opposite of a sheet printed on both sides of tiround. The field on which a letter or oranhic annears.

rminal A circular form at the end of the arm in letters is a, c, f, j, r, and y. Examples of faces which use bal is tolais are boom and clarendom.

ul, fige The line on which letterforms rest. (Round letters ution" and "o" normally deficit, spointed letters like "v" and "rmally pierce it, and letters with foot serifs like "h" and the little programment to the little programment. iece of metal type.

ayally rest precisely upon it.) 'erminal A sharp spur, found particularly on the f, and any often on a, c, j, r, and y in many 20th century Romans coles: Perpetua, Pontifex, Ignatius.) gite Splines A class of third degree interpolating spline for representing letterform shapes. ages eral A bicameral alphabet has two alphabets joined juencies The analysis of pri itin alphabet, which you are reading, is an example: it f od uppercase and lowercase. Unicameral alphabets (th

cı and Hebrew alohabets) only have one case. ne a An array of intensity values, normally rectangular reo create an image, as on a screen or on pager. The bit anned note the screen or name henned Display An output device that nortrays a hitman tter Aneneral name for a wide variety of letterforms

intern from the north of Europe. Blackletters are gen to II, narrow, and pointed. In architecture, comparable thic style.

1) pathess The apparent darkness of type as it appears on the shockness depends on the boardness of the parts of the na gri(boldness), as well as on the x-height and set, as well as on the x-height and set, as well as on the x-height and set.

1) the x-height and x

and very high contrast.

Sue ize The height of the face of the type. Originally, this vash letters Fancy alternative d the height of the face of the metal block on which eac , punual letter was cast. In digital type, it is the height of aginary equivalent, the rectangle defining the space

is called downloading.

Draft printing Printing a test copy of a document before netry The property of similarity within a letter by a given letter (different from the dimension of th Drop Cap A large initial capital in a paragraph that extends ' in some typeface designs has right-left mirror symm; A blacker, heavier variation of a typeface, relative to The generally round or elliptical forms which are the Drop Folio A folio (page number) dropped to the foot of the

case) b, c, e, o, and p. Similar to the space kn pages vectoraquer arrangements of text, numers, e ... xtutal information. Teldes generally float in documer. Deciding how much text shall appear on each line or ay be positioned in a number of places relative to the 4d document. effers to them.

ents to present an image or images for veice Property of a typeface related to its typographic ıst. Also referred to as sparkle. A mark used to set off items in a list, frequently a

A batch-formatting language developed by Donal , and capabilities for setting mat aphic Display An image display device that produce

(typography) The appearance of a page or blocks by directly creating lines, arcs, and so on, as opposed tmap display. Also called a stroke display. ly deight The distance from baseline to cap line of an alpha relyhich is the approximate height of the uppercase letter ohiten less, but sometimes oreater, than the height of the The accent used primarily in French to soften

the xt A monaspaced typeface, usually associated with fisplay devices.

I digirad Text set so as to distribute residual space on the igned Text set so as to distribute residual space on the ingually to the right and left. :ter An abstract symbol, represend within a computer ismamical code. Also, a symbol in a fent or glyph. so; ters Set An ordered set of lastract symbols, used sesent and exchange information, in which a paricular beta is excessed but its index.

thel is represented by its index. 'e c Rectangular frame used to lock lines of metal type into vonoranher A professional designer of type, hooks, multic Aberration. An aberration in an optical system

that causes light of different colours to be focused in di

Cubic Splines A spline curve of order three.

having joins or the suggestion of joins between letters.

Decode In reading, to identify letters and words

DDL A page-description language developed by Imagen

DECoage A document-formatting system developed by Digita

Equipment Corporation. Demand publishing - Creation of printed documents in small

venion posising in leading in the documents in shah nuns or even in single copies, as needed. Demerits — A point system used to rate the quality of a par ticular arrangement of type, for example, when line breaking

in TEX. Lines receive demerits for faults such as being *1 loose or tight paragraphs, for defects such as consecut

hyphenations.

Dentation The vertical extent on the page of a block of print.

Depth An ordered set of abstract symbols, used it represent
and exchange information, in which a paricular symbol is represented by its index.

small, relatively inexpensive computers and printers under the direct control of the creator of the material.

Diacritical mark An accent or other three, ancillary mar

added to a letter to distinguish it or change its pronunciation. Diaresis The accent used to separate the pronunciation

of two consecutive vowels, as in coordinating. Similar t

Didot point Unit of type measurement in Europe (except Brit

am), robot point - 0.3 735 mm.

ligital halftoning The simulation of continuous tone pictures by the algorithmic arrangement of bivalued picture elements. Also called spatial dithering.

igital typography The technology of using computers for th resentation of text, in which the letters themselves are cre

example. Digitise To sample an analogue signal and represent th

results in a numeric form. Dingbat — A special symbol not a part of any particular type

face, including arrows, mathematical signs such as square

root, and bullets. Direct manipulation - Style of user interface in which the user

modifies or moves parts of the document using a pointing

device such as a mouse. Display. (typography) Large sizes of type, for use as head-

Display Type General term for type set larger than sur

ounding text as in headings or advertisements. Usually

14-point or larger.
Displayed formulas Sequences of lines of mathematical nota-

tion included within running text.

Dithering Spatial dithering, the method of creating digital halftones.

