

In typography, cap height is the height of a capital letter above the baseline for a particular typeface.[1] It specifically is the height of capital letters that are flat—such as H or I—as opposed to round letters such as O, or pointed letters like A, both of which may display overshoot. The height of the small letters is the x-height. In typography, cap height is the height of a capital letter above the baseline for a particular typeface.[1] It specifically is the height of capital letters that are flat—such as H or I—as opposed to round letters such as O, or pointed letters like A, both of which may display overshoot. The height of the small letters is the x-height. In typography, cap height is the height of a capital letter above the baseline for a particular typeface.[1] It specifically is the height of capital letters that are flat—such as H or I—as opposed to round letters such as O, or pointed letters like A, both of which may display overshoot. The height of the small letters is the x-height. In typography, cap height is the height of a capital letter above the baseline for a particular typeface.[1] It specifically is the height of capital letters that are flat—such as H or I—as opposed to round letters such as O, or pointed letters like A, both of which may display overshoot. The height of the small letters is the x-height. In typography, cap height is the height of a capital letter above the baseline for a particular typeface.[1] It specifically is the height of capital letters that are flat—such as H or I—as opposed to round letters such as O, or pointed letters like A, both of which may display overshoot. The height of the small letters is the x-height.

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