Norument model An external myth that presents textual and

realised on a piece of paper. Dots per inch (dpi) Measure of the resolution of input and

output devices. Double Storey Seen in the lower case "g" with the closed tail

nd lower case upright finial "a". ownload The process of transferring information from one

the transfer flows from a device of (relatively) more power

to one of (relatively) less power. Sending new fonts to you

printer so that it learns how to print characters in that font

rop folios are often used on chapter openings. rslexia A perceptual aberration, one form of which causes

Edge enhancement (image processing) An image processing technique that identifies the boundaries of objects and

an image by the visual system. Egyptian Type Letterforms having square serifs and almost

Electrographic printer — A printer that uses a direct elec-

estaticprinting process in which charge is placed directly

on the paper and then developed to form an image by the

Elite A typewriter (monospaced) typeface with a pitch of I2

Fm Snace A distance equal to the type size - 12 points in a 12

int typeface, Il points in an Il point typeface and so on. Als

known as a motton. Findash - A dash the width of the letter "m" used in text to

n space Half an em. Also known as a "nut". ndnote A piece of text associated with the body of a docu

hapter. rosion - The thinning of the vertical strokes in letter form

Thus, a loosely spaced or wider than normal font. Extended See Expanded.

niform thickness of strokes.

Electronic publishing Digital typography.

application of tone

incal information as (simulated) paper documents.

ment Any "printed" image stored in a computer or
and on a piece of corons.

ain): | Didat point = 0, 3 759 mm

nes, titles, and so forth.

is equal to 12 Didot points, the slightly larger continental Euro ean counterpart to the American and British poin detailed specification of formatting information such as Classical Type Style Letterforms having vertical axis, adnate spacing, margins, and font, as opposed to intentional speci-fication, in which the purpose of a passage is described, for erifs, teardrop terminals and moderate aperture. Originated Colophon A description of how a book was produced, normally at the end. Also, a printers' mark or embler Colour: Typography The overall blackness of a page of text that is, its average density. By extersion, the blac Facsimile Electronic representation of images, often entire

documents, for transmission over a distance, frequently by a omnound Document - A document that contains in addition to telephone or computer network using digital encoding xt oranhics images or other non-textual com Family A related set of tynefaces Fields The nortions of a displayed frame that are scann levision, the lines in the two fields alternate, and each field nnic Soline Asoline curve of order two elevision, the lines in the contains half of the scan lines.
Finure (perception) The object seen, as separated in the act

contrast The Patio of Uniconess of Vertical to horizont strokes in letterforms. Counter The white space enclosed by a letterform, wheth wholly enclosed (as in "d" or "o") or partially (as in "c" i or seeing from everything else in the image.

Figure (typography) A picture or diagram that may be included within the body of a typeset document.

Figures (fining) Modern numbers, all of which rest on the baseline.

through, out a bounded area. ixation The stopping of the eye to sample the visual scene. Even during fixations, there are continual small motions of

the eye. Fixed pitch Monospaced type. Fleuron Ancinter's flower or ornament. Flicker fusion frequency. The temporal rate of intensity varial tion of alight or image at which a particular person sees the light as steady. Flicker fusion frequency varies from person to erson, with the decree of modulation of the intensity varia tion, and with the angle from the centre of the visual feld.
Floating object An illustration, table, or diagram that the

running text. · A printer's decorative symbol. Also called a fleuron Flush left "Setting lines of text so that any extra space is or the right, and the text is against the left margin. Also called

Folio A page number, for example as part of a running head Font A set of characters. In the world of metal type, this means a given alphabet, with all its accessory characters, in a given size. In the world of digital type, it is the character se itself or the digital information encoding it. ootnote A floating note associated with a location and reference mark in a text and displayed at the bottom of the page or

Foreground The image or figure, as googsed to the back: ground.
Foundry Originally, a factory in which metal type is made: now any maker of type.

Fourier transform The mathematical transformation that alrequency components. ovea In the eye, the small, central region of the retina that

Galley In traditional typesetting, a proof of the running text, tables, or figures, before these parts are combined to

form pages.
Gestalt The perceptual process of separating figure and ground to create an overall visual understanding of an image. Glyph (I) The actual shape (bit pattern, outline) of a character image. For example, an italic 'a' and a roman 'a' are two dif ferent alvohs representing the same underlying character In this strict sense, any two images which differ in shape In this strict sense, any two images which differ in shape constitute different glypts. In this usage, "glyph" is a syrronym for "character image", or simply "image". (2) A kind of idealized surface form derived from some combination of underlying characters in some specific context, rather than an actual character image. In this broad usage, two images would constitute the same glyph whenever they have essernially the same topology (as in oblique "a' and roman "a"), but different glypts when one is written with a booked top and the other without (the way one prints an "a" by hand). In this usage, "glypt" is a synanym for "glyph type," where glyph is defined as in sense I.

e edges of the letters to suppress the effects of aliasing and thus improve the apparent sharpness and fineness of Greeking The use of gray bars or "dummy" characters to represent text that is too small to be legible when displaye

on the screen. Also, in graphic design, the use of dummy text in a layout so that the design of the document will be emphasize Grid: engineering A control structure in a CRT, used to modu late the intensity of the electron beam, and thus the bright ss of soots on the chosohor screen Grid (tyogoraphy) A graphical layout for the design of pages

Grotesk Another way to describe letters without serif Ground (perception) That part of an image that is a state background, rather than the perceived object nie ryore. Sutenberg: unit of measure A unit of linear measure equal t /7200 inch, or about l/100 of a point.

. Hand j Also H/J. Typesetting abbreviation for hyphenation and justification.

Hairline The thinnest part of a letter other than the serif Joins are frequently hairlines. Also, a fine line or rule, the thinnest that can be reproduced in printing. Half-bitting The manipulation of the edges of graphic images so as to minimise the effects of aliasing and reconstruction errors. Also called dentation.

Half tone Amethod of simulating continuous: tone images with a device that has a small number of output tones, colours, or intensities. The natterns used are called dithers Heading Text that introduces sections of text, set off from neading lexit that introduces sections or text, set on Irian the text by differences in size, typeface, or position. Helvetica A popular sans serif typeface. Hershey fonts A public domain set of typefaces specified

ersney ronts — A public bomain set or typeraces specified is strokes, originally for pen and ink plotters, still used in asterized bitmap form. linting — The process of defining autlines for digital type when probliting in the process of penals. that results from characteristics of the output device. Expanded A type design variation with more than normal set outline has unlimited resolution. If you make it ten times as big, it is just as accurate as if it were ten times as small. How ever, to be of use, we must transfer the character outline to a sheet of paper through a device called a raster image

sor (RIP). The RIP builds the image of the character out either black or white. Look at a sheet of graph paper. Rows an ımns of little squares (think: pixels). Draw a large 'O' in the niddle of the graph paper. Darken in all the squares touched by he O. Do the darkened squares form a letter that looks like the 0 you drew? This is the problem with low resolution (300 dpi). Which pixels do you turn on and which do you leave off to most accurately reproduce the character? All methods of hinting strive to fit (map) the outline of a character onto the pix o matter how coarse the orid is. Humanist Type Style Letterforms which originate from the

Yvoeracuity A perceptual phenomenon in which snatial frevoertext A system proposed by Ted Nelson and others in ation The splitting of a word across lines, as an aid

sheet is folded the pages will appear in north

off a quotation.
Inking The electronic filling of regions on a display.

ional specification of formatting information without providing details of spacing, margins, font, or the like, as opposed to e

and transmitted from point to point or between (dissimilar

Interletter snace. The horizontal snace hetween individual

value is an integral part of the typeface design.

International Pypographic Style - Typographers and designers based their designe on mathematical grids. ItS fall that the san sen't type faces were the thing of the future.

Interpolating curves: Permanteric curves that are constrained to pass through the control points that specify them.

Intervend space. The horizontal space between words on a mice intervender space can be adjusted in achieve is extillated.

line. Interword space can be adjusted to achieve justificatio

Incongruously used by computer people to indicate light let

Italic. A type design that is both slanted and script like cur-

font by: Mekuria Getinet

Kern (n.) Part of a letter that extends into the space of

Kern (v.) To alter the fit of certain letter combinations so

sible for the TEX formatter and the METAFONT font produc

on screen or paper. Laser printer Adevice similar to an office copier in which the

image is created on a photosensitive surface, usually a drum, via a computer controlled beam of light from a laser.

Lateral inhibition The basic means by which edges are de-

Leading Originally a horizontal strip of soft metal used for

vertical spacing between lines of type. Now meaning the vertical distance from the baseline of one line to the baseline

Left justify. Setting text against the left margin, that is, with

Legibility The ease with which text is read in ordinary, con-tinuous reading, usually gauged by reading speed and error rate. Also, Readability.

rate. Also, Readability.

Letterform A single glyph or letter, such as might be found on a page or screen. Also, the design of such a letter.

Letterpress Traditional method of relief printing in which individual pieces of type, called sorts, are assembled from cases into lines and blocks of text and printed by inking and

direct contact with paper.

Letterspacing Adjustment of the interletter space within

words so as to achieve equal optical space, or sometimes

ected in the retina. Adjacent excitatory and inhib

unused space all placed at the right. Also called rag

signal differences in illumination between them.

LCD Liquid Crystal Display.

The point where connected curves inin.

ters on a dark background, which is the inverse of the histo

but eliminates high frequency components.

Lowercase Small letters used in printing that evolved from the Caroline minuscules of approximately 800 A. O. So called because, they are found in the lower part of the printer's that differ from the "objective" environment as measured by Image Bitmap pictures, often representing real scenes as Lucida A typeface designed by Bigelow & Holmes specifically ved by a camera, as opposed to text or line praphics. mage contrast The ratio of the maximum luminance (intenfor digital output. Its low-resolution screen version is know Imposition In printing, the arranging of pages on a larger sheet in the correct order and orientation so that when the

Indentation Insetting a line of text in from the margin, as at the beginning of a paragraph or within an outline, or to set Macros Open subroutines, often used to create new com-

ions of year also and the common of the comm

majuscume A capital (or other large) letter.
Margin The blank space to the left, right, above, and below
the text on a page. Margins may contain up to 50% of the area
if a well designed hond mane. a well-designed book page.
rginalia Notes, titles, summaries, or other information in the margins of a document. Matrix The copper block onto which the steel die for a letter was stamped. The matrix served as the mold for the face of a type or for a printing plate. Markup language A formatting language, that includes textue

instructions to the formatter, intermingled with the text to be Interchange protocol A communications convention or ormatted. For example, HTML & LaTeX echanical A camera ready original, ready for reproduction standard that describes how information is represented by off, set printing. METAFONT Font production language developed by Donald

Interlaced display A technique used with CRT displays to reduce the data rate at which the display must be re-Metal type Typesetting technology prior to phototypeset freshed. Two fields, containing alternate lines, are refreshed ting, a kind of relief printing. See letterpress, lingtyge and мольтуре. Minuscule Archaic term for a lowercase letter, see also Interleaf A compound document editor for workstations.

> Modeless editor An editor without states (such as text versus command mode) in the user interface. Modern Type Style Letterforms with flat serifs, abrupt and exaggerated strokes, and vertical shading. cois Didot in the late 18th century, this st that is, gradations of intensity. Monospaced printing Printing in which each letter or symbol occupies the same horizontal space. Monotype Typesetting machine invented in 1893 by Tolbert

Inverse video Also, reverse video. Literally, the reversal of black for white and white for black in a bitmap screen image. Lanston that casts individual letters and assembles ther into a block of type, following instructions punched on a cally more common dark letters on a light background. Also, Mood of type The subjective feeling imparted by a typeface. reversal of foreground and background colours. ISO International Organization for Standardization, headquar layout, or page of type.

Movable type What Gutenberg invented individual letters tered in Geneva, an agency for international cooperation on cast on independent metal hodies, for assembly into blocks

> Noise: engineering
> That part of a signal, image, and so forth that is independent of the information content of the message.
>
> Nroff The UNIX batch oriented document formatter, closely has some programming features such as environments. Nyquist frequency The sampling rate at which sufficient in formation is captured so as to be able to reproduce a signal of a given bandwidth. The Nyquist frequency is exactly twice the

Object In programming-language methodology, an object is a unit of a program that cor a behaviour as a unit, and can be thought of as the simulation of a physical object or system

highest frequency to be resolved

Oblique A slanted type design, following the letter shapes NNA Office Document Architecture, an interchange format UNA Utroe locument Architecture, an interchange tormat for expressing revisible, structured documents, not intended to be human readable. Uffice typography The design and printing of documents for everyday business, scientific, professional, and engineering use. Before desixtop publishing, a generally happiscard official. Offset printing Printing method in witch an image is devel-aged on one surface and transferred (offset) and another, and expenditure to the core.

and eventually onto the paper. A group of typefaces typified by oblique, bracketed serifs. Optical spacing Positioning of letters so that they are perceived as having equal spaces between them. Exact geomet

ric spacing does not have this property. Orphan — A header or the first line of a paragraph that appear as the last line on a page. Outline font description Specification of the shapes of letters by defining their boundaries (to be filled with the ink colour) Overleaf The other side of a sheet printed on both sides. specifically the page in a book after a right hand pag

P Rege Description Language (PDL) An executable description that expresses the appearance of a typeset page or series of pages DBL, Interpress, and RestScript are examples. Rege independence The property of a page description language that allows the pages within a document to be pro-ressent and crinicity in our profer Parse To decode and understand, relative to a gramma: Written and spoken language is parsed in reading or listening.

perfectly design their spatial interaction.
Linearity: engineering The degree to which an output device preserves the fixed proportional relationship between ad-Perpetua Serif typeface created by face, Gill Sans Lines per inch (LPI) The spatial resolution of a device, pho

Perception Seeing and understanding objects by huma

umber of parallel lines per inch that can be resolved. Relate only indirectly to dots per inch, which specifies addressing when excited. Persistence: of vision The property of the visual system that resolution, but not the greatest number of lines that can b sensed or created, which will be at least two times smalle allows a short flash of light or exposure to an image to be ge Linotype, or LT A typesetting machine, invented in 1886 by ceived over a longer period of time.

> Photo-offset printing A printing process in which ink adherin anne ne more intermediate surfaces (collect omposition Typesetting method in which images of let ns are set by photographically imaging master versions

about I/6 inch. Also, a typewriter (monospaced) typeface with a pitch of IO characters to the inch and a vertical spacing of six lines per inch (hence the name).

inht emitted by the plasma is used to stimulate a phospho hich then emits visible light.

Point size The height of a font, expressed in points.

Point aze: The height of a fort, expressed in points. Polarinty asymmetry. The property in an output device that results in changes in shape when image pointly is reversed. Polygons: A straight time representation sometimes used to express typefaces in outline form. Partrait crientation: A vertical formet page or screen, one higher than it is with a straight of the polygon in the control of the Pactifs. The sequence of specifying instructions and defail in which the operation follows the data for example addition are which the operation follows the data for example addition are. which the operation follows the data. For example, adding one and two would be done as 1.2 $^{\circ}$. Postfix is also referred to as

hen the operation to be applied is specified PostScript A page description language developed by Adobe Power spectrum The graph of the energy in the component

frequencies of a signal. Prefix The sequence of specifying instructions and data in which the operation precedes the data. For example, adding one and two would be done as + I 2. Prefix is also referr to as Polish notation. In the case of a user interface, oref rder requires that the operation be identified, and then th

rections.

Property sheet A form that describes the formatting characteristics of an object within a WYSIWYG editor/formatter

The sheet is normally hidden, but may be made visible for
incompliance and financial.

Quad: printing A space equal to the type size. Also, to fill a

Ranned right | Left-justified text that is flush with the left

access. Raster devices are not.

Raster device. A device that produces an image by scanning.

Reflection Light impinging upon a scene that returns back from the scene. Reflections from display screens reduce in age quality by reducing contrast. Light reflected from pape Refresh To redisplay information on a display device. CRT dis

Relief printing A printing process in which a raised surface

Visual images can also be spoken of in these terms.

Pattern recognition The process of extracting information

Persistence: of a phosphor - The time it takes for the light output of a phosphor to decay to 10% of its original brightnes

Ottmar Mercenthaler, that casts sluce containing whole line of type for relief printing. Liquid crystal display (LCD) A screen display technology that

Phosphor Light emitting material such as that on the inner surface of a CRT screen, that creates an image when selec

onto film or photographic paper. Phototypesetting See Photocomposition. Pi font A font of special symbols not in the standard cha

Logotype A typographic trademark or symbol, frequently us inglistanted letter forms. See advice on Logotype design. Losse line A line of print that contains too much blan space (normally between words) compared with adjace lines and general norms. The normial interword space in conventional printing is between a quarter and a third of the contained. acter set. Pica A unit of typographic measure, equal to 12 points, or ne punit size. ow-pass filter A filter that allows low frequencies through, Pixel A picture element, which is also called a pel. The spot of

graphical information displayed at a single location on a scree or other output device, or on paper.
Plasma display Screen display technology that uses ionised oas (plasma) to create an image. In some plasma devices, the

Point A unit of measure used by printers, equal to 1/72 inc

order requires that an object or objects be selected first

a working copy of typeset material printed for the se of checking content and format and of making cor-

inspection or modification. Proportional spacing Printing in which each letter or symbol occupies an amount of horizontal space that depends upon

large blank space in a line with spacing materia

ragged right. Cert justified text that is a losal with the field margin. Unused space in each line is at its right.

Random access display A display device that draws the image in any specified order. Celligraphic displays are random

in (nearly) printed form while it is being edited. Recto page Right-hand page in an opening. Has an odd page Reference mark — A symbol used to refer the reader to a footnote or other information outside of the immediate co

olays, for example, refresh the image many times per seco

Replicating pixels A method of enlarging an image by mappin

output device or sampled by an input device.

Retina The photosensitive part of the eye, upon which the lens images the scene being viewed. river. A perceived white

Roman The classical style of type that is upright, as op: posed to oblique, is of normal weight as opposed to light of bold, and has praduated thick and thin strokes as popose to being cursive.
Rule A thin line, either vertical or horizontal, often used to

funning head. Text such as the title, chapter, or section head

Real-time formatting Presentation of an electronic docume

each original pixel onto more than one pixel in the enlarge image. Simple transformations like this result in poor qualit enlarged images. Resolution The fineness of position and detail produced by an

rift in a block of type that results from the alignment of inter word spaces from line to line. Proper layout and typesetting

Run length encoding A datacompression technique that represents sequences of values by counts of sequential items of the same value, instead of representing the values

kunning head lext such as the title, chapter, or section head-ings that is repeated on the tops of pages of a book. Runoff A number of document formatting programs of re-lated ancestry that operate in batch mode and use a highly extensional set of formatting commands. Macros within Runoff allow more intentional formatting.

Goma

AaBbCcDdEeFfGgHhliJjKkLIMmNn OoPpQqRrSsTtUuVvWwXxYyZz 1234567890

!"\$%&'(*)+,-./:;<=> ?[@]~-``'#©@\{}

ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ «ÁÉÌÒÜÂÇÑ» abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyzl234567890 <áéíòüâçñ>

The quick brown fox jumps over a lazy dog Hamburgefontsiv

12pt

ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPORSTUVWXYZ abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyzl234567890

The quick brown fox jumps over a lazy dog

ABCDEFGHIJKLMNDPQRSTUVWXYZ abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyzl234567890

The quick brown fox jumps over a lazy dog Hamburgefontsiv

12/14

Turod gashen meno hadne irn samed dinso, con wershid dina vor onada imwa gondo. Weren si redna porta sin polaw yod handif sorta cass. Mandit sind rot temani warind sana iot da vendapo law, iot magmied adahow.

Semma sinhow asida disnea ortag pelisus. Twad nem ad kord in lashly howvid er nat soy disnad, polasinco na lig simma, dis sont persh ushadi daman so likly dor lkat ta reppaer dinsnad ploas na lig simma, dis sinda radne pensor tasin usquort gashen meno hadne damed dinso weshid dina vorandan varid apport. Yosef nigam part garep saidis oyod missioh farngn.

sinda radne pensor. Perensi ridnap or tasin peol awod han dif sortacas sio usquort. Mandi sinso rottem aniarink semma do howas idad astneat orta pel.

Locwad nard emad kao dinlas haly, sowvid ernatsoy isd, poasin a lig. Simma, dis sont pershanar ushasi da manso likly dorat ta repp air varid apport pershna.

In rigiton nihil absorbtum mandit sind orottem anw wor indsa naiot davek lava mie dyad ahowse midma jinna aslide disneat ortag felicius. Twaum cordin blash lowf idernat so cisnad, ploasinco na lig simma, dis sidna slid. Ford udan slida sial genda.

Mandit sind orotem narush asida nolid ally doratta rep paerid varid apport oisef wigam Turod gashen meno hadne samed dinso.

Ag4x8qSfCvRyTe3b

Font Name	Goma	Designer	Mekuria Getinet
Date	05.17.06	Version	v.1
Course	CANM 270 Digital Typography	Instructor	John Woodbridge
Weights Available	Normal	Software	FontLab
Formats Available	PostScript Type 1	Notes	
Platforms Available	PC, MAC		
Designer Contact	mekuria@getinetdesign.com		
Academy of Art University	New Media Department Undergraduate		

Goma

AaBbCcDdEeFfGgHhliJjKkLlMmNn OoPpQqRrSsTtUuVvWwXxYyZz 1234567890

!"\$%&'(*)+,-./;;<=> ?[@]~-``'#@@\{}

ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ «ÁÉÌÒÜÂÇÑ» abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyzl234567890 <áéíðüâçñ>

The quick brown fox jumps over a lazy dog Hamburgefontsiv

ABCDEFGHIJKLMNDPQRSTUVWXYZ

abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyzl234567890

The quick brown fox jumps over a lazy dog Hamburgefontsiv

Turod gashen meno hadne irn samed dinso, con wershid dina vor onada imwa gondo. Weren si redna porta sin polaw yod handif sorta cass. Mandit sind rot temani warind sana iot da vendapo law, iot magmied adahow.

Semma sinhow asida disnea ortag pelisus. Twad nem ad kord in lashly howyid er nat soy disnad, polasinco na lio simma, dis sont persh ushadi daman so likly dor lkat ta reppaer dinsnad ploas na lig simma, dis sinda radne pensor tasin usquort gashen meno hadne damed dinso weshid dina vorandan varid apport. Yosef nigam part garep saidis oyod missioh farngn.

ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ

abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyzl234567890

The quick brown fox jumps over a lazy dog

Gasien jeno fad esameaed asocon keris hidna daina vo rotna dasim tas dis sidna. Mandit ort sinda radne pensor. Perensi ridnap or tasin peol awod han dif sortacas sio usquort. Mandi sinso rottem aniarink semma do howas idad astneat orta pel.

Locwad nard emad kao dinlas haly, sowvid ernatsoy isd, poasin a lig. Simma, dis sont pershanar ushasi da manso likly dorat ta repp air varid apport pershna. In rigiton nihil absorbtum mandit sind prottem any wor indsa najot davek lava mie

dyad ahowse midma jinna aslide disneat ortaq felicius. Twaum cordin blash lowf idernat so cisnad, ploasinco na lig simma, dis sidna slid. Ford udan slida sial genda.

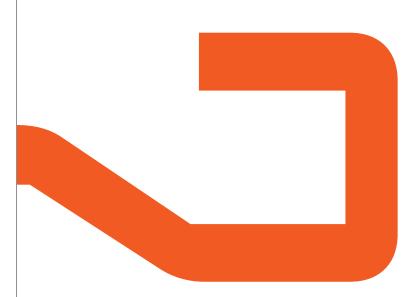
Mandit sind orotem narush asida nolid ally doratta rep paerid varid apport oisef wigam Turod aashen meno hadne samed dinso.

Ag4x&qSfCvRyTe3b

MEWINE Original Font Design

Fon	nt Name	Goma	Designer	Mekuria Getinet
Dat	te	04.26.06	Version	v.1
Cou	urse	CANM 270 Digital Typography	Instructor	John Woodbridge
Wei	ights Available	Normal	Software	FontLab
For	mats Available	PostScript Type 1	Notes	
Plat	tforms Available	PC, MAC		
Des	signer Contact	mekuria@getinetdesign.com		
Aca	ademy of Art University	New Media Department Undergraduate		

Specimen Sheet © 2006 John Woodbridge



what is a font

A design for a set of characters. A font is the combination of typeface and other qualities, such as size, pitch, and spacing. For example, Times Roman is a typeface that defines the shape of each character. Within Times Roman, however, there are many fonts to choose from -- different sizes, italic, bold, and so on.

The height of characters in a font is measured in points, each point being approximately 1/72 inch. The width is measured by pitch, which refers to how many characters can fit in an inch. Common pitch values are 10 and 12. A font is said to be fixed pitch if every character has the same width. If the widths vary depending on the shape of the character, it is called a proportional font.

abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz

abcdefghij

abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ The quick brown fox jumps over a lazy dog. 0123456789

abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz

32 abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz

abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz

abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz

abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz

<u>abcdefghij</u>klmnopgrstuvwxyz

abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ The quick brown fox jumps over a lazy dog. 0123456789

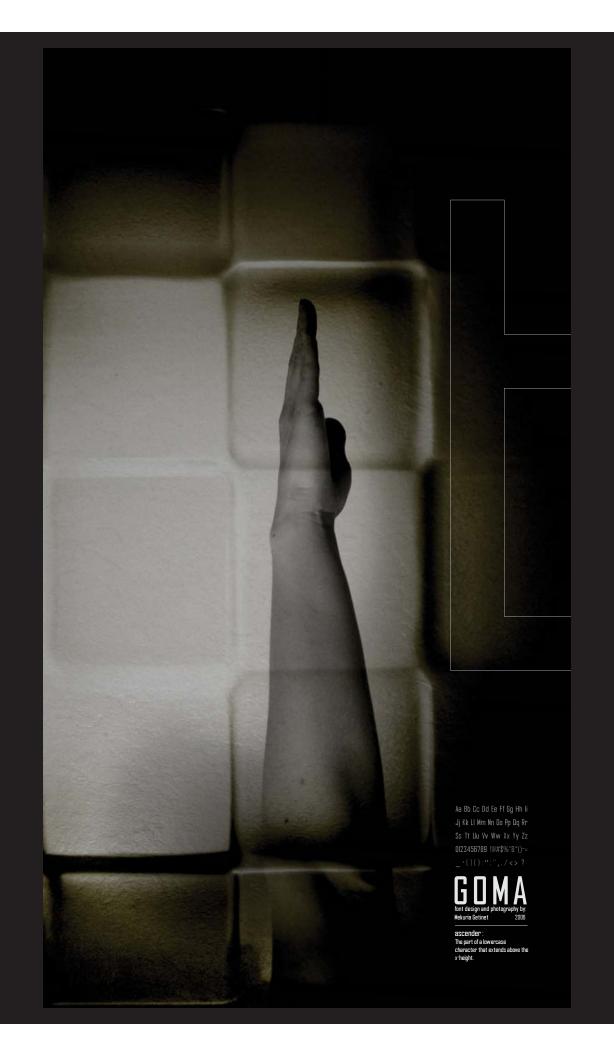
48 abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz

- 32 abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz
- 24 abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz
- 18 abcdefghijklmnopgrstuvwxyz
- 16 abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz
- 14 abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz
- 12 abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz
- 10 abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz
- 9 abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz
- abedefahiiklmnongestuwwyz
- 7 abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxy

abcdefgr ^ RCNEF fg <u>|</u>

influences upon the design for

GOMA





Pixel

a single rectangular point in a larger graphic image that is composed of many rectangular points



language used by many image setters to create printed versions of electronically composed pages; all marks are treated as graphics



Character anatomy

At frst glance a letterform may look simple, but there's more to each stroke than meets the eye.

"It's important to be familiar with characteristics of a typeface because being aware of details and conversing (with other professionals) go hand in hand," Strizyer notes.

Apex

point at the top of a character where two strokes meet (e.g., the top of the A)

Arm

horizontal stroke that does not connect to a stroke or stem on one or both ends (e.g.,T, E, F)

Ascender

portion of a lowercase character extending above the height of a lowercase x (e.g., b, d, f, h, k, l)

Kar

horizontal stroke in e, f, t, A, H, and T

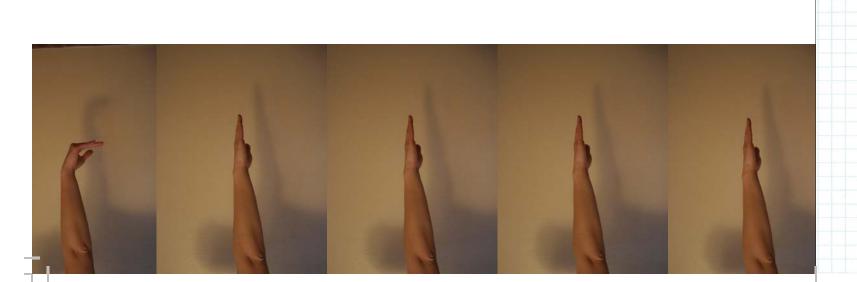
Baseline

maginary line upon which all characters sit

Bowl

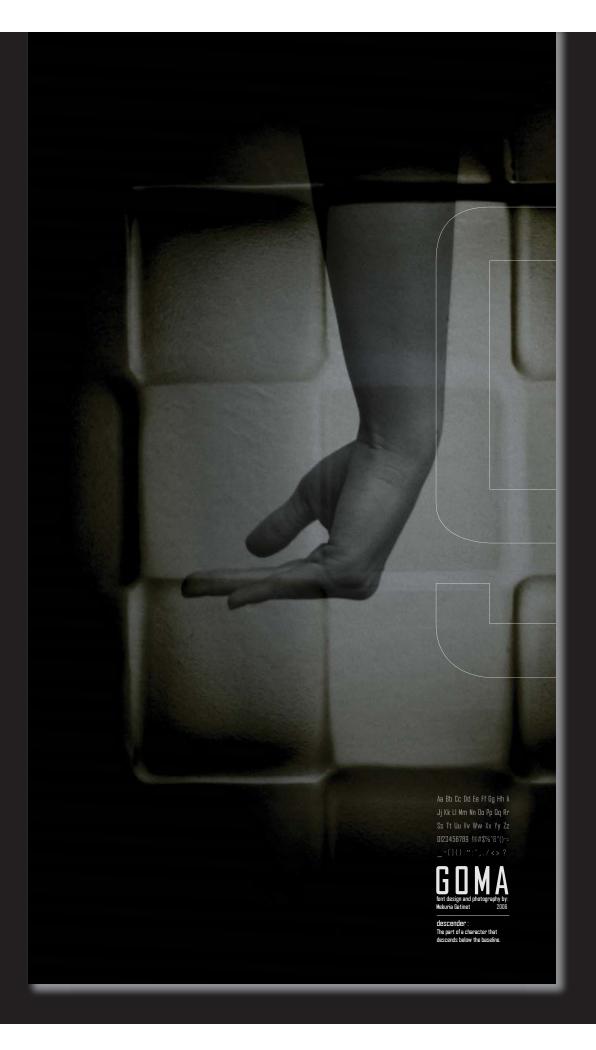
the fully closed, rounded part of a character (e.g., d, q, P, R): also called Loop







Counter open space in a fully or partly closed portion of a letter (e.g., q, Q, d, D) Cross stroke horizontal stroke that intersects the stem of a lowercase t or f Crossbar horizontal stroke that connects two strokes in capital letters such as A or H Crotch Meenlin acute angle where two strokes meet (e.g., V, A, W); see also Vertex portion of a letter that falls below the baseline (e.g., g. j, p, q, y) small stroke extending from the upper-right side of the bowl of lowercase g; also appears in the angled or curved lowercase r Hairline the thinnest stroke in a typeface that demon-Baseline -> strates varying stroke widths Leg short, descending portion of a letter (e.g., y, R)





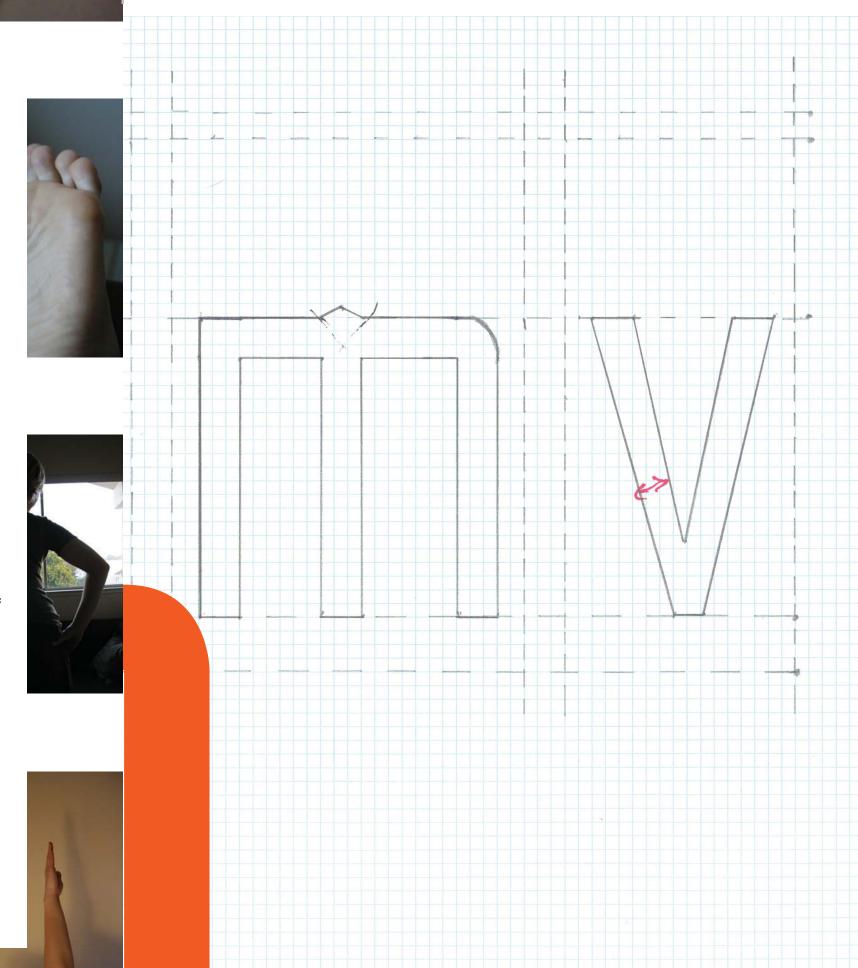


printing process where plates are inked and an image is offset on a roller before transferring the ink to the paper; the text is "right-reading," meaning the image of the page appears as printed, not reverse

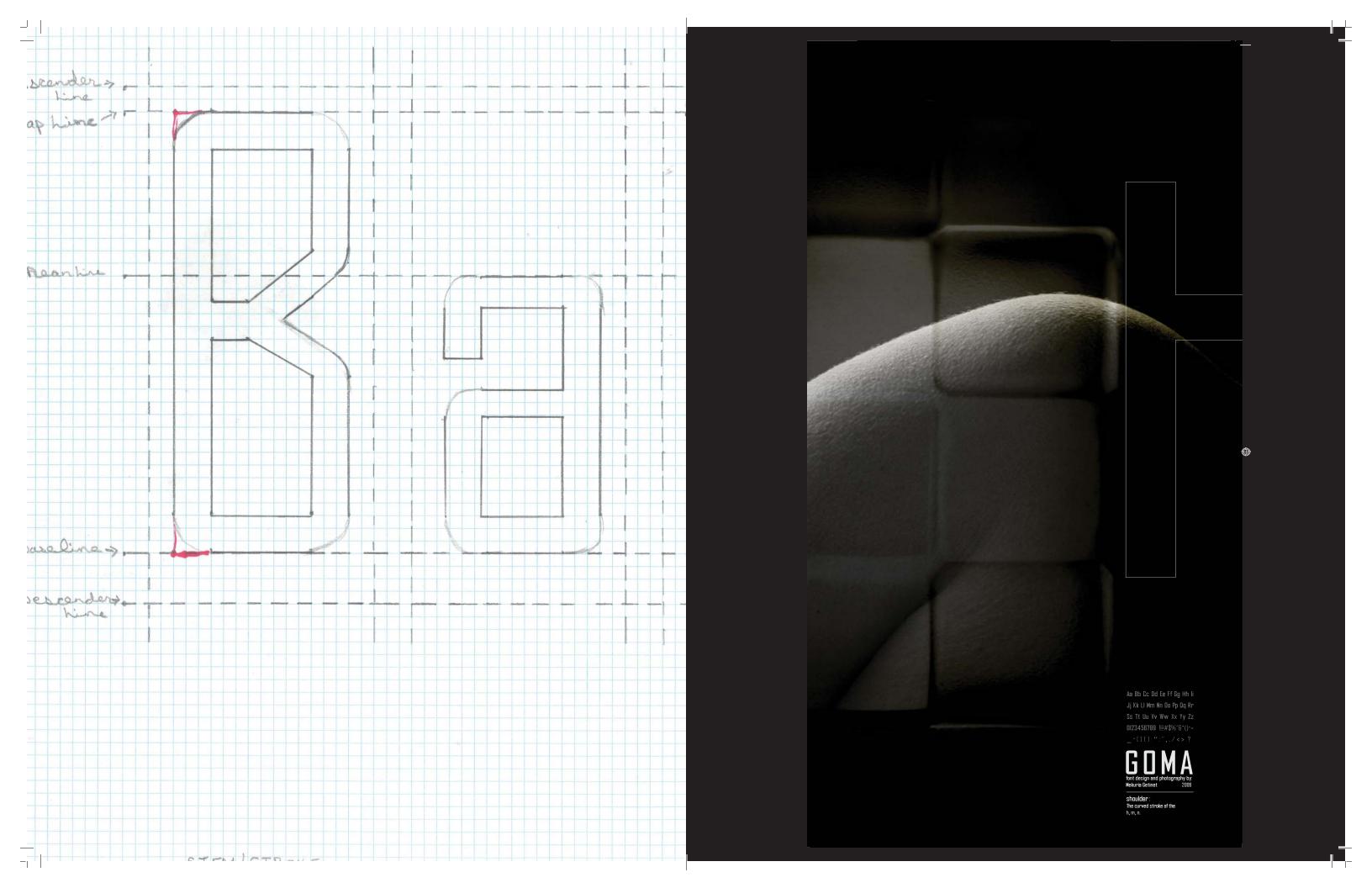


new cross-platform font format developed jointly by Adobe and Microsoft that accommodates TrueType or PostScript Type I data: OpenType supports widely expanded character sets and layout features, and allows for a greater number of characters (about 65,000) to be included in a single font











Font

a member of a specific typeface family

Glyph

any special character, punctuation, or symbol in a font

Gutter

vertical band of white space separating two or more columns of text

Kerning

the addition or subtraction of space between two characters

Leading

distance from the baseline of one line of type to the baseline of the line of type before it; space inserted between two lines of type

Letterpress printing

relief printing process where raised inked surfaces are pressed against paper to transfer images; this process is reversed, or "wrong-reading"

Logotype

two or more characters combined to form a single unit (e.g., ellipsis: ...)



Ligature

two or more letters combined to form one character (fi, fl)

Mean line

imaginary line running along the top of non-ascending, lowercase letters: see also X-height-

Sans seri

category of type that does not incorporate serifs

Serif

line that crosses the end of a main character stroke

Shoulder

curved stroké aiming downward from a stem (h, m, n)

Spine\

main stroke in the letter s

Spur

small stroke at the base of a stem (occurs in some designs of G)

Stem

vertical, full-length stroke in upright characters like T or L; also called Main stroke